

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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CONTENTS

Fifteenth Series, Vol.X, Fifth Session, 2010/1932 (Saka)

No.7, Tuesday, August 03, 2010/Sravana 12,1932 (Saka)

Subject	Columns
SUBMISSION BY MEMBER	
Re: Diversion of funds from the Scheduled Caste sub plan of Delhi to Commonwealth Games Projects.....	6-11, 803-806
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos.121 to 140.....	11-307
Unstarred Question Nos.1381 to 1610.....	308-803
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	806-826
DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEE - A RESUME.....	826
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE	
10th and 11th Reports.....	826-827
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS	
9th Report.....	827
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	
Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1st Report of Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2009-10), ¹ pertaining to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture.	
Prof. K.V.Thomas.....	827-828
ELECTION TO COMMITTEE	
Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.....	829
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 2010-11.....	829-830
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (JHARKHAND), 2010-11.....	830
NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010.....	830
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to eradicate the problem of malnutrition in Vidarbha and Nagpur regions of Maharashtra	
Shri Datta Meghe.....	831
(ii) Need to provide compensation to the families of those farmers who lost their lives and crops ¹ due to menace of wild animals in Theni Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu.	
Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid.....	832

(iii)	Need to review the proposals of the Draft Tax Code to confer tax holiday benefit to the industrial units set up inside Special Economic Zones in Tamil Nadu	
	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	832-833
(iv)	Need to increase the amount of disabled/old age pension under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme in Chhattisgarh and other parts of the country	
	Dr. Charan Das Mahant	833-834
(v)	Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Hoshiarpur district, Punjab	
	Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary	834
(vi)	Need to protect the standing crops from the menace of 'Neel Gai' in Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country	
	Dr. Nirmal Khatri	834-835
(vii)	Need to enact a legislation to remove the Net Present Value (NPV) provisions for setting up of irrigation projects in the forest areas of the country	
	Shri Hansraj G. Ahir	835
(viii)	Need to review the implementation of Welfare Schemes meant for Scheduled Tribes in Bharuch and Namada districts of Gujarat	
	Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava	835-836
(ix)	Need to release funds for the proper repair and maintenance of road on Malidahar-Churaibari Section of NH-44 in Barak Valley, Assam	
	Shri Kabindra Purkayastha	836-837
(x)	Need to include Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India	
	Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	837
(xi)	Need for widening and strengthening of Jathwara-Kunda and Gethwara-Lalgopal Ganj Roads in Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh from Central Road Fund	
	Shri Shailendra Kumar	838
(xii)	Need to construct a bridge over Ghaghra river at Kamhariya Ghat in Uttar Pradesh	
	Shri Bism Shankar, Alias Kushal Tiwari	838
(xiii)	Need to implement the provisions of 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	
	Shri Baidyanath Prasad Mahto	838

(xiv) Need to relax Central Reserve Forest rules and regulations in order to facilitate the tribals of Tiruvannamalai Parliamentary Constituency of Tamil Nadu to carry out their traditional occupations	
Shri D. Venugopal	839-840
(xv) Need to revive Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. at Durgapur in West Bengal	
Sk. Saidul Haque	840
(xvi) Need to declare Teesta River Project as a National Project and expedite its completion	
Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar	840
(xvii) Need to provide stoppage to all the south and West bound trains at Kokrajhar railway station in Assam	
Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary	840-842

MOTION RE: CONSIDERATION OF INFLATIONARY PRESSURE ON THE ECONOMY AND ITS ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE COMMON MAN

Shrimati Sushma Swaraj	842-857
Shri Sandeep Dikshit	857-867
Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	857-867
Dr. Baliram	885-888
Shri Sharad Yadav	888-896
Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay	896-902
Shri T.R. Baalu	903-909
Shri Lalu Prasad	909-914
Shri Tathagata Satpathy	914-918
Shri Anandrao Adsul	918-920
Dr. M. Thambidurai	920-925
Shri Gurudas Dasgupta	925-930
Shri Ramesh Rathod	930-932
Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki	932-934
Shri Virendra Kumar	934-936
Shri Rakesh Singh	936-939

Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar	939941
Shri Khagen Das	941-943
Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda	943-945
Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi	945-947
Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala	947-951
Dr. Thokchom Meinya	951-953
Shri A.K. Nana Patil	953-955
Shri Basu Deb Acharia	955-962
Shri Shailendra Kumar	962-963
Shri Premdas	964
Shri Ashok Argal	964-965
Shri S. Semmalai	965-968
Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan	968-970
Shri Prem Das Rai	970-973
Shri P.C. Chacko	973-983
Shri P. Kumar	983-986
Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan	986-987
Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar	987-989
Shri P.T. Thomas	990-991
Shri Ganesh Singh	992-998
Shri Mohammed E.T. Basheer	999-1001
Shri Nripendra Nath Roy	1001-1002
Shri Govind Prasad Mishra	1002-1006
Shri Jagdambika Pal	1006-1016
Shri Haribhau Jawale	1016-1018
Shri N. Cheluvarya Swamy	1018-1019
Shri Neeraj Shekhar	1019-1022
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	1022

Shri Dhananjay Singh	1022-1026
Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	1027-1031
Shrimati Deepa Dasmunsi	1031-1035
Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi	1035-1037
Shri C.R. Patil	1038-1040
Shrimati Jayaprada	1040-1041
Shri Madhu Koda	1041-1043
Shri P.L. Punia	1043
Shri M.I. Shanawas	1043-1048
Shri P.K. Biju	1048-1049
Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey	1049-1051
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir	1051-1054

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	1055-1056
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	1056-1064

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	1065-1066
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	1066-1068

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

...(Interruptions)*

Tuesday, August 03, 2010/Sravana 12, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SIHGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam, today, special component. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us proceed with the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not permissible. Don't show placard, it is wrong. Please, sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not show this. You are well aware that showing placard is not permissible the House. All of you are very senior Members. What are you showing, keep it down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not permissible. Don't show placard, it is wrong. Please, sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You are not supposed to show anything.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going into record.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you showing it? Please, take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat, it is not permissible to show like this.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, take you seats.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs

At this stage Shri Chandrakant Khaire and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you a chance to speak. Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You first put it down, then I will speak to you.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, do not do like this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give a chance to Shri Adsul to speak.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet for a minute.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you a chance to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): It will be discussed later on, we have to discuss the issue of price rise today. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: This will not help. Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will allow one Member of your party to speak. Please go back to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give a chance to speak. You speak from your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going into record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now take your seats what will happen through this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you a chance to speak. Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

11.05 hrs.

At the stage Shri Chandrakant Khaire and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam, scam worth crores of rupees has taken place in the commonwealth games. We would like to have discussion on this issue ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Today, we have a very important discussion. Today, we have a debate on the issue of price rise. Let that happen. We will take up this matter also. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You may give a notice for discussion on this issue under Rule 193.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You too, take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Today you discuss the issue of price rise.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

11.06 hrs

At this stage, Shri D. V. Sadananda Gowda and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Put it down.

[English]

Showing placard is not allowed.

...(Interruptions)

11.07 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Chandrakant Khaire and some other hon.

Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We will do that, But, you go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Don't show any placard.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Put it down.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.40 a.m.

11.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Forty minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

11.40 hrs.

Lok Sabha reassembled at Forty Minutes past Eleven of the Clock

(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I just had a discussion with the hon. Members from Karnataka and Maharashtra and they have told me their views. Now, we will start a discussion on today's proceedings of the House. I have also talked to Dara Singh Chauhan ji and all the hon. Members of his party. He has given a notice in this regard and I will let you know the decision after discussing it. I had told yesterday. Today, there is a consensus on a discussion on the issue of price rise, then let there be a discussion on it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat please.

...(Interruptions)

11.42 hrs

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

Re: Diversion of funds from the Scheduled Caste sub plan of Delhi to Commonwealth Games Projects

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Even the funds meant for the dalits have been diverted to
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Chauhan Ji, sit down please.

[English]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, the point being made the hon. Member is, perhaps, being raised by him on the basis of some report ...(Interruptions) I would like to assure you that I have got the information and even after that I will hold talks. No money has been diverted ...(Interruptions)

Madam, no diversion has taken place; diversion cannot occur. Even then, if the hon. Member is raising this point then I will provide him information after making an enquiry into it ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The minister has given the reply, now don't interrupt the proceedings of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now take your seat please. Keep silence please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have raised this matter and the hon. Minister has given the reply. You have also given a notice to me. I will also give a reply. Now, you, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: The quota for the dalits should be filled ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you, please take your seat and don't interrupt the proceedings of the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It has not happened. But, if you insist on that point then I will conduct an inquiry and inform you about that.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat, nothing is going on record what you are speaking.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadav Ji, if you want to say something then please speak. You can speak only when the other Members will take their seats. Sharad Yadav Ji wants to say something, therefore, all of you may please take your seats. Nothing is going on record.* Sharad Yadav Ji, you want to say something, please speak.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, the question raised by the hon. Members is very important. Therefore, it must be discussed at any time. The question being raised by the hon. Members is not the only question but there are many more. Regarding the Commonwealth Games, through you, I would ...(Interruptions)

Madam, there must be a discussion on the Commonwealth Games because the question raised by the hon. Members is very important. I would like to request you that you are also taking interest on the issue related to price rise, therefore, it will also be discussed. I, therefore, appeal to you that it should be discussed ...(Interruptions) All those points will be discussed ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dara Singh Ji, if you want to speak something, then you may speak. I am giving you a chance to speak. But, before speaking, ask your party Members to take their seats.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, I would like to bring to your notice that ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Dumriaganj): Madam Speaker, you should also provide me an opportunity to speak after Shri Dara Singh Chauhan Ji ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, I would like to bring to your notice that Rs. 750 crore allocated under the Special Component Plan for the development of SC and ST Community has been diverted for the Commonwealth Games. Not only this, but Rs. 72,000 crore allocated by the Planning Commission for the welfare of these Communities for the next five years for which guidelines had also been issued by the Planning Commission and by neglecting them, the funds meant for the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under the Special Component Plan, is also being looted in an arbitrary manner in the name of the Commonwealth Games. Our Party will not allow this loot. To those, shedding crocodile tears in the name of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, I would like to tell that even Rs. 72,000 crore allocated by the Planning Commission under the Special Component Plan for five years for the welfare of these castes through various departments have not been released so far. Therefore, I would like that there must be a detailed discussion on it.

Madam Speaker, we have raised the issue in the House time and again since the independence till date that the Central and State Governments have never filled up the quota of the vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes according to their rights as enshrined in the constitution. We want a detailed discussion on this issue also.

Madam, the way embezzlement of money is going on in the name of the Commonwealth Games is being noticed by the entire country and media. The entire world knows about it. Therefore, we want a discussion to be held on it. The poor people of the country are deprived of a square meal and there is no arrangement for their livelihood but on the other hand crores of rupees are being plundered

in the name of the games. We and our party want to have discussion on it.

Madam Speaker, our party is not going to allow the plundering of the money belonging to the downtrodden in the name of the games. Therefore, we want to have a discussion on it prior to price-rise. On the one hand, Games are being organized and on the other hand the poor are facing hardships in earning their livelihood ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: The poor are not getting a square meal money is being spent here lavishly in the preparation of the Commonwealth Games ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Now it has been completed, you leader has said his points. Now please sit down.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: There are various issues related to corruption and I do not want to touch all those issues. I have just pointed towards the downtrodden whose 750 crore rupees have been plundered...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You also please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why have you stood up, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why are you standing, please sit down.

[English]

I have just said that I have heard in my Chamber the views of the hon. Members from Karnataka and also from Maharashtra and they have given their views. Now let us proceed with the next item.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, they have submitted what they are demanding and we will be considering that.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: What decision has been taken on it? When is it likely to be discussed?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now we have ten minutes left for the Question Hour. But if the House agrees, then we will proceed with the discussion on Price Rise. The remaining part of the Question Hour will be dispensed with.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Honour Killings

*121. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

SHRI M. ANANDAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee/Group of Ministers to examine the issue of honour killings and related amendments/changes in the various laws;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any advisory to the State Governments to sensitise the police personnel in handling such cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the crime of honour killing and other forms of violence. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all States/UT Governments wherein States have been advised, *inter alia*, to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women, and to take appropriate measures to curb the violation of women's rights by so called 'Honour Killings'. Government is also actively considering a proposal to amend the existing law or to enact a separate law in order to tackle the crime of honour killings.

Natural Calamities

*122. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the different parts of the country were hit by natural calamities like heavy rains, floods and cyclonic storms recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the loss of lives and damages crops and properties during the last year and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether any Central Team has visited the affected States;

(d) if so, the details of findings of the said teams; and

(e) the details of assistance sought by the affected States Industries in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh alongwith the funds released thereon during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Yes Madam. Based on the information received from the States/UTs details of loss of lives, livestock and damage to crops as well as houses due to natural calamities for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in the Statement-I & II respectively.

State Governments concerned are initially required to undertake relief operations in the wake of natural calamity

out of the corpus of the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/ State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. In case of a calamity of severe nature, when available resources under the CRF/ SDRF account are inadequate, additional assistance is extended from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)/ National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), after following the laid down procedure which includes visit of Inter Ministerial Central Team. Status of memoranda received from the State Governments seeking additional financial assistance in the wake of floods, cyclonic storm etc. including visit of the Inter Ministerial Central Teams during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in Statement-III & IV respectively.

Details of central assistance released from CRF/ SDRF/ NCCF during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in Statement-V & VI respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise details of damage due to Cyclonic storms/ heavy rains / flash floods / floods / landslide during the year 2009-10

						(Provisional)
Sl. No.	State / UT	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	44132	213748	2.82	
2.	Assam	08	12	240	0.298	
3.	Bihar	63	02	6050	--	
4.	Chhattisgarh	05	03	1321	--	
5.	Goa	03	265	1053	0.034	
6.	Gujarat	94	456	12641	0.029	
7.	Haryana	09	16	2216	0.083	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25	104	2670	--	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9.	Karnataka	396	9043	665877	24.22
10.	Kerala	142	177	22744	0.39
11.	Madhya Pradesh	56	148	11356	-
12.	Maharashtra	66	31059	75441	8.79
13.	Orissa	59	--	13547	1.33
14.	Punjab	08	--	72	0.06
15.	Rajasthan	48	3509	221	--
16.	Sikkim	01	--	--	-
17.	Tamil Nadu	108	312	8437	--
18.	Uttar Pradesh	254	101	2893	4.61
19.	Uttarakhand	87	362	412	--
20.	West Bengal	137	38744	318786	4.47
21.	Puducherry	--	7	1	--

Statement-II

State-wise details of damage due to cyclonic storms/ heavy rains/ flash floods/ floods /landslides etc. during 2010

(Provisional) As on 28.07.2010

Sl. No.	State / UT	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	2,075	14,293	0.29
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	--	82	--
3	Assam	5	3,623	8,014	0.68
4	Bihar	92	142	1,05,719	--
5	Goa	1	1	37	--

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6	Gujarat	65	223	1,372	--
7	Haryana	30	67	3,797	2.78
8	Himachal Pradesh	--	--	8	--
9	Karnataka	21	28	890	--
10	Kerala	67	38	4,708	0.33
11	Madhya Pradesh	8	3	3	--
12	Maharashtra	8	5	9	--
13	Meghalaya	--	--	6	--
14	Mizoram	4	--	10,127	0.02
15	Orissa	6	--	--	--
16	Punjab	30	58	1,229	3.12
17	Uttar Pradesh	12	--	--	--
18	Uttarakhand	20	29	362	--
19	West Bengal	74	139	1,80,374	0.30
20	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	--	--	--
21	Puducherry	--	--	93	0.01

Statement-III

Status of memoranda received from the State Governments seeking additional Central assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) during 2009-10.

State/ UT (Calamity details)	Assistance sought [Rs. in crore]	Visit of Central Team	Amount assessed by Team [Rs. in crore]	Status of approval of funds from NCCF by High Level Committee (HLC).
1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal (AILA cyclone of May, 2009)	1743.14	6th to 9th June 2009	765.86	Rs.516.859 crore from NCCF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF account for instant calamity.

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala- (floods of 2009)	312.13	2nd to 6th August 2009	116.90 + ARWSP (1.85)	Rs. 61.36 crore from NCCF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF account for instant calamity. Rs. 1.85 crore from Special Component of ARWSP for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.
Karnataka (floods of March - July 2009)	317.07	30th August to 2nd September 2009	43.95	Rs.44.33 crore has been approved from NCCF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF account for instant calamity. Rs. 0.66 crore has been approved from Special Component of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.
Goa (floods of September-October 2009)	22.29	15th to 17th October 2009	4.68 + ARWSP (0.50)	Rs. 2.49 crore has been approved from NCCF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF account for instant calamity. Rs. 0.50 crore has been approved from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.
Andhra Pradesh (floods of September- October 2009)	11700.39 (3163.64 for temporary + 8536.75 for permanent)	26th to 29th October 2009.	1185.41	Rs.606.88 crore has been approved from NCCF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF account for instant calamity.

1

2

3

4

5

				Rs. 69.785 crore has been approved from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.
				Air bills on actual basis, incurred on air dropping of essential supplies.
Karnataka - (floods of September-October 2009)	7195.99	20th to 25th October 2009	2086.11	Rs.1457.49 crore has been approved from NCCF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF account for instant calamity.
				Rs. 7.50 crore has been approved from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.
				Air bills on actual basis, incurred on air dropping of essential supplies.
Maharashtra- (flood of July - November 2009)	1329.09	17-19th December 2009	279.287	The report of the Central Team has been considered by the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) on 19th March 2010. The High Level Committee in its meeting held on 12.05.2010 has considered the request of State Government. HLC desired additional information under certain items. The request of the State Government will now be

1	2	3	4	5
				considered by the High Level Committee (HLC) in its meeting scheduled to be held on 3rd August 2010.
Orissa - (floods of 2009)	231.48 crore	14-16th January 2010	82.88	The report of the Central Team has been considered by the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) on 19th. March 2010. The High Level Committee in its meeting held on 12.05.2010 has considered the request of State Government. HLC desired additional information under certain items. The request of the State Government will now be considered by the High Level Committee (HLC) in its meeting scheduled to be held on 3rd August 2010.
Puducherry - (floods of 2009)	6.63 crore	14-15th November 2009	0.77	Rs. 0.35 crore approved from UT budget of MHA. In respect of UT <i>i.e.</i> Pudhcherry, the funds will be met from MHA budget instead of NCCF.

Statement-IV

Status of memoranda received from the State Governments seeking additional Central assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) during 2010-11.

State/ UT (Calamity details)	Assistance sought [Rs. in crore]	Visit of Central Team	Amount assessed by Team [Rs. in crore]	Status of approval of funds from NCCF by High Level Committee (HLC)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh (Cyclonic storms 'Laila' of 2010)	1357.42	6-8th July 2010	175.25	Report of the Central Team has been received and is being processed for HLC's consideration.

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar (Thunderstorm/ storm of April 2010)	126.00	16-17th June 2010	26.98	Report of the Central Team has been received and is being processed for HLC's consideration.
Mizoram(Cyclonic storm/ hailstorms of March/ April 2010)	150.81	2-5th June 2010	9.14	Report of the Central Team has been received and is being processed for HLC's consideration.
West Bengal (Thunderstorm/ storm of April 2010) consideration.	112.76	20-21st May 2010	111.02	Report of the Central Team has been received and is being processed for HLC's
Puducherry (Cyclonic storms 'Laila' of 2010)	8.04	8-9 July 2010	—	Report of the Central Team is awaited.
Haryana & Punjab	1022.94 Nil	19-21st July 2010	—	Report of the Central Team is awaited.

Statement-V*Allocation and Release of Funds from CRF/ NCCF during 2009-2010*

As on 31.03.2010

[Rs. in crore]

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of CRF			Releases from CRF		Releases from NCCF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	313.67	104.56	418.23	156.835	156.835	685.81 (500.00 # + 185.81)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.86	7.95	31.81	11.93	11.93	32.29
3.	Assam	162.80	54.27	217.07	81.40	81.40	--
4.	Bihar	125.59	41.86	167.45	62.795	62.795	267.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	94.22	31.41	125.63	92.825 (45.715*+ 47.11)	47.11	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa	1.92	0.64	2.56	0.96	0.96	4.04 #
7.	Gujarat	224.25	74.75	299.00	112.125	112.25	--
8.	Haryana	113.39	37.80	151.19	110.69 (53.995* + 56.695)	56.695	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	84.91	28.30	113.21	21.2275	42.455	14.58
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	72.90	24.30	97.20	71.825 (35.375 * + 36.45)	36.45	--
11.	Jharkhand	106.31	35.44	141.75	104.735 (51.58 * & + 53.155)	53.155	-
12.	Karnataka	104.52	34.84	139.36	52.26	52.26	1594.36 (83.83 + 500 # + 53.04 + 957.49)
13.	Kerala	77.93	25.98	103.91	38.965	38.965	--
14.	Madhya Pradesh	214.41	71.47	285.88	107.21	107.21	40.53
15.	Maharashtra	203.21	67.74	270.95	387.29 (92.155+ 96.765* + 96.765+ 101.605)	101.605	182.10
16.	Manipur	4.69	1.56	6.25	4.615(2.265* + 2.35)	2.345	0.91
17.	Meghalaya	9.51	3.17	12.68	4.755	4.755	--
18.	Mizoram	5.55	1.85	7.40	8.165 (2.695* + 2.695* + 2.775)	2.775	--
19.	Nagaland	3.22	1.07	4.29	1.61	1.61	8.47
20.	Orissa	254.27	84.76	339.03	49.369	127.135	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Punjab	133.12	44.37	177.49	66.56	66.56	--
22.	Rajasthan	378.90	126.30	505.20	189.45	189.45	115.12
23.	Sikkim	14.78	4.93	19.71	7.39	7.39	--
24.	Tamil Nadu	190.60	63.53	254.13	47.65	95.30	--
25.	Tripura	10.83	3.61	14.44	10.675 (5.26* + 5.415)	5.415	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	249.55	83.19	332.74	124.775	124.775	148.96
27.	Uttarakhand	76.39	25.46	101.85	38.195	38.195	--
28.	West Bengal	197.93	65.98	263.91	98.965	98.965	166.869(128.28+ 38.589)
Total: -		3453.23	1151.09	4604.32	2065.25 \$	1726.615	3261.519

@ Installment(s) of Centre's share of CRF for the year of 2009-10 has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds and submission of utilization certificate.

* Arrears of previous year (Rs. 485.27 crore).

Released 'on account' basis for flood-09.

\$ This includes Rs. 1579.98 crore as 1st instalment and Rs. 485.27 crore as arrear of previous years.

Statement-VI

Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF / NDRF during 2010-2011

As on 28.07.2010

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	381.63	127.21	508.84	190.82	--	--
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.07	3.67	36.74	16.535	--	--
3.	Assam	237.39	26.38	263.77	118.695	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	250.87	83.62	334.49	125.44	--	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	113.49	37.83	151.32	56.745	--	--
6.	Goa	2.22	0.74	2.96	1.11	--	--
7.	Gujarat	376.59	125.53	502.12	188.30	--	--
8.	Haryana	144.68	48.22	192.90	72.34	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	117.68	13.08	130.76	58.840	--	--
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	155.21	17.25	172.46	77.605	--	--
11.	Jharkhand	194.59	64.86	259.45	97.295	--	--
12.	Karnataka	120.72	40.24	160.96	60.360	--	--
13.	Kerala	98.31	32.77	131.08	49.155	--	--
14.	Madhya Pradesh	294.56	98.19	392.75	147.280	--	--
15.	Maharashtra	332.02	110.67	442.69	166.010	--	--
16.	Manipur	6.50	0.72	7.22	3.250	--	--
17.	Meghalaya	13.19	1.46	14.65	6.595	--	--
18.	Mizoram	7.70	0.85	8.55	3.850	--	--
19.	Nagaland	4.47	0.50	4.97	2.235	--	--
20.	Orissa	293.69	97.89	391.58	146.845	--	--
21.	Punjab	167.19	55.73	222.92	83.595	--	--
22.	Rajasthan	450.50	150.16	600.66	225.250	--	--
23.	Sikkim	20.48	2.27	22.75	10.240	--	--
24.	Tamil Nadu	220.14	73.38	293.52	110.070	--	--
25.	Tripura	17.38	1.93	19.31	8.690	--	--
26.	Uttar Pradesh	289.04	96.35	385.39	144.520	--	--
27.	Uttarakhand	105.89	11.77	117.66	52.945	--	--
28.	West Bengal	228.62	76.21	304.83	114.310	--	--
Total		4677.82	1399.48	6077.30	2338.910	0.00	0.00

Sport Facilities in the Country

*123. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of sports infrastructure in the country including the rural areas;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the allocation made for creating sports infrastructure and promoting sports in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the schemes under which financial assistance is provided for promotion of sports in the country through Non-Governmental Organisations and the performance of such schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether any proposals have been received from various State Governments for creation of sports infrastructure; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. To address the

severe inadequacy of sports infrastructure facilities, particularly in the rural areas, the Government of India has introduced a nation-wide rural sports programme called 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA) in the year 2008-09. This scheme aims at creating basic sports infrastructure in all the village/block panchayats (and its equivalent units) in the country, in a phased manner, over a period of 10 years, at an annual coverage of 10% for normal States, and 20% for Border States and special category, including North Eastern States. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments/ UTs' Administrations. The scheme also provides 100% central assistance to States/UTs for holding annual rural sports competitions at block, district, state and national level. Separate funding is also made for conducting National Women Championship, Inter-School Competitions and North East Games. Planning Commission has given in-principle approval for introducing a scheme to support the creation of urban sports infrastructure in the country. There is budget provision of Rs. 150 crore for this purpose in the current financial year (2010-11).

(c) A plan outlay of Rs. 1,500 crore has been approved in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the PYKKA scheme. Financial Assistance is provided to States and UTs based on submission of proposals and fulfilling terms and conditions provided in the scheme.

Year-wise allocation of budget and its utilization for the last two years (2008-09 and 2009-10) and upto 30th June, 2010 of the current financial year is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Budget allocation	Budget utilization		
			Infrastructure component	Competitions	Total
1.	2008-09	92.00	83.85	8.15	92.00
2.	2009-10	135.00	105.00	30.00	135.00
3.	2010-11*	413.00	76.29*	20.60*	96.89*

* Figures upto June, 2010.

State-wise sanction and release of grants for the last two financial years and upto 30th June, 2010 of the current financial year is given in Statement-I – III.

(d) Government has introduced a scheme for promotion of sports and games among disabled' from the current financial year (2010-11), which provides financial assistance to schools/institutes for engaging coaches, procurement of sports equipments. Financial assistance is

also provided under the scheme for conducting annual sports competitions and also for training of community coaches. The State-wise distribution of financial assistance approved for 60 schools/ institutes including 48 schools run by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under the scheme, is placed at Statement-IV.

(e) and (f) Funds allocation and release under the PYKKA Scheme to the States/UTs were based on their proposals.

Statement-I

State wise sanction and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme during 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat at approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	Funds releasedt
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	25.98	12.99
2.	Assam	333	22	4.81	-
3.	Bihar	847	53	10.44	5.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	10.11	-
5.	Goa	19	04	0.35	*
6.	Gujarat*	900	22	9.65	-
7.	Haryana	619	12	6.51	3.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	4.02	2.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	5.32	2.66
10.	Kerala	100	15	1.60	0.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	23.65	11.82
12.	Maharashtra	2689	35	27.55	8.91
13.	Manipur	79	04	1.08	0.87
14.	Mizoram	82	03	1.07	0.85

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Nagaland	110	05	1.48	1.18
16.	Orissa	623	31	7.34	3.67
17.	Punjab	1233	14	12.55	6.27
18.	Rajasthan	869	24	9.43	3.71
19.	Sikkim	16	10	0.67	0.54
20.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	13.82	5.00
21.	Tripura	104	04	1.36	1.09
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	53.91	10.00
23.	Uttrakhand	750	10	8.89	3.00
24.	West Bengal	335	33	4.63	-
Total		22385	601	246.22	83.85**

* Initially 1,369 village panchayats were approved for the year 2008-09 and the same were reduced to 900 by the State Government.

Statement-II

*State/UT wise sanction and release of infrastructure grant under
PYKKA scheme during 2009-10*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat at approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	*Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	25.98	12.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	5.56	4.44
3.	Assam	-	-	-	3.85
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	5.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	5.06
6.	Goa	-	-	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	7.10
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	3.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	4.79	2.39
12.	Karnataka	565	18	6.22	3.12

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	0.80
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	4.86
15.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.32	1.06
16.	Mizoram	164	05	2.08	0.21
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0.30
18.	Orissa	623	31	7.34	8.05
19.	Punjab	-	-	-	6.27
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	4.72
21.	Sikkim	32	20	1.35	0.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	1.91
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	16.96
24.	Uttrakhand	-	-	-	5.90
25.	West Bengal	-	-	-	2.32
	UT				
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands #	19	01	0.23	-
	Total	4434	249	54.87	105.00*

*It includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09).

Proposal of A & N Islands has been approved 'in principle'.

Statement-III

State wise sanction and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme for the year
2010-2011 (unto 30th June, 2010)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat at approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	5.56	5.56
2.	Gujarat	-	-	-	2.55
3.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	4.02	3.02
4.	Karnataka	565	18	6.23	7.78
5.	Kerala	100	15	5.70	4.28
6.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.32	1.19

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Mizoram	-	-	-	1.88
8.	Orissa	-	-	-	1.13
9.	Punjab	1233	14	12.55	11.49
10.	Sikkim	-	-	1.21	
11.	Tripura	-	-	-	0.27
12.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	26.95
13.	Uttrakhand	750	10	8.89	6.67
14.	West Bengal	-	-	-	2.31
Total		3410	105	44.27	* 76.29

* It includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09) and second year (2009-10)

Statement-IV

State-wise number of schools/institutes approved for financial assistance under the Scheme of Sports and games for Persons with Disabilities during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of total approved schools/institutes	No. of schools/institutes run by NGOs.
1	2	3	4
States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	1
2.	Assam	3	3
3.	Goa	5	5
4.	Himachal Pradesh	5	3
5.	Kerala	1	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1
7.	Manipur	3	3
8.	Mizoram	2	2
9.	Orissa	5	5

1	2	3	4
10.	Punjab	3	3
11.	Rajasthan	4	4
12.	Tamil Nadu	5	5
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1
14.	Uttrakhand	1	1
15.	West Bengal	3	3
UTs			
16.	Chandigarh	5	0
17.	NCT of Delhi	4	3
18.	Puducherry	4	4
Total		60	48

Norms of assistance for engagement of coaches on contract basis and procurement of sports equipment.

- (i) 250 disabled students to be covered in each State/UT in preferably 5 schools.
- (ii) Engagement of one coach for disabled students upto 50 and two coaches if disabled students are beyond 50 at a stipend of Rs. 10,000 per month for the entire period of pilot project i.e., 5 years.
- (iii) Grant for purchase of consumable and non-consumable sports equipments will be given at the rate of Rs. 30,000 upto 25 students; Rs. 75,000 beyond 25 student strength.

Terrorist Activities

*124. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the southern States of the country including Karala has witnessed spurt of terrorist/extremist activities in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of the organisations involved in this regard, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any request from the Government of Kerala for imposing a ban on 'Popular Front of India' as it is allegedly been reported to be involved in fermenting unrest in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) Available inputs do not indicate spurt in terrorist/extremist activities in the Southern States of the country including Kerala. However, recently, one incident of chopping of the palm of one Lecturer has come to notice and the matter is being investigated by the Kerala Police. The Central Government has not received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for imposing a ban on Popular Front of India.

Price Rise

*125. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether international organisations including the Food and Agriculture Organisation and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development have raised

concerns regarding further rise in the prices of farm products especially foodgrains at an alarming rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken to ensure availability and control the prices of essential commodities in the country;

(c) whether the Government has issued any advisories to the States to create foodgrain stocks, curb black-marketing and hoarding and improve the distribution system in order to control prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the States thereto;

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive plan for food security; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) FAO and OECD in their recently released study *i.e.* OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2010-19 observed that "World real commodity prices to remain below recent peaks but well above previous decade". Farm commodity prices have fallen from their record peaks of two years ago but are unlikely to drop back to their average levels of the past decade. Wheat and coarse grain prices over the next 10 years are expected between 15-40 percent higher in real terms (adjusted for inflation) than their average levels during the 1997-2006 period. Real prices for vegetable oils are expected to be more than 40 percent higher. Dairy prices are projected to be on average between 16-45 percent higher. FAO forecast is not specific to India.

Action taken/proposed to be taken in India:

In order to increase the production of food grains, the Government is implementing the following:

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in selected districts of 17 states; for enhancing the food grain production of rice, wheat and pulses by 20 million tones during 11th plan.

- (ii) Crop production programmes of rice, wheat and coarse cereals are being encouraged under Macro Management Agriculture (MMA) scheme and under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).
- (iii) Additional Central assistance is provided to the states to achieve 4% growth in Agriculture and allied sectors and to reduce yield gaps of crops and maximizing returns to the farmers.
- (iv) New initiative of "Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India" in 6 eastern states is also focused towards enhancing agriculture production.
- (v) Similarly, new initiative of "organizing 60,000 pulses and Oilseed village" is being implemented in major pulses growing states to supplement the efforts of other schemes in enhancing the pulses production.
- (vi) Maize production is promoted through Integrated Scheme on Oilseed, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM).

Government has also taken fiscal and administrative measures to moderate price rise in essential commodities which are given in Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State Governments/ Union Territories. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of both "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955" and "The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980", to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts. The State Governments had been requested in January 2010 to organize special drives against hoarding and to send a factual report containing *inter-alia*, the action taken and cases booked under the Essential Commodities Act. State Governments

of (Goa and Tripura) responded and have not reported anything irregular. The details of the raids conducted, persons arrested, persons convicted etc. for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, during the year 2009 and 2010 (upto 30.06.2010) as reported by State Governments/UT Administrations are at Statements II & III.

(e) and (f) The President of India, in her address to the joint session of Parliament on 4th June, 2009 has *inter-alia* made the following announcements:

(A) The National Food Security Act which will be enacted to:

- (i) provide a statutory basis for a framework for assured food security for all;
- (ii) entitle, by law, every BPL family to 25 kg of wheat/rice per month @Rs.3/kg;
- (iii) bring about systemic reforms in PDS.

(B) Targeted identification cards will subsume and replace omnibus BPL lists. Identification of beneficiaries to be done through Gram Sabhas and Urban local bodies and lists placed in the public domain.

The Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) has circulated a Concept Note on the proposed Food Security Law to all States / Union Territories and concerned Central Ministries on 05.06.2009 and 10.06.2009 and examined the responses received. The Department has also held consultations with the State Food Secretaries, representatives of various Central Ministries, Planning Commission, experts and other stakeholders. To examine various issues relating to the proposed legislation, an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has been constituted. The EGoM has so far held five meetings, in which the proposed law has been discussed, on 01.09.2009, 16.09.2009, 12.02.2010, 18.03.2010 and 05.04.2010.

Although the broad contours of the proposed Act have been drawn, some important issues are being examined in depth, namely the extent and nature of coverage under

the Act and the specific entitlements of those living below the poverty line, as also the food security cover to be provided to the most vulnerable sections of society e.g. the homeless and migrants.

While the Ministry of Rural Development is in the process of finalising the guidelines for identification by the States of the poor in rural areas, the Planning Commission has been given the responsibility of finalising the guidelines for similar identification of the urban poor. Planning Commission has also been asked to finalise their estimates of poverty in the country. The EGoM has also asked Planning Commission to consult all concerned Ministries and revert with specific recommendations regarding the proposed legislation, keeping in mind relevant aspects such as agricultural production and procurement; need to avoid dependence on imports, quantities to be guaranteed under the law, the implications on subsidy etc. Thereafter, the draft National Food Security Bill would be prepared in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice and, after due approvals, placed on the website of the DFPD for public scrutiny and comments.

Statement-I

Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential Commodities are briefly stated below:

I. Fiscal Measures

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero - for rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils (crude); and butter and ghee.
- (ii) Reduced import duties on refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils to 7.5%;
- (iii) Allowed import of raw sugar at zero duty under O.G.L. up to 01.08.2009 by sugar mills (notified on 17.04.2009) extended up to 31.12.2010. Furthermore, import of raw sugar has been opened to private trade up to 31.12.2010 for being processed by domestic factories on job basis.
- (iv) Allowed import of white/refined sugar by STC/ MMTC/PEC and NAFED up to 1 million tons by

01.08.2009 under O.G.L. at zero duty (notified on 17.04.2009). Furthermore, the duty free import of white/refined sugar under OGL has been opened to other Central/State Government agencies and to private trade in addition to existing designated agencies. The cap on the quantity to be imported upto 31.03.09 has also since been removed vide notification dated 27th November, 2009. The Government has extended it upto 31.12.2010 without any quantitative cap.

II. Administrative Measures

- (i) Removed levy obligation in respect of imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.
- (ii) Banned export of non-basmati rice, edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana).
- (iii) Export of edible oils has been allowed *w.e.f* 20th November, 2008 in small packs upto 5 kgs, subject to a limit of 10,000 tons upto 31.10.2009. EGoM in its meeting held on 20.11.2009 decided to further allow export of edible oils not exceeding 10,000 tons during the period from 01.11.2009 to 31.10.2010.
- (iv) Imposed stock limit orders in the case of paddy, rice, sugar, upto 30.9.2010; In order to discourage non-household sector consumers from stockpiling sugar and to ensure adequate availability of sugar in the open market for actual consumers, the Central Government has issued a notification dated 22.08.2009 imposing stockholding limit on bulk consumers: it has been provided that *w.e.f* 19.09.2009 no person, establishment, or industrial unit using or consuming more than 10 quintals of sugar per month as a raw material for production or consumption or use, in any manner, shall keep stock, at any time, sugar exceeding 1.5 days of such use or consumption.
- (v) Using Minimum Export Price (MEP) to regulate exports of onion (averaging at \$220 per tonne

for August 2010) and basmati rice (\$900 PMT).

- (vi) Maintaining the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- (vii) Futures trading in Rice, urad and Tur suspended by the Forward Market Commission in the year 2007-08 and continues during 2010-11. Futures trading in sugar were suspended w.e.f. 27.5.2009 upto 30th of September, 2010.
- (viii) Permitted sugar factories to sell processed raw sugar in the domestic market and fulfill export obligation on ton to ton basis.
- (ix) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was increased from 10 to 20% for 2009-10 sugar season to ensure adequate levy sugar supplies under PDS.
- (x) For the month of June, 2010, 17.00 lakh tons of non levy sugar have been made available which includes 12.80 lakh tons of normal non-levy sugar and 3.70 lakh tons of sugar processed from imported raw sugar during April, 2010. Estimated availability out of imported white/refined sugar during the month is about 0.50 lakh ton. Besides, levy sugar quota of 2.08 lac tons also been released. Thus, for the month of June, 2010, 19.08 lac tons of sugar have been made available.
- (xi) An additional allocation of wheat/rice @10 kg/ family/month of January and February 2010 has been made to the accepted number of AAY, BPL and APL ration cards. This is in addition to existing allocation while the wheat will be allocated at MSP price; rice will be allotted at MSP derived price.
- (xii) Specific adhoc additional allocation of 30.66 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made for all cardholders w.e.f. 19.5.2010 with validity for lifting up to 20.11.2010@ of Rs.8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.

(xiii) **OMSS interventions:**

- (a) Allocation to State Governments under OMSS (Domestic) for release of 20.00 lakh tonnes of wheat was made to check inflationary trends in food economy from October 2009 to March 2010. The State/ UT Government were asked to distribute wheat released under OMSS (D) to household consumers and small processors of wheat.
- (b) In addition to above, a quantity of 1.0 lakh MTs wheat was also allocated for sale to bulk consumers through open tenders by FCI from October, 09 -March, 10. Another 10.88 lakh tonnes of wheat from the expected savings from retail allocations was allocated for bulk consumers through tender sale.
- (c) In order to check inflationary trend in prices of Rice, a quantity of 10.0 lakh tonnes of rice was allocated during October 2009 to March 2010 to State Governments for distribution to retail consumers.
- (d) On 18.1.2010, NAFED was allotted 37400 tonnes of wheat and 17000 tonnes of rice from the un-lifted quantity of OMSS allocations to state Governments. Similarly, NCCF was allocated 32684.21 tonnes wheat and 11000 tonnes rice for sale to retail consumers..
- (e) On 16.2.2010, another allocation of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat was made for tender sale to small processors by FCI. High Level Committee of FCI has formulated guidelines for tender sale to small processors. The reserve price fixed for tender sale of wheat to bulk consumers undertaken by FCI. The total wheat allocation under OMSS now is 35 lakh tonnes, and total rice allocation is 10 lakh tonnes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Orissa	35494	7	149	9	14.56	December
22	Punjab	122	54	34	26	464.52	December
23	Rajasthan	281	3	62	Nil	36.89	March
24	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	December
25	Tamil Nadu	16404	4775	1471	7	623.25	December
26	Tripura	66	2	2	Nil	0.65	December
27	Uttaranchal						Not Reported
28	Uttar Pradesh	39684	1023	1491	Nil	1929.48	December
29	West Bengal	161	117	16	Nil	90.4	December
30	A & N Islands	208	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
31	Chandigarh	8	9	Nil	Nil	7.97	December
32	D & N Haveli	3	2	Nil	Nil	0.22	December
33	Daman & Diu						Not Reported
34	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November
35	Pondicherry	512	63	68	15	15.53	December
Total		209413	9012	5131	127	18805.29	

* Except - August & September ** - Except August & October

*** Except October \$ - Except August

Updated as on 7.4.2010

Statement-III

Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for the year - 2009 - Information received from States/Uts upto 31.12.2010

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated in Rs. Lakh	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	3402	Nil	Nil	Nil	96.34	May
2	Assam	197	16	17	Nil	Nil	March \$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May
35	Pondicherry	265	8	17	11	0.57	April
	Total	73681	3469	1106	57	1034.463	

* - Only March \$\$- Only June \$- Except February Updated as on 15.7.2010

Wheat Price in Futures Market

*126. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prices of wheat in the futures market in the country has been rising;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the likely impact of higher futures prices on the prices of wheat in the domestic market; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to protect the interest of the consumers in view of rising futures prices?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The futures prices of Wheat on the trading platform of the National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Limited, (NCDEX) Mumbai, where it is primarily traded alongwith the corresponding spot prices are given in Statement. It can be seen from the said Statement that the prices of Wheat in both the futures and spot markets were hovering around the level of Minimum Support Price of Rs. 1100/- per quintal at the time of harvest in April 2010. The prices have slowly risen to around Rs.1265/- per quintal in the spot market as on 12th June, 2010 when the near month futures prices were Rs.1285/-, i.e., a minor difference of 1.5%. Since then spot prices have softened by about 3%. Futures prices of all contracts have also shown similar decline.

(c) and (d) In view of the answer to the parts (a) and (b), question does not arise.

Statement

A Table Giving the Week ending Spot and Futures (Closing) Prices of Wheat at NCDEX

(Rs perqtl.)

Date	Futures Closing on									
	Spot	20-Apr-10	20-May-10	18-Jun-10	20-Jul-10	20-Aug-10	20-Sep-10	20-Oct-10	19-Nov-10	20-Dec-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3-Apr-10	1150.00	1144.80	1123.80	1137.60	1155.60	1170.00	1190.00			
10-Apr-10	1107.85	1125.60	1119.20	1131.60	1146.40	1162.80	1176.80	1186.00		
17-Apr-10	1100.40	1125.80	1139.00	1154.00	1167.80	1182.80	1198.00	1216.60		
24-Apr-10	1121.50		1169.60	1194.00	1212.60	1228.60	1246.20	1262.80		
30-Apr-10	1126.15		1169.60	1190.40	1209.20	1226.40	1245.00	1263.60		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8-May-10	1126.25		1148.60	1171.00	1195.20	1216.60	1243.80	1258.00		
15-May-10	1145.00		1159.60	1176.60	1196.40	1218.60	1239.00	1258.00	1260.20	
22-May-10	1195.00			1228.00	1239.80	1250.60	1268.00	1284.40	1301.20	
29-May-10	1232.50			1260.00	1275.60	1290.00	1305.20	1324.00	1337.00	
5-Jun-10	1240.00			1256.40	1273.20	1289.00	1305.80	1325.00	1341.80	
12-Jun-10	1265.00			1285.20	1298.00	1310.40	1329.60	1349.20	1367.20	1379.40
19-Jun-10	1244.90				1269.40	1285.40	1304.80	1325.00	1348.00	1360.00
26-Jun-10	1236.25				1242.60	1257.40	1275.20	1293.80	1311.20	1326.00
10-Jul-10	1232.40				1233.20	1254.60	1271.80	1287.40	1296.00	1305.00
17-Jul-10	1231.60				1238.80	1259.00	1277.20	1292.20	1307.00	1314.40
24-Jul-10	1230.65					1251.40	1270.20	1286.60	1300.60	1314.00

Security Measures in Jails

*127. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reports of surreptitious entry of contraband articles including mobile phones, sharp edged weapons in various jails in the country including National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the data is thereof including the number of such articles seized during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Tihar Jail in NCT of Delhi;

(c) whether the Government has issued any advisory to the State Governments to strengthen security measures in the jails including the purchase and installation of full body scanners; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) 'Prison' is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and, therefore, Prison Administration

including security measures in prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administration. Therefore, the State Governments/UT Administration are responsible to check entry of contraband articles including mobile phones, sharp edged weapons, etc. in prisons and take appropriate remedial measures in this regard. Data relating to number of such articles seized in various prisons are not maintained centrally. However the details of articles seized in the prisons of NCT of Delhi during the last three years and in current year are as under:

Year	Mobile phones (in numbers)	Sharp edged articles such as surgical blades, iron patti, nails etc. (Total in number)
2007	Nil	95
2008	Nil	71
2009	05	69
2010*	06	20

*(As on 30.4.2013)

(c) and (d) With a view to strengthen the security arrangements in prisons and to prevent entry of prohibited items like weapons, explosives, mobile phones, narcotics etc, the Government of India has issued advisories to State Governments/UT Administration on 21.9.1998 (Strengthening of security arrangement in jails), 17.8.2006 (Tightening of security measures in jails), 16.10.2009 (improving of security measures in jails to avoid the incidents of jail breaking), 25.5.2010 (smuggling of drugs into prisons) and 7.6.2010 (Use of mobile phone in prisons). A comprehensive advisory covering all aspects of prison administration has also been issued to all the State Governments/UT Administration on 17.7.2009. In the advisory dated 17.7.2009 under the paper on Prison Policy, all the State Governments/UT Administration have been asked to promote all modern electronic gadget in every prison. To check the influx of such articles, following measures are being adopted particularly at Tihar Jail in the NCT of Delhi:

- (a) Terrorists are kept in High Security Wards thereby restricting their interaction with other ordinary category prisoners;
- (b) Mobile phone jammers have been installed in jails;
- (c) All possible precautionary measures like intensive searching of inmates at the entry of jail by way of Door Frame Metal Detector (DFMD), Hand Held Metal Detector (HHMD) & X Ray scanners are being undertaken;
- (d) Close Circuit TV Camera (CCTV) are also installed to keep surveillance over the activities of the prisoners;
- (e) Video conferencing is done to avoid physical movement of prisoners between prisons and courts.

Monitoring TV Content

*128. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the content being broadcast by TV channels in the county;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of advisories/warnings/orders issued to various TV channels for violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulations) Act, during each of the last three years and the current year, channel-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to strengthen the existing monitoring mechanism; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMIBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) Government has set up Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC), which monitors the content telecast on television channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. Action is taken whenever any violation of these Codes is brought to the notice of the Government. This Ministry has also constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the specific complaints or take suo motu cognizance against the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes.

(c) The details of Advisories/Warnings/Orders issued to various TV Channels during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has issued detailed guidelines for constitution of Monitoring Committees for private TV Channels at State and District levels. All State Governments are required to set up these Committees to enforce the provisions of Cable TV Network (Regulation) Act, 1995. The District level Committee is headed by the DM. DM, SDM and Commissioner of Police are Authorized Officers to enforce the provisions of the act.

Ministry has provided funds under 11th Plan Scheme to increase the capacity of EMMC to monitor more number of TV channels round the clock.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Date of SCN	Reason for SCN/Letter	Details of Order/Warnings
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2007				
1	AXN	26.06.06	Obscene Programme titled 'Worlds Sexiest Advertisements.'	Order dated 17.01.2007 banning the channel with immediate effect and up to 15.03.2007.
2	FTV.com India	09.08.06	Obscene Programme titled 'Mid Night Hot'.	Order dated 29.03.2007 banning the channel for 2 months w.e.f. 01.04.2007 to 30.05.2007.
3	NEO Sports	14.02.07	Advertisements on India-West Indies One Day Cricket Series violating Advertising Code by showing racial discrimination.	Warning dated 04.04.2007.
4	Sony Max	03.11.06	Vulgar and obscene advertisements of product 'XXX Flavoured Condoms'.	Warning dated 05.02.2007.
5	Star Plus	14.02.07	Advertisements on India-West Indies One Day Cricket Series Violating Advertising Code by showing racial discrimination.	Warning dated 19.04.2007.
6	Zee News	17.02.06	News item based on Mobile tapping of Justice Retd. S.N. Variava violated the Programme Code.	Warning dated 30.03.2007
7	Zee News	17.03.06	Programme titled 'Deshdroh' was found violative of the Programme Code.	Warning dated 30.03.2007
8	Zee Sports	No SCN	Surrogate advt. of liquor	Warning dated 15.02.2007
9	Zoom	11.08.05	Content of the programme 'Dangerous' was found obscene, thus violated the Programme Code.	Warning dated 23.03.2007

1	2	3	4	5
10	Star Plus	No SCN	An episode of the tele-serial 'Kyonki Saas Bhi Kabhi Bahu Thi' was found violative of the Programme Code.	Advisory dated 02.07.2007.
11	CNN IBN	No SCN	Showing wrong map of India in news item related to Samjhouta Express Tragedy.	Advisory dated 02.07.2007.
12	CNN IBN	No SCN	Showing wrong map of India in news item related to Samjhouta Express Tragedy.	Warning dated 02.07.2007.
13	All Channels	No SCN	Telecast of indecent and vulgar Advertisements of 'Lux Cozy Underwear' and 'Amul Macho Underwear'	Order dated 26.07.2007 was issued to All Channels not to telecast such advertisements.
14	Janmat	11.09.2007	Telecast of a sting operation on Smt. Uma Khurana, Teacher in violation of Programme Code.	Order dated 19.09.2007 banning the channel for 30 days w.e.f. 20.09.2007 to 20.10.2007.
15	CNBC AWAZ	06/07.11.06	Programme on rare whiskies containing advt. of Martlac Whiskey was found indirectly promoting sale or consumption of alcohol.	Warning dated 24.09.2007.
16	Headlines Today	28.03.2007	News item based on the act of Self Immolation by Shri Gopalkrishna Kashyap from Patiala.	Advisory dated 06.11.2007.
17	Aaj Tak	28.03.2007	News item based on the act of Self Immolation by Shri Gopalkrishna Kashyap from Patiala.	Advisory dated 06.11.2007.
18	Zee News	28.03.2007	News item based on the act of Self Immolation by Shri Gopalkrishna Kashyap from Patiala.	Advisory dated 06.11.2007.
19	Sahara Samay	28.03.2007	News item based on the act of Self Immolation by Shri Gopalkrishna Kashyap from Patiala.	Warning dated 06.11.2007.

1	2	3	4	5
20	IBN7	28.03.2007	Telecast of obscene and indecent programme titled 'Kiss Par Rok Nahi'.	Order dated 14.11.2007 directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction.
21	Zee News	28.03.2007	Telecast of obscene and indecent programme titled 'Jumma Chumma De De'.	Order dated 14.11.2007 directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction.
22	Aaj Tak	21.09.2007	News Item regarding Nithari Case in violation of Programme Code.	Order dated 20.11.2007 issued directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days.
23	IBN7	06.07.2007	Telecast of obscene and indecent programme titled 'Kissa Kiss Ka'.	Warning dated 06.12.2007 issued to the Channel.
24	ETC Punjabi	16.01.2007	Telecast of Political Advertisements in violation of Programme Code.	Advisory dated 10.12.2007 issued to the Channel.
25	India TV	31.10.2007	Telecast of programme titled 'India Bole' was not found suitable for unrestricted public exhibition	Advisory dated 19.12.2007 issued to the Channel.
26	IBN7	15.11.2007	Telecast of News item on attempt of suicide by mentally challenged persons at Varanasi (U.P.) which violated the Programme Code.	Advisory dated 20.12.2007 issued to the Channel.
Year 2008				
27	IBN7	08.11.2007	Telecast of News item titled 'Shaitan Doctor' based on sting operation on Dr. Ajay Agarwal, Ghaziabad.	Order dated 03.01.2008 issued to IBN7 Channel directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days.
28	Times Now	24.09.2007	Telecast of a sting operation on Smt. Uma Khurana, Teacher in violation of Programme Code.	A warning dated 22.01.2008 issued to the Channel.

1	2	3	4	5
29	Star News	No SCN	Telecast of factually incorrect news item regarding an accident at Raebareli.	Advisory dated 01.02.2008 issued to the Channel.
30	Sahara Samay (Rashtriya)	28.07.2006	Live telecast of rescue operation of persons which was indecent, obscene and denigrated women. Thus violative of Programme Code.	Warning dated 26.02.2008 issued to the Channel.
31	India TV	14.11.2007	News Item on Rajokari Village, New Delhi showing superstition.	Order dated 19.03.2008 directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days.
32	Star News	22.02.2008	A vulgar advertisement of product 'New Axe Deodorant'.	Order dated 02.05.2008 directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction.
33	MTV	22.02.2008	A vulgar advertisement of product 'New Axe Deodorant'.	Order dated 02.05.2008 directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days.
34	All Channels	No SCN	A vulgar and obscene advertisement of product 'Frenchie-X' Undergarment	Advisory dated 15.05.2008 issued to all the TV Channels prohibiting the telecast of the said advt.
35	All Channels	No SCN	A vulgar and obscene advertisement of product "Lux-Cosy Undergarment"	Advisory dated 10.06.2008 issued to all the TV Channels prohibiting the telecast of the said advt.
36	Star News	28.03.2007	News item based on the act of Self Immolation by Shri Gopalkrishna Kashyap from Patiala.	Advisory dated 25.06.2008.
37	Star News	28.03.2007	Indecent and vulgar news items titled 'Sex Me Twist' and 'Kiss Karo - In Khabar Filmy Hai'	Advisory dated 25.06.2008.
38	Aaj Tak	18.03.2008	News item on negligence or part of doctors of LNJP Hospital in performing surgery on a child.	Warning dated 28.08.2008 issued to the Channel.

1	2	3	4	5
39	Zee News	18.03.2008	News item on negligence on part of doctors of LNJP Hospital in performing surgery on a child.	Warning dated 28.08.2008 issued to the Channel.
40	India News	09.06.2008	News Item based on MMS of Arushi.	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel.
41	NETV	19.12.2007	News item regarding mob violence in Guwahati.	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel.
42	NDTV	19.12.2007	News item regarding mob violence in Guwahati.	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel.
43	CNN IBN	19.12.2007	News item regarding mob violence in Guwahati.	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel.
44	Aaj Tak	No SCN	News item claiming that the planet and all life on it may come to an end on 10.09.2008.	Advisory dated 09.09.2008 issued to the Channel.
45	India TV	No SCN	News item claiming that the planet and all life on it may come to an end on 10.09.2008.	Advisory dated 09.09.2008 issued to the Channel.
46	Aaj Tak	06.07.2006	Misleading advertisement of product 'Herbal Slim Tea'	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel.
47	Zee Punjabi	06.07.2006	Misleading advertisement of product 'Herbal Slim Tea'	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel.
48	AXN	06.07.2006	Misleading advertisement of product 'Yoko Height Increasing Device'	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel.
49	TV	06.07.2006	Misleading advertisement of product 'Hiko Good Height Increasing Device'.	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel.
50	Sanskar	06.07.2006	Misleading advertisement of product 'D Care Plus Ayurvedic.	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel.
51	Astha	06.07.2006	Misleading advertisement of product 'Hiko Good Height Increasing Device'.	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel.
52	Sony	06.07.2006	Misleading advertisement of product 'Hiko Good Height Increasing Device'.	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel.

1	2	3	4	5
53	Channel [V]	27.07.2006	Obscene Song titled 'Say Say Say'	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel.
54	Trendz TV	25.08.2005	Show based on lingerie having obscene visuals.	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel.
55	Zoom	05.01.2006	Obscene trailers of Hindi Films titled 'Fun', 'Sheesha', 'Chahat', 'Shabd' etc	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel.
56	ETC	05.01.2006	Obscene trailers of Hindi Films titled 'Fun', 'Sheesha', 'Chahat', 'Shabd' etc	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel.
57	Star One	No SCN	An episode of programme 'Great Indian Laughter Challenge' wherein a derogatory remark was made against a particular community.	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel.
58	Rashtriya Sahara	26.03.2007	An advertisement of product 'Panch Mukhi Rudraksh Mala'.	Advisory dated 12.11.2008 issued to the Channel
59	Aaj Tak	26.03.2007	An advertisement of product 'Maxo Cyclothrin Coil'.	Advisory dated 12.11.2008 issued to the Channel
60	Bindass	11.09.2008	Reality Show 'Dadagiri - Beat the Bullies'	Warning dated 25.11.2008 issued to the Channel
61	Sahara Samay	31.07.2008	RKB Show wherein Smt. Vidya Chauhan was interviewed by Shri R.K. Bajaj	Advisory dated 28.11.2008 issued to the Channel
62	All NCA TV Channels, IBF and NBA	No SCN	Contents inconsistent with public interest and national security wrt terror attacks in Mumbai	A general advisory dated 03.12.2008 issued to all NCA TV Channels, IBF & NBA
63	IBN7	24.06.2008	News item based on violence spread in Maharashtra by Maharashtra Nav Nirman Sena supporters.	An advisory dated 31.12.2008 issued to the Channel.
64	News 24	24.06.2008	News item based on violence spread in Maharashtra by Maharashtra Nav Nirman Sena supporters.	An advisory dated 31.12.2008 issued to the Channel.

1	2	3	4	5
65	Sahara Samay Mumbai	24.06.2008	News item based on violence spread in Maharashtra by Maharashtra Nav Nirman Sena supporters.	An advisory dated 31.12.2008 issued to the Channel.
Year 2009				
66	All NCA TV Channels, IBF and NBA	No SCN	News Item regarding a road accident near India Gate Circle in which four persons died. The news item was based on unverified facts.	An Advisory dated 20.02.2009 was issued to all NCA Channels through IBF/NBA.
67	IBN7	11.08.2008	News Story with the title 'Aapke Ghar Sri Ram' which was found containing half truths and based on unverified facts.	A Warning dated 23.03.2009 was issued to the Channel.
68	Headlines Today	11.08.2008	News item titled "Birth Day Suit" based on completion of 62 years of Bikini. The news item was found offending against good taste and decency.	Advisory dated 23.03.2009 was issued to the Channel.
69	Colors	28.11.2008	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season - 2' which was not in good taste.	An Advisory dated 03.06.2009 was issued to the Channel.
70	News 24	28.11.2008	News item based on a reality show 'Big Boss Season - 2' which was not in good taste.	A Warning dated 03.06.2009 was issued to the Channel.
71	Colors	No SCN	The promos of the serial 'LADO' which appeared to publicize female foeticide.	An Advisory dated 16.06.2009 was issued to the Channel.
72	India TV	28.11.2008	News item based on incidents of death of two children in the ashram of Sant Asaramji Bapu. The news items were found offending against good taste and decency and not suitable for children.	A Warning dated 22.06.2009 issued to the Channel.

1	2	3	4	5
73	Indiavision Channel	No SCN	News item regarding act of suicide committed by a nun at Thiruvananthapuram.	An advisory dated 23.06.2009 issued to the Channel.
74	Asianet	No SCN	News item regarding act of suicide committed by a nun at Thiruvananthapuram.	An advisory dated 23.06.2009 issued to the Channel.
75	TV 5	16.09.2008	News item regarding the concept and functioning of Madrasas.	An Order dated 24.06.2009 issued to the Channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction.
76	MTV	31.03.2009	Telecast of obscene, indecent and vulgar programme titled 'MTV Rodies'.	An Order dated 01.07.2009 issued to the Channel directing them to run an apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction.
77	Channel [V]	08.10.2008	Telecast of obscene reality beauty show titled 'Get Gorgeous 5'	A Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the Channel.
78	India TV	02.07.2007	Telecast of a news programme on Ms. Jhanvi Kapur	A Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the Channel for running apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction.
79	Colors	No SCN	Telecast of serial 'Na Aana Is Desh Lado'	An Advisory dated 17.08.2009 issued to the channel.
80	India TV	No SCN	Telecast of news item basec on the show 'Sach Ka Saamna being aired on Star Plus Channel	An Advisory dated 24.08.2009 issued to the channel.
81	Aaj Tak	No SCN	Telecast of news item based on the show 'Sach Ka Saamna being aired on Star Plus Channel	An Advisory dated 24.08.2009 issued to the channel.
82	All NCA TV Channels, IBF and NBA	No SCN	Advising the channels to ensure balanced and responsible coverage and reporting on first anniversary of the 26/11 terror attack.	An Advisory dated 20.11.2009 issued to all NCA channels, NBA and IBF

1	2	3	4	5
83	Star Plus	22.07.2009	Telecast of a obscene, vulgar & indecent Reality Game-I Show titled 'Such Ka Saamna'	A Warning dated 27.11.2009 issued to the Channel. The channel was also directed that while formatting a programme based on international format, channel should keep in view the Indian ethos and culture as well.
84	NDTV magine	28.07.2009	Telecast of the tele-serial titled 'Bandini' showing indecent visuals	An Advisory dated 01.12.2009 issued to the channel.
85	VH1	19.08.2009	Telecast of the programme 'Saturday Night Live' showing indecent visuals	A Warning dated 08.12.2009 issued to the channel.
86	Star News	23.03.2009	Telecast of News item on protest against the terrorist attacks in Mumbai.	An Advisory dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel.
87	Sony	26.08.2009	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Is Jungle Se Mujhe Bachao'	A Warning dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel.
88	Channel [V]	29.07.2009	Telecast of an indecent programme titled 'Launch Pad'	A Warning dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel.
89	Amrita TV	31.07.2009	Telecast of the programme titled 'Super Talent' showing dangerous stunt scenes	An Advisory dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel.
90	NDTV	30.08.2009	Telecast of a news item based on indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	A Warning dated 16.12.2009 issued to the channel.
91	Real TV	30.06.2009	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	A Warning dated 16.12.2009 issued to the channel.
92	Colors	26.10.2009	Telecast of the reality show 'BIG BOSS Season-3'	A Warning dated 18.12.2009 issued to the channel.
93	Bindass	29.07.2009	Telecast of an indecent serial 'Sun Yaar Chill Maar'	An Advisory dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel.
94	Asianet News	31.07.2009	Telecast of a news Programme 'FIR' based on crime reports and showing indecent visuals	A Warning dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel.

1	2	3	4	5
95	News Live	29.07.2009	Telecast of a news item offending against good taste and decency	A Warning dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel.
96	Colors	29.07.2009	Telecast of a serial 'Koi Aane Ko Hain' encouraging superstition	A Warning dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel.
Year 2010				
97	9X	27.07.2009	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Black' telecasting horrifying visuals	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel.
98	Mega TV	28.07.2009	Telecast of a news item containing indecent visuals	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel.
99	ETV Marathi	27.07.2009	Telecast of a news item based on suicide committed by a person	An Advisory dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel.
100	MTV	02.06.2009	Telecast of the programme titled 'Vodafone MTV Splitsvilla-2' uttering unfair remark to another participant.	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days The channel complied with the direction
101	National Geographic	04.09.2009	Telecast of visuals showing wrong map	A Warning dated 05.01.2010 issued to the channel.
102	TV 9	30.09.2008	Telecast of news items on 22.12.2004 criticising and maligning the image of Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.	A Warning dated 13.01.2010 issued to the channel.
103	All NCA TV Channels, IBF and NBA	No SCN	Telecast of news item on Terrorist Attack in Mumbai-conversation with terrorists	An Advisory dated 24.02.2010 issued to all NCA channels, IBF and NBA.
104	NDTV Imagine	06.10.2009	Telecast of the serial 'Pati, Patni aur Woh'	A Warning dated 03.03.2010 issued to the channel.
105	Sony	16.10.2009	Telecast of the programme 'Entertainment Ke Liye Kuch Bhi Karega'	An Advisory dated 04.03.2010 issued to the channel.

1	2	3	4	5
106	Star Plus	23.10.2009	Telecast of the serial 'Sapana Babul Ka- Bidaai'	A Warning dated 04.03.2010 issued to the channel.
107	Bindass	26.08.2009	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Dadagiri'	A Warning dated 04.03.2010 issued to the channel.
108	VH1	11.09.2009	Telecast of the programme 'South Park'	An Order dated 05.03.2010 issued to the channel directing it to take the programme off air.
109	India TV	28.11.2008	Telecast of news item on Terrorist Attack in Mumbai - conversation with terrorists	An Advisory dated 24.02.2010 issued to all News and Current Affairs channels IBF and NBA.
110	FTV.com India	11.09.2009	Telecast of visuals of nude upper body of female models	An Order dated 10.03.2010 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of channel for 9 days from 12.03.2010 to 21.03.2010
111	Sadhna TV	09.10.2009	Telecast of a News Item	An Advisory dated 11.03.2010 issued to the channel
112	NDTV Good Times	05.01.2010	Surrogate advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CD's'	A Warning dated 06.04.2010 issued to the channel.
113	Star Anando	05.01.2010	Surrogate advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CD's'	A Warning dated 06.04.2010 issued to the channel.
114	IBN7	13.01.2010	Telecast of a programme showing Mr. Munir Khan advertising and advocating his treatment of serious diseases without any scientific proof.	A Warning dated 16.04.2010 issued to the channel
115	MTV	03.02.2010	Telecast of the reality show 'Splitsvilla-3' on the channel offended against good taste and decency.	A Warning dated 26.04.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days.
116	All channels	No SCN	Telecast of misleading advertisements by various TV channels	An Advisory dated 13.05.2010 issued to all TV channel and IBF & NBA

1	2	3	4	5
117	All Channels	No SCN	Surrogate Advertisements	A Directive dated 17.06.2010 issued to All TV channels, NBA and IBF for compliance of the Rule prohibiting the telecast of surrogate advertisements
118	All Channels	No SCN	Advertisements interfering the programme	An Advisory dated 21.06.2010 issued to All TV channels, NBA and IBF for compliance of the Rule prohibiting the telecast of advertisements interfering with the programmes.

Fake Currency Cases

*129. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several foreign and Indian nationals have been arrested with fake currency recently;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the current year;
- (c) whether the origin of these fake currencies has been traced;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) As per available information, several foreign and Indian nationals have been arrested along with Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICNs) in India. Similarly, citizens of Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh, in particular, have been arrested with FICNs in Nepal and Bangladesh. Available inputs indicate that during the year, there have been 16 major cases of FICN interdictions in India and the neighbouring countries, out of which 09 cases have been in India.

Available inputs indicate that high quality FICNs are printed in a neighbouring country and smuggled into India by using third countries in India's neighbourhood as transit points.

To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), etc. are working in tandem to thwart the nefarious activity related to FICNs. The activities of these agencies are also periodically reviewed in a nodal group set up for this purpose. In this context, at the functional level, the CBI has been declared as the nodal agency for coordination with the State; the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for smuggled FICNs. Apart from the above, the State Governments have been asked to set up a dedicated and well-equipped Cell under senior level supervision to comprehensively monitor and deal with organized crimes including FICNs, and also specifically designate a nodal officer to coordinate investigations relating to FICNs. The States have also been asked to set up a Committee headed by the DGP of the State with GM/ DGM of RBI, Senior Officers of SIB, Intelligence Branch of State Police, CID of State Police, etc. as members. Further, the offences under IPC, relating to counterfeit currency have been included in the schedule to the National Investigation Agency Act, thereby empowering the National Investigation Agency to

investigate and prosecute such offences. Further, the offence of counterfeit currency has been incorporated as a scheduled offence under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act.

[Translation]

**Status of Commonwealth
Games Projects**

*130. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the progress made in the execution of various projects and arrangements made in connection with hosting of the forthcoming Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the ongoing/pending projects alongwith the reasons for the delay, project-wise;

(c) the details of the funds/additional funds allocated/sanctioned/released and expenditure incurred on each project so far, project-wise;

(d) the corrective measures taken/being taken by

the Government to complete all the projects/arrangements in time; and

(e) the time by which the ongoing/pending projects/arrangements are likely to be completed, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) 17 competition venues, out of total of 18, have been completed, the remaining 01 venue is in an advanced stage of completion. A statement showing status of progress of work of these venues is attached as Statement-I

(c) The required details, of the funds/ sanctioned/ released and expenditure incurred on each of the projects, are given in Statement-II.

(d) Recovery Plans were worked out and operationalized, wherever required. These *inter-alia*, included increase in the number of Supervisory Staff & Labour; Increase in working hours; deployment of additional machineries; close monitoring and procurement of critical & special items to complete the work within the recovery schedule.

(e) The status of the various on going/pending projects etc. (project-wise) on the Commonwealth Games is as per enclosed Statement-I.

Statement-I

Funded by: Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MoYAS)

Sl. No.	Stadium	Venue Owner	Completion Status
1		2	3
1.	JN Sports Complex -Athletic	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated on 27th July, 2010
2.	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated on 31st January, 2010
3.	MDC National Stadium-Hockey	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated on 24th January, 2010
4.	JN Sports Complex -Lawn Bowls	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated on 5th April, 2010
5.	IG Sports Complex -Gymnastics	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated on 10th April, 2010

1	2	3
6. IG Sports Complex -Wrestling	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated on 25th April, 2010
7. IG Sports Complex-Cycling	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated on 29th June, 2010
8. SPM Swimming Pool Complex	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated on 18th July, 2010
9. JN Sports Complex -Weightlifting	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated on 1st August, 2010
10. RK Khanna Tennis Stadium	DLTA	Completed. Inaugurated on 11th July, 2010
11. Delhi University - Main Ground - Rugby7s	DU	Completed. Inaugurated on 15th July, 2010
12. Big-Bore Shooting, Kaderpur	CRPF Academy	Completed. Inaugurated on 10th May, 2010
Venue	Agency	Completion Date/Status

Funded by: Ministry of Urban Development

Sl. No.	Stadium	Venue Owner	Completion Status
1.	Siri Fort Sports Complex-Badminton & Squash	DDA	Completed (as reported)
2.	Yamuna Sports Complex -Table Tennis	DDA	Will be completed by 15-Aug-2010 (as reported)
3.	Yamuna Sports Complex -Archery	DDA	Completed. Inaugurated on 5th March, 2010
4.	Games Village	DDA	To be Inaugurated.

Funded by: Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

1.	Thyagraj Sports Complex -Netball	Govt. of Delhi	Completed (as reported). Inaugurated on 2nd April, 2010
2.	Talkatora Stadium - Boxing	NDMC	Completed. (as reported). Inaugurated on 24th February, 2010

Statement-II

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Implementing Agency	Name of Stadium/ Project	Amount allocated	Amount sanctioned / released	Expenditure incurred by the concerned agency so far
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sports Authority of India/ Central Public Works Department (CPWD)	SAI Stadia	2460.00	2222.18	1889.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	University of Delhi/ Jamia Millia Islamia University/D.P.S. R. K. Puram, New Delhi.	Competition/ Training venues	350.71	348.07	278.73
3.	All India Tennis Association	R.K. Khanna Stadium	65.65	65.35	60.15
4.	Central Reserve Police Force/CPWD	Kadarpur Shooting Range, Gurgaon	28.50	28.26	25.31
5.	Delhi Development Authority	Games Village/ Competition and Training venues	827.85	745.63	555.59
6.	Govt. of Delhi	Thayagraj Stadium	312.00	312.00	293.49
7.	New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)	Talkatora Stadium	150.00	150.00	85.00

[English]

Shortage of Storage Space

*131. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of storage space in some States leading to loss of foodgrains due to their storage in the open or under Covered and Plinth System (CAP);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total capacity, both owned and hired by the Government, alongwith the quantum of foodgrains stored therein, State-wise;

(c) the total number and capacity of CAP storage facility available alongwith the quantity of foodgrains stored therein, State-wise;

(d) the number of godowns constructed and repaired alongwith the funds released for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the remedial steps taken for proper and safe storage of the foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There is shortage of storage space in some States.

The total storage capacity, both owned and hired by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) (as on 30.06.2010) and the State Agencies (as on 31.03.2010) was 601.94 Lakh MT (given in Statement-I) of which covered capacity is 409.78 lakh MT. The total Central Pool stocks as on 30.6.2010 were 578.50 Lakh MT.

Details of damaged foodgrains with FCI during the last 3 years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Statement-II.

(c) The number and capacity of CAP storage of FCI (owned & hired) along with stocks, State-wise, is given in Statement-III.

(d) The statement showing the number of godowns constructed, capacity created and expenditure incurred by FCI during the last three years *i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and the current year is placed at Statement-IV.

Number of godowns repaired by FCI during the last 3 years is as under:

2007-08	-	196
2008-09	-	138
2009-10	-	165

Funds released for repairs and maintenance of the godowns during the said period is placed at Statement-V.

(e) Steps being taken for proper and safe storage of foodgrains are given in Statement-VI.

Statement-I

(Figures in LMT)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region /UT	FCI Total Capacity (As on 30.06.10)			State- Agencies (As on 31.03.10)	Grand Total	Stocks held
			Owned	Hired	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
East	1.	Bihar	4.63	2.10	6.73	6.29	13.03	6.29
	2.	Jharkhand	0.68	0.53	1.21	0.41	1.23	0.41
	3.	Orissa	2.93	3.50	6.43	1.14	10.21	1.14
	4.	West Bengal	9.10	1.97	11.07	6.10	14.74	6.10
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.11		0.11	
		Total (E. Zone)	17.44	8.11	25.55	10.03	39.32	10.03
NE	6	Assam	2.07	0.74	2.81	0.15	3.21	0.15
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.03	0.21	0.00	0.26	0.00
	8	Meghalaya	0.14	0.12	0.26	0.01	0.32	0.01
	9	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.23	0.01	0.79	0.01
	10	Tripura	0.29	0.23	0.52	0.13	0.91	0.13
	11	Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.03	0.4	0.03
	12	Nagaland	0.20	0.13	0.33	0.30	0.39	0.30
		Total (N.E.Z)	3.30	1.26	4.56	3.04	6.28	3.04
North	13	Delhi	3.67	0.00	3.67	2.92	3.71	2.92
	14	Haryana	11.01	15.36	26.37	95.75	97.44	95.75
	15	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.12	0.26	0.24	0.82	0.24
	16	Jammu and Kashmir	1.13	0.28	1.41	1.12	2.53	0.74
	17	Punjab	28.31	51.39	79.70	115.45	195.15	214.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	18	Chandigarh	1.24	2.37	3.61	-	3.61	-
	19	Rajasthan	8.89	9.59	18.48	2.36	20.84	20.53
	20	Uttar Pradesh	20.14	8.67	28.81	27.27	56.08	40.81
	21	Uttarakhand	0.87	1.55	2.42	0.42	2.84	3.10
		Total (N.Z.)	75.40	89.33	164.73	218.29	383.02	378.82
South	22	Andhra Pradesh	15.28	25.89	41.17	6.03	47.2	43.44
	23	Andaman Nikobar	0.07	0.00	0.07	-	0.07	-
	24	Kerala	5.37	0.00	5.37	1.46	6.83	5.08
	25	Karnataka	4.94	3.44	8.38	2.70	11.08	9.20
	26	Tamil Nadu	6.36	3.43	9.79	6.51	16.3	15.25
	27	Pondicherry	0.49	0.10	0.59	-	0.59	-
		Total (S.Z.)	32.51	32.86	65.37	16.72	82.09	72.97
West	28	Gujarat	5.27	1.61	6.88	2.57	9.45	5.90
	29	Maharashtra	12.89	7.61	20.50	10.67	31.17	17.52
	30	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.15	-	0.15	-
	31	Madhya Pradesh	3.73	6.40	10.13	22.36	32.49	42.25
	32	Chhattisgarh	5.12	3.45	8.57	9.42	17.99	16.59
		Total West Zone	27.16	19.07	46.23	45.02	91.25	82.26
		Total	155.81	150.63	306.44	295.52	601.94	578.50

Statement-II

Details of damaged foodgrains (non-issuable) with FCI during the last three years and its value on Acquisition Cost and its percentage in terms of quantity and value against stock handled.

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	1	2	3
Qty handled in LMT			
Wheat	213.38	382.28	422.91
Rice	537.14	530.95	452.01
Total	750.52	913.23	874.92

	1	2	3
Value of stock handled (in Rs. Crore)#			
Wheat	22841.90	44502.74	52493.28
Rice	66169.74	79382.87	75267.80
Total	89011.64	123885.61	127761.08
Quantity accrued as non-issuable (in Lakh MT)	0.34	0.20	0.07
Approx. value of non-issuable quantity (in Rs. Crore)	22.33	13.03	3.63
Percentage of non-issuable stock			
In terms of quantity	0.045%	0.022%	0.008%
In terms of value	0.025%	0.010%	0.003%

Statement-III*State-wise Number and Capacity of Cap (Owned & Hired) available with FCI*

Name of the Region/ U.T.	Cap (Open) As On 31.3.10			Capacity in Lakh Tonnes as on 30.06.10	Stocks Held as on 30.06.10
	Owned	Hired	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	5	0	5	0.97	0.02
Jharkhand	1	0	1	0.02	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0.00	0
West Bengal	6	0	6	0.51	0.24
Sikkim	0	0	0	0.00	0
Total of E.Z.	12	0	12	1.50	0.26
Assam	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Manipur	0	0	0	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagaland	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Total of NEZ	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Delhi	4	0	4	0.31	0.31
Haryana	26	1	27	3.68	3.32
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0.10	0.00
Punjab	84	19	103	10.73	7.17
Chandigarh	6	1	7	0.28	0.25
Rajasthan	18	6	24	3.45	5.22
Uttar Pradesh	32	1	33	5.67	1.78
Uttranchal	2	2	4	0.39	0.34
Total of N.Z.	172	30	202	24.61	18.39
Andhra Pradesh	9	0	9	2.62	1.32
Andman Nikobar	0	0	0	0.00	0
Kerala	5	0	5	0.20	0
Karnataka	9	0	9	1.16	1.22
Tamil Nadu	3	0	3	0.56	0.51
Pondicherry	3	0	3	0.05	0.06
Total of S.Z.	29	0	29	4.59	3.11
Gujarat	6	0	6	0.27	0.41
Maharashtra	4	0	4	1.12	0.78
Goa	0	0	0	0.00	0
Madhya Pradesh	6	0	6	0.36	0.34
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0.00	0
Total of W.Z.	16	0	16	1.75	1.53
Grand Total	229	30	259	32.45	23.29

Statement-IV

The capacity created and expenditure incurred during the last three years i.e. 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Capacity in MT/Exp. Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Zone/State	2007-08			2008-09			2009-2010		
		Capacity Created	Expenditure Incurred	No. of completed Godowns	Capacity created	Expenditure incurred	No of completed godowns	Capacity Created	Expenditure incurred	No of completed godowns
South Zone										
1.	Karnataka	5,000	17.73	1	14.19	(under construction)		1.18	(under construction)	
2.	Tamil Nadu		12.15	(under construction)						
3.	Lakshadweep/ UT				38.70	(under construction)		87.67	(under construction)	
North Zone										
1.	Jammu and Kashmir		179.11	(under construction)	50.00	(under construction)		1200.00	(under construction)	
2.	Himachal Pradesh		0.70	(under construction)						
East Zone										
1.	Orissa				33.12	(under construction)	9,170	313.40	1	
2.	Bihar							171.81	(under construction)	
North East including Sikkim										
1.	Mizoram	4,590	82.21	1	24.25	(under construction)				
2.	Assam	7,500	67.72	2	1381.05	(under construction)		467.98	(under construction)	
3.	Tripura		23.68	(under construction)	2,500	64.46	1	13.21		
4.	Nagaland		50.21	(under construction)						
5.	Manipur							193.69		
Total		17,090	433.51	4	2,500	1605.77	1	9,170	2448.94	1

Note: During the current financial year i.e. 2010-11, as per the Annual Plan, there is a proposal to construct 30,000 MT capacity with a financial outlay of Rs.35 crore, for which work is in progress.

Statement-V*The Funds released and Expenditure incurred on Maintenance of Godowns during the last three years*

(Fig. Rs. in lakhs)

Zone/Region	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Budget allotted	Exp. Incurred	Budget allotted	Exp. Incurred	Budget allotted	Exp. incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Zone						
Punjab	350.00	343.63	345.00	306.28	250.00	238.44
Haryana and Himachal Pradesh	180.00	165.47	140.00	124.87	150.00	162.87
Uttar Pradesh	300.00	311.93	290.00	304.10	210.00	218.27
Rajasthan	130.00	126.74	120.00	125.99	100.00	125.05
Jammu and Kashmir	105.00	133.01	75.00	84.76	80.00	110.10
Delhi	100.00	104.80	95.00	103.88	80.00	64.03
Uttarakhand	-	-	5.00	3.52	40.00	21.39
Total	1165.00	1185.58	1070.00	1053.40	910.00	940.15
South						
Andhra Pradesh	360.00	369.86	410.00	426.99	506.50	503.27
Tamil Nadu	180.00	171.70	190.00	169.03	151.00	150.54
Karnataka	140.00	143.34	130.00	130.00	130.00	128.34
Kerala	180.00	169.50	190.00	188.12	202.50	203.20
Total	860.00	854.40	920.00	914.14	990.00	985.35
East						
West Bengal/Sikkim	350.00	350.64	260.00	264.04	200.00	181.87
Orissa	150.00	156.29	125.00	124.96	100.00	92.09
Bihar	106.00	106.96	95.00	84.45	80.00	63.24
Jharkhand	24.00	24.19	20.00	9.26	20.00	20.62
Total	630.00	638.08	500.00	482.71	400.00	357.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North East						
Assam	200.00	247.46	175.00	179.31	182.96	111.27
NEF	145.00	146.63	105.00	98.10	75.00	76.85
N&M	50.00	11.81	50.00	22.43	25.00	62.00
Total	395.00	405.90	330.00	299.84	282.96	250.12
West						
Maharashtra	385.00	349.53	340.00	357.11	415.00	413.65
Gujarat	140.00	142.16	140.00	121.75	100.00	85.14
Madhya Pradesh	125.00	120.22	100.00	78.74	100.00	95.23
Chhattisgarh	270.00	218.68	150.00	151.33	190.00	183.79
Total	920.00	835.59	730.00	708.93	805.00	777.81

Note: During the current year i.e. 2010-11 tentative funds allocated for maintenance to various zones is as under, for which work is in progress:

North	465.00 lakhs
South	495.00 lakhs
East	200.00 lakhs
West	402.50 lakhs
North East	140.00 lakhs
Total	1702.50 lakhs

Statement-VI

Steps taken for the proper and safe storage of foodgrains:

- All FCI godowns are to be constructed as per laid down specifications and food grains are stored by adopting scientific storage practices.
- Adequate dunnage materials, fumigation covers and chemicals are provided in all the godowns.
- Prophylactic and curative treatments are carried out regularly and timely for the control of stored grain insect pests and rodents.
- Food grains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are used as dunnage material. Stacks are properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- Regular inspections of the stocks/ godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff of FCI.

- The principle of "First-In-First-Out" (FIFO) is followed so as to avoid longer storage of food grains in godowns.
- A scheme has been formulated for construction of covered godowns through private entrepreneurs for which seven years guarantee would be provided for hiring by FCI.
- A special plan has been prepared for construction of 5.25 lakh tonnes of storage capacity in North Eastern States, with an expenditure of Rs.568 crore. This has been submitted to the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Reforms in Agriculture Sector

*132. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether decline in production and productivity, impact of climate change, unabated suicide by farmers, debt trap and host of other problems have dented the agriculture sector in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revisit the agriculture sector afresh and initiate structural reforms, including amendments in the Agricultural Policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) The Government has initiated several measures such as Rehabilitation Package in 31 suicide-prone districts, Agricultural Debt Waiver & Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme benefiting 3.69 crore farmers, etc. to address the issue of farmers' suicide due to agrarian reasons and debt burden. Several production and productivity enhancing schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Micro Irrigation, Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, Technology Mission on Oilseeds & Pulses, etc., have resulted in a trend of increased production and productivity during the last 6 years except for the last year (2009-10), which witnessed one of the most severe droughts of all times. Suicides by farmers have shown a declining trend during the last three years.

The Government has also announced a National Policy for Farmers in 2007, incorporating many of the recommendations of the National Commission on Farmers that are aimed at the rejuvenation of agriculture and allied sectors.

Several initiatives such as providing Rs. 400 crore to extend the green revolution to the eastern region of the country comprising Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Eastern UP, West Bengal and Orissa; providing Rs. 300 crore to organise 60,000 "pulses and oil seed villages" in rain-fed areas during 2010-11 and provide an integrated

intervention for water harvesting, watershed management and soil health, to enhance the productivity of the dry land farming areas; allocation of Rs.200 crore for launching climate resilient agriculture initiative of sustaining the gains already made in the green revolution areas through conservation farming; and incentive of additional one per cent interest subvention to farmers who repay short-term crop loans as per schedule have been announced in the Union Budget 2010-11 to give fillip to the agricultural sector.

The Government is adequately geared to address the challenges being faced by Indian agriculture in general and the Indian farmers in particular.

[English]

Working of NAFED

*133. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain shortcomings/disputes have been reported in the working of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any statutory inquiry has been conducted in the affairs of NAFED;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and action taken against errant officials; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the disputes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) Taking cognizance of the statutory auditors report of NAFED for the year ending 2007 on the unsecured tie up overdue of Rs.57976.00 lakhs, the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies (CRCS) has ordered for an enquiry under sub-section (1) of section 83 of the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 to enquire into the conduct of members

of Board of Directors of NAFED, its office bearers and officers of NAFED in the tie-up business undertaken by NAFED. Based on the enquiry Committee Report, the CRCS has issued a notice to 29 officers/ex-officers including the then Directors/Members of Business Committee of NAFED for causing deficiency in the assets of NAFED. Besides, NAFED has also initiated Departmental enquiry against six of its officers, filed criminal cases before Economic Offence Wing of Delhi Police against five tie-up defaulters, seven cases before CBI against 6 parties, three Civil Suits for recovery of dues against two parties, 168 cases under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act for dishonour of cheques and 29 arbitration cases.

Further, in furtherance to a direction by High Court, Delhi in a matter before it in respect of tie-up business of NAFED, a committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, consisting MD, NAFED, Principal Director of Audit, office of Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) and Director (Finance), Department of Agriculture & Cooperation to study the cases of tie-up business of NAFED and give recommendations on the structural and systematic improvements in the working of NAFED to ensure that such cases of default do not recur in future.

Hike in Foodgrains Allocation

*134. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

SHRI CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation, release and offtake of foodgrains during each of the last three years State-wise and category-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to hike the foodgrains allocation for Above Poverty Line (APL) families;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken thereon; and

(d) the subsidy paid for APL and Below Poverty Line category separately?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) The details of the State-wise and category-wise allocation and reported offtake of foodgrains (rice and wheat) made to the States/UTs under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) during each of the last three years are as per Statement enclosed.

The allocations of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) families are made depending upon the availability of stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool and past offtake. At present these allocations range from 10 kg to 35 kg per family per month in different States/UTs.

During 2010-11, the Government has allocated a quantity of 166.88 lakh tons of foodgrains to all States/UTs under APL category. Subsequently, a special adhoc/ additional allocation of 30.66 lakh tons of foodgrains have been allocated in May 2010 under TPDS including for APL families in all States/UTs at a subsidized price of Rs. 8.45 per kg of wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg of rice.

The Government has also made an adhoc additional monthly allocation of 4.57 lakh tons of foodgrains for the APL families at APL issue price for a period of six months in those States/Union Territories (UTs) where present level of the APL allocation less than 15 kg per family/ month.

The amount of subsidy borne by Central Government during 2007-08 to 2009-10 is as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
Years	APL	BPL	AAY
2007-08	4673	11685	9006
2008-09	7294	16157	12615
2009-10	12595	19564	14224

Statement

*State-wise and Category-wise allocation and offtake of foodgrains (rice and wheat)
during the Year 2007-2008 under TPDS*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAV	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	2,178.447	3884.823	1104.534	698.399	1835.017	3637.95
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	62.052	103.548	18.009	10.857	47.143	76.009
3	Assam	475.470	295.446	574.611	1345.527	480.797	298.027	616.97	1395.794
4	Bihar	1,719.804	1,019.988	28.239	2768.031	744.97	872.397	7.999	1625.366
5	Chhattisgarh	472.688	301.944	50.784	825.416	438.525	308.14	33.956	780.621
6	Delhi	125.874	45.906	576.401	748.181	128.706	39.361	533.522	701.589
7	Goa	5.460	6.108	20.614	32.182	5.431	5.037	19.392	29.86
8	Gujrat	524.468	332.180	273.387	1130.035	486.161	293.573	102.757	882.491
9	Haryana	208.572	122.820	120.525	451.917	197.852	116.987	1.333	316.172
10	Himachal Pradesh	133.138	82.740	261.618	477.496	123.533	80.022	252.51	456.065
11	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	514.511	823.595	201.488	107.711	436.854	746.053
12	Jharkhand	653.401	352.091	52.244	1057.736	491.574	323.037	12.537	827.148
13	Karnataka	770.384	503.892	1,372.755	2647.031	762.887	484.189	658.628	1905.704
14	Kerala	402.348	250.260	531.999	1184.607	402.407	250.886	497.499	1150.792
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,028.814	652.662	125.550	1807.026	1024.311	629.096	101.325	1754.732
16	Maharashtra	1,682.633	1,021.671	176.379	2880.683	1412.696	866	120.662	2399.358
17	Manipur	47.166	22.566	37.925	107.657	45.265	21.447	34.433	101.145
18	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	63.557	140.417	46.049	28.978	59.732	134.759
19	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	56.487	85.047	19.489	11.62	54.003	85.112
20	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	78.807	130.887	32.488	21.434	77.18	131.102

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	Orissa	1,165.572	531.120	203.375	1900.067	1004.95	457.078	165.491	1627.519
22	Punjab	131.123	65.413	83.489	280.025	70.511	37.805	50.865	159.181
23	Rajasthan	592.532	391.488	290.948	1274.968	536.069	367.385	239.832	1143.286
24	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	27.552	45.792	11.3	6.94	28.109	46.349
25	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	2,805.505	4847.881	1265.54	794.61	1652.474	3712.624
26	Tripura	77.962	45.938	139.311	263.211	81.585	41.252	127.097	249.934
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1,719.480	65.510	4550.69	2495.95	1667.59	52.23	4215.77
28	Uttarakhand	145.656	63.516	132.369	341.541	133.14	55.633	95.277	284.05
29	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	847.940	3023.204	1339.998	531.52	780.491	2652.009
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.040	1.800	22.404	29.244	3.327	1.295	13.444	18.066
31	Chandigarh	2.940	0.888	0.300	4.128	3.051	1.213	0.119	4.383
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.524	2.196	5.092	11.812	4.504	1.938	4.007	10.449
33	Daman & Diu	1.044	0.636	1.020	2.7	0.293	0.177	0.229	0.699
34	Lakshadweep	0.713	0.464	3.660	4.837	0.971	0.632	3.76	5.363
35	Pondicherry	21.564	13.548	30.690	65.802	10.612	6.54	5.524	22.676
Total		17,365.142	10,096.545	11,816.057	39,277.744	15,128.973	9,438.806	8,722.401	33,290.180

*State-wise and Category-wise Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains (Rice & Wheat)
During the Year 2008-2009 Under TPDS*

(In thousand tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	1,871.306	3577.682	1035.657	644.569	1852.54	3532.766
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	25.309	15.86	49.889	91.058
3	Assam	475.224	295.692	635.340	1406.256	473.79	295.009	632.043	1400.842

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Bihar	1,719.804	1,019.988	218.330	2958.122	738.798	772.495	17.729	1529.022
5	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	150.066	937.698	472.694	301.944	31.117	805.755
6	Delhi	108.696	63.084	420.768	592.548	88.359	53.161	420.295	561.815
7	Goa	5.460	6.108	24.787	36.355	5.46	5.356	23.142	33.958
8	Gujarat	486.469	340.080	215.491	1042.04	445.348	340.753	70.865	856.966
9	Haryana	208.572	122.820	272.101	603.493	197.589	112.235	77.792	387.616
10	Himachal Pradesh	133.140	82.740	247.296	463.176	125.083	83.703	251.615	460.401
11	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	467.720	776.804	204.558	111.223	454.501	770.282
12	Jharkhand	619.956	385.536	60.438	1065.93	505.608	367.101	10.654	883.363
13	Karnataka	798.864	503.892	730.586	2033.342	799.817	503.729	647.726	1951.272
14	Kerala	402.348	250.260	511.996	1164.604	402.458	250.585	467.888	1120.931
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.216	664.260	353.207	2085.683	1147.915	655.125	182.422	1985.462
16	Maharashtra	1,709.424	1,034.880	421.481	3165.785	1545.76	902.623	258.555	2706.938
17	Manipur	43.008	26.724	36.684	106.416	37.272	22.905	37.861	98.038
18	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	67.416	144.276	48.021	29.739	67.973	145.733
19	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	54.348	82.908	15.44	10.07	49.788	75.298
20	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	126.876	34.375	21.246	83.423	139.044
21	Orissa	1,165.572	531.120	170.091	1866.783	1159.265	531.95	135.127	1826.342
22	Punjab	121.176	75.360	466.384	662.92	104.231	46.533	354.574	505.338
23	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	343.604	1364.624	614.179	377.563	289.057	1280.797
24	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	25.980	44.22	12.123	6.936	25.54	44.599
25	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	1,640.456	3682.832	1349.833	827.174	1629.144	3806.151
26	Tripura	76.380	47.520	151.104	275.004	77.797	48.879	141.336	268.012
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1,719.480	440.674	4925.854	2456.513	1608.775	190.049	4255.337
28	Uttarakhand	145.656	63.516	153.080	362.252	125.746	55.065	127.307	308.118

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	856.678	3031.942	1381.671	512.809	824.037	718.517
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.040	1.800	22.501	29.341	4.01	1.449	10.92	16.379
31	Chandigarh	3.006	0.822	1.800	5.628	2.984	0.526	0	3.51
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.524	2.196	1.434	8.154	4.524	2.196	1.368	8.088
33	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	0.690	2.37	0.235	0.1	0.088	0.423
34	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.492	3.360	4.608	0.756	0.492	2.455	3.703
35	Pondicherry	21.564	13.548	3.237	38.349	12.605	4.759	1.564	18.928
Total		17,405.371	10,195.770	11,175.290	38,776.431	15,655.783	9,524.637	9,420.384	34,600.84

*State-wise and Category-wise Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains (Rice & Wheat)
during the year 2009-2010 Under TPDS*

(In thousand tons)

SI.No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	2,177.874	3884.25	1025.602	624.841	1876.249	3526.692
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	24.646	15.515	59.377	99.538
3	Assam	475.224	295.692	715.050	1485.966	472.792	294.94	632.501	1400.233
4	Bihar	1,719.804	1,019.988	697.689	3437.481	1128.744	917.645	227.625	2274.014
5	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	304.320	1091.952	483.38	297.851	224.667	1005.898
6	Delhi	108.696	63.084	420.768	592.548	83.294	51.464	442.517	577.275
7	Goa	5.460	6.108	351.140	46.708	5.461	5.584	34.263	45.308
8	Gujrat	481.968	340.080	796.440	1618.488	436.233	309.727	279.504	1025.464
9	Haryana	208.572	122.820	649.080	980.472	194.958	111.564	195.149	501.671
10	Himachal Pradesh	133.140	82.740	281.586	497.466	125.307	81.899	254.606	461.812
11	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	447.720	756.804	198.378	100.636	459.84	758.854

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	Jharkhand	619.956	385.536	306.300	1311.792	585.278	377.555	75.449	1038.28
13	Karnataka	810.384	503.892	853.216	2167.492	823.56	512.891	755.741	2092.192
14	Kerala	402.348	250.260	648.996	1301.604	402.435	249.106	581.902	1233.443
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.216	664.260	1,298.394	3030.87	1326.159	743.101	884.166	2953.426
16	Maharashtra	1,709.424	1,034.880	1,765.055	4509.359	1600.574	953.669	1021.774	3576.017
17	Manipur	43.008	26.724	47.414	117.146	48.228	28.787	45.089	122.104
18	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	70.415	147.276	46.972	29.263	69.08	145.315
19	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	54.345	82.908	16.14	9.62	49.915	75.675
20	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	77.468	129.546	34.807	22.638	77.087	134.532
21	Orissa	1,165.572	531.120	419.160	2115.852	1166.1	536.384	378.217	2080.701
22	Punjab	121.176	75.360	1,017.384	1213.92	112.253	50.17	825.103	987.526
23	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	924.444	1945.464	627.407	384.712	907.216	1919.335
24	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	25.980	44.22	11.301	7	25.905	44.206
25	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	1,721,456	3767.832	1214.759	781.254	1955.099	3951.112
26	Tripura	76.380	47.520	178.104	302.004	73.998	48.243	156.935	279.176
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1,719.480	2,554.714	7039.894	2633.109	1664.269	2157.635	6455.013
28	Uttarakhand	145.656	63.516	226.830	436.002	147.666	62.885	197.921	408.472
29	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	1,141.210	3316.544	1469.782	509.152	1166.359	3145.293
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.115	1.800	25.044	31.959	3.012	1.352	14.125	18.489
31	Chandigarh	3.572	0.624	21.600	25.796	3.445	0.194	21.637	25.276
32	Dadra and Nagr Haveli	4.524	2.196	2.160	8.88	1.508	0.732	0.733	2.973
33	Damen & Diu	1.044	0.636	2.640	4.32	0.489	0.268	0.589	1.346
34	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.498	3.360	4.614	0.756	0.504	2.447	3.707
35	Pondicherry	21.564	13.548	18.600	53.712	16.893	8.943	6.481	32.317
Total		17,413.031	10,195.578	19,994,088	47,602.697	16,545.424	9,794.358	16,062.903	42,402.685

Dry Land Farming

*135. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large parts of the country practice dry land farming;

(b) if so, the details of the area under such farming, crops produced and production during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether technologies/methods for appropriate treatment of land for conservation of moisture exists in the country to boost dry land farming;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the International Crops Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) to boost production in rainfed/dry land areas?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The State wise rainfed area for the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given at Statement-I. As per available data (2007-08), major dryland crops and their percentage of coverage under rainfed conditions are: rice (43%), jowar (91%), bajra (90%), maize (76%), chick pea (65%), pigeon pea (96%), groundnut (79%) and soybean (99%). Details of area and production of some of these crops for the years 2006-07 to 2008-09 are given at Statement-II (A to C).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Details of technologies developed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are at Statement-III.

(e) International Crops Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is working for enhancing agricultural productivity of rainfed agriculture. It is advocating use of integrated genetic and natural resource management (IGNRM) approach for bridging the yield gap between the current and potential achievable yields of rainfed crops in different agro-eco regions. The details of the steps taken by ICRISAT for increasing production of rainfed crops are given at Statement-IV.

Statement-I**Rainfed Area in Different States (2005-06 to 2007-08)**

Sl.No.	State	Area in'000 ha					
		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		Net Sown Area	Rainfed Area (%)	Net Sown Area	Rainfed Area (%)	Net Sown Area	Rainfed Area (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar\$	13	-	13	-	13	85
2	Andhra Pradesh	10745	59	10147	56	10756	57
3	Arunachal Pradesh	206	76	209	75	210	74
4	Assam	2753	95	2753	95	2753	97
5	Bihar	5556	43	5665	39	5665	39
6	Chandigarh	1	0	1	0	1	0
7	Chhattisgarh	4764	74	4722	73	4727	72

1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22	68	21	67	21	67
9	Daman and Diu#	3	67	2	-	2	-
10	Delhi	28	14	23	4	23	4
11	Goa	137	82	137	82	134	74
12	Gujarat	9747	64	9747	64	9747	64
13	Haryana	3566	18	3556	16	3594	16
14	Himachal Pradesh	543	81	543	81	543	81
15	Jammu and Kashmir	734	57	742	58	734	58
16	Jharkhand	1670	91	1619	91	1536	91
17	Karnataka	10509	72	10105	71	10419	70
18	Kerala	2132	81	2101	81	2089	81
19	Lakshadweep	3	67	3	67	3	67
20	Madhya Pradesh	14971	62	14735	57	14687	56
21	Maharashtra	17473	82	17475	82	17473	82
22	Manipur	225	77	225	77	235	78
23	Meghalaya	212	74	213	69	235	75
24	Mizoram	98	84	91	88	93	90
25	Nagaland	309	78	322	80	316	76
26	Orissa	5691	64	5654	64	5624	62
27	Pondicherry	21	14	20	10	20	15
28	Punjab	4192	4	4184	3	4187	2
29	Rajasthan	16836	63	16764	61	17096	62
30	Sikkim	112	92	112	92	108	92
31	Tamil Nadu	5244	44	5126	44	5062	43
32	Tripura	280	78	280	78	280	78
33	Uttar Pradesh	16633	21	16573	21	16417	20
34	Uttarakhand	768	55	765	55	765	55
35	West Bengal	5295	41	5296	41	5296	41
	India	141490	57	139946	56	140861	56

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India

Source is CMIE for 2005-06.

\$ Source of data is Directorate of Economics and Statistics, A & N Administration for 2007-08.

Statement-IIA

State-wise area and production of major foodgrains (from rainfed and irrigated areas together)

Sl.No. State		Area '000 ha, production '000 tonne																	
		Rice (2006-07)		Rice (2007-08)		Rice (2008-09)		Jowar (2006-07)		Jowar (2007-08)		Jowar (2008-09)		Maize (2006-07)		Maize (2007-08)		Maize (2008-09)	
		Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	3978	11872	3984	13324	4387	14241	423	411	331	470	279	436	725	2462	786	3621	852	4152
2	Arunachal Pradesh	122.3	146.2	124	158.1	126.8	163.9							46.3	63.5	42.7	57.4	42.9	58.8
3	Assam	2189	2916	2324	3319	2484.2	4008.1							18	14	18	13	17.4	12.6
4	Bihar	3357.1	4989.3	3572.6	4418.3	3496	5590.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	2.4	2.5	641.9	1714.8	639.8	1455	640.5	1714
5	Chhattisgarh	3723.6	5041.4	3752.4	5426.6	3734	4391.8	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.3	4.9	7	97.3	119.2	105.8	165.8	100.1	140.3
6	Goa	53	130.3	52.2	121.6	50	123.3							0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6
7	Gujarat	734	1390	759	1474	747	1303	124	103	128	157	174	208	520	363	424	583	499	739
8	Haryana	1041	3371	1075	3613	1210	3298	91	26	86	39	81	41	14	32	14	37	11.3	24.4
9	Himachal Pradesh	79.2	123.5	78.6	121.5	77.7	118.3							299	695.4	300.2	862.6	297.7	676.6
10	Jammu and Kashmir	252.5	554	263.2	561.3	257.6	563.1	6	4	4	2	4	2.5	323.6	486.9	302.4	474.5	315.8	633.2
11	Jharkhand	1623.6	2967.8	1653.7	3336.4	1683.6	3420	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	240.9	296.4	237.4	358.2	216	304
12	Karnataka	1395	3446	1416	3717	1514	3802	1419	1312	1382	1819	1382	1629	961	2719	1113	3254	1069	3029
13	Kerala	264	631	228.8	528.5	234.3	590.3		0.1	3.1	1.6	2.3	1.2						
14	Madhya Pradesh	1661.3	1368.4	1558.9	1461.9	1682.3	1559.7	573.5	595.7	531.1	593.4	481.4	574.3	861.1	840.2	879.8	1133.1	841.1	1144.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15	Maharashtra	1529	2569	1574	2996	1522	2284	4618	3772	4148	4003	4071	3586.6	580	1150	672	1790	655	1560
16	Manipur	166.3	386.1	166.1	406.2	168.4	397							2.9	7.9	3	8.4	4.3	11.5
17	Meghalaya	104.5	200.2	106.4	200	108.1	203.9							17	25	17.1	25.1	17.1	25.7
18	Mizoram	52.8	29.5	54.6	15.7	52	46							10.7	21	7.4	0.7	9.6	9.3
19	Nagaland	164.7	263.5	172.5	290.6	173.1	345.1	1	0.8	1	1.1	0.1	0.1	64.7	108.3	67	119.8	64.4	115.9
20	Orissa	4450	6824.7	4451.8	7540.7	4454.7	6812.7	9.5	5.8	9.3	5.8	8.9	5.6	61.3	102.8	74.1	147.2	67.1	134.7
21	Punjab	2621	10138	2610	10489	2735	11000			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	154	481	153	521	151	514
22	Rajasthan	107.7	169.8	127.8	259.6	133.4	241.1	662	367.8	625.3	394.7	576.6	332.9	1028.4	1116.4	1051.3	1955.4	1052.9	1828.2
23	Sikkim	15	21.5	14	22.9	14.7	21.7							37.9	56.5	39.1	62.6	37.7	58.2
24	Tamil Nadu	1931.4	6610.6	1789.2	5040.2	1931.8	5182.7	294.3	294	283.3	247.8	258.9	214.1	197.8	759.1	223.5	810.6	286.6	1257.8
25	Tripura	251	620.5	237.2	624.6	242.5	627.1							2.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	5920.6	11124	5709	11780	6034	13097	231	238	211.6	172.8	193	195	872	1163.9	838	1209	799	1198
27	Uttarakhand	281	556	289	593	296	582							31	42	29	43	33	43
28	West Bengal	5687	14745.9	5719.7	14719.5	5935.7	15037.2	1.4	0.6	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.5	85.4	253.5	77.2	244.4	90.8	343.4
29	A&N Islands	10.6	30.7	7.3	21.9	7.9	22.1							0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.6
30	D&N Haveli	13.6	23.7	13.6	23.7	13.6	23.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4						
31	Delhi	7.4	31.1	7.4	31.4	7.4	31.4	8.8	10.9	8.8	8.3	8.8	8.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
32	Daman & Diu	1.8	3.7	2	3.5	1.8	3.8												
33	Pondichery	24.3	59.9	20.4	53.4	20.8	50.8	0.1	0.1										
	All India	43813.3	93355.3	43914.4	96692.9	45537.4	99182.4	8472.5	7150.8	7764	7925.9	7530.9	7245.6	7894	15097	8117.3	18955.4	8173.8	19731.3

Statement-IIB

State-wise area and production of major pulses (from rainfed and irrigated areas together)

Area '000 Hectares, Production '000 Tonnes

Sl.No.	State	Tur (2006-07)		Tur (2007-08)		Tur (2008-09)		Gram (2006-07)		Gram (2007-08)		Gram (2008-09)	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	401.0	161.0	463.0	302.0	443.0	202.0	602.0	653.0	630.0	912.0	607.0	857.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Assam	7.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	5.4	3.8	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.7	0.9
4	Bihar	35.9	35.5	34.3	34.7	28.1	33.1	56.7	46.4	68.8	66.9	61.2	56.6
5	Chhattisgarh	53.3	22.7	53.8	28.1	53.0	30.9	213.7	180.2	235.5	205.8	239.7	199.2
6	Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Gujarat	289.0	217.0	265.0	294.0	266.0	263.0	246.0	214.0	215.0	210.0	175.0	177.0
8	Haryana	30.0	33.0	29.0	33.0	33.0	36.0	108.0	91.0	107.0	54.0	123.0	128.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.3
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
11	Jharkhand	93.4	60.2	117.0	93.6	103.4	63.7	76.7	70.8	74.7	69.1	89.5	80.3
12	Karnataka	596.0	280.0	681.0	485.0	597.0	315.0	651.0	308.0	605.0	367.0	726.0	401.0
13	Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Madhya Pradesh	322.5	220.2	324.8	217.6	321.2	258.4	2462.8	2413.0	2438.7	1735.0	2840.5	2786.4
15	Maharashtra	1123.0	815.0	1175.0	1083.0	1009.0	605.0	1308.0	924.0	1353.0	1116.0	1143.0	774.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Meghalaya	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
18	Mizoram	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Nagaland	8.5	10.2	9.0	10.7	3.2	3.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2
20	Orissa	132.6	106.5	137.4	113.3	138.5	119.1	36.8	24.0	39.0	25.7	37.6	24.9
21	Punjab	7.2	6.7	6.0	5.4	5.9	5.7	3.8	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.4
22	Rajasthan	18.5	9.3	17.7	15.5	19.3	14.9	1010.8	872.6	1231.3	574.2	1259.5	981.2
23	Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	Tamil Nadu	29.1	21.3	30.1	21.1	29.3	17.8	5.9	3.8	6.8	4.6	6.9	4.4
25	Tripura	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
26	Uttar Pradesh	406.0	304.0	368.0	327.9	315.0	288.0	675.0	501.0	505.0	376.0	554.0	562.0
27	Uttarakhand	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
28	West Bengal	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	31.2	24.0	25.1	24.7	21.7	22.5
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
31	Delhi	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33	Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All India	3561.6	2314.1	3725.8	3075.9	3377.9	2265.5	7493.9	6333.6	7543.7	5748.4	7892.5	7060.1

Statement-II C

Area '000 Hectares, Production '000 Tonnes

State-wise area and production of major oilseeds (from rainfed and irrigated areas together)

Sl.No.	State	Groundnut (2006-07)		Groundnut (2007-08)		Groundnut (2008-09)		Soyabean (2006-07)		Soyabean (2007-08)		Soyabean (2008-09)	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	1334.0	743.0	1795.0	2604.0	1766.0	1554.1	103.0	156.0	88.0	173.0	142.0	194.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.2	3.3	4.7
3	Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Bihar	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Chattisgarh	28.1	32.1	28.1	35.3	28.1	38.0	68.5	68.3	69.2	79.5	79.4	78.4
6	Goa	2.6	4.6	3.7	7.0	3.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Gujarat	1773.0	1435.0	1857.0	3299.0	1907.4	2661.0	51.0	26.0	68.0	26.0	83.0	58.0
8	Haryana	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Hirrfchal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.2
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	21.2	14.8	22.0	18.4	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.3
12	Karnataka	763.0	379.0	908.0	733.0	850.0	501.0	131.0	94.0	113.0	97.0	134.0	91.0
13	Kerala	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Madhya Pradesh	204.0	193.4	198.7	186.8	199.7	227.6	4756.6	4784.9	5024.4	5480.5	5124.0	5849.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	Maharashtra	449.0	399.0	404.0	472.0	318.0	355.0	2521.0	2892.0	2664.0	3976.0	3063.0	2756.7
16	Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2
18	Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.4	1.0	1.1
19	Nagaland	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	25.5	30.6	28.3	32.5	24.5	36.7
20	Orissa	78.8	87.7	84.1	102.5	83.5	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Punjab	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	Rajasthan	302.1	395.7	276.3	477.4	321.5	536.9	641.1	771.3	797.6	1071.2	829.5	805.7
23	Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		4.0	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.3
24	Tamil Nadu	508.0	1006.5	535.3	1047.6	490.1	974.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	Tripura	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	Uttar Pradesh	100.0	73.0	99.0	59.2	95.0	67.0	8.0	7.0	4.8	3.2	11.0	9.0
27	Uttarakhand	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	19.0	9.0	14.0
28	West Bengal	57.4	98.3	69.2	132.7	68.2	118.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
29	A&N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	D&N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33	Pondicherry	1.6	3.1	0.8	1.5	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All India	5615.1	4863.5	6292.0	9182.5	6164.9	7168.2	8328.7	8850.8	8881.7	10968.2	9510.8	9905.4

Statement-III*Important Technologies/Methods for treatment of land for conservation of moisture*

- Vegetative barrier and cover crop incorporation in southern dry zone of Karnataka
- Compartmental bunding for moisture conservation in Northern dry Zone of Karnataka, North Gujarat and South Western Uttar Pradesh.
- Inter plot rain water harvesting in northern dry zone of Karnataka
- Ridges and furrow method of plants in scarce rainfall zone of Maharashtra
- Ridge planting of Pearl-millet for higher productivity in Agra region
- Summer tillage for in-situ moisture conservation in Eastern Plain Zone of Uttar Pradesh
- Compartment bunding and balanced nutrition for higher productivity of rainfed cotton in Southern Tamil Nadu
- Gravel and sand mulching in Sodic soils for moisture conservation in Northern dry Zone of Karnataka
- Ridge-furrow planting of Pigeonpea + rice in eastern Plain zone of Uttar Pradesh.
- Tractor drawn Disc harrow for moisture conservation in aridisols of South Western Haryana
- Wide row spacing with ridge and furrow after interculture for pearl-millet in arid zone of Rajasthan.
- Conservation furrows after 3.6 m interval for alfisol regions

- Compartmental bunding + integrated nutrient management for rabi sorghum for Solapur region
- Making ridge and furrows during kharif for *in situ* conservation for rabi sorghum in North Karnataka
- Sand application @ 275 to 300 tractor loads/ha once in 15 years to improve soil physical properties in North Karnataka
- Broadbed and furrow planting of cotton + legume (green/blackgram) intercropping in Maharashtra
- Off-season tillage in all alfisol regions

Statement-IV*The steps taken by the ICRISAT for increasing production*

- ICRISAT has undertaken the Comprehensive Assessment of rainfed agriculture in Asia and Africa and concluded that vast potential of rainfed agriculture remains un tapped.
- ICRISAT along with its partner ICAR institutes, State Agriculture Universities (SAUs) and Non Government Organizations (NGOs) are working in the semi-arid tropics to boost productivity of rainfed areas by adopting Integrated Genetic and Natural Resource Management (IGNRM) approach.
- ICRISAT is implementing model watershed projects in nine states based on new Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Programmes.
- ICRISAT and ICAR institutes together have identified wide spread deficiencies of zinc, boron, sulphur, nitrogen and phosphorus in rainfed areas. Balanced nutrient management trials in 11 states have shown the potential of increasing crop yields by 30 to 200% through participatory research and development trials on the farmers' fields.

- More than 30-40% of farmers growing groundnuts, chickpeas and pigeonpeas in the Semi Arid Tropics (SAT) states of India are benefited by the improved varieties and technologies developed by ICRISAT in partnerships with Indian national program scientists (ICAR and SAUs).
- Pearl millet hybrid (HHB 67- Improved) has been jointly developed by Hissar Agriculture University (HAU) and ICRISAT through marker assisted breeding which has enabled farmers to save losses from downy mildew disease.
- New groundnut variety ICGV 91114 has been released for cultivation by farmers in 200,000 hectares in Ananthapur district, Andhra Pradesh, India, to replace older varieties grown for more than 60 years.

Threat to Sporting Events

*136. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of terrorist threats to various international sporting events proposed to be organised in the country including the Commonwealth Games and cricketing events;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inputs in this regard have been received from foreign security agencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the level of preparedness to ensure foolproof security in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There is no specific threat

input for various international sporting events including Commonwealth Games, 2010. However, there is general threat from militant groups who want to strike at high profile events. Threat inputs received from the various security agencies are shared with State Governments/UT Administrations concerned for necessary action. Regarding Commonwealth Games-2010, Delhi Police in consultation with the Union Home Ministry and other security agencies has formulated elaborate security measures for the safe and secure conduct of the Games. As regards security arrangements in the NCR region, security plans have already been made by the police departments of the States concerned.

As and when any national/international level sports event is organized in the country the State/UT police concerned provide security to the event keeping in view the inputs received from Central/State security agencies.

Further, based on specific request made in this regard by State Government/UT Administration concerned, additional forces from CPMFs is provided to further strengthen the security arrangements.

(c) and (d) An International Security Liaison Group has been constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs with representatives from various security agencies for effective liaison with the security representative of all participating countries before and during the Commonwealth Games and to address their security concerns.

(e) For Commonwealth Games, 2010, a comprehensive security plan for all the participants/team officials/technical staff/Media persons/spectators etc. has been formulated by Delhi Police and Central Security Agencies.

For other national/international events similar action is taken in consultation with Central/State security agencies as and when events are organized.

*[Translation]***Procurement Policy for MSME**

*137. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the Procurement Preference Policy for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some Government agencies have expressed their objections towards the said policy;

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

(e) the share of the MSME products in export and manufacturing sectors of the country during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) A proposal for a comprehensive Public Procurement Policy to benefit the micro and small enterprises (MSEs) is under finalization in consultation with the Ministries/ Departments concerned.

(e) The share of MSEs in exports and manufacturing output during 2007-08 (latest available) is estimated at 30.80 per cent and 45.24 per cent respectively. The share of medium enterprises in exports and manufacturing output during 2007-08 is not available.

*[English]***Television Rating Points**

*138. SHRI J. M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a committee to review the existing Television Rating Points (TRP) system in India and to set up an effective mechanism for a transparent TRP system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the terms of reference and composition of the said committee;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up an institutional mechanism to monitor the TRP ratings/grant accreditation/ standardization to the private players involved in generation of TRPs;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which action in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(e) the details of the private TRP rating agencies functioning in the country alongwith the status of their recognition /accreditation by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (e) A Committee has been constituted to examine the present system of generation of Television Rating Points (TRPs) and suggest measures to put in place an effective mechanism for a transparent system in this regard.

Copy of Order dated 05.05.2010, which contains the details of the Committee alongwith terms of reference and composition of the Committee, is enclosed as Statement.

At present there are two Private Rating Agencies operating in the country; (i) TAM Media Research Pvt. Ltd. and (ii) Audience Measurement and Analytics Ltd. There is no system of accreditation of Rating Agencies with the Government.

Statement

No.3105/3/2008-BC-III (Part)

Government of India

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

'A' Wing, Shastri Bhawan,
New Delhi-110 115

Dated the 05th May, 2010

Subject: Constitution of a Committee to review the existing TRP system in India and suggest measures to bring in place an effective mechanism for a transparent Television Rating System in India.

It has come to the notice of the Government that the present system of generation of Television Rating Points (TRPs) in India has several lacunae. Though TRPs are generated in India in the private sector, Government is aware of the importance of TRPs and its impact on the programming content of TV Channels. Since the visual media has a significant impact on viewers across the country and on society in general, issues of accuracy, accountability, transparency and objectivity in the generation of TRPs assume greater significance, as misleading TRPs can hurt not only broadcasters and advertisers but more importantly the viewing public.

2. Various Parliamentary Committees and Civil Society representatives have raised several issues about the way TRPs are generated in India. In order to examine the entire gamut of issues concerning TRPs in India, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting had made a reference to TRAI on 17.01.2008 requesting them to offer their recommendations concerning TRPs. TRAI has recommended self-regulation of TRPs through an industry led body *i.e.* Broadcasting Audience Research Council (BARC), with Government oversight.

3. While BARC is in the process of being constituted by its founding members, it is felt that there is an immediate need to examine several crucial issues concerning TRPs in India through an independent Committee comprising eminent people from various walks of life.

4. In pursuance of the above, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Committee with the following members:

- | | | | |
|------|--|---|------------------|
| i) | Dr. Amit Mitra, Secretary General, FICCI | - | Chairman |
| ii) | Shri Rajiv Mehrotra, Managing Trustee, PSBT | - | Member |
| iii) | Ms. Neeraja Choudhary, Eminent Journalist | - | Member |
| iv) | Director, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad or his Nominee | - | Member |
| v) | Director, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata or his Nominee | - | Member |
| vi) | Shri D.S. Mathur, Retired Secretary to GOI | - | Member |
| vii) | Joint Secretary (Broadcasting), Ministry of Information & Broadcasting | - | Member Secretary |

5. Terms of reference:

The Terms of Reference of the Committee will be as follows:

1. To examine whether the competition for higher TRPs is having an adverse and negative impact on the content of television programmes and the extent thereof.
2. To examine the present system of generation of TRPs with particular reference to the following:
 - a. Adequacy of sample size.
 - b. Whether the present system accurately captures viewing habits of the people in the country.
 - c. Whether the viewership of the country as a

whole in terms of area is being reflected adequately, including rural areas and regions like J&K and North-East.

- d. Whether the viewership of all sections of society is being captured adequately.
 - e. Whether the viewership of all distribution platforms including Terrestrial, Cable, DTH, IPTV, is being accounted for.
 - f. Whether there is adequate transparency in selection of sample homes for placing people's meters.
 - g. Whether the current disclosure norms adopted by the rating agencies inhibit desirable transparency in generation of TRP ratings.
 - h. Whether the current Audit System adopted by TRP agencies is adequate and transparent.
 - i. The shareholding pattern of existing agencies in the TRP business and the extent to which shares are held by interested parties/ stakeholders viz., advertisers, advertising agencies and broadcasters.
3. To examine whether an industry-led body like BARC, as recommended by TRAI, is the most appropriate mechanism to create TRPs without the existing deficiencies. If so, then the composition and the mandate of such a body.
 4. In case the committee finds that an industry-led body may not be appropriate, it may examine and recommend alternative models including Government's role in such models.
 5. To examine whether, as an alternative, Government should set up an institutional mechanism through legislation which may either generate TRP ratings directly or work as an accreditation/standardization body while leaving the work of generation of TRPs to private players.

6. Any other issue related or incidental to this subject matter
7. The Committee may evolve its own methodology to ensure widest possible consultation on this subject. The Committee may also take into consideration the recommendations of TRAI, the Report of the Standing Committee on IT, other judicial pronouncements and international best practices to arrive at their recommendations.
8. The Committee will submit its report within three months from the date of its first meeting.
9. Hindi version will follow.

(Supriya Sahu)

Director (BC)

Tel: 23389202

Atrocities against Women

*139. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of crimes against women including rape, gang-rape, abduction and robbery reported from various parts of the country, including National Capital Territory of Delhi during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has reviewed the status of the implementation of the various advisories/ measures to curb crime/atrocities against women by the State Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has assessed/ conducted any study/reviewed the reasons behind the spurt in crimes against women in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per information available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 164765, 185312 and 195856 cases of crime against women have been registered during 2006, 2007 and 2008. The latest data pertains to the year 2008. State/UT-wise details of cases registered, cases chargesheeted, persons arrested, and person convicted in reference to crime against women are placed at Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and has enacted legislations such as the Violence against Women (Prevention) Act, 2005, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 and Section 67 of the IT Act, 2000, the display of lascivious photographs/films on computer through internet, etc.

The Central Government has been constantly reviewing and strengthening the existing legislations. Amendments have also been enacted in the Code of Criminal Procedure in 2005 and 2008 to strengthen the law for prevention of crime against women and taking measures for safeguarding the interest of women.

Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein they have been advised, *inter alia*, to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the State machinery in tackling with the problem of crime against women. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued another advisory on prevention and control of crime dated 16.07.2010. These advisories, inter-

alia, advise the States Governments/ Union Territory Administrations on gender sensitization of the police personnel, adopting appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, minimizing delays in investigations of crime against women and improving the quality of investigations, setting up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts where these do not exist, setting up of special women courts, and improving the effectiveness of schemes developed for the welfare and rehabilitation of women who are victimized to make women more independent and self-reliant. Majority of States/ UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Manila desk' at Police Station level.

(d) and (e) Studies have been conducted by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) on 'Crime Against Women (1982)', 'Crimes Against Women- Role of Section 498A IPC in States of Delhi and Haryana (2002)' and 'International Study on Crime Against Women and Death of Women in Custody (2007)'. The findings of the recent study of 2007 are that women face maximum risk of violence from people known to them like intimate partners, close family members, friends and/or near relatives. Young women who are illiterate or poorly educated and belonging to economically weaker sections of the society are highly vulnerable to gender specific crime. The measures taken by the various Governments/ NGOs very often fail to reach the women victims of crime. Weak enforcement of laws, under reporting of crimes against women, non-registration of cases, inadequate number of women police personnel, lack of training and gender sensitivity of police personnel investigating crime and general awareness amongst women about their rights under the law are some of the other factors responsible for crime against women. Most of the recommendations of the studies have been conveyed to the State Governments /UT Administrations through the above referred advisories. BPR&D has also undertaken a national survey on 'Crime Against Women'.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes against Women during 2006-2008*

Sl.No.	State	2006						2007						2008					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	21484	16139	3579	30660	27617	5892	24738	20967	3911	35121	34088	6093	24111	20107	2948	35831	35377	4507
2	Arunachal Pradesh	168	108	16	141	114	22	185	128	16	203	155	20	175	122	18	180	139	25
3	Assam	6801	3987	692	8438	5425	955	6844	4148	821	8797	5755	851	8122	4776	436	8531	5814	1007
4	Bihar	6740	4488	801	11757	9827	1591	7548	5941	764	14955	11842	1425	8662	5654	881	14223	12348	1603
5	Chhattisgarh	3757	3665	881	5758	5676	1491	3775	3637	580	5855	5764	1038	3962	3796	682	6026	5896	1097
6	Goa	96	83	29	159	166	65	80	48	10	145	88	14	130	89	22	176	144	49
7	Gujarat	7279	6592	276	18188	17566	543	8260	7763	298	21665	21625	581	8616	8165	289	22194	22258	631
8	Haryana	4617	3255	791	6857	6665	1308	4645	3368	636	7071	6876	1111	5142	3690	869	7421	7397	1407
9	Himachal Pradesh	792	645	69	1151	1153	97	1018	727	53	1476	1302	76	979	796	86	1494	1462	143
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2432	2142	170	3896	3887	268	2521	2192	123	4411	4398	183	2295	1619	92	3233	3233	176
11	Jharkhand	2979	2110	629	4117	3733	526	3317	2383	829	4528	4047	854	3183	2584	579	4932	4503	947
12	Karnataka	6084	5252	716	11035	10494	1509	6569	5576	685	11302	11049	1412	6890	5904	486	12780	11972	1081
13	Kerala	7554	6565	617	11406	10926	1159	7837	7267	470	11210	11440	805	8117	7203	553	11353	11410	851
14	Madhya Pradesh	14321	13950	3705	23753	23696	6061	15370	15030	3737	25990	25989	6932	14908	14447	4941	26163	26100	10908
15	Maharashtra	14452	13020	584	36197	34067	1064	14924	13516	597	36040	34625	1073	15862	14748	698	38390	37015	1224
16	Manipur	171	3	3	104	3	2	188	3	1	133	3	1	211	6	0	147	6	0
17	Meghalaya	176	88	7	158	101	10	172	67	16	130	71	30	208	75	25	161	90	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18	Mizoram	125	128	209	138	139	128	151	142	84	152	163	95	162	147	125	177	159	134
19	Nagaland	43	36	26	64	52	38	32	25	38	58	40	49	47	36	24	68	40	26
20	Orissa	6825	5851	535	10408	10179	957	7304	6098	547	10424	9902	1391	8303	6618	633	10910	10760	1185
21	Punjab	2242	1588	276	3882	3094	697	2694	1672	274	4211	3358	706	2627	1852	378	4233	3943	779
22	Rajasthan	12934	8155	2719	14546	14565	4987	14270	8693	2446	14548	14528	4138	14491	8925	2619	14097	14080	4099
23	Sikkim	47	34	3	39	34	3	55	33	2	63	44	2	48	49	9	55	56	8
24	Tamil Nadu	6489	5598	2923	9483	8987	4991	7811	5963	2116	11601	10449	3338	7220	5834	2104	11345	10304	3185
25	Tripura	964	834	106	1272	892	159	1067	1078	133	1107	1175	222	1416	1292	97	1774	1517	90
26	Uttar Pradesh	16375	13254	6800	34720	32599	15710	20993	15626	6918	48291	39978	17392	23569	17802	8900	57874	46420	22787
27	Jharkhand	1038	836	207	2176	1895	523	1097	810	329	2711	2059	804	1151	918	354	1690	1694	1227
28	West Bengal	12785	11445	1001	22398	18226	2077	16544	14424	467	22175	22423	667	20912	15120	540	24328	22167	650
	Total State	159770	129851	28370	272901	251778	52833	180009	147325	26901	304373	283236	51305	191519	152374	29388	319786	296304	59851
29	A&N Islands	36	39	1	49	63	1	56	36	3	80	50	6	80	55	0	85	87	0
30	Chandigarh	224	133	24	352	267	33	230	128	28	290	232	40	143	92	22	216	138	39
31	D&N Haveli	32	22	2	25	31	3	18	14	1	21	17	1	28	26	0	64	54	0
32	Daman & Diu	9	9	1	28	26	3	11	7	1	57	30	1	15	11	0	51	69	0
33	Delhi UT	4544	2909	565	6207	5537	925	4804	2587	646	5648	4739	1022	3938	2784	482	3115	4237	856
34	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	2	2	0	4	1	1	2	1	1
35	Puducherry	149	139	35	260	250	77	179	178	32	337	351	69	129	113	17	191	194	27
	Total UT	4995	3251	628	6922	6174	1042	5303	2952	711	6435	5421	1139	4337	3082	522	3724	4780	923
	Total All India	164765	133102	28998	279823	257952	53875	185312	150277	27612	310808	288857	52444	195856	155456	29910	323510	301084	60774

Source: Crime in India

Note: information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

* Total Crimes against women includes heads: Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction of Women and Girls, Dowry Deaths, Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Imporation of Girls, Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act), Dowry Prohibition Act, Indecent Representation of Women Act & Sati Prevention Act

Judicious use of Pesticides

*140. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any study on the effects of indiscriminate use of pesticides on the crops and the farmers' health;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof alongwith the names of the crops heavily affected due to the excessive use of pesticides and the number of farmers so affected, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government and the State Governments have organised any training programmes on the safe and judicious use of pesticides and educate the farmers' in the safe handling of pesticides; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Judicious application of registered pesticides as per approved usage does not harm the crops and the farmers' health.

(c) and (d) The Central and State Governments organize training programmes on safe and judicious use of pesticides to educate the farmers and to create awareness about ill-effects of misuse of pesticides.

The Government is popularizing the strategy of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through a scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" launched in 1991-92. IPM approach emphasizes cultural, mechanical, biological and other methods of pest control with safe and judicious use of pesticides. IPM programme under the scheme is implemented through 31 Central IPM Centres located in 28 States and one Union Territory mainly by organizing Farmers' Field Schools (FFSs). 12,887 FFSs have been organized so far under the scheme wherein 3,87,545 farmers have been trained on latest IPM technology.

[Translation]

Distribution of Pesticides

1381. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representations from public representatives to investigate into the case of distribution of pesticides imported by Syngenta company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been instituted/proposed to be instituted by the Government in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the name of the investigating agency;

(e) the outcome thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Letters have been received from Members of Parliament mainly relating to violation of Insecticides Act, 1968 by M/s. Syngenta Company.

(c) to (f) An inquiry has been ordered into the matter through the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, Faridabad.

Public Perception about Police

1382. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by any Government/private agency on the public perception about the police in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and salient features of the finding therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Bureau of Police Research of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) had conducted research studies on "Image of the Police in India (1979), Public Perception in Uttar Pradesh (2000) and Police Public Interface (2001). The salient features of the findings of the above research studies relating to public perception about police are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Study regarding Image of the Police in India (1979) - Findings

1. An overwhelming majority of respondents (82%) think that the police do not discharge their duties in a straight forward and impartial manner. The odium seems to have struck to lower ranks upto Inspector.
2. Higher ranks by and large are regarded favourable by the people.
3. The attitude/behaviour of these ranks upto Sub Inspector dealing with public is described by a large majority either as threatening or rude. The higher ranks are considered sympathetic in their dealings with public.
4. Police, in the discharge of duties, does not bother about people's rights and privileges under the law.
5. 'Corruption Factor' being responsible for the poor image to have acquired deep roots in public mind. The handicaps and disincentives e.g. adverse working/living conditions, low scales of pay/remuneration were also found being responsible for the poor image of the lower ranks.
6. Seventy-One per cent of the people share the view that the police indulge in discriminatory treatment against weaker sections of the society and 80% people believed that police show partiality towards the rich and influential people.

7. They protect or shield goondas or criminal elements in the community, which damages the reputation.
8. Political interference figured far more promptly than all other factors in people's reckoning.
9. The lack of supervisory control over the work of lower subordinates is the main cause of mal-practices the police indulge into.

Study regarding Public Perception in Uttar Pradesh (2000) - Findings

1. The respondents find the police "weak in knowledge" on the basis of their observations and experience. According to them the inadequacies in knowledge are discernible in procedural lapses pertaining to:
 - (a) arrest not as per procedure (or meant to cause harassment).
 - (b) failure to seek remand or action regarding forfeiture of property in case criminal is not apprehended.
 - (c) non-grant of bail in bailable cases.
 - (d) non-prompt service of processes.
 - (e) fake seizure of property.
 - (f) non-submission of case diaries on time.
 - (g) use of torture for extracting/procuring a confession.
 - (h) lack of protection to witnesses and action against criminals who pressurise for retraction.
 - (i) lack of impartial action under section 107 Cr.P.C.
 - (j) lack of prompt medical treatment to the injured.
2. Police is also said to lack skills of investigation, use of scientific aids for collecting evidence, proper recording of statements of witnesses, and report writing.
3. Respondents have adversely commented upon the level of integrity and honesty in police working.

4. The SHO is not impartial in his behaviour with subordinates.
5. On the attitude scale too, Police appears weak to the respondents. Most of them have complained that, Police treatment towards the weaker sections, including women, is unsatisfactory. Police suspect their version in the beginning, with the result that their response is not prompt.
6. The attitude of police to legal procedures is one of non-compliance or selective. It is not uniform application of law and adherence to procedures.
7. According to the public perception the main hindrances faced by the SOs/ SHOs in their functioning are:
 - (a) improper attitude of senior officers
 - (b) political interference
 - (c) undue public expectations
 - (d) media interference
 - (e) lack of necessary infrastructure

Study regarding Police Public Interface (2001) - Findings

A community's trust in police force is a direct effect on the quality of police operations. A hostile public, reluctant to take the policemen in their confidence may not even report incidence of crime, let alone volunteer to give evidence. Thus, the department's capacity to control crime and maintain peace is adversely affected. Lack of community support can also affect the police in other ways such as:

1. A police force with a bad image will be unable to attract and retain quality manpower.
2. Absence of public trust causes job dissatisfaction amongst policemen.
3. The police organisation will find it difficult to get additional resources from the government.

4. Absence of public co-operation makes the policemen adopt shortcuts and use third degree methods.

In a nutshell a *hostile public and a brutal police force generally go together*. There are a variety of reasons for the present poor image of the police and the absence of working police community relations and some of these reasons are historical as well. If the organisation and management of law enforcement system in India is to improve, there is need for a systematic analysis of problem areas and improving police image and having done that take steps for improving police image towards the ultimate goal of *policing in partnership with the people*.

[English]

Water and Power Shortage

1383. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NDMC areas including Lutyens Zones in NCT of Delhi are facing severe water and power shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to upgrade the power and water supply systems in the NDMC areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that there is shortfall of about 95 MLD water in its area. However, there is no shortage of power in the NDMC area.

(c) to (e) The steps taken by the NDMC to upgrade power and water supply system in its area include the following:

(a) Water Supply

- (i) Inter-connecting all Under Ground Reservoirs (UGR) of NDMC by laying a dedicated line to equalize water supply to all part of NDMC;

- (ii) Constructing underground reservoir and water boosting station three locations; and
- (iii) Replacing old and corroded pipe on regular basis to keep the leakage of water to the minimum.

(b) Power Supply

- (i) Strengthening of sub-transmission network;
- (ii) Upgradation of 11 KV and LT distribution network; and
- (iii) Upgradation of power distribution system at all voltage levels to improve reliability of electricity supply and to create system capable of taking load requirements upto 2021.

[Translation]

Deportation of Foreign Offenders

1384. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that the foreign nationals including Pakistanis and Bangladeshis declared as offenders in their respective countries are staying in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to deport them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Watch lists maintained by International organisations and other law enforcement agencies are shared with immigration authorities through Central Bureau of Investigation. If a person on the watch list is found arriving in India, appropriate action is taken.

Apart from this, steps are taken to detect illegal immigrants. Police and maintenance of law and order being State responsibility primarily, the detection of illegal

foreign nationals staying in the country is a continuing priority for all States/Union Territory Administrations as also the Central Government. As and when such persons are detected, cases are registered against them by the local police authorities under the relevant laws. In those cases where the foreigner is arrested and action taken under the relevant Acts, the foreigner is deported/repatriated only after completion of his/her sentence. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Detection and deportation of such foreign nationals is a continuous process. Given the disaggregated nature of the activity, case specific data is not centrally maintained.

[English]

Problems of Fishermen

1385. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fisherfolk have been affected due to the introduction of motorized fishing vessels in the coastal area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Assistance to Agriculture University

1386. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh has requested the Union Government to provide financial

assistance for starting hospitality education in Chaudhary Sarvan Kumar Agriculture University, Palampur;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (d) the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No such requests have been received according to records of Department of Agricultural Research and Education/Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Sl. No.	Funds	Purpose	Amount Allocated (Rs. in Cr)
1.	Revenue Non-Plan	Programme activities under IEBR	90.00 (2010-11)
2.	Software Plan Scheme	Development of Programmes	10.00 (2010-11)
3.	Plan Scheme	Expansion and Revamping of FM Transmitter Network	144.27 (11th Plan approved amount)
4.	Plan Scheme	Revamping of MW Transmitter Network	385.02 (11th Plan approved amount)

(c) Following action plan has been worked out by AIR to utilize Plan funds allocated for revamping FM/MW Transmitting Network:

- i) Time line for all the schemes has been prepared.
- ii) Monitoring Committees have been formed to keep watch on the above projects.

For utilizing the funds allocated for software purposes, the process of engagement of professional outside producers in specialized fields for J&K, North-East and other parts of India is being actively pursued.

[Translation]

Agricultural Insurance Schemes

1388. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

[English]

Revamping of FM Channels

1387. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to revamp the FM and Medium Wave channel network of All India Radio (AIR) to make it more competitive;
- (b) if so, the funds allocated for the purpose; and
- (c) the details of the action plan proposed by the Government for utilizing the allocated funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Funds have been allocated for programme activities to AIR Station and revamping of FM/MW transmitting network as per details given below:

(a) the number of farmers benefited under the National Crops Insurance Scheme in the country including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether some farmers in the country including Uttar Pradesh have not been covered under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking any steps to ensure that the benefits of the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme reaches to the farmers of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Information is provided in the enclosed Statement.

(b) National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is voluntary for States/UTs. At present, 25 States (including Uttar Pradesh) and 2 Union Territories are implementing the scheme. The scheme is compulsory for loanee and voluntary for non-loanee farmers in notified areas/crops. Uttar Pradesh Government is implementing the scheme from Kharif 2000 season. Out of the 1524 lakh farmers covered in the country since inception of the scheme in

Rabi 1999-2000, 147 lakh farmers are covered in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Continued efforts are made to create awareness about ongoing NAIS by the implementing agency *i.e.* Agriculture Insurance Company (AIC) in coordination with implementing states including Uttar Pradesh since its inception. The salient activities for campaigning involve the publicity of features & benefits of the scheme through advertisements in leading National/local News Papers, telecast through audio-visual media, distribution of pamphlets, participation in agriculture fairs / mela / gosti and organization of workshops / trainings etc.

Statement

National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) - Statewise Farmers Benefitted

Under the Scheme since Year 2006-07 to 2009-10

Sl. No.	State / UT	Farmers Benefitted			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	679357	24825	808999	0
2	Assam	4373	2804	3759	3727
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	0	0
4	Bihar	145968	379334	225064	0
5	Chhattisgarh	22217	7503	238211	361853
6	Goa	1	0	0	4
7	Gujarat	454190	37356	305492	521092
8	Haryana	9392	54968	0	1243
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	9	11666	16043
10	Jammu and Kashmir	524	52	0	0
11	Jharkhand	57885	21493	142127	946087
12	Karnataka	615558	66471	352355	489695
13	Kerala	2371	11627	1704	538
14	Madhya Pradesh	221605	587541	211577	102428

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Maharashtra	620605	259951	1722912	1328729
16	Manipur	--	--	--	10930
17	Meghalaya	11	177	33	216
18	Mizoram			0	119
19	Orissa	88073	66849	100248	99184
20	Puducherry	0	791	552	9
21	Rajasthan	666356	510754	677285	2104052
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	22949	314024	560109	161777
24	Tripura	9	203	620	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	559763	641827	229737	282881
26	Uttarakhand	1366	7660	29220	29105
27	West Bengal	349368	172359	541112	70362
Total		4521941	3168581	6162782	6530074

Note:—Cells indicate non-implementation of NAIS in that particular states during the particular year.

Year 2006-07 statistics consists of Kharif 2006 & Rabi 2006-07 seasons.

* Statistics for the Year 2009-10 pertains to Kharif 2009 season only.

Claims for Kharif 2009 season are yet to be reported from Andhra Pradesh & Bihar states and hence not included in the above statistics.

Repairing of Bridges

1389. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of old bridges located on the National highway-57 which are being repaired in the process of the construction of the East-West corridor in Bihar;

(b) whether the consultant had prepared a Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the bridges;

(c) if so, whether it meets the standards for construction of new bridges;

(d) whether the alignment of NH-57 was changed several times causing difficulties to the farmers;

(e) if so, whether the consultant had not viewed the project in totality while preparing the DPR;

(f) whether the culverts and underpasses on the said National Highway have been constructed in consultation with the local people of the flood affected areas; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken for improvement in the construction of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N.)

SINGH): (a) Number of old bridges on NH-57 in Bihar undertaken for repair/rehabilitation/widening by National Highways Authority of India in the process of construction of East-West Corridor is 35.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. DPR has been prepared by Design consultant in accordance with Ministry's specification/IRC Codal provision.

(d) No, Madam. Four-laning of NH-57 is being done as per original alignment.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) The culverts and underpasses were originally proposed in the project based on DPR. However, as per site requirement and demand of the local people, suitable modification in the scheme of culvert and underpasses has been done in consultation with the Supervision Consultant during execution of the projects.

[English]

NOC from NHAI

1390. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory to get No Objection Certificate from the National Highways Authority of India for installing petrol pumps and laying water supply pipelines on the National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of such proposals pending for approval during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the reasons for pendency; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to clear all the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. It is mandatory to obtain approval of the Ministry for No Objection Certificate (NOC) for installing petrol pumps and laying water pipelines along National Highways.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected.

[Translation]

Implementation of Official Language

1391. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote Hindi language;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any Hindi Pakhwadas in the various Government Ministries/ Departments in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and total funds utilized;

(d) whether the Union Government has issued any directive/guidelines to the various Government Department and offices with regard to implementation of Hindi as Official Language;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the policy formulated to fix penalty/ responsibility on defaulting officers for non-compliance of such directive; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper use of Hindi as official language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) A statement is enclosed indicating the steps taken by the Government to promote Hindi language.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Every year in the month of September, all the Ministries/Departments/Attached offices/ Subordinate offices of the Central Government/ Undertakings/Banks/Corporations etc organise Hindi week, Hindi Fortnight, Hindi Month etc. During these organisations, they acquaint their employees with the official Language Act, 1963, Official Language Rules, 1976, official Language Resolution, 1968 and instructions issued by the Department of Official Language from time to time regarding official language policy and conduct various types of activities such as organizing competitions in noting drafting, typing, stenography in Hindi in official

work, declarations, debate, poetry recital etc. in Hindi, to issue apple by the higher officer to inspire officers/employees to do work in Hindi and the problems encountered in the use of Hindi be discussed in the meeting, in order to publicise Hindi, to distribute and exhibit publicity material, to give cash awards, certificates etc. to officers/employees who do commendable official work in Hindi. Apart from this, working on computer in Hindi and technique awareness is also encouraged for the use of Hindi in Unicode on Computer.

According to the information available with Ministries/Departments, Ministries/Departments etc. have spent Rs. 1,10,82,968/- (Rupees One crore, ten Lakh, eighty two thousand, Nine hundred and sixty eight only) on organising Hindi fortnights during the year 2009.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Under Section 8 of the Official Language Act, 1963, official Language (use for the official purposes of the Union) Rule, 1976 have been issued for the implementation of the official language policy. In compliance with the Official Language Resolution, 1968 the Department of Official Language issues an Annual Programme every year to accelerate its progressive use by giving various targets in respect of the use of Hindi to be complied with by the offices of the Central Government.

The Committee of Parliament on Official Language, Constituted under Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, after reviewing various aspects of implementation of official language policy in the offices of Central Government in detail, submits it's a Report the Hon'ble President. After reviewing the recommendations made in the Reports President's orders are issued on there recommendations. Apart from this, administrative orders are issued from time to time for the implementation of official Languages Act and Rules.

In order to continuously monitor the progress of the use of Official Language Hindi, a quarterly progress report is sought from all the offices of the Central Government. The short comings noticed from time to time through quarterly progress report on the use of Official Language received from the offices, are brought to the notice of concerned Ministeries/ Departments with the request to request to remove such shortcomings.

The Official Language policy of the Union Governments is based on motivation, encouragement and goodwill. There is no provisions for any kind of punishment in the Official Languages Act and Rules for not using Hindi language in the official work. The responsibility of ensuring the use of official language Hindi in the offices of the Central Government has been entrusted to the administrative head of every office.

(f) In addition to incentive schemes/activities being run to increase the use of Hindi in the offices of the Central Government, the Department of Official Language issues an Annual Programme every year giving targets in respect of the use of Hindi which are to be complied with by the offices of Central Government. In compliance of this, on the basis of the reports received from the offices of the Central Government, an Annual Evaluation Report is prepared incorporating therein the short comings found in the implementation of the official language policy in the Ministries/Departments other offices of the Central Government suggestions and measures for their removal.

Government has made administrative arrangement for the proper use of official language Hindi. For this purpose, Regional Implementation offices have been set up in different parts of the country. They have been reviewing from time to time regularly the progress made in the use of Hindi. The Committee of Parliament on Official Language reviews the progress of the official Language Hindi under the arrangements of official Language Act and submits its Report to the President. Hindi Salahakar Samities have been constituted in Central Ministries/Departments to review the progress made in the use of official language Hindi, concerned Minister presides over these meetings. Apart from this, Central Official Language Implementation Committee, under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Official Language to review the implementation of official language in various Ministries/Departments, departmental Official Language Implementation Committees under the Chairmanship of their Joint Secretary or higher officer to review the implementation of official language in various Departments, and Town official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted to review the implementation of official language in the offices of the Central Governments located in different cities, which review the compliance of the official language policy and Annual Programme.

Statement

Ministry of Human Resource Development is running following schemes to give incentive and development to Hindi Language.

1. Teaching Hindi through correspondence.
2. To provide financial assistance to voluntary Hindi Organisation.
3. To provide financial assistance for publication in Hindi.
4. Award scheme for the Hindi writers of non-Hindi speaking areas.
5. Shiksha Puruskar for promoting book writing originally in Hindi the field of education.
6. Distribution of free Hindi books/magazines to the institutions/libraries located in non-Hindi speaking areas.
7. Organising workshops for Neo-Hindi writers of non-Hindi speaking areas, study tour for the non-Hindi speaking students, finance assistance the research scholars of Hindis in non-Hindi speaking areas, Pradhyapat Vyakhyan Yojana in Hindi speaking areas and non-Hindi speaking areas, conducting Hindi Seminars in Hindi speaking areas and non-Hindi speaking areas on different subjects related to Hindi.
8. Preparations of monolingual/bilingual/multilingual dictionaries organizing exhibition of the books published by the Dental Hindi Directorate.
9. Preparation and publication of Hindi Technical glorias', definitional dictionaries and encyclopedias.
10. Publication of text books and reference material in the form of Hindi monograph and subsidiary text books.

Apart from this training in Hindi language, Hindi stenography, Hindi typing and translation is also imparted to the Government employee, use of official Language Hindi is being increased successively by motivation, encouragement and goodwill through publication of journals-magazines etc. in Hindi. In order to encourage the original book writing in Hindi, Rajiv Gandhi Rashtriya

Gyan - Vigyan Maulik Pustak Lekhan Puruskar Yojana and Indira Gandhi Mouluk Pustak Lekhan Puruskar Yojana is being run. Together with this a training drive is also being run to work in Hindi on computer.

[English]

Shifting of Language Units of NSD

1392. SHRI MOHAN JENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy/guidelines regarding shifting of the language units of News Services Division (NSD) of All India Radio (AIR) to regional units of AIR;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of language units of NSD of AIR functioning in the country, State-wise including Delhi;

(d) whether some of such units have been shifted out of Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) News Services Division, All India Radio has informed that Prasar Bharati Board in its 64th meeting held on 3.2.2005, decided to shift those Indian Language Units to concerned Regional News Units (RNU) which were left with a strength of less than fifty per cent of the sanctioned strength of Newsreaders-cum-Translators(NRT) at NSD Headquarters.

(c) There are 18 Indian Language Units for national bulletins functioning in the country. Out of 18 Indian Language Units, 14 Indian Language Units *i.e.* Arunachali, Assamese, Bangali, Dogri, Gujarati, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil and Urdu are functioning from Delhi and one each from Ahmedabad (Sindhi), Hyderabad(Telugu), Bangalore(Kannada) and Panaji (Konkani).

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. Three Indian Language Units *i.e.* Telugu, Kannada and Sindhi have been shifted out of Delhi for the reasons mentioned in parts (a) and (b)

above. Whereas Konkani Language Unit is functioning from Panaji since inception.

[Translation]

Four Laning of NH-92

1393. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government/NHAI has received any proposal for four-laning of the National Highway-92;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which construction work on the said NH is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation (MPRDC) has submitted a proposal for two laning with paved shoulders from Km.0.00 to Km. 108.00 (Gwalior-Bhind-MP/UP border section) of NH-92 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) and (e) Does not arise.

Construction of new NHs in Madhya Pradesh

1394. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government/NHAI have received any proposals from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for construction of new highways in the current year;
- (b) if so, the details and status thereof; and
- (c) the time by which sanction is likely to be accorded and funds released for the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have proposed following four (4) nos. of roads with aggregate length of 1458 kms for declaration as National Highways:

- (i) Harrai - Lotia - Tamia - Junnardev - Betul - Khedi-Awaliya - Ashapur. (excluding Ashapur Khandwa stretch) Khandwa - Deshgaon - Bhikangaon - Khargon - Julwania. Approximate length is 462kms.
- (ii) Jabalpur - Khundam - Hirapur - Dindori - Amarkantak - Chhatisgarh Border. Approximate length is 222kms.
- (iii) Bhandara - Tumsar (Maharashtra) - Baraseoni - Balaghat - Baihar - Motinala via Mawai - to Amarkantak. Approximate length is 344 kms.
- (iv) Damoh - Hatta - Gaisabad - Simaria - Mohindra - Pawai - Nagod - Birsinghpur - Simriya - Sirmore-Shahganj. Approximate length is 430 kms.

Expansion of National Highways network is a continuous process and requests of various State Governments, including Madhya Pradesh, for declaration of certain roads as National Highway are taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter - se priority and availability of funds.

Advertisements on National Leaders

1395. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various Government Departments/ Ministries released official advertisements on the birth and death anniversaries of former Prime Ministers (PM) and National leaders;
- (b) if so, the details and the number of such advertisements issued along with the total expenditure incurred on such advertisements, media-wise;
- (c) the details of the criteria adopted by the Government for selecting martyr and national figures in whose memory such advertisements are released along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has issued any guidelines governing such advertisements; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details are being collected.

(c) There is no such criteria. Ministries take their own decision in this regard.

(d) No, Madam. Ministries take their own decision in this regard.

(e) Does not arise.

Six Laning of Meerut-Ghaziabad Stretch

1396. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/NHAI has accorded approval for six laning of the Meerut to Ghaziabad section on National Highway-58 and construction of service lane thereupon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be started/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The feasibility study of six laning of Meerut - Ghaziabad section of National Highway No.58 is under process and is likely to be completed by September, 2010.

(c) Decision to take up the work will depend on the feasibility report and viability of the project.

Cheating Cases

1397. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of cheating cases in the country through advertisements, newspapers and agents/companies;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered, accused arrested and the action taken against them by the police during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether cases of cheating in the name of providing loan after taking their money have also come to light in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) No separate information is maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in respect of cheating cases through advertisements, newspapers and agents/companies; as well as cheating in the name of providing loan after taking their money.

However, according to the NCRB a total of 58076, 65326, and 66579 cases of cheating were registered in the country during 2006-2008 respectively.

State / UT -wise details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, number of persons arrested, charge-sheeted and convicted under cheating (Sec. 419 & 420 IPC) during 2006-2008 are at Statement.

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, the Union Government has been advising the State Governments/ UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crime. A consolidated Advisory on Prevention of Crime has also been issued on 16th July, 2010 to all the State Governments/ UT Administrations which is available at MHA's website (<http://www.mha.nic.in>).

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS)
& Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Cheating Section (419 & 420 IPC) During 2006-2008

Sl No.	State	2006						2007						2008					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	8363	3906	393	6324	5483	802	8103	4339	357	6613	6448	548	8393	6550	357	8381	8893	731
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38	29	5	45	37	6	33	15	8	43	29	10	28	22	4	18	22	4
3	Assam	905	550	125	934	568	162	895	496	125	951	675	144	996	497	68	1076	638	109
4	Bihar	2171	1237	151	2835	2231	268	2358	1767	145	3619	2871	239	2741	1650	251	3740	2950	416
5	Chhattisgarh	507	417	47	610	496	70	467	426	34	615	658	51	562	448	100	651	626	113
6	Goa	55	22	2	50	32	2	55	18	2	50	28	3	105	24	2	76	32	2
7	Gujarat	1529	1067	25	2417	2369	47	1116	955	28	1682	1790	69	1167	779	40	1874	1794	69
8	Haryana	1424	776	129	1468	1430	221	1232	809	141	1470	1513	277	1150	701	136	1369	1318	234
9	Himachal Pradesh	129	64	10	147	115	18	212	73	8	140	111	18	248	105	18	204	154	30
10	Jammu and Kashmir	463	299	14	565	558	29	489	419	8	652	653	3	392	241	11	518	519	21
11	Jharkhand	833	471	58	633	631	159	814	482	141	675	714	155	900	573	145	886	879	245
12	Karnataka	2910	850	64	1714	1439	87	3600	3598	76	2085	1964	118	3669	1412	70	2606	2273	110
13	Kerala	3316	2610	255	2803	3019	446	4215	2407	146	3613	3097	238	3659	2488	118	2749	3228	179
14	Madhya Pradesh	1522	1208	247	2128	2034	359	1661	1116	207	2156	2168	448	1368	1196	377	1971	2037	478
15	Maharashtra	6234	3883	136	7409	7112	213	6235	3689	103	7266	6516	163	7296	4009	144	8110	7629	254
16	Manipur	82	2	4	14	4	3	93	4	0	20	4	0	161	5	0	54	5	0
17	Meghalaya	83	27	0	45	37	0	164	28	11	145	29	13	57	4	0	51	45	0
18	Mizoram	78	76	93	92	94	49	66	64	55	66	98	57	57	38	20	57	38	38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19	Nagaland	37	21	16	25	17	10	34	18	28	36	14	31	31	31	17	35	22	15
20	Orissa	1364	926	60	1340	1321	82	1263	865	60	1200	1108	95	1244	945	63	1051	1056	117
21	Punjab	3393	2749	296	4742	4071	670	3581	2632	380	4717	4468	708	3192	2649	392	4007	4615	886
22	Rajasthan	10191	2102	522	3686	3679	396	11919	2388	435	4077	4061	711	12097	2457	432	3881	3884	713
23	Sikkim	37	18	1	48	31	1	34	8	7	34	23	7	46	15	2	74	47	24
24	Tamil Nadu	2116	1524	211	2032	1633	344	2510	1411	177	2356	1881	224	2349	1137	236	1955	1651	273
25	Tripura	84	38	6	51	31	9	85	84	4	42	42	2	92	51	3	60	45	3
26	Uttar Pradesh	5142	3402	1334	6790	6027	2544	8399	4077	1577	12525	8310	3039	9327	5195	2211	15651	12398	4663
27	Uttarakhand	514	271	51	892	605	95	697	339	72	1245	824	185	463	394	117	440	500	433
28	West Bengal	1947	1022	28	2120	1361	49	2406	1270	40	2559	1427	53	2938	1263	40	2433	1384	20
	Total State	55467	29567	4283	51959	46465	7641	62736	33797	4375	60652	51524	7609	64775	34922	5374	63978	58682	10180
29	A&N Islands	15	18	1	18	25	1	23	8	2	39	13	3	19	8	1	13	10	1
30	Chandigarh	232	94	31	251	138	40	170	56	23	120	123	72	213	72	45	173	110	85
31	D&N Haveli	10	2	1	6	5	3	10	4	0	16	5	0	24	7	0	13	20	0
32	Daman and Diu	3	0	0	13	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	7	15	0
33	Delhi UT	2313	1489	537	1641	1531	559	2336	1320	552	1524	1364	607	1493	1493	259	864	1271	346
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	36	20	7	37	20	14	45	39	7	32	43	10	53	26	2	32	33	4
	Total UT	2609	1623	577	1966	1719	617	2590	1427	584	1733	1548	692	1804	1609	307	1102	1459	436
	Total All India	58076	31190	4860	53925	48184	8258	65326	35224	4959	62385	53072	8301	66579	36531	5681	65080	60141	10616

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

[English]

Norms for Procurement of Coconut

1398. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) fixes any norms in regard to moisture content for procurement of copra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NAFED had stopped the procurement of copra from the farmers due to high moisture content found in copra;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the measures taken by the Government to address the problem of copra growers in this regard and to help the farmers hit by the Asian Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and import of palm oil; and

(f) the steps taken to control the menace of mite pest of coconut and to remove senile palms causing low productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The Government of India fixes the norms of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) for procurement of copra under Price Support Scheme (PSS). The moisture level is allowed up to 6% and 7% for milling copra and ball copra, respectively. The stocks beyond permissible moisture level of FAQ norms are not procured under PSS.

(e) Farmers holding copra stock beyond permitted level of moisture content are advised to get their stocks dried to the prescribed level for offering under PSS. Further, Coconut Development Board/NCDC are providing necessary financial assistance to the societies in augmenting/upgrading of drying facilities for copra. Coconut, copra and coconut oil have been kept in the negative list of India under ASEAN Free Trade Agreement

(FT A) on which no tariff concession has been granted to exporting countries. Further, import of palm oil is banned from Cochin port to protect interest of copra growers.

(f) No serious incidence has been reported on occurrence of mite in coconut growing States. However, keeping in view the incidence of various crop pests/diseases in the coconut growing States, Government of India has established Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMC) at various places to assist the State Agriculture Department and also to educate farmers on issues relating to plant protection including Integrated Pest Management on coconut and other crops. So far, these CIPMCs have conducted 3426 Farmers Field Schools and thereby trained 13903 Agriculture Extension Officers (AEOs) and 1,03,539 farmers in different crops, including coconut plantation to promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach in Agriculture. Under Pest monitoring, 33.64 lakh hectare area was covered and released 7261 million of bio-control agents on different crops and covered 31.01 lakh hectare under conservation and augmentation.

Further, an IPM package of practices on Coconut has also been developed to facilitate the farmers in adopting IPM techniques against various pests and diseases.

[Translation]

Promotion of Pisciculture

1399. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced any scheme for development of pisciculture in various States including Maharashtra and tribal areas of the country during each of the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated and disbursed during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote pisciculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries & aquaculture is being implemented in all States & Union Territories including Maharashtra & tribal area of

the Country. The details of funds allocated & disbursed during each of the last three years and the current financial year, state-wise are at the Statement.

(d) In addition to the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, assistance is also being provided of the States/UTs and other organization for promotion of aquaculture through National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB).

Statement

State wise release of funds during each of the last three years and the current financial year under CSS—Development Of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture

Sl. No.	Name of State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	In Lakh 2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	36.00	0.00	
2.	Arunachal pradesh	24.00	0.00	24.00	50.00
3.	Assam	0.00	75.02	75.00	
4.	Bihar	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	50.00	77.50	60.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7.	Gujarat	0.00	25.00	0.00	
8.	Haryana	100.00	25.00	75.00	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32.43	27.00	0.00	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	100.00	112.50	112.50
11.	Jharkhand	50.00	62.50	50.00	
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	33.00	
13.	Kerala	0.00	70.00	100.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	100.00	250.00	60.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	20.00	39.35	
16.	Manipur	0.00	40.00	75.00	
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	
18.	Mizoram	50.00	40.00	100.00	
19.	Nagaland	62.55	90.00	200.00	
20.	Orissa	50.00	190.00	236.25	
21.	Puduchhery	0.00	5.00	6.95	

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Punjab	0.00	100.00	0.00	
23.	Rajasthan	0.00	24.05	0.00	
24.	Sikkim	0.00	34.98	0.00	
25.	Tamil Nadu	50.00	0.00	178.75	25.00
26.	Tripura	47.35	24.00	24.00	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	288.57	88.00	150.00	200.00
28.	Uttaranchal	9.00	33.45	67.65	
29.	West Bengal	200	100.00	200.00	
30.	FISHCOPPED	0.23	0.00	0.00	
	Total	1284.23	1360.00	2074.95	527.50

* As on 15.07.2010

[English]

Agricultural Knowledge

1400. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes undertaken to disseminate the latest available technology and agricultural know-how to different parts of the country;

(b) whether the latest agricultural knowhow is not reaching to many States, including Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a number of schemes to disseminate the latest available technology and agricultural know-how to different parts of the country. The details maybe seen at the Statement.

(b) No, Madam. The latest available technology and agricultural know-how is reaching to all States, including Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Not applicable.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Activities
1	2	3
1.	Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms	This Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms" popularly known as ATMA Scheme is under implementation in 591 districts of 28 states and 3 UTs in the country with an objective to support State Governments efforts of revitalization of the extension system. Under the Scheme, latest agriculture know-how reaches to the farmers through different extension activities viz. Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and Setting up of Farm Schools.

1	2	3
2.	Establishment of Agri-clinics and Agri-business Centres (ACABC)	This scheme promotes the involvement of agripreneurs to supplement the efforts of public extension system by way of setting up of agri-ventures in agriculture and allied areas. These agripreneurs are actively involved in providing advisory and extension services including know-how to the farmers at grass root level.
3.	Kisan Call Centre (KCC)	One of the objectives of the Kisan Call Centre is to provide latest information about agricultural technology to the farmers on their demand. At present the Kisan Call Centres are functioning from 25 locations of the country covering all the States/UTs including backward and rural areas. The Kisan Call Centers are accessible through toll-free number 1800-180-1551 from all telephone networks (including mobile phones) from 6 AM to 10 PM on all 7 days of the week.
4.	Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension	Under this scheme, existing infrastructure of Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio is being utilized to make the farmers aware about modern technologies. A 30-minute programme is being telecast 5-6 days a week through National, 18 Regional Kendras and 180 High Power/Low Power Transmitters of Doordarshan. Similarly, 96 Rural FM Radio Stations of All India Radio are being utilized to broadcast 30 minutes of programme for farmers 6 days a week.
5.	Developing and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds	This scheme was launched with the objective of developing and strengthening of existing infrastructure for production and distribution of certified/quality seeds to farmers. Under the scheme, assistance is provided to various implementing agencies, State Governments/UT Administrations for imparting training on seed production and technology to the farmers, training to officials engaged in seed and public awareness campaign through State Agricultural Universities, Scientific Organizations/Institutes on use of biotechnology in agriculture.
6.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	Under this programme, in order to make latest technology and agricultural know-how available to farmers in different parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh, demonstrations on improved crop production technologies and Farmers trainings on Farmers' Field School (FFS) pattern are being organized under NFSM-Rice/ Wheat/ Pulses in NFSM implementing States. In addition, State level training programme is also organized for the trainers and extension workers under NFSM-Pulses.
7.	Programmes under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)	ICAR has created a network of 577 KVKs in the country aiming at assessment, refinement and demonstration of improved agricultural technology/ product, besides conducting training to extension personnel.

1

2

3

8. Information Technology

Information is being disseminated through 75 portals/sites run on various Divisions/Directorates of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is supporting e-Governance activities in the State agriculture and allied Departments through a Central Sector Scheme "Strengthening / Promoting Agricultural Informatics & Communications" of which one component is 'Strengthening of IT Apparatus in Agriculture and Cooperation in the States and Union Territories (AGRISNET)'. States/Union Territories specific services are delivered under this component. Since inception, funds have been released for implementing the scheme to 23 States/Union Territories including Uttar Pradesh.

Distribution of Foodgrains

1401. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested alternate ways to distribute/ sell foodgrains in place of the Public Distribution System;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No proposal suggesting alternate ways to sell foodgrains in place of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) has been received from Planning Commission. However, the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Govt. of NCT of Delhi submitted proposals for direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash to Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families on pilot basis in five districts, namely, Lakhimpur Kheri and Hardoi in Uttar Pradesh, Panchkula and Jhajjar in Haryana and Central District in Delhi, instead of distribution of foodgrains to them under Targeted Public Distribution

System (TPDS). Based on those proposals, a draft scheme has been prepared to test the feasibility of this alternative mode of transfer of food subsidy to BPL/AAY families under TPDS. The draft scheme has been referred to Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) for approval of the Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure.

[Translation]

Community Radio Stations

1402. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Community Radio Stations (CRS) presently functioning in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of applications received from various organizations including educational institutions for setting up of CRS in the country;
- (c) the status of such applications;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to educational institutions and other organizations for setting up of CRS; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHKAN): (a) 71 Community Radio Stations (CRS) are presently functioning in the country. State-wise details are at Statement.

(b) 727 applications have been received from various organisations for setting up of CRS in the country which includes 264 applications from educational institutions.

(c) i)	Letter of Intent Issued	=	233
ii)	Grant of Permission Agreements signed (GOPA)	=	102

iii)	Operational Community Radio Stations	=	71
iv)	Rejected	=	105
v)	Applications under process	=	389
(d)	No, Madam.		
(e)	Does not arise.		

Statement

State wise List of Operational Community Radio Stations

Sl. No.	State	Name of Organization
1	2	3
1	AndhraPradesh	1. Sri Venkateswara Oriental College, Tirupathi 2. Sri Vishnu Engg. College for Women, Bhimavaram 3. Deccan Development Society, Hyderabad - NGO 4. Abid Ali Khan Educational Trust, Hyderabad
2	Bihar	1. Indian Instt. of Business Management, Patna 2. Ayodhya Lal Kalyan Niketan, Gopalganj, Bihar- NGO
3	Chandigarh	1. Vivek High School, Chandigarh
4	Delhi	1. AJK Mass Communication Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi 2. Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi 3. Jagan Institute of Management Studies, Rohini, New Delhi 4. Jagannath International Management School, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi 5. University of Delhi, Delhi
5	Gujarat	1. Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar 2. Mudra Instt. of Communication, Ahmedabad 3. Mahila Seva Trust, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-NGO
6	Haryana	1. M.R. Education Trust, Faridabad - NGO 2. The Restoring Force, Gurgaon - NGO 3. Chaudhary Charan Singh Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Hissar

1	2	3
7	Karnataka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad 2. Sri Bhagwan Mahaveer Jain College, Bangalore 3. Shree Ramana Maharishi Academy for the Blind, Bangalore 4. St. Aloysious College, Mangalore 5. Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE), Manipal 6. Sri Sidhartha Centre for Media Studies, Tumkur, Karnataka
8	Kerala	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DC School of Management & Technology, Kottayam 2. Wayanad Social Service, Wayanad, Kerala
9	Madhya Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Society for Development Alternatives, New Delhi at Orchha - NGO 2. RKDF Instt. of Science & Technology, M.P.Nagar, Bhopal
10	Maharashtra	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vidya Pratisthan's Instt. Of Info. Technology, Baramati, Pune 2. Pune University, Pune 3. Film & TV Instt. Of India, Pune 4. Mannvikas Samajik Sanstha, Satara - NGO 5. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (PIRENS), Babhaleshwar, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra - KVK 6. Union Park Resident's Association, Mumbai 7. Sasneha Kala Krida Sanskritik Mandal, Sangli
11	Pondicherry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sri Manakula Vinayagar Engg. College, Pondicherry 2. Pondicherry University, Pondicherry
12	Punjab	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guru Nanak Girls College, Ludhiana
13	Rajasthan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali 2. India International Instt.of Management, Jaipur 3. Eminent T.T. Girls College, Diggi, Malpura, Distt.-Tonk
14	Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anna University, Chennai 2. Kongu Engg. College, Erode 3. MOP Vaishnav College for Women, Chennai

1	2	3
		4. Erode Sengunthar Engg. College, Erode
		5. Holy Cross College, Tiruchirappalli
		6. Loyola College, Chennai
		7. Peace Industrial School, Dindigul
		8. PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore
		9. Aditanar College of Arts & Science, Virapandianpatnam, Tiruchendur
		10. People's Association for Rural Development (PARAD), Madurai - NGO
		11. Dhan Foundation, Madurai- NGO
		12. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-SAU
		13. K.S. Rangasamy Educational Institutions, Tiruchengode, Namakkal Distt., Tamil Nadu
15	Uttar Pradesh	1. Sunbeam English School, Varanasi
		2. City Montessori School, Lucknow
		3. CMS Degree College, Lucknow
		4. P.G.College, Ghazipur
		5. IIMT Engg College, Meerut
		6. Institute of Management Studies, Noida
		7. Asian School of Media Studies, Noida, Uttar Pradesh
		8. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
		9. Hint Institute of Mass Communication, Ghaziabad
16	Uttarakhand	1. The Energy Resource & Resource Institute, Supi, Mukteshwar, Distt- Nainital
17	West Bengal	1. Satyajit Ray Film & TV Instt, Panchsayer, Kolkata
		2. Jadavpur University, Kolkata
18	Orissa	1. Young India, Konark, Orissa NGO
19.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Tibetan Children's Village School, Dharamsala Cantt., Himachal Pradesh
		2. MS Panwar Instt. Of Communication, Solan, Himachal Pradesh
20.	Chhattisgarh	1. Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur
21	Jharkhand	1. Alternative for India Development, Chennai, operating CRS at Ranchi.

Total operational CRS = 71

Educational Institutions = 52

NGOs = 15

KVK = 3

SAU = 1

[English]

**Meeting with International
Olympic Committee**

1403. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Olympic Committee (IOC) hold frequent consultations with the Government to discuss various issues related to sports;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed therein; and

(c) the outcome of such meetings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) to (c) There is no system of IOC holding frequent consultations with the Government on various sports related matters. However, on a complaint of Indian Olympic Association (IOA) against Government's order dated 01.05.2010 regarding age and tenure limits on office bearers of IOA and National Sports Federations (NSFs), a meeting was held with IOC on 18.6.2010. During the meeting Government submitted a detailed dossier on overall sports governance in the country, including issues relating to age and tenure limits.

IOC was informed that the above mentioned order was issued after taking into account the entire facts and circumstances of the case, views expressed by the Hon'ble Courts and Parliament, prevailing public opinion on the matter, and with a view to encouraging professional management, and good governance in NSFs, including IOA. IOC was also informed that at present the entire matter was before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court in a Public Interest Litigation filed before it.

**Assistance for Rinderpest
Eradication**

1404. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted an Action Plan proposal for financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be finalized and the funds released under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. Government of Karnataka submitted an Action Plan for central assistance under National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE) in June 2010. In response, an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been released to the State as first installment in June 2010. In addition, an amount of Rs. 0.55 lakh released for the purpose in 2009-10 has also been revalidated for utilization in the current financial year. Further funds will be released on utilization of funds already released and revalidated.

Soil Management

1405. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unscientific soil and crop management by the farmers is taking a heavy toll on the health of soil; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to maintain soil health and for scientific fertilisation of soil in order to increase agricultural yield?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter and neglect of secondary and micro nutrients has resulted in deterioration of soil health in many parts of the country particularly in the intensively cultivated areas of Indo-Gangetic Plains.

(b) The Government has launched the "National Project on Management on Soil Health & Fertility" during 2008-09 to promote soil test based balanced and judicious use of 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.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) also imparts training and organizes field demonstrations to educate farmers on these aspects.

Food Stamps

1406. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue food stamps to replace the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the views/suggestions received in this regard;

(c) whether FICCI has proposed that the food stamps should go with compulsory participation of adult members of Below Poverty Line families in special sector schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) FICCI in its report on PDS of April 2010 has, *inter-alia*, mentioned that the Agriculture Committee of the FICCI has suggested that 'Food Stamps' under Public Distribution System be initiated as direct income transfer to the poor and disadvantaged people would be more efficient than the system of price subsidy. The maximum amount of food stamp per household should be contingent upon family

size and minimum calories required per individual (that can be achieved with a low-cost nutritious diet).

Additional food stamps assistance above the minimum threshold should be provided for extracting expected behaviours from beneficiaries. While calculating incentives for eligible beneficiary households, it should be ensured that the adult beneficiaries should mandatorily participate in other self employment and training schemes like Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGREGA), etc, apart from other considerations.

Presently, there is no proposal to issue food stamps to replace the existing Targeted Public Distribution System.

Coastal Security

1407. SHRI VIKRAMBHAJ ARJANBHAJ MADAM:

DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of perceptible threat in the coastal areas, the second phase of the Coastal Security Scheme has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of coastal police stations and motor boats sanctioned and operational and funds allocated thereon, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for coastal security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes. The exercise has been completed to finalise the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) In consultation with Coast Guard and concerned coastal States and Union Territories. After obtaining final approval of the competent authority, the implementation of the Scheme will be carried out.

(c) With a view to strengthen coastal security of the country, many important decisions/initiatives have been taken so far are as follows:

- The Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security which includes coastal security and offshore security. The Indian Coast Guard is additionally designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. The Director General Coast Guard has been designated as Commander Coastal Command responsible for overall coordination between Central and State agencies in all matters relating to coastal Security. The Indian Coast Guard is taking many other steps for strengthening their infrastructure.
- Registration of all types of vessels, i.e. fishing as well as non-fishing vessels.
- Fitting/provision of navigational and communication equipments on all type of vessels.
- Issuance of Bio-metric ID cards to all the fishermen.
- Issuance of Multi-purpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to all the population in the coastal villages including fishermen.
- The 'National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against threats from the sea' has been formed. Periodic meetings for regular monitoring are being undertaken by the Committee.

Millenium Goals on Hunger

1408. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has examined the latest UN Millennium Development Goals Report, 2010 released recently revealing that hunger level in Asia, including India is not decreasing as projected;

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

(c) whether India is projected to miss the Millennium Development Goals for eradication of hunger; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Report 2010 present data upto May, 2010 on progress towards eight Millennium Development Goals which include eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. Most of the MDGs were set with 1990 baseline.

As per this Report 2010, the overall poverty rate is expected to fall to 15 per cent by 2015 indicating that the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target of halving, between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day, can be met. India too has contributed to the large reduction in global poverty. In India, poverty rate is expected to fall to 24% in 2015 from 51% in 1990.

However, the report states that progress in reducing prevalence of hunger has not been sufficient to reduce the number of malnourished people, as indicated by 46% of children being underweight in Southern Asia.

In order to reduce malnutrition, Government implements Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other food based Welfare Schemes such as Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) Scheme for school children, Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) for children below 6 years of age and mothers, Annapoorna Scheme for indigent senior citizens of 65 years of age or above but not getting old age pension, Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), scheme for supply of subsidize foodgrains to hostels and Village Grain Banks Scheme.

Provisions for Cobra Forces

1409. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy regarding fixed tenure and assured career progression for the personnel serving in the Cobra forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government to make the tenure in such forces attractive;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to provide additional financial incentives including detachment allowances and non-taxable allowances for the personnel of such forces; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) As per policy formulated by the Government, the personnel selected for CoBRA Battalions of CRPF are rotated after a tenure of four to five years depending on requirement.

CoBRA Batalions are raised from out of personnel selected on transfer from normal CRPF Battalions. Hence no separate assured career progression policy have been formulated for the personnel serving in the CoBRA forces. Modified Assured Career Progression Scheme, applicable to Central Government employees, is also applicable for these personnel.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Not applicable.

Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003

1410. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a Bill titled "Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003" from the Government of Gujarat for approval;

(b) if so, the details and reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has withheld approval to the Bill;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the Bill is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003 as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor for the consideration of the President under article 200 read with article 254(2) of the Constitution of India, was received in this Ministry on 23.6.2004.

As there is change in the policy of the Central Government, the Central Government is of the opinion that all the subsequent State Legislations should be in line with the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2008, as approved by Parliament.

Hence, the Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003 was returned to Governor of Gujarat on 25.6.2009 together with President's message dated 24.6.2009 to the Legislature of Gujarat to reconsider it and (i) to delete Clause 16, (ii) to substitute 'may' for 'shall' after the words Special Court occurring in clause 20(2) and bring the proviso in line with the proviso to Section 43 D (2) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2008, and (iii) to amend clause 20(4) to bring it in conformity with Section 43 D (5) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2008.

The State Legislature reconsidered the Bill in the light of the directives of the President and passed with certain amendments in clauses 1,2,3,15,18,21,23 (inclusion of the word "terrorist act" in appropriate places in these sections) and long title of the Bill and without any amendments in clauses 16 and 20 as suggested in the message of the President.

The Bill viz., the Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime Bill, 2003, as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor for consideration of the President has been received in this Ministry on 11.11.2009.

In the light of the above developments, "The Gujarat

Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime Bill, 2003" is not under further consideration of the Government.

Funds for Hockey Team

1411. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked/utilised for the national hockey team on training for participation in international competitions hiring of coaches and for other infrastructure development;

(b) the number of posts of hockey coaches that are lying vacant in various States including Andhra Pradesh alongwith the reasons therefor and the action taken to fill these posts;

(c) the time by which all the vacant posts of hockey coaches are likely to be filled;

(d) whether the Government has not taken any steps to settle the present imbroglio in the hockey team; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) Financial assistance provided for training and participation in international events, holding of national championships and international championships in India in hockey during the last three years is as under:

Rupees in crores

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Till June, 2010)
3.16	3.45	6.84	0.85

(b) and (c) Appointment of coaches in the states is the responsibility of the State Governments.

(d) and (e) The imbroglio in Indian hockey team was on account of non-fulfillment of contractual agreements by their federation. The Government has no role in such matters.

Depiction of Outlawed Customs on TV

1412. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of the depiction of outlawed customs including child marriage and bigamy through serials broadcast by various TV channels;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken cognizance of such programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard, channel-wise; and

(e) the measures taken to prevent the broadcasting of such TV programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) No such reports have been brought to the notice of the Government. However, a complaint dated 01.08.2008 was received in the Ministry against a programme namely 'Baiika Vadhu' telecast on 'Colors' Channel. The complainant had alleged that the programme was promoting and glorifying child marriage.

(c) and (d) The matter was examined in the Ministry in consultation with Ministry of Women and Child Development and it was found that the serial was conceptualized to highlight the evils of child marriages. The serial did not try to glorify child marriages. Due to the Ministry's intervention the Channel displayed repeated short messages to convey the evils of child marriage during the promos of the serial.

(e) There is no pre-censorship of the Programme telecast on Private TV channels. However, all programmes and advertisements telecast on TV channels transmitted/retransmitted through the Cable TV network, are required

to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. Action is taken as per rules whenever violation of Codes is brought to the notice of the Government.

[Translation]

Sale of Wheat on Open Market

1413. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned Rs. 40,000 crore for implementing a scheme to sell wheat in the open market in order to control prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the said wheat was procured at Rs. 1,000 per quintal;

(d) if so, whether the States have sold the same at much higher prices and also charge extra for handling; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Government has not sanctioned separately any amount for Open

Market Sale Scheme. However, Government has allocated 20.65 lakh tonnes wheat to States/UTs for distribution to retail consumers & 20.8 lakh tonnes of wheat for tender sale to bulk consumers. Similarly, 5 lakh tonnes wheat has been allocated for tender sale to small processors of wheat in order to control rising trend in prices of wheat in the open market. Lifting of these allocations has been extended upto September 2010 for all States. Recently it has also been decided by Government to sell wheat from FCI godowns to traders also.

(b) State/UTs wise details of allocation of wheat for retail consumers and for bulk consumers are at Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) The wheat stocks being sold under the scheme were procured in different crop years at the Minimum Support Price notified by the Government for each year.

(d) and (e) FCI has released wheat to States / UTs for distribution to retail consumers at a price of Rs. 1080 (MSP of wheat for Rabi Marketing Season 2009-10) plus railway freight from Ludhiana to State Capital and road freight from rail head to State Capital, wherever applicable. States have been permitted to add upto to a maximum of Rs 200 per quintal in this price on account of handling and transportation cost etc.

In case of wheat for tender sale to bulk consumers FCI has released the same at a rate of acquisition cost of wheat in Punjab in 2008-09 plus railway freight from Ludhiana to State capital plus road freight from rail head to the State capital wherever applicable.

Statement-I

Allocation of wheat to States/UTs for distribution to retail consumers

Fig. in MTs

Sl. No.	Zone	Name of the State/UT	State/ UT Govt.			Total Allotment
			Oct.09 To Dec.09	Jan. 10 To March, 10	Re-allocation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	North	Delhi	80481	80481		160962

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2		Chandigarh	0	0		0
3		Punjab	88982	88982		177964
4		Haryana	19522	19522		39044
5		Uttar Pradesh	51518	51518		103036
6		Uttarakhand	26477	26477		52954
7		Rajasthan	86932	86932		173864
8		Himachal Pradesh	49523	49523		99046
9		Jammu and Kashmir	40264	40264		80528
		Zone Total	443699	443699		887398
10	South	Tamil Nadu	30893	30893	65000	126786
11		Puducherry	380	380		760
12		Kerala	40660	40660		81320
13		Andhra Pradesh	8239	8239		16478
14		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	798	798		1596
15		Lakshadweep	0	250		250
16		Karnataka	18032	18032		36064
		Zone Total	99002	99252	65000	263254
17	East	Bihar	5332	5332		10664
18		West Bengal	182990	182990		365980
19		Sikkim	738	738		1476
20		Orissa	31807	31807		63614
21		Jharkhand	3149	3149		6298
		Zone Total	224016	224016		448032
22	North-East	Assam	66247	66247		132494
23		Arunachal Pradesh	1535	1535		3070
24		Meghalaya	3677	3677		7354
25		Tripura	4472	4472		8944

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26		Mizoram	1885	1885		3770
27		Nagaland	7572	7572		15144
28		Manipur	3162	3162		6324
		Zone Total	88550	88550		177100
29	West	Maharashtra	68267	68267		136534
30		Goa	1604	1604		3208
31		Madhya Pradesh	53885	53885		107770
32		Chhattisgarh	4939	4939		9878
33		Gujarat	15991	15991		31982
34		Daman and Diu	0	0		0
35		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45	45		90
		Zone Total	144731	144731		289462
		Grand Total	999998	1000248	65000	2065246

Statement-II

Allocation of wheat to Bulk consumers under open market sales schemes.

Sl. No.	Zone	Name of FCI Region/ State Govt.	Allotment (October,09 - September, 10)
1	2	3	4
1	North	Delhi	247,266
2		Chandigarh	21,627
3		Punjab	234,732
4		Haryana	83,816
5		Uttar Pradesh	115,756
6		Uttarakhand	60,807
7		Rajasthan	37,596
8		Himachal Pradesh	4,275
9		Jammu and Kashmir	154,238
		Zone Total	960,113
10	South	Tamil Nadu	115,143
11		Puducherry	8,430

1	2	3	4
12		Kerala	87,705
13		Andhra Pradesh	91,188
14		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
15		Lakshadweep	0
16		Karnataka	200,754
		Zone Total	503,220
17	East	Bihar	12,950
18		West Bengal	126,618
19		Sikkim	584
20		Orissa	59760
21		Jharkhand	11,096
		Zone Total	211,008
22	North-East	Assam	85065
23		Arunachal Pradesh	0
24		Meghalaya	0
25		Tripura	0
26		Mizoram	0
27		Nagaland	0
28		Manipur	0
		Zone Total	85,065
29	West	Maharashtra	247,390
30		Goa	6,321
31		Madhya Pradesh	43024
32		Chhattisgarh	12,236
33		Gujarat	13,058
34		Daman and Diu	0
35		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
		Zone Total	322,029
		Grand Total	2,081,435

*[English]***Licence Fee for DTH Services**

1414. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has recommended reduction of licence fee for Direct to Home (DTH) services;

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

(c) the total tax levied by the Union Government/ State Governments alongwith the tax implication during each of the last three years and the current year on DTH services; and

(d) the status of rationalisation of licence for DTH services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendations dated 01.10.2004 on the issues relating to broadcasting and distribution of TV channels has recommended reduction of 2% in license fee for DTH service. It has further recommended that the principle of application of license fee on adjusted gross revenue may also be followed as in case of telecom sector. Recommendations of TRAI were considered by the Government and a reference sent back to TRAI on 17.3.2008 intimating that the Ministry did not agree with the recommendations relating to principle of application of license fee on gross adjusted revenue and instead it has decided to reduce the license fee from 10% to 6% of the gross revenue. Subsequently TRAI in response to the Ministry's reference has on 15.4.2008 agreed with the views of the Government and agreed to continue with the calculation of license fee on Gross Revenue basis.

(c) Presently, a DTH Licensee under Article 3 of the License Agreement has to pay an annual license fee

to the Government an equivalent to 10% of its Gross Revenue in addition to service tax and entertainment tax. Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance has informed that no specific data is maintained regarding service tax collected on DTH services. Entertainment tax is a State subject and as such Ministry of Information and Broadcasting does not maintain data about entertainment tax paid by the DTH operators. However total license fee received by the Ministry from all DTH operators for the last three financial years 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010 is Rs.345631258/-, Rs.893811734, and Rs.1262539530/- respectively. The license fee for the current financial year will become due after the end of financial year and is received within one month of the end of financial year as per Art 3 of the DTH service license agreement.

(d) A proposal to reduce the license fee has been under examination of the Government in the light of objections of Ministry of Finance on the basis of which the first proposal was turned down by the Ministry of Finance. However, the matter has not progressed further as some of the private DTH operators have been in dispute with Government of India over the applicability of license fee on Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) instead of Gross Revenue (GR) as per the terms and conditions of license. They have also sought exclusion of various items under GR including revenue earned from sale of Set Top Boxes (STBs) and the Hon'ble Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) has passed an order on 28.5.2010 in favour of the petitioner DTH operators. Further the Government has filed a Civil Appeal in the Supreme Court of India against an earlier order dated 26.8.2008. The matter is sub-judice and presently pending in the Supreme Court of India.

*[Translation]***Advertisements through DAVP**

1415. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newspapers of various States wherein the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

(DAVP) issued advertisements during each of the last three years and the current year, newspaper-wise and State-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the amount spent by the DAVP for issuing advertisements during the said period, State-wise and newspaper-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The details of newspapers to which advertisements were issued by DAVP during the last three years and current year till 28.07.2010, State-wise and newspaper-wise are available at official website of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) at www.davp.nic.in under the heading 'Expenditure'.

Advertisements on Liquor and Tobacco Products

1416. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION and BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether advertisements of cigarette, tobacco, alcohol and obscene programmes have been broadcast by various Doordarshan Kendras (DDKs);

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

(c) whether the Government has received any suggestions to ban the transmission of such advertisements and programmes on DDKs;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) As informed by Prasar Bharati, advertisements of cigarette, tobacco, alcohol and obscene programmes are not telecast on Doordarshan channels.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Target under NHDP

1417. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has set any target for adding National Highways every year under the National Highway Development Programme;

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

(c) whether there is any proposals to create a network of expressways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government has approved 1000 km of Expressways under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-VI in addition to Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway around Delhi.

Financial Assistance to Students

1418. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to students who are participating in international level sports competitions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the financial

hardship being faced by young sportsmen/women to maintain practice and physical upgradation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) and (b) Students who are part of national teams participating in international events are funded through the concerned National Sports Federations.

(c) and (d) Adequate funds are being provided for training of young talented sportspersons under various schemes of the Sports Authority of India.

[Translation]

Corruption Cases

1419. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officers of the Ministry have been arrested in the charge of corruption during the period April-May, 2010; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of officers arrested alongwith the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Shri O. Ravi, Joint Secretary and Shri R.S. Sharma, Director in the Ministry of Home Affairs were arrested by the CBI on charges of corruption. They have been placed under suspension.

Assistance under PMEGP

1420. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds granted/released under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for its various schemes, State-wise;

(b) the criteria/guidelines adopted by the Government for release of such funds;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to noncompliance of guidelines for granting funds under PMEGP;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to monitor the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The State/ Union Territory-wise details of funds released under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) are given at Statement.

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) being the nodal agency for implementation of PMEGP assigns targets to its field offices / Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) of States/Union Territories and State Governments. Target at District level is decided by State Level Bankers' Coordination Committee (SLBCC). The State-wise targets in respect of KVIC/KVIBs are made available by KVIC to SLBCC where overall allocation of district-wise targets is decided. Any modification of the targets for which KVIC is directly responsible is permitted only with the concurrence of the Ministry. KVIC also identifies the Nodal Bank Branches in consultation with State Governments and places the Margin Money (subsidy) with these branches both for rural and urban areas.

Further, for assigning the targets of subsidy and other parameters (number of units, employment opportunities, etc.), KVIC adopts the criteria of rural population of the state, backwardness of the State, past performance of the State under REGP/ PMEGP Scheme, urban unemployment level, etc.

(c) and (d) The decision as to whether to sanction loan to a beneficiary recommended by District Level Task Force (DLTF) is finally taken by the Banks on the basis of

their own judgment. Complaints regarding insistence by Banks on collaterals even for projects having loan requirements below Rs.5 lakh, rejection by banks of cases recommended by DLTF, harassment of beneficiaries by bank staff, etc., were promptly taken up with concerned authorities and grievances were mitigated as per guidelines of the scheme, KVIC, which is the Nodal Agency has been asked to remain vigilant and alert the other implementing agencies and senior authorities of banks to ensure that genuine beneficiaries are not harassed. State Governments have also been requested to instruct the District Magistrates (who are heading the DLTF) to ensure that the cases of rejection are regularly reviewed in its

meetings so that there is no arbitrary rejection of recommended cases, though Banks have the final say on sanctioning of cases.

(e) Progress of implementation of PMEGP is reviewed at the national level by the Chief Executive Officer, KVIC and periodically in the National Monitoring Committee chaired by Secretary (MSME). Government has recently formed two Core Groups in the Ministry, one chaired by Hon'ble Minister and the other chaired by Secretary (MSME) where all schemes of KVIC including PMEGP are reviewed. In the State level also, progress is monitored regularly by Principal Secretary/ Chief Secretary where representatives of banks are also invited.

Statement

Funds released under PMEGP to the States through KVIC

(Rs lakh)

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Released during 2008-09	Released during 2009-10	Allocation for 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	5319.86	6159.93	4898.94
2	Bihar	5152.18	900.00	8760.64
3	Chhattisgarh	1736.78	1952.54	2983.58
4	Goa	86.59	136.59	435.71
5	Gujarat	3474.30	234.52	2542.54
6	Haryana	1431.16	1066.22	1387.82
7	Himachal Pradesh	452.14	567.79	971.78
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1300.00	1820.00	1367.82
9	Jharkhand	2366.52	300.00	3907.36
10	Karnataka	3571.24	1979.34	2896.02
11	Kerala	2123.80	1245.20	2686.19
12	Madhya Pradesh	3695.85	709.91	5440.13
13	Maharashtra	6642.23	3150.15	4793.82

1	2	3	4	5
14	Orissa	2946.68	3422.13	4449.26
15	Punjab	1800.00	1290.13	1317.28
16	Rajasthan	3313.19	1625.77	3807.83
17	Tamil Nadu	4220.23	3930.61	3389.80
18	Uttarakhand	1162.25	332.94	1120.18
19	Uttar Pradesh	11768.96	9739.75	11648.08
20	West Bengal	6500.00	7200.00	5343.17
21	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	46.25	33.76	171.83
22	Chandigarh	59.94	0.00	159.96
23	Delhi	285.51	-150.00	433.65
24	Lakshadweep	6.66	0.00	155.38
25	Puducherry	59.94	6.57	171.27
26	Arunachal Pradesh	205.72	51.43	431.09
27	Assam	2050.54	3735.00	4469.66
28	Manipur	188.25	0.00	604.59
29	Meghalaya	483.96	156.01	856.94
30	Mizoram	238.28	27.40	451.52
31	Nagaland	430.68	0.00	714.16
32	Sikkim	125.80	120.00	295.54
33	Tripura	472.12	100.00	536.50
Grand Total		73717.61	51843.69	83600.04

Note:

1. The figures in respect of Dadra and Nagar Haveli are included in Maharashtra and those in respect of Daman and Diu are included in Gujarat.
2. A net amount of Rs. 1.5 crore was actually re-distributed from Delhi to better performing States.
3. An amount of Rs. 264.99 crore has been released to 16 States, which have utilized at least 50% of the margin money subsidy released to them during 2009-10 after exhausting the release of 2008-09. A further Rs.70.70 crore is being released against 4 States/Union Territories for the year 2010-11.

[English]

Funds for Construction of NHs

1421. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND
HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an allocation of Rs. 35907 crore had been sought for construction of National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the basis on which the allocation was sought;

(c) whether the said amount was not allocated; and

(d) if so, the actual amount allocated alongwith the reasons for less allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) This Ministry had projected a total fund requirement of Rs. 34,128.50 crore for the Central Sector Roads including Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) under Annual Plan 2010-11. The projection was based on the estimated fund requirements for various programmes, such as development of National Highways (NHs) under National Highways Development Project (NHDP), development of NHs entrusted with the State Governments and Border Roads Organization (BRO), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in the North East (SARDP-NE), Special Programme for Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, development of State Roads under the Economic Importance (EI) and Inter-State Connectivity (ISC) Schemes, Strategic Roads Programme, etc. As against this, the amount allocated at Budget Estimate (B.E.) stage during 2010-11 is Rs. 25,155.00 crore including IEBR keeping in view the overall availability of funds, inter-se priority of various programmes including their present status, etc.

Pulse Production

1422. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement and production of pulses in the country during 2009-10;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to encourage farmers to cultivate pulses;

(c) whether the Government has increased the allocation by nearly eight fold as compared to 2007-08;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the production of pulses is likely to increase as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS: (a) and (b) The demand for pulses during 2009-10 was projected as 17.94 million tons (based on the Behaviouristic Approach) as per the working group report of Planning Commission. The production of pulses during 2009-10 was 14.59 million tons (as per the 4th advance estimate 2009-10 of DES).

Government of India has been implementing National Food Security Mission-pulses componen 16 states, wherein, farmers are provided assistance for procurement of certified seeds; integrated nutrient management; integrated pest management; weedicides; farm machinery etc. Dissemination of new technologies and capacity building of the farmers are ensured through demonstrations and farmers field schools respectively.

From 2010-11, NFSM is strengthened by merger of ISOPOM pulses components and areas with NFSM Pulses for ensuring uniformity in implementation; Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) has been launched under NFSM-Pulses from Kharif,2010 for demonstration of Production and Protection Technologies on Village Level Compact Blocks for enhanced production of pulses as well as motivating Farmers. Pulses farmers are also provided assistance under Macro management mode of Agriculture (MMA) scherne and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) also.

New initiative of "Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India" in Six eastern states is also focused towards enhancing agriculture production including pulses. Besides, new initiative of "organizing 60,000 pulses and Oilseed villages" is being implemented in major pulses growing states to supplement the efforts of other schemes in enhancing the pulses production in the dry land areas.

(c) to (e) During 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 105.59 crores was released under NFSM Pulses and Rs.343.35 Crores under ISOPOM scheme for the development of pulses, Maize, Oilpalm, Oilseeds. Whereas, during the current year, an amount of Rs. 477.03 Crores under

NFSM pulses and Rs. 366 Crores under Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) are allocated. In addition, an amount of Rs. 300 Crores has been allocated under the new scheme of organising 60,000 pulses and oilseed villages. Besides, Rs. 400 Crores is allocated under bringing green revolution in eastern India wherein, pulses promotion is one of the strategies for enhanced agriculture production.

It is targeted to achieve 16.5 million tons of pulses production at the end of 2010-11.

[Translation]

Mining Tax

1423. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to impose windfall tax/tax on the companies engaged in mining including iron ore in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has sent any proposal to Ministry of Finance in this regard;

(c) if so, whether the Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI) has opposed such proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the likely increase in the prices of iron ore and other minerals as a result thereof;

(e) whether various aspects of Indian mines in relation to Australian mines have been taken into consideration;

(f) if so, whether the tax on miners is likely to cripple the mining industry and encourage illegal mining; and

(g) if so, the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B. K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (g) Proposals for taxation are

received from time to time in this Ministry. Such proposals are processed by taking into account all relevant facts and considerations. Till such proposals are finalised, no specific details can be given.

Creation of New States

1424. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to create new States in the country including Vidarbha in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any meeting with all the political parties and State Governments has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations made by the political parties and State Governments and the reaction of the Union Government thereon; and

(e) the time by which new States are likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Caste based Census

1425. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to conduct caste based census of the SC/ST/OBC, disabled persons and Below Poverty Line families in the current census;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total funds released/utilized and the steps taken to check misutilisation of funds;

(c) whether the Government has appointed any Group of Ministers to examine the modalities for enumeration of caste in the current census;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide security and basic facilities to the officials engaged in collecting the census data;

(f) whether the Government has taken any assistance from NGOs and other organisations to ensure speedy implementation of the census; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Government has notified its intent to conduct Census of India in 2011 with the reference date as March 1, 2011. As a matter of policy, information on castes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not collected in Census since independence. The issue of Caste-based Census has been referred to a Group of Ministers (GoM). All persons normally resident in the country during the Census period are counted where they are found without omission or duplication. This is referred to as "extended defacto method" of canvassing. Therefore, every normal resident irrespective of whether they are disabled or not are covered in the Census. One of the questions proposed to be canvassed is to ascertain whether the enumerated person is disabled or not and if disabled to ascertain the type of disability that the person suffers from.

The Census as a rule does not canvass questions op

income. The persons below poverty line is, therefore, not available from census.

(b) The Committee on Non Plan Expenditure (CNE) has approved expenditure of Rs. 2195.75 cr for conduct of Census 2011. Under the provisions of Indian Census Act, 1946, the responsibility for faking or aiding in or supervising the taking of census within their respective areas devolves on the State Governments. This is an agency function to be performed by the State Governments. In terms of Article 258(3) of the Constitution of India and Rule 109 of the General Financial Rules 2005, the extra cost of the State Govt, arising mainly due to the additional staff employed or contingent or other expenditure in connection with the administration of Census Act, is reimbursable to the State Governments. However, keeping in view financial constraints of State Governments funds have been placed as 'On Account Advance' with the Accountant Generals of respective States for conduct of Census 2011. For conduct of Phase 1 of the Census 2011 *i.e.* House-listing and Housing Census, an amount of Rs. 764.29 cr has been placed as advance to States till date.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The Government has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on 4.6.2010 with Hon'ble Minister of Finance as Chairman and ten other members to examine the issue of enumerating castes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the ensuing Census 2011. The GoM has convened its first meeting on 1st July, 2010. The views of the esteemed leaders of all the political parties represented in Lok Sabha have been sought on the matter.

(e) Section 15 of the Census Act, 1948 provides safeguards to the officials engaged in collecting the Census data. As regards basic facilities, there is also a provision of giving honorarium to the persons who have been deployed/engaged for Census work.

(f) and (g) Yes Madam. The NGOs have been deployed for patting training to various Census functionaries.

Satellite Survey of Minerals

1426. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether satellite survey and aerial photography are being used to identify and explore certain minerals in the country;

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

(c) the details of the minerals explored by this technology during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to use this technology to explore / discover more minerals in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Satellite imagery and aerial photography are components of remote sensing surveys and have been / are being used for identifying suitable structures favourable for mineral deposits. Geological Survey of India (GSI) has been conducting remote sensing surveys to ascertain the mineral potential of the country including backward and rural areas.

Recent investigations of mineral exploration carried out by GSI (Field Season 2009-2010) using remote sensing in the country are as under:

- (i) Interpretation and integration of geological, remote sensing and aerogeophysical data of part of Bangalore - Penakonda area, Karnataka for delineating of target blocks for different kind of mineralization.
- (ii) Pilot study on the application of Hyperspectral remote sensing in Hutti-Maski schist belt, Karnataka.

(iii) Evaluation of placer mineral occurrence near Hownavra town, Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka.

(iv) Geological appraisal of the area east of Bistrampur Coalfield, Surguja district. Chhattisgarh by the application of Remote sensing techniques with special reference to the stratigraphy frame work and tectonic style.

(v) Use of Hyperspectral Remote Sensing data for the search of mineralized provinces / area in Precambrian terrain of Eastern and Northern Gujarat.

(vi) Identification of alternate sand resources in Achenkovil. Manimala, Meenachil and Muwattupuzha river basins of Pattianamthitta, Alappuzha, Kottayam and Ernakulam districts, Kerala.

(vii) Investigation for basemetal and associated gold in Dholpur area, Jaipur district, Rajasthan.

(c) to (e) Remote sensing technique is an indirect tool which in itself cannot lead to discovery of mineral deposits. It is used in initial stage of mineral exploration to be followed by other exploration techniques on ground for establishing a mineral deposit. Study of mineralized zones / alteration zones in identifying extension of mineralized belt or a new occurrence in geologically potential areas are carried out using remote sensing techniques. Recently GSI is undertaking hyperspectral mapping using satellite and aerial platforms as a modern tool to strengthen the search of minerals in the country.

The details of the mineral investigations during each of the last three years and the current year (including remote sensing investigations) are as under:

Mineral	Number of investigation taken			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
Coal & Lignite	33	22	20	23
Base Metal	21	22	19	21
Gold	27	23	17	12

1	2	3	4	5
Diamond	8	6	5	3
Strategic minerals	3	1	5it	3
Platinoid Group of Elements	8	8	3	7
Iron	12	5	5	7
Manganese	2	1	1	3
Chromite	-	-	-	1
Others	11	6	5	12

Increase in Production of Sugar

1427. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of sugar during the ensuing sugar season is estimated to be in excess of its demand in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to impose import duty on sugar in view of increased production;

(d) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on availability and price of sugar in the country;

(e) the sugar exported and revenue earned therefrom during the current year; and

(f) the steps taken to boost production of sugar and sugarcane in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per preliminary estimates furnished by the Cane

Commissioners of major sugar producing States, the production of sugar is expected' to be about 230 lac tons against the estimated demand of around 230 lac tons during the ensuing sugar season 2010-11 (Oct.- Sept.).

(c) and (d) The Central Government may consider imposition of import duty on sugar at an appropriate time.

(e) The Central Government did not export sugar on its account during current financial year. It is the merchant importers/ exporters who are allowed to export sugar as per their own commercial prudence. As such, the Central Government does not maintain record about the revenue earned on this account. However, there is hardly any export of sugar during the current financial year so far.

(f) The Central Government has taken the steps to boost production of sugar and sugarcane in the country as given in the Statement.

Statement

The Central Government has taken the following steps to boost production of sugar and sugarcane in the country:

(a) The Central Government has fixed the Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane payable by sugar mills for 2009-10 sugar season at Rs. 129.84 per quintal linked to a basic recovery rate of 9.5% subject to a premium of Rs.1.37 per quintal for every 0.1 percentage point increase in recovery above that level. Hitherto, the Central Government was fixing the

Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane. This FRP is substantially higher than the SMP of 2008-09 sugar season which was Rs.81.18 per quintal, with an additional premium of Rs.0.90 for every 0.1% point increase in the recovery above 9%.

The 'Fair & Remunerative Price' (FRP) of sugarcane for ensuing sugar season 2010-11 has also been announced at Rs.139.12 per quintal linked to a basic recovery rate of 9.5% subject to a premium of Rs.1.46 per quintal for every 0.1 percentage point increase in recovery above that level.

- (b) The Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) is one of the components of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), namely Revised Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme (RMMA). The main thrust of SUBACS is on the transfer of improved production technology to the farmers through field demonstrations, training of farmers, supply of farm implements, enhancing production of planting materials, efficient use of water, treatment of planting materials etc.
- (c) The Central Government provides Concessional loans at an interest rate of 4% per annum to sugar factories from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for modernization of plant and machinery, expansion of crushing capacity, utilization of by-products *viz.* baggasse for co-generation of power and molasses for production of ethanol, upgradation of technology and sugarcane development including better irrigation facilities, improved seed variety, ratoon management etc.
- (d) A short term scheme was announced for cane development in the financial year 2009-10 under which loans of Rs. 1.0 to 2.5 crore at 4% simple interest from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) were made available to sugar factories depending upon their crushing capacity, for purchase of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc. to be passed on to the farmers at the same rate of interest.
- (e) To optimize processing of raw sugar along with cane juice to produce white sugar, a scheme was introduced

in the financial year 2009-10 for loans from SDF at 4% simple interest to be given to sugar factories to install balancing equipment so as to maximize availability of processed sugar from imported raw sugar in 2009-10 sugar season.

[English]

Subsidy under Agricultural Marketing Scheme

1428. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the amount of subsidy released to Haryana by the Union Government under the scheme of Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation has been less as compared to other States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon;
- (c) the details of the criteria required to be fulfilled by the States to avail the benefits of the schemes;
- (d) whether the Union Government has issued any directive to Haryana to adopt reforms as a precursor to receipt of such assistance; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Scheme of Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization is reform linked. The Scheme is applicable only in those States/Union Territories which have undertaken reforms in their State law to allow 'Director Marketing' and 'Contract Farming' and permitted establishment of agricultural produce markets in private and cooperative sectors. In addition, the State is required to waive off market fee for perishable horticulture commodities to be eligible for assistance to State Government agencies under the

Scheme. As the State of Haryana has not implemented the above, the State is not eligible for subsidy assistance under the scheme.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Agriculture has framed Model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act and Circulated the same in 2003 to all the States including Haryana for making necessary amendments to their State Act.

National conference of State Ministers on Reforms was organized in the year 2004 and letters have been addressed by Union Agriculture Minister to the Chief Ministers of various States including that of State of Haryana for bringing amendments to their present State Law. This has been followed up with reminders to the State Governments.

The Ministry of Agriculture has recently constituted a Committee of State Ministers in-charge of Agricultural Marketing including that of State of Haryana to promote market reforms by the States/Union Territories. The Committee in its first meeting held on 27th March, 2010 had requested Member States including the State of Haryana to adopt the requisite reforms in their State Law.

[Translation]

Beautification Work in Connaught Place

1429. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NDMC/MCD have taken up the beautification work of Connaught Place, New Delhi in view of the forthcoming Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details of such projects and the targeted dates of its completion;

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilized so far;

(d) whether the progress of such projects is being monitored; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved in accelerating the pace of construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The details of the projects undertaken by the New Delhi Municipal Council for beautification of Connaught Place are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Target date for completion
1.	Facade restoration/ surface development	31.08.2010
2.	Service corridor and upgradation of infrastructure	31.12.2011

These projects were conceptualised much before the Commonwealth Games were allocated to Delhi.

(c) For the above mentioned projects, the NDMC has allocated an amount of Rs.112 crore out of which Rs.100 crore has been utilised.

(d) and (e) The progress of these projects is constantly monitored. As a result, 90% of work of facade restoration and 60% of work of service corridors (civil works) has been completed.

[English]

Shortage of Essential Commodities

1430. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country recently faced the crisis of shortage of essential commodities including foodgrains and rise in their prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government has urged the States to create surplus stocks to meet future crisis and check prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of States in this regard; and

(e) the quantum of foodgrains allocated and lifted during the last one year and the current year alongwith its impact on prices, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There was record production of rice and wheat. There are ample stocks of wheat and rice in the central pool. The Central pool stock of wheat as on 1.7.2010 was 335.84 lakh tonnes and of rice was 242.66 lakh tonnes. India is not self-sufficient in some of the agricultural commodities, particularly edible oils and pulses. About 40% of edible oil and about 15% of the total pulses requirements are imported. The domestic production of pulses has been around 14 -14.8 million tonnes during the last three years. The demand for pulses was estimated around 17 - 18 MTs during the same period. The gap between demand and supply is filled by import of variety of pulses from different countries depending upon their availability. There was low sugar production in the country during the last sugar season 2008-09 and the anticipated low production of sugar during, the current sugar season 2009-10 in comparison to the estimated domestic consumption. Government measures to moderate price rise in essential commodities are given in Statement-II.

The retail prices of essential commodities such as wheat, atta, pulses such as gram dal, urad dal, edible oil such as groundnut oil, vanaspati, mustard oil, potato and onion had increased over the last 3 months in 4 metros viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. The details of retail prices of essential commodities in 4 Metros viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai is given in Statement-I.

(c) to (e) Buffer stock of rice and wheat is maintained by the Central Government. Allocation of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is made for Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY) families on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission projected on the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 10.3.2000, or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued by the State Governments, whichever is less. Accordingly, allocations of foodgrains for BPL and AAY categories are made @ 35 kg per family per month for all accepted 6.25 crore families in the country. Allocations under Above Poverty Line (APL) category are made depending upon the availability of stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool and past offtake. Presently, these allocations range between 10kg and 35 kg per family per month in different States/UTs.

The details of allocation and offtake during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 are enclosed at Statement-III and IV.

Statement-I

Retail prices of essential commodities in 4 metros

Commodity/ Centre	Current Date	1 Month Back	3 Months Back	6 Months Back	1 Year Back	% Variation		
	28/07/10	28/06/10	28/04/10	28/01/10	28/07/09	Over 3 Months	Over 6 Months	Over 1 Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice								
Delhi	22	22	24	23	21	-9.09	-4.55	4.55
Mumbai	20	20	19	20	19	5	0	5
Kolkata	20	19	18	18	14	10	10	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chennai	20	20	20	22	19	0	-10	5
Wheat								
Delhi	14	14	13	16	13	7.14	-14.29	7.14
Mumbai	19	19	19	21	17	0	-10.53	10.53
Patna	13.5	13.5	12	13	11	11.11	3.7	18.52
Chennai	22	21	21	22	19	4.55	0	13.64
Atta								
Delhi	16	16	16	18	15	0	-12.5	6.25
Mumbai	19	19	18	21	17	5.26	-10.53	10.53
Kolkata	16	15	14	17	14	12.5	-6.25	12.5
Chennai	23	22	22	22	20	4.35	4.35	13.04
Gram Dal								
Delhi	34.5	34	33	38	38	4.35	-10.14	-10.14
Mumbai	34	33	33	37	38	2.94	-8.82	-11.76
Kolkata	32	32	32	38	38	0	-18.75	-18.75
Chennai	34	32	32	35	36	5.88	-2.94	-5.88
Tur Dal								
Delhi	71	72	75	84	83	-5.63	-18.31	-16.9
Mumbai	65	67	65	73	75	0	-12.31	-15.38
Kolkata	60	65	65	84	76	-8.33	-40	-26.67
Chennai	68	72	72	82	75	-5.88	-20.59	-10.29
Urad Dal								
Delhi	74	72	68	73	61	8.11	1.35	17.57
Mumbai	77	76	70	72	58	9.09	6.49	24.68
Kolkata	68	68	60	62	50	11.76	8.82	26.47
Chennai	78	80	70	78	62	10.26	0	20.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Moong Dal								
Delhi	83.5	88	88	81	62	-5.39	2.99	25.75
Mumbai	87	93	87	87	62	0	0	28.74
Kolkata	85	90	85	87	56	0	-2.35	34.12
Chennai	78	90	90	85	63	-15.38	-8.97	19.23
Masoor Dal								
Delhi	55	57	58	62	65	-5.45	-12.73	-18.18
Mumbai	51	51	53	56	62	-3.92	-9.8	-21.57
Kolkata	48	50	50	63	60	-4.17	-31.25	-25
Chennai	48	50	50	NR	NR	-4.17	NR	NR
Sugar								
Delhi	30	31	33	42.5	27	-10	-41.67	10
Mumbai	31	30	31	43	27	0	-38.71	12.9
Kolkata	31	31	30	43	28	3.23	-38.71	9.68
Chennai	29	29	31	42	25	-6.9	-44.83	13.79
Milk								
Delhi	24	23	23	22	21	4.17	8.33	12.5
Mumbai	26	26	26	23	22	0	11.54	15.38
Kolkata	21	21	21	21	20	0	0	4.76
Chennai	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	18	0	0	12.2
Groundnut Oil								
Delhi	114	111	110	113	108	3.51	0.88	5.26
Mumbai	77	74	72	73	93	6.49	5.19	-20.78
Kolkata	100	100	85	95	92	15	5	8
Chennai	88	79	73	75	66	-17.05	14.77	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mustard Oil								
Delhi	68	66	66	71	66	2.94	-4.41	2.94
Mumbai	68	66	65	70	75	4.41	-2.94	-10.29
Kolkata	60	60	60	62	60	0	-3.33	0
Chennai	68	66	68	72	68	0	-5.88	0
Vanaspati								
Delhi	57	55	55	57	55	3.51	0	3.51
Mumbai	55	54	52	52	55	5.45	5.45	0
Kolkata	50	47	40	40	46	20	20	8
Chennai	58	58	55	54	55	5.17	6.9	5.17
Tea (Loose)								
Delhi	148	149	156	156	143	-5.41	-5.41	3.38
Mumbai	153	153	153	158	150	0	-3.27	1.96
Kolkata	100	100	100	120	100	0	-20	0
Chennai	240	240	240	340	290	0	-41.67	-20.83
Salt (Packed)								
Delhi	12	12	12	12	12	0	0	0
Mumbai	12	12	12	12	12	0	0	0
Kolkata	8	8	8	8	7	0	0	12.5
Chennai	12	12	12	12	12	0	0	0
Potato								
Delhi	11	14	9	9	17.5	18.18	18.18	-59.09
Mumbai	12	11	11	17	17	8.33	-41.67	-41.67
Kolkata	6	6	4	6	15	33.33	0	-150
Chennai	14	14	12	16	16	14.29	-14.29	-14.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Onion								
Delhi	14	11.5	14	23	14	0	-64.29	0
Mumbai	12	11	12	20	14	0	-66.67	-16.67
Kolkata	13	10	8	22	14	38.46	-69.23	-7.69
Chennai	12	12	10	20	12	16.67	-66.67	0

Source: State /UTs Civil Supplies Department

Statement-II

Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential Commodities such as rice, wheat, pulses and sugar are briefly stated below:

1. Fiscal Measures

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero - for rice, wheat, pulses
- (ii) Allowed import of raw sugar at zero duty under O.G.L. up to 01.08.2009 by sugar mills (notified on 17.04.2009) extended up to 31.12.2010. Furthermore, import of raw sugar has been opened to private trade up to 31.12.2010 for being processed by domestic factories on job basis.
- (iii) Allowed import of white/refined sugar by STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED up to 1 million tons by 01.08.2009 under O.G.L. at zero duty (notified on 17.04.2009). Furthermore, the duty free import of white/refined sugar under OGL has been opened to other Central/State Government agencies and to private trade in addition to existing designated agencies. The cap on the quantity to be imported upto 31.03.09 has also since been removed *vide* notification dated 27th November, 2009. The Government has extended it upto 31.12.2010 without any quantitative cap.

II. Administrative Measures

- (i) Removed levy obligation in respect of imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.

- (ii) Banned export of non-basmati rice, pulses (except Kabuli chana).
- (iii) Imposed stock limit orders in the case of paddy, rice, sugar, upto 30.9.2010; In order to discourage non-household sector consumers from stockpiling sugar and to ensure adequate availability of sugar in the open market for actual consumers, the Central Government has issued a notification dated 22.08.2009 imposing stockholding limit on bulk consumers: it has been provided that *w.e.f* 19.09.2009 no person, establishment, or industrial unit using or consuming more than 10 quintals of sugar per month as a raw material for production or consumption or use, in any manner, shall keep stock, at any time, sugar exceeding 15 days of such use or consumption. Further, the stockholding limit for stocking domestically produced sugar by bulk consumers was reduced from 15 days to 10 days *vide* notification dated 05.02.2010, which came into effect on 20.02.2010 and remain in force for 180 days.
- (iv) Using Minimum Export Price (MEP) to regulate exports of basmati rice (\$900 PMT);
- (v) Maintaining the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.

- (vi) Futures trading in Rice, urad and Tur suspended by the Forward Market Commission in the year 2007-08 and continues during 2010-11. Futures trading in sugar were suspended *w.e.f.* 27.5.2009 upto 30th of September, 2010.
- (vii) Permitted sugar factories to sell processed raw sugar in the domestic market and fulfill export obligation on ton to ton basis.
- (viii) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was increased from 10 to 20% for 2009-10 sugar season to ensure adequate levy sugar supplies under PDS.
- (ix) For the month of June, 2010, 17.00 lakh tons of non levy sugar have been made available which includes 12.80 lakh tons of normal non-levy sugar and 3.70 lakh tons of sugar processed from imported raw sugar during April, 2010. Estimated availability out of imported white/refined sugar during the month is about 0.50 lakh ton. Besides, levy sugar quota of 2.08 lac tons also been released. Thus, for the month of June, 2010, 19.08 lac tons of sugar have been made available.
- (x) An additional allocation of wheat/rice @10 kg/family/month of January and February 2010 has been made to the accepted number of AAY, BPL and APL ration cards. This is in addition to existing a location while the wheat will be allocated at MSP price; rice will be allotted at MSP derived price.
- (xi) Specific adhoc additional allocation of 30.66 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made for all cardholders *w.e.f.* 19.5.2010 with validity for lifting up to 20.11.2010@ of Rs.8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs.11.85 per kg for rice.
- (xii) **OMSS interventions:**
- (a) Allocation to State Governments under OMSS (Domestic) for release of 20.00 lakh tonnes of wheat was made to check inflationary trends in food economy from October 2009 to March 2010. The State/UT Government were asked to distribute wheat released under OMSS (D) to household consumers and small processors of wheat.
- (b) In addition to above, a quantity of 10 lakh MTs wheat was also allocated for sale to bulk consumers through open tenders by FCI from October, 09 - March,10. Another 10.88 lakh tonnes of wheat from the expected savings from retail allocations was allocated for bulk consumers through tender sale.
- (c) In order to check inflationary trend in prices of Rice, a quantity of 10.0 lakh tonnes of rice was allocated during October 2009 to March 2010 to State Governments for distribution to retail consumers.
- (d) On 18.1.2010, NAFED was allotted 37400 tonnes of wheat and 17000 tonnes of rice from the un-lifted quantity of OMSS allocations to state Governments. Similarly, NCCF was allocated 32684.21 tonnes wheat and 11000 tonnes rice for sale to retail consumers.
- (e) On 16.2.2010, another allocation of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat was made for tender sale to small processors by FCI. High Level Committee of FCI has formulated guidelines for tender sale to small processors. The reserve price fixed for tender sale of wheat to bulk consumers undertaken by FCI. The total wheat allocation under OMSS now in 35 lakh tonnes, and total rice allocation is 10 lakh tonnes.
- (xiv) The Government also contemplating bringing legislation on Food Security.
- (B) Medium Term Measures:**
- In the medium term, Government has taken initiatives such as the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) to improve production and productivity in agriculture.

Statement-III

Allocation and Offtake of Rice & Wheat for the Year 2009- 2010 (P) Under TPDS

(In '000 Tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	2,178.447	3884.823	1104.534	698.399	1835.017	3637.95
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	62.052	103.548	18.009	10.857	47.143	76.009
3	Assam	475.470	295.446	574.611	1345.527	480.797	298.027	616.97	1395.794
4	Bihar	1,719.804	1,019.988	28.239	2768.031	744.97	872.397	7.999	1625.366
5	Chhattisgarh	472.688	301.944	50.784	825.416	438.525	308.14	33.956	780.621
6	Delhi	125.874	45.906	576.401	748.181	128.706	39.361	533.522	701.589
7	Goa	5.460	6.108	20.614	32.182	5.431	5.037	19.392	29.86
8	Gujarat	524.468	332.180	273.387	1130.075	486.161	293.573	102.757	882.491
9	Haryana	208.572	122.820	120.525	451.917	197.852	116.987	1.333	316.172
10	Himachal Pradesh	133.138	82.740	261.618	477.496	123.533	80.022	252.51	456.065
11	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	514.511	823.595	201.488	107.711	436.854	746.053
12	Jharkhand	653.401	352.091	52.244	1057.736	491.574	323.037	12.537	827.148
13	Karnataka	770.384	503.892	1,372.755	2647.031	762.887	484.189	658.628	1905.704
14	Kerala	402.348	250.260	531.999	1184.607	402.407	250.886	497.499	1150.792
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,028.814	652.662	125.550	1807.126	1024.311	629.096	101.325	1754.732

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	Maharashtra	1,682.633	1,021.671	176.379	2880.683	1412.696	866	120.662	2399.358
17	Manipur	47.166	22.566	37.925	107.657	45.265	21.447	34.433	101.145
18	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	63.557	140.417	46.049	28.978	59.732	134.759
19	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	56.487	85.047	19.489	11.62	54.003	85.112
20	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	78.807	130.887	32.488	21.434	77.18	131.102
21	Orissa	1,165.572	531.120	203.375	1900.067	1004.95	457.078	165.491	1627.519
22	Punjab	131.123	65.413	83.489	280.025	70.511	37.805	50.865	159.181
23	Rajasthan	592.532	391.488	290.948	1274.968	536.069	367.385	239.832	1143.286
24	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	27.552	45.792	11.3	6.94	28.109	46.349
25	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	2,805.505	4847.881	1265.54	794.61	1652.474	3712.624
26	Tripura	77.962	45.938	139.311	263.211	81.585	41.252	127.097	249.934
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1,719.480	65.510	4550.69	2495.95	1667.59	52.23	4215.77
28	Uttarakhand	145.656	63.516	132.369	341.541	133.14	55.633	95.277	284.05
29	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	847.940	3023.204	1339.998	531.52	780.491	2652.009
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.040	1.800	22.404	29.244	3.327	1.295	13.444	18.066
31	Chandigarh	2.940	0.888	0.300	4.128	3.051	1.213	0.119	4.383
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.524	2.196	5.092	11.812	4.504	1.938	4.007	10.449
33	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	1.020	2.7	0.293	0.177	0.229	0.699
34	Lakshadweep	0.713	0.464	3.660	4.837	0.971	0.632	3.76	5.363
35	Pondicherry	21.564	13.548	30.690	65.802	10.612	6.54	5.524	22.676
Total		17,365.142	10,096.545	11,816.057	39,277.744	15,178.973	9,438.806	8,722.401	33,290.180

Statement-I*Allocation and Offtake of Rice & Wheat for the year 2010-2011 under TPDS*

(In '000 Tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	1,871.306	3577.682	1035.657	644.569	1852.54	3532.766
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	25.309	15.86	49.889	91.058
3	Assam	475.224	295.692	635.340	1406.256	473.79	295.009	632.043	1400.842
4	Bihar	1,719.804	1,019.988	218.330	2958.122	738.798	772.495	17.729	1529.022
5	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	150.066	937.698	472.694	301.944	31.117	805.755
6	Delhi	108.696	63.084	420.768	592.548	88.359	53.161	420.295	561.815
7	Goa	5.460	6.108	24.787	36.355	5.46	5.356	23.142	33.958
8	Gujarat	486.469	340.080	215.491	1042.04	445.348	340.753	70.865	856.966
9	Haryana	208.572	122.820	272.101	603.493	197.589	112.235	77.792	387.616
10	HP	133.140	82.740	247.296	463.176	125.083	83.703	251.615	460.401
11	J & K	201.696	107.388	467.720	776.804	204.558	111.223	454.501	770.282
12	Jharkhand	619.956	385.536	60.438	1065.93	505.608	367.101	10.654	883.363
13	Karnataka	798.864	503.892	730.000	2033.342	799.817	503.729	647.726	1951.272
14	Kerala	402.348	250.260	511.996	1164.604	402.458	250.585	467.888	1120.931
15	M. P.	1,068.216	664.260	353.207	2085.683	1147.915	655.125	182.422	1985.462
16	Maharashtra	1,709.424	1,034.880	421.481	3165.785	1545.76	902.623	258.555	2706.938

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Manipur	43.008	26.724	36.684	106.416	37.272	22.905	37.861	98.038
18	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	67.416	144.276	48.021	29.739	67.973	145.733
19	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	54.348	82.908	15.44	10.07	49.788	75.298
20	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	126.876	34.375	21.246	83.423	139.044
21	Orissa	1,165.572	531.120	170.091	1 866.783	1159.265	531.95	135.127	1826.342
22	Punjab	121.176	75.360	466.384	662.92	104.231	46.533	354.574	505.338
23	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	343.604	1 364.624	614.179	377.563	289.057	1280.799
24	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	25.980	44.22	12.123	6.936	25.54	44.599
25	Tamilnadu	1,259.232	783.144	1,640.456	3682.832	1349.833	827.174	1629.144	3806.151
26	Tripura	76.380	47.520	151.104	275.004	77.797	48.879	141.336	268.012
27	U.P.	2,765.700	1,719.480	440.674	4925.854	2456.513	1608.775	190.049	4255.337
28	Uttarakhand	145.656	63.516	153.080	362.252	125.746	55.065	127.307	308.118
29	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	856.678	303 1.942	1381.671	512.809	824.037	2718.517
30	A&N Islands	5.040	1.800	22.501	29 341	4.01	1.449	10.92	16.379
31	Chandigarh	3.006	0.822	1.800	5.628	2.984	0.526	0	3.51
32	D&N Haveli	4.524	2.196	1.434	8.154	4.524	2.196	1.368	8.088
33	Daman & Diu	1.044	0.636	0.690	2.37	0.235	0.1	0.088	0.423
34	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.492	3.360	4.608	0.756	0.492	2.455	3.703
35	Pondicherry	21.564	13.548	3.237	38.349	12.605	4.759	1.564	18.928
Total		17,405.371	10,195.770	11,175.290	38,776.431	15,6515.783	9,524.637	9,420.384	34,600.804

Marine Police Academy

1431. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set-up Marine Police Academy with a view to strengthen protection in the marine area; and

(b) if so, the time by which such Academy is likely to be set-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The suggestion to set up National Marine Police Training Institute is under examination in the Government of India.

Industry Status for Retail Sector

1432. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received several requests from the Indian Retail Sector Association including, industry status for the sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A representation was received from Retailers Association of India, Mumbai through Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion on 12th March, 2010 on various issues including that of granting Industry status to Retail Sector for consideration in the Budget 2010-11. The Budget 2010-11 was, however, already finalized by that time.

Document on Maoist Insurgency

1433. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Home Ministry has prepared a document outlining various options in the face of escalating Maoists insurgency in Chhattisgarh and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether the document was forwarded to the Defence Ministry; and

(c) if so, the response of the Defence Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Naxal issues are dealt by the States, and Government of India supplements their efforts in many ways. Action Plan to deal with the menace of Left Wing Extremism has unanimously been adopted by the States and the same is being reviewed periodically to take corrective measures.

Procurement of Foodgrains

1434. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of procurement centres for foodgrains opened in the country, Statewise;

(b) the estimated foodgrains procured by various agencies, grain and agency-wise during the current year;

(c) whether the Government has allowed any relaxation for the procurement of foodgrains from the farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Number of procurement centers opened by Food Corporation of India and State agencies for procurement of wheat and rice during Rabi Marketing Season 2010-11 and Kharif Marketing Season 2009-10 is at Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) Agency wise procurement of wheat and rice by Food Corporation of India and State agencies during RMS 2010-11 and KMS 2009-10 are at Statement-III and IV respectively.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. For paddy/rice procurement relaxation in specification has been allowed to State of Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and the U.T. of Chandigarh in Kharif Marketing Season, 2009-10. For procurement of wheat, relaxation has been allowed to Uttar Pradesh during Rabi Marketing Season, 2010 -11.

Statement-I

The list of purchase centres operated during RMS 2010-11 by FCI/ State Agencies (Prov.)

Region	FCI	State Agencies	Total
Punjab	411 (116 jointly)	1239	1650
Haryana	74 (33 jointly)	292	366
Uttar Pradesh	508	3901	4409
Rajasthan	119	184	303
Madhya Pradesh	31@	219	250
Delhi	4	-	4
Bihar	69	3437	3506
Himachal Pradesh	7	-	7
Uttarakhand	33	167	200
Gujarat	-	153	153
Chhattisgarh	-	1333*	1333
Jharkhand	10	5	15
Jammu and Kashmir	15	-	15
Maharashtra	-	58	58
Total	1281	10988	12269

* Through cooperatives.

@ Subject to approval of Govt. of India.

Statement-II

The List of purchase centres operated by FCI/ State/Agencies during KMS 2009-10

Region	2009-10		
	FCI	State Agen.	Total
Andhra Pradesh	168	347	515
Assam	-	-	-
Bihar	85	-	85
Chandigarh	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	1577	1577
Delhi	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-
Haryana	10+38\$	133	181
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-
Kerala	-	450	450
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-
Orissa	80	-	80
Punjab	110+133 \$	1333	1576
Puduchery	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	1350	1350
Uttar Pradesh	-	3742	3742
Uttarakhand	10	49	59
West Bengal	20	462	482
Total	654	9443	10097

\$ Centres operated jointly

(-) Details not received from the respective State Governments.

Statement-III

Agency wise Procurement of Wheat during 2010-11

As on 30.07.2010

(Figures in Tonnes)

State/UT	F.C.I.	ST. Govt.	C.S.C.	Co-op	Confed	Agro	SWC	SFC	UPSS	State Govt./Agency's Total	Grand Total
Punjab	1653561	1705736	2300559	2381957		1037841	1125448			8551541	10205102
Haryana	956347	1665630		2087500	505813	558747	561186			5378876	6335223
Uttar Pradesh	24600	488654		671542		180014		102139	206029	1648378	1672978
Madhya Pradesh	241198		2436125	746332			114385			3296842	3538040
Bihar	31068			129380				22888		152268	183336
Rajasthan	475894										475894
Uttarakhand	17668	6591		61975						68566	86234
Chandigarh	9111										9111
Delhi	9526										9526
Gujarat		624								624	624
Jharkhand	158										158
Maharashtra											0
Himachal Pradesh	420										420
Jammu and Kashmir											0
West Bengal			300	8250						8550	8550
Total	3419551	3867235	4736984	6086936	505813	1776602	1801019	125027	206029	19105645	22525196

Statement-IV

Agency wise Break-up of Procurement of Rice/Paddy during KMS- 2009-2010

State/U.T.	Levy Rice			Paddy										Total in terms of Rice	
	F.C.I.	State Govt.	Total	FCI	St. Govt.	C.S.C.	Co-Op.	NAFED	S.W.C.	Agro-Ind.	Confed	UPSS	SFC		Total
A & N Islands	0	0	0											0	0
Andhra Pradesh	6129458	0	6129458	147795		304019								451814	6432173
Assam #	0	0	0	12146										12146	8138
Bihar	152691	0	152691	193941			138472	176248		462383			42287	1013331	831623
Chandigarh	937	0	937	19909										19909	14276
Chhattisgarh	302560	0	302560	200005	4036625									4236630	3141102
Delhi	0	0	0											0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0											0	0
Haryana	51584	0	51584	43406	948284		1040360		89669	278353	236394			2636466	1818016
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0											0	0
Jharkhand	13437	0	13437	2580				10968						13548	22514
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0											0	0
Karnataka	72335	0	72335			15456								15456	82691
Kerala	0	0	0			389246								389246	260795
Madhya Pradesh	0	54704	54704			116172	91273							207445	193692
Maharashtra	55438	0	55438			123388	108845							232233	211034
Nagaland	0	0	0											0	0
Orissa	69775	0	69775	179351		3036305	189147	133844	38709					3577356	2466604
Puducherry	0	0	0	1425										1425	955
Punjab	24515	0	24515	670397	4124806	3159118	2851087		1685178	1315573				13806159	9274642
Rajasthan	0	0	0											0	0
Tamil Nadu*	0	0	0			1706698								1706698	1143488
Uttar Pradesh	373051	1386426	1759477	773	614137	336822		58957		153147		145866	80174	1389876	2690694
Uttarakhand	205545	146638	352183	1810		2612	30145							34567	375343
West Bengal	251552	406880	658432		757245									757245	1165786
Total	7702878	1994648	9697526	1473538	10481097	9189836	4449329	380017	1813556	2209456	236394	145866	122461	30501550	30133565

[Translation]

Facilities to Freedom Fighters

1435. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether different norms are followed by the Union Government and the State Governments in regard to freedom fighters;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps for ensuring uniform pension to these privileged class at the Centre and State levels;

(d) the details of facilities and amount of pension provided to the freedom fighters and their dependents in the country, Statewise;

(e) the total number of freedom fighters receiving

pension from the Union Government and the State Governments, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for the welfare of the freedom fighters and to enhance the facilities provided to them including the amount of pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The eligibility criteria under the Central "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980" *inter alia* includes imprisonment/underground suffering of at least six months (three months in case of women and SC/ST freedom fighters), internment in homes/externment from districts for at least six months, confiscation of properties, permanent incapacitation or loss of job, which a claimant should have undergone in connection with the national freedom struggle. The eligibility criteria adopted by different States for grant of freedom fighters pension under the States/UT schemes, vary from State to State.

(c) Central Government has no proposal to bring uniformity in the amount of pension being paid to the Central Samman Pensioners and the State Pensioners.

(d) The amount of pension payable to freedom fighters is as under:

Sl. No.	Category	Rate of monthly pension w.e.f. 1.8.2009
i.	Ex-Andaman political prisoners	Rs. 7,330/- + Dearness Relief @96%
ii	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	Rs.6,830/- + Dearness Relief @96
iii	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	Rs.6,330/- + Dearness Relief @96%
iv	Widow/widower of above categories of freedom fighters	Entitlement same as of the respective deceased freedom fighter
V	Each unmarried and unemployed daughter (upto three such daughters)	Rs.1500/- + Dearness Relief @96%
vi	Mother and father each	Rs.1000/- + Dearness Relief @96%

The details of other facilities being provided by the Central Government to the freedom fighter/their spouses are given in Statement-I.

(e) Since the inception of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme in 1972 (revised as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme in 1980) till 30.6.2010 pension

has been sanctioned to 1,70,989 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents. State-wise break-up of freedom fighters/ dependents who have been sanctioned pension is given in Statement-II. Pension is disbursed through the branches of Public Sector Banks and Treasuries spread all over the country. Powers to transfer the pension to the eligible dependents after the death of the freedom fighters has been delegated to the pension disbursing authorities. Consequently, data relating to the total number of freedom fighters or their dependents, who are alive and receiving pension is not centrally maintained. Similarly, data relating to pension sanctioned to freedom fighters by the State Governments is not centrally maintained.

(f) The Government has constituted a Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters to discuss and recommend welfare measures for the freedom fighters. The Committee is Chaired by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and eminent freedom fighters from different States/ Union Territories are included therein. The Committee meets at periodic intervals.

Statement-I

Details of Facilities given to Freedom Fighters.

- (i) Free railway pass for (i) 3Tier AC in Rajdhani and Chair Car (CC) in Shatabdi /Jan Shatabdi trains and (ii) 1st Class/2nd AC Sleeper in all other trains for freedom fighter and their widows along with a companion for life.
- (ii) Free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and in hospitals run by PSUs under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. C.G.H.S. facilities have also been extended to freedom fighters and their dependents;
- (iii) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental;
- (iv) General Pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to freedom fighters living in Delhi.

- (v) Accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home set up at New Delhi for freedom fighters who have none to look after them.

In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters and their widows are entitled to free air travel to visit Port Blair, once a year, along with a companion.

All major facilities provided to freedom fighters are also extended to their widows/widowers.

Statement-II

State-wise details of the Freedom Fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 30th June, 2010)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,944
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	4,438
4.	Bihar	24,879
5.	Jharkhand	
6.	Goa	1,499
7.	Gujarat	3,599
8.	Haryana	1,688
9.	Himachal Pradesh	626
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,807
11.	Karnataka	10,096
12.	Kerala	3,313
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3,476
14.	Chhattisgarh	
15.	Maharashtra	17,915

1	2	3
16.	Manipur	62
17.	Meghalaya	86
18.	Mizoram	04
19.	Nagaland	03
20.	Orissa	4,191
21.	Punjab	7,021
22.	Rajasthan	813
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4,110
25.	Tripura	888
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17,995
27.	Uttarakhand	
28.	West Bengal	22,495
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	03
30.	Chandigarh	91
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	83
32.	Daman and Diu	33
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	2,046
35.	Pondicherry	317
	Indian National Army (INA)	22,468
	Total	1,70,989

[English]

Allocation for Tribals

1436. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY:
Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the tribal families in the country including the North Eastern Region and Bodoland territory have been deprived of the benefits under the Public Distribution System/Targeted Public Distribution System due to lack of ration cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide all the essential food items at subsidised rates to all the tribals in the country including Bodoland territory; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is implemented under the joint responsibility of Central Government and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Government of India carries out procurement of food grains for the TPDS, their storage, transportation and allocation to the State/UT Governments. The responsibility for allocation of food grains within the State/UT, identification of eligible families and issuance of ration cards to Below Poverty Line (BPL), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) & Above Poverty Line (APL) families including tribal families in the country as well as North Eastern Region and the Bodoland territory, supervision of distribution of allocated food grains to eligible families through fair price shops rests with the respective State/UT Governments.

For allocation of foodgrains (rice and wheat) to States and UTs under TPDS, Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of BPL families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and population estimates of the Register General of India as on 1st March, 2000 or the number of such ration cards actually issued by State/UT Governments, whichever is less. The number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the country is 6.52 crore, which includes 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. These include eligible tribal families in the country including the North Eastern Region and Bodoland.

Additional Quota of Foodgrains

1437. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States including Jammu and Kashmir have requested the Union Government for additional allocation of foodgrains in view of the losses suffered due to natural calamities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the quantum of foodgrains demanded and released during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Some

of the States, including the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir affected by drought and other natural calamities requested for additional allocation of foodgrains to meet their requirements.

The State-wise details of the allocations made for drought relief and other calamities relief such as flood, etc. during the last three years are as per Statement-I and II.

Government of Jammu & Kashmir requested for additional allocation of 63000 tons of foodgrains for drought relief in March 2010. The request of the State Government was considered and the State Government was allowed to lift the balance unlifted quantities out of the special adhoc additional allocation of 11890 tons of rice and 6130 tons of wheat made to the State during January 2010 upto 25th May 2010. Further, the validity period for lifting of the allocation of 80528 tons of wheat and 49368 tons of rice under Open Market Sales Scheme (OMSS) has been extended upto 30th September 2010.

Statement-I

Allocation of Foodgrains for Calamity Relief made to States/UTs during the last three years & current year

Year(s)	State/UT	(in Tons)			
		Quantity Demanded		Allocation Made	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6
2007-08	Assam	40000	-	28800	-
	Bihar	200000	100000	100000	50000
	West Bengal	10000	500	10333	600
	Mizoram	51034	-	51034	-
	Manipur	835	-	800	-
2008-09	Assam	25000	-	10000	-
	Uttar Pradesh	8000	5000	-	10000
	Bihar	50000	50000	75000	50000
	Andhra Pradesh	2200	-	2000	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Orissa	55000	-	40000	-
	Puducherry	2500	-	2500	-
	Tamil Nadu	25000	-	20000	-
	Mizoram	96000	-	96000	-
	Manipur	8046	-	9000	-
2009-2010*	Mizoram	96000	-	96000	-
	Assam	25000	-	25000	-
	Andhra Pradesh	40000	-	10000	-
	Karnataka	35000	20000	25000	20000
	Uttar Pradesh	3000	-	3000	-
2010-11	Assam	35000	-	20000	-

* Details of the allocation made for drought relief during 2009-10 (for October 2009 to May 2010) are as per Statement-II.

** All above allocations are for flood/cyclone etc. except that out of 28800 tons allocated to Assam in 2007-08, 18800 tons was for drought.

Statement-II

Adhoc/Additional Allocation of Foodgrains under TPDS to Drought Affected States (For October 2009 to May 2010)

(In thousand tons)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Quantity Demanded		Allocation Made		
		Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Not specified	Not specified	286.280	143.144	429.424
2	Assam	Not specified	Not specified	70.856	35.424	106.280
3	Bihar	Not specified	Not specified	36.645	18.324	54.969
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	14.000	19.816	9.904	29.720
5	Jharkhand	0	17.920	52.320	26.160	78.480
6	Karnataka	6.159	34.616	43.503	21.753	65.256
7	Madhya Pradesh	255.308	63.827	165.112	0.000	165.112
8	Maharashtra	Not specified	Not specified	179.088	89.544	268.632

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Manipur	0	3.818	6.424	3.216	9.640
10	Nagaland	Not specified	Not specified	1.779	0.891	2.670
11	Rajasthan	64.300	0	202.832	0.000	202.832
12	Uttar Pradesh	0	180.000	505.272	0.000	505.272
	Total	325.767	314.181	1569.927	348.360	1918.287

[Translation]

Supply of Foodgrains at Cheap Rates

1438. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- whether the Union Government has recently announced any scheme to provide foodgrains to some States for distribution to the poor people at cheap rates;
- if so, the details thereof indicating the names of the beneficiary States and the criterion adopted for their identification;
- the time by which it is likely to be implemented;
- whether the Government proposes to extend the scheme to other poor and backward States; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Apart from the normal allocation of foodgrains made under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to States/UTs, the Government has made a special adhoc additional allocation of 30.66 lakh tons of foodgrains (13.80 lakh tons of rice and 16.86 lakh tons of wheat) to all the States and UTs for the accepted number of Below Poverty Line (BPL), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families under TPDS on 19th May 2010. The above allocations have been made at a subsidized price

of Rs.11.85/- per kg for rice and Rs.8.45 per kg for wheat. The States/UTs have been allowed to lift the allocated quantities upto 20th November 2010.

Legislative Measures to Tackle Naxalism

1439. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether the Union Government has any proposal to bring a legislation to act directly in its fight against Naxalism without the consent of the States affected by this menace;
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- whether any consultation has been held with the State Governments in this regard; and
- if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Extortion by Extremist in NE Region

1440. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether terrorist/extremist outfits have been

reported to be involved in extortions and kidnappings in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details of the cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such activities in the said region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There are reports of various militant organizations/groups indulging in extortion and kidnappings in some North Eastern States Whenever specific cases in respect of such activities are reported, cases are registered and action, as necessary, is taken. Details of cases reported are not centrally maintained.

(c) Concerted efforts are being made by the State Government in the region to counter such activities of the groups. The Central Government is supplementing their efforts through various measures such as deployment of additional Central Security Forces for carrying out intensive counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable installations and projects, based on threat assessments; sharing of intelligence; financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization scheme; assistance for strengthening various aspects of security apparatus and other aspects of anti-militancy operations by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure; raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc. The Central Government is maintaining close and continuous coordination with the State Government in the region.

Funds for NH Projects

1441. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial assistance provided by

the Union Government to the State for maintenance and repair of National Highways in the country are inadequate to meet the requirement;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the allocation requested by the State Governments and the amount actually sanctioned during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the funds incurred by the State Governments out of their own resources/ annual budget during the said period, NH-wise, length-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to provide adequate funds to the States for construction, maintenance and repair of NHs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the steps taken for expeditious completion of all NH projects as per the schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The non-plan allocations that are annually provided by the Ministry of Finance to this Ministry for Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of National Highways (NHs) are of the order of about 40% of the actual requirement as per Ministry's stipulated norms based on the Report of the Committee on Norms for Maintenance of Roads in India, published in 2001.

The available total annual allocation for M&R of NHs is allocated to the State Governments for carrying out various types of M&R activities on stretches of NHs entrusted with them, such as Ordinary Repairs (OR), Periodical Renewals (PR), Special Repairs (SR) and Flood Damage Repairs (FDR). The allocations for PR and OR Works are made to the State Governments based upon the length of NHs entrusted with them as well as their lane configurations, etc. These allocations are made from the overall fund available under M&R for NHs after meeting requirements of funds to clear outstanding commitments for sanctioned works for FDR or SR Works, as well as leaving apart some reasonable amount to take up such types of new restoration works which may be sanctioned during the particular financial year.

The State-wise allocations made for M&R of NHs during each of the last three years and the current financial year 2010-11 so far are enclosed as a Statement.

(c) No such details are maintained in the Ministry.

(d) and (e) Funds are allocated to the State Governments for M&R of NHs entrusted with them based

upon the availability of funds, extent of damages, inter-se priority and spill over liabilities of works sanctioned during previous financial year, etc. to keep the NHs in traffic worthy condition. All the NH projects are periodically monitored at various levels and necessary corrective actions are taken up from time to time, wherever required, so as to enable effective utilization of funds and time bound implementation of the projects.

Statement

The State-wise allocations made for Maintenance & Repair (M&R) of National Highway (NHs) during each of the last three years and the current financial year 2010-11 so far

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State /Union Territory	Year-wise allocation of funds under M&R of NHs			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	78.13	83.25	56.25	42.77
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.37	1.82	0.91	24.72
3	Assam	41.62	40.20	78.85	32.43
4	Bihar	29.90	44.50	69.51	30.62
5	Chandigarh	0.98	0.68	0.75	0.41
6	Chhattisgarh	27.19	27.26	33.40	29.52
7	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.77
8	Goa	4.92	5.01	5.35	0.77
9	Gujarat	40.27	42.04	43.03	34.74
10	Haryana	18.13	19.64	18.97	16.83
11	Himachal Pradesh	17.70	18.84	31.37	21.91
12	Jharkhand	27.82	20.38	28.97	21.30
13	Karnataka	59.45	71.24	64.76	48.61
14	Kerala	27.36	21.75	28.50	9.55
15	Madhya Pradesh	59.03	48.66	57.15	24.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Maharashtra	63.16	62.92	66.98	45.68
17	Manipur	14.30	10.24	7.24	6.25
18	Meghalaya	13.39	17.53	14.78	15.45
19	Mizoram	7.25	9.20	3.58	18.80
20	Nagaland	7.43	10.78	12.30	10.60
21	Orissa	50.51	52.56	59.50	38.20
22	Puducherry	0.91	1.10	1.63	1.00
23	Punjab	23.82	25.58	23.00	20.13
24	Rajasthan	70.57	72.35	76.53	57.71
25	Tamil Nadu	30.16	49.40	32.62	18.76
26	Uttar Pradesh	62.48	55.22	73.93	66.19
27	Uttarakhand	19.10	21.87	25.31	23.68
28	West Bengal	24.08	31.49	27.15	19.05
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	4.00	3.33

[English]

Review of TV and Radio Licences

1442. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed the TV/Radio channels to give details of their operational status;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain TV/Radio channel operators have been found to be derelict in following licensing norms;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of licences cancelled and the reasons therefor channel-wise;

(e) whether there are reports that certain TV/Radio operators despite having obtained licence have not commenced their operations; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Uplinking/Downlinking guidelines of the Ministry, the companies are required to operational ize TV channels within one year of granting permission. This Ministry has asked the permitted channels to indicate the operational status of their channels.

Similarly Permission holders for community radio stations have been asked to intimate the operational status of the permitted stations.

With regard to FM Radio Stations 266 permissions were granted for setting up Private FM Radio Stations. Out of 266 Stations, 245 are already operational, 20 permissions have been cancelled. One Private FM Radio Station at Aizawl is yet to be operationalized, as the Common Transmission Infrastructure (CTI) is not yet ready in Aizawl.

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. One TV channel, namely, 'Satya TV' was not operationalized within the stipulated period of one year. The permission granted to the channel was cancelled. Regarding private FM channels, permission in respect of 20 private FM radio stations has been cancelled for violation of terms and conditions of the Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA). The details are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Details of permissions revoked by the Ministry in respect of private FM Channels

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the city(s)	No. of channels	Reason for revocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Century Communications Ltd.	Ahmednagar, Bilaspur, Daman, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Rajamundry, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Warangal	9	Channels were not operationalised within the prescribed time period. As such, as per the terms and conditions of the Grant of Permission Agreement, permission was revoked on 16.12.2008
2.	M/s Pan India Network Infravest Ltd.	Akola, Jalgaon, Nanded	3	Channels were not operationalised within the prescribed time limit/due amount of licence fee was not paid within the prescribed time period. As such, as per the terms and conditions of the Grant of Permission Agreement, permission was revoked on 31.10,2008.
		Agra, Allahabad, Amritsar, Patiala, Varanasi	5	These channels were operationalised. However, these channels of the company remained non-operational for period of more than six months. As such, as per the terms and conditions of the Grant of Permission Agreement, permission was revoked on 31.03.2010.
3.	M/s Singla Properties Ltd.	Hissar	1	After initial operationalisation (for the period from 17.03.2007 to

1	2	3	4	5
				11.09.2008) Channel of the company remain non- operational for more than six months. As such, as per the terms and conditions of the Grant of Permission Agreement, permission was revoked on 17.07.2009
4.	M/s Kushal Global Ltd.	Ajmer, Jodhpur	2	These channels were operationalised. However, these channels of the company remained non-operational for period of more than six months. . As such, as per the terms and conditions of the Grant of Permission Agreement, permission was revoked on 16.02.2010.

Climate Change

1443. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not been able to properly address the impact of climate change on the agriculture and food sectors;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether agriculture and food experts have observed that the agricultural productivity and food availability in the country is likely to fall due to climate change in the next few years; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to adopt improved methods to increase agricultural productivity, keeping in view the threat from climate change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture had launched a "National Network Project on Climate Change (NNPCC)" during X Five Year Plan with the objective to study the impact of climate change on agriculture and food sectors including livestock, fisheries, horticulture and forestry at different locations spread across the country. The assessment of climate change and its impact on Indian Agriculture is on-going process and NNPCC is continuing in the present Plan Period also. Though there are no definite and conclusive evidence of the impact of climate change on agricultural productivity, the studies conducted under NNPCC indicate inter annual monsoon rainfall variability and slight change in mean annual temperature, which may affect agricultural production in future. The study also reveals that increase in temperature reduces crop duration, increase crop respiration rates, affects the equilibrium between crops and pests, hastens nutrient mineralization in soils, decreases fertilizer use efficiencies, and increases evapo-transpiration. The increase in Carbon Dioxide is beneficial for several crops such as wheat, rice, legumes and oilseeds. However, crops such as maize, jowar, bajra and sugarcane do not benefit from increase in Carbon Dioxide.

(d) With a view to enhance the agricultural productivity, sustaining foodgrain production and to address the various issues relating to climate change adaptation and mitigation in the agriculture and food sectors, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture has intensified the implementation of various programmes/schemes, namely; Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Micro Irrigation (MI) etc.

Border Dispute

1444. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation from Maharashtra have met with the Union Government regarding border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details of issues raised by the said delegation; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. An all party delegation from Maharashtra met the Hon'ble Prime Minister and submitted a memorandum demanding the transfer of certain areas presently in Karnataka to Maharashtra on linguistic basis and to facilitate an early and amicable solution to the border dispute. The delegation also discussed, *inter alia*, the counter affidavit filed by the Union of India in reply to the Interlocutory Application filed by the State of Maharashtra in the Original Suit "The State of Maharashtra Versus the Union of India and Another" in the Supreme Court of India.

(c) The case is presently sub-judice and pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for decision. The stand of the Central Government consistently has

been that the Hon'ble Court may decide the matter on the basis of proven facts of the case and in accordance with law, and there has been no change in the stand of the Government.

[Translation]

Condition of Traditional Industries

1445. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of the Traditional Industries like coir and khadi is in a dismal state;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of such sick industries closed down during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to provide any special packages for these industries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to strengthen/modernise the traditional industries and to improve the condition of the workers therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), supplements the efforts of the States / Union Territories for development and promotion of micro, small and medium enterprises, including khadi, village, coir and cottage industries, through various schemes / programmes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial development, etc, throughout the country. The value of production of khadi in the country has been showing an upward trend during the last 5 years. The estimated value of production of village and coir industries has also shown consistently upward trend. The details of growth in the value of production and sales of the KVI sector as well as employment during each of the last three years are given below:

Year	Production			Sales/ Export (Value Rs. crore)			Cumulative estimated Employment (lakh persons)		
	Khadi (Value Rs. crore)	V. I. (Value Rs. crore)	Coir Fibre (Quantity in lakh MTs)	Khadi Sale	V.I. Sale	Coir Export	Khadi	V.I.	Coir
2006-07	491.52	13527.19	4.30	663.19	18888.21	605.17	8.84	80.08	6.41
2007-08	543.39	16134.32	4.38	724.39	20819.09	592.88	9.16	90.11	6.59
2008-09	585.25	16753.62	4.91	799.61	21948.59	639.97	9.50	94.41	6.75

(c) Some 'micro enterprises'/ Village Industry units/ self-employment ventures do suffer losses and close down. The reasons for such losses include use of obsolete technology, inconsistent quality of products, product design not being in keeping with market demand, lack of entrepreneurial and managerial skills, etc. The State-wise details of sick industries which have closed down are not maintained centrally.

(d) to (f) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises since 2005-06 has been implementing a cluster-based scheme named SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries) through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board under which 29 khadi, 50 village industries and 26 coir clusters each having more than 500 traditional artisans, have been targeted by providing them with improved equipments, business development services, training, capacity building and exposure visits, design and marketing support, common facilities centres, etc., to make these activities competitive and become sustainable. Further, there is a scheme of 'Strengthening Infrastructure of existing weak khadi institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' with a target of revitalization of 100 weak khadi institutions. Besides, under the scheme of Khadi Reform and Development Programme, revitalization of khadi activities have been targeted in 300 khadi institutions all across the country. Barring these, there is no fresh proposal at present for any special package for these industries.

Also for increasing earnings and improving working conditions of coir spinners and weavers, the Ministry in March 2008 has launched a scheme, namely, 'Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technological Upgradation of Coir Industry' by providing assistance to groups of spinners and tiny / household units in the form of replacement of ratts and looms and providing worksheds at a total outlay of Rs. 243 crore, including government grant of Rs. 99 crore.

[English]

Acquisition of Land for GQP

1446. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has initiated action for acquisition of land for six laning of the roads under the Golden Quadrilateral Project;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the quantum of land required and acquired so far, for the purpose; and
- the time by which all the required land is likely to be acquired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Status of land acquisition in respect of Projects awarded or under process for award is as follows:

- (i) Total area required: 7458 Ha.
- (ii) Area already in possession: 6592 Ha.

The remainder of land is under various stages of process for acquisition.

(d) NHAI has set a target to provide 80% of the land free from encumbrances to Concessionaires prior to the 'Appointed Date', and the remaining 20% within the next three months in accordance with Model Concession Agreement to be acquired and handed over to the Concessionaires.

[Translation]

Capital Investment in Agriculture

1447. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a need to increase the public investment in the agriculture sector in order to boost its growth rate;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (c) the details of public investment made in the sector during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has launched a number of schemes to increase public investment in the agriculture sector like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission and National Horticulture Mission, etc.

(c) Expenditure under Schemes of the Department has increased from 5560.00 crore in 2007-08 to 15042.00 crore in 2010-11 (inclusive of State Plan Scheme Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana). The year-wise details are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)	
Year	BE
2007-08	5560.00
2008-09	10105.67
2009-10	11307.07
2010-11	15042.00

[English]

Compensation to Farmers

1448. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether financial assistance is provided to small and marginal farmers to compensate for the loss of crops during natural calamities;
- (b) if so, the details of assistance admissible and provided to the small and marginal farmers per hectare;
- (c) whether differential compensation package exist for irrigated and non-irrigated land; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Financial assistance in the wake of notified natural calamities is provided to States through the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/ State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), which is supplemented by the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)/ National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in cases of calamities of a severe nature. The financial assistance is towards relief & not for compensation of loss. Further, the main objective of the relief fund is to assist the affected persons to start their economic activities again and the relief is by way of

gratuitous assistance as an immediate help to overcome the stress.

The expenditure from relief fund is to be incurred in accordance with the items and norms of assistance approved by the Government of India for the notified natural calamities only.

The Extent norms *inter-alia* provide for assistance to the farmers in the form of Agriculture input subsidy for damage caused to crops due to the notified natural calamities only- Details of assistance admissible to Small & Marginal Farmers (SMF) as per extant items & norms are under:

Sl. No.	Item	Norms of Assistance
	Assistance to small and marginal for:	
a)	Desilting of agricultural land	Rs. 6,000/- per hectare:- (where thickness of sand/silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government)
b)	Removal of debries on agriculture	Rs. 6,000/- per hectare
	Desilting/	Rs. 6,000/- per hectare
c)	Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	Rs. 15,000/- per hectare (Assistance will be given to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land lost is legitimate as per the revenue records)
d)	Agriculture input subsidy where crop loss was 50% and above.	
e)	For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs. 2000/- per hectare in rainfed areas Rs. 4000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation.
		(a) No input subsidy will be payable for agricultural land remaining unsown or fallow.
		(b) Assistance payable to any small farmers with tiny holding may not be less than Rs. 250/-.
	Perennial crops	Rs. 6000/- per hectare for all type of perennial crops.
		(a) No input subsidy will be payable for agricultural land remaining unsown or fallow.
		(b) Assistance payable to any small farmers with tiny holding may not be less than Rs. 500/-.

Norms for Bidders

1449. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether norms are being fixed for the bidders to avoid frivolous bidding for the various National Highways/road projects; and

(b) if so, the details along with the list of tenders awarded to the bidders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Request for Qualification (RFQ)/ Request for Proposal (RFP) documents for/the road sector projects have recently been amended as per the details enclosed at Statement-I, which would, *inter-alia*, avoid frivolous bidding for various National Highways projects. The details of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects awarded under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Annexure referred to in Ministry of Road Transport & Highway's Office Memorandum No.NH-37015/1/2009-Highways dated 09-04-2010.

- 1 (a) The following will be added at the end of the clause 2.2.2 (B) of RFQ.

"In the immediately preceding financial year, the Applicant or the Applicant Consortium as the case may be, shall demonstrate,

- For Projects with TPC value of less than Rs.2000 Crore- a [combined] minimum Net-worth requirement of 25% of the TPC value.
- For Projects with TPC value of Rs.2000 Cr or more but less than Rs.3000 Cr - a [combined] minimum Net-worth requirement of Rs. 500 Crores plus 50% of the amount by which the TPC value exceeds Rs.2000 Cr.
- For Projects with TPC value of Rs.3000 Cr or more- a [combined] minimum Net-worth requirement of, Rs. 1000 Crores plus 100 % of the amount by which the TPC value exceeds Rs.3000 Cr."

[As footnote: " In case an Applicant has issued any fresh Equity Capital during the current financial year, the same shall be permitted to be added to the Applicants assessed Net-Worth subject to the Statutory Auditor of the Applicant certifying to this effect"]

- 1 (b) The following will be added at the end of the

clause 2.2.2 (B) of RFQ following the amendment in (a) above.

"Provided further that the each member of Consortium shall have a minimum Net-worth of 12.5% of TPC in the immediately preceding financial year".

[footnote: " In case an Applicant has issued any fresh Equity Capital during the current financial year, the same shall be permitted to be added to the Applicants assessed Net-Worth subject to the Statutory Auditor of the Applicant certifying to this effect"]

- 2(a) The following will be added as clause 2.25 of RFQ.

"Applicant/ Consortium would provide an undertaking to NHAI that the EPC works of the project would be executed only by such EPC contractors who have completed at least a single package of more than 20% of the TPC or Rs. 500 cr. whichever is less."

- 2(b) "The following will be added in *Appendix I "Letter comprising the Bid"* of RFP.

The EPC contractor/s who would be executing the EPC works of the Project are and it is confirmed that these contractors meet the minimum criterion set out in our RFQ for this project.

It is irrevocably agreed that the value of any contract for EPC works awarded shall not be less than 20% of the TPC or Rs. 500 cr. whichever is less.

It is also agreed that any change in the name(s) of EPC contractor(s) would be with prior consent of NHAI. We agree that NHAI shall grant such permission only and only if the substitute proposed is of the required technical capability as applicable."

3. The following will be added at the end of the *clause 1.1.8 of RFP.* "

A Bidder shall not be eligible for bidding if,

- (a) For projects with TPC less than Rs.3000 crore, as on Bid Due Date,

the Bidder, its Member or any Associate, either by itself or as member of a Consortium has been declared by the Authority as the Selected Bidder for undertaking 3 (three) such projects and the bidder is yet to achieve Financial Closure.

- (b) For projects with TPC in excess or equal to Rs.3000 crore, a bidder shall not be eligible for bidding if, as on Bid Due Date, the Bidder, its Member or any Associate, either by itself or as member of a Consortium has been declared by the Authority as the Selected Bidder for undertaking 2 (two) such projects and the bidder is yet to achieve Financial Closure.

Subject, however, to the provision that total number projects under (a) & (b) above for which the bidder is yet to achieve financial closure shall not exceed 3 (three).

A Bidder shall be considered as a Selected Bidder for the projects of NHAI, where the Letter of Awards (LOA) has been issued."

4. The following will be added at the end of the clause 3.2.9 of RFQ.

- "a. The Experience Score of the Applicant shall be computed as a weighted average of the Experience Score of a member and his proposed equity stake (%) in the Consortium.
- b. Similarly, the Financial Score of the Applicant shall be computed as a weighted average of the Financial Score of a member and his proposed equity stake (%) in the Consortium.

Provided that the financial strength or the experience score taken into assessment will be only of those who

contribute a minimum 26% share to the Consortium.

Illustration:

For illustration and avoidance of any doubts, the following method is placed in clarification:

If Company A (Net-worth: Rs.1000 Crores) & Company B (Net-worth: Rs.500 Crores) in a Consortium with shareholding of A as 60% and B as 40% then the Weighted Financial score of the Consortium shall be:

For Weighted Financial Score

$$1000 \times 60\% + 500 \times 40\% = 800 \text{ Crores}$$

For Weighted Experience Score

If Company A has been assessed to have an Experience Score of 1000 and & Company B has been assessed to have an Experience Score of 5000, in a Consortium with shareholding of A as 60% and B as 40% then the Weighted Experience Score of the Consortium shall be:

$$1000 \times 60\% + 5000 \times 40\% = 800"$$

5. The following will be added at the end of the clause 2.19.3 of RFQ.

"(a) Any entity (the Bidder, its Member or Associate was, either by itself or as member of a consortium) which has been barred by the Central Government, or any entity controlled by it, from participating in any project (BOT or otherwise), and the bar subsists as on the date of Application, or has been declared by the Authority as non-performer / blacklisted would not be eligible to submit an Application, either individually or as member of a Consortium."

6. The following will be added as clause 3.4.4 of RFQ.

"(a) In case of foreign companies, a certificate from a qualified external auditor who audits the book of accounts of the Applicant or the Consortium Member in the formats provided in the country where the project has been executed shall be accepted, provided it contains all the information as required in the prescribed format of the RFQ."

Statement-II

List of Awarded PPP Projects: Status as on 30.06.2010

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	Total Length (In Km)	Completed Length (In Km)	Date of Award	Total Project Cost (Rs.Cr.)	Agency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) - toll							
Under Implementation							
Eight Lane1							
1.	Banglore - Neelamangala	4	19.50	19.40	Mar-2007	445.00	Navyuga Engineering Co. Md.
Four Lane1							
1	Aurang - Raipur	6	43.49	38.75	Mar-2005	190.00	Apollo(UK) - JLI(UK) - DSC (Indian) - LOR(UK) Consortium
2	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar	58	79.00	72.00	Mar-2005	359.00	Nagarjuna Construction Co. Ltd. - MAYTAS Consortium
3	Jalandhar - Amritsar	1	49.00	48.90	May-2005	263.00	IVRCL Infrastructure Projects Ltd.
4	Gonde-Vadape (Thane)	3	100.00	97.00	Jun-2005	579.00	Gammon India Ltd. - Sadbhav - Billimoria Consortium
5	Sitapur - Lucknow	24	75.00	49.00	Aug-2005	322.00	Apollo(UK) - JLI(UK) - DSC (Indian) - LOR(UK) Consortium
6	Nagpur - Kondhali	6	40.00	33.00	Sep-2005	168.00	Atlanta - SREI Consortium (JV)
7	Thrissur to Angamali (KL-I)	47	40.00	40.00	Sep-2005	312.50	KMC Construction Ltd. - SREI (JV) [Guruvayoor Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.]
8	Madurai-Arupukottai-Tuticorin	45B	128.16	118.00	Feb-2006	629.00	Madhucon Projects Ltd. - SREI - Madhucon granites Ltd (JV)
9	Thanjarur - Trichy	67	56.00	47.28	Feb-2006	280.00	Madhucon Projects Ltd.
10	Kurali - Kiratpur	21	42.90	37.50	Dec-2006	309.00	BSCPL - C & C Consortium
11	Chattisgarh / Maharashtra Border - Wainganga Bridge	6	80.06	71.02	Dec-2006	424.00	Ashoka - IDFC Consortium

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	End of Durg Bypass - Chhattisgarh/ Maharashtra Border	6	82.69	57.36	Dec-2006	464.00	Ashoka - IDFC Consortium
13	Banglore-Hoskote-Mudbagal Section	4	79.72	73.00	Feb-2007	565.00	Lanco Hoskote Highway Pvt. Ltd.
14	Zirakpur - Parwanoo	22	28.69	16.50	Feb-2007	295.00	Jaiprakash Associates
15	Salem-Ulundrupet (BOT-1/TN-06)	68	136.36	66.00	Mar-2007	941.00	Reliance Energy Limited
16	Trichy - Dindigul	45	88.27	64.00	Mar-2007	576.00	Reliance Energy Limited
17	Pondicherry - Tindivanam	66	38.61	31.10	Mar-2007	285.00	Maytas - NCC Consortium
18	Trichy - Karur	67	79.70	50.00	Mar-2007	516.00	Reliance Energy Limited
19	Neelamangala Junction on NH 4 with NH 48 to Devihalli	48	81.00	62.50	Apr-2007	441.00	Lanco Devihalli Highways Pvt. Ltd.
20	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	10	63.49	38.00	Jul-2007	486.00	KCT - ERA consortium
21	Khalghat - MP/Maharashtra Border	3	82.80	67.00	Oct-2007	549.00	Navyuga Engineering Co. Ltd.
22	New 4-Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port -Maduravoyal	4	19.00	0.00	Jan-2009	1655.00	Chennai Elevated Tollway std
23	MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	3	98.00	14.00	Jan-2009	835.00	Hindustan Construction Company Ltd. -Laing-Sadbhav Consortium
24	Pimpalgaon i«,Nasik - Gonde	3	60.00	2.00	Jan-2009	940.00	Larsen & Toubro Ltd. - ABL Consortium
25	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-I(Approved Length Pkg I & II 170 Km)	9	110.05	6.00	Feb-2009	1110.00	Navinya Buildcon-Atlantia Spa(JV)
26	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border- Surat - Hazira Port Section	6	132.90	0.00	Feb-2009	1509.10	Isolux-Soma Consortium (JV)
27	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kurnool	18	188.75	0.00	Feb-2009	1585.00	KMC Construction Ltd. - IVRCL Consortium
28	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	8	82.00	0.00	Apr-2009	795.00	Isolux-Soma Consortium

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	9	181.63	0.00	May-2009	1740.00	GMR-Punj LLOYD Consortium
30	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) (Approved Length 60.25)	7	59.00	0.00	May-2009	390.56	Navyouga KPCL Consortium
31	4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package -I)	17	83.20	0.00	Jul-2009	1366.00	KMC Construction Ltd.
32	4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package -II)	17	81.50	0.00	Jul-2009	1312.00	KMC Construction Ltd.
33	Amritsar - Pathankot (Approved Length 101 Km)	15	106.00	0.00	Jul-2009	705.00	IRB-MRM Pvt Ltd.
34	Talegaon-Amravat(Appeved Length 58Km)	6	67.80	0.00	Aug-2009	567.00	IRB-MRM Consortium
35	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-II(Appeved Length I & II 170 Km)	9	105.00	0.00	Aug-2009	835.00	IL & FS Transportation Network Ltd
36	Four laning from MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	7	95.00	0.00	Aug-2009	1170.52	Oriental Structural Engineers Ltd.
37	Jaipur-Tonk - Deoli(Appeved Length 148.77 Km)	12	150.00	0.00	Oct-2009	792.06	IRB-MRM Consortium
38	Jaipur-Reengus(Appeved Length 52.65 Km)	11	54.00	0.00	Oct-2009	267.81	RIL-AAA- JTEG Consortium
39	Kundapur-Surathkal & Mangalore- KNT/Kerala Border	17	90.00	0.00	Nov-2009	671.00	Navayuga - KPCL Consortium
40	Muzaffarnagar - Haridwar (Approved Length 77)	58, 72	80.00	0.00	Dec-2009	754.00	ERA-SIBMOST
41	Ghaziabad-Aligarh (Approved Length 106)	91	126.00	0.00	Dec-2009	1141.00	SREI - PNC - GALFAR Consortium-
42	Hyderabad-Yadgiri (Approved Length 30)	202	35.65	0.00	Dec-2009	388.00	Sadbhav Engineering Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
43	Indore-Jhabua-Gujrat/MP (Approved Length 168)	59	155.15	0.00	Dec-2009	1175.00	IVRCL Infrastructure Projects Ltd.
44	Muradabad-Bareilly (Approved Length 112)	24	121.00	0.00	Dec-2009	1267.00	IL & FS Transportation Ltd.
45	Chengapalli to Coimbatore Bypass and End-of Coimbatore Bypass to TN/Kerala Border	47	54.83	0.00	Jan-2010	852.00	IVRCL Infrastructure & Projects Ltd.
46	Charthalai-ochira	47	83.60	0.00	Jan-2010	1535.00	ISOLUX-SOMA
47	4 Laning of Ahmedabad to Godhara (Approved Length 210 Km)	59	117.60	0.00	Jan-2010	1008.50	ESSEL Infra & CR-18 Consortium
48	4 Laning of Godhara to Gujarat / MP Border(Approved Length 210 Km)	59	87.29	0.00	Jan-2010	785.50	BSPCL Ltd
49	Panji-Goa/Karnatka Border	4A	69.00	0.00	Jan-2010	471.00	IRB-MRM Consortium
50	Kandla - Mundra Port(Approved Length 73 Km)	8A	71.40	0.00	Jan-2010	953.88	Reliance Infra Projects Ltd
51	Panipat - Rohtak(Approved Length 73. Km)	71A	80.86	0.00	Jan-2010	807.00	Sadbhav Engineering Ltd
52	Rohtak - Bawal(Approved Length 97 Km)	71	82.55	0.00	Feb-2010	650.00	JMC-SREI(JV)
53	Bijapur - Hungund Section (Approved Length 194 Km)	13	97.22	0.00	Feb-2010	748.00	SEL-MCL Consortium
54	Hungund-Hospet (Approved Length 194 Km)	13	97.89	0.00	Feb-2010	946.00	GMR-OSE Consortium
55	4 Laning of Raiganj-Dalkola	34	50.00	0.00	Feb-2010	580.43	Hindustan Construction Company Ltd.
56	4 Laning of Brahampore-Faraka	34	103.00	0.00	Feb-2010	998.79	Hindustan Construction Company Ltd.
57	4 Laning of Faraka-Raiganj	34	103.00	0.00	Feb-2010	1078.84	Hindustan Construction Company Ltd.
58	Upgradation of Hyderabad- Bangalore Section	7	22.12	0.00	Feb-2010	680.00	Navayuga Engg Co.Ltd

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
59	Tirupati - Tiruthani - Chennai (Approved Length 125.5 Km)	205	124.70	0.00	Apr-2010	571.00	Transstroy -OJSC Consortium(JV)
60	Devihalli-Hassan(Appeared Length 73 Km)	48	77.23	0.00	Apr-2010	453.00	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.
61	Rimoli - Roxy - Rajamunda (Approved Length 163Km)	215	96.00	0.00	Apr-2010	586.00	MBL-SREI
62	Bareilly - Sitapur(Appeared Length 134 Km)	24	151.20	0.00	Apr-2010	1046.00	ERA-SIBMOST
63	Deoli - Kota	12	83.00	0.00	Apr-2010	593.00	GVK Development Projects Pvt Ltd
64	Sambalpur-Baragarh- Chattisgarh/Orrisa Border	6	88.00	0.00	May-2010	909.00	M/s Ashoka Buildcon Ltd
65	KNT/Kerala Border to Kanuur Section(Appeared Length 286.3)	17	126.60	0.00	May-2010	1157.16	M/s Transstroy-OJSC Consortium
66	Bhubneshwar-Puri(Appeared Length 59 Km)	203	67.00	0.00	May-2010	500.29	KSS-Valecha
67	4/6 Laning of Maharastra/Goa Border - Panaji Goa/KNT Border	17	139.00	0.00	May-2010	1872.00	IVRCL Infrastructure & Projects Ltd
68	4 Laning of Barhi - Hazaribagh (Approved Length 40 Km)	33	41.31	0.00	May-2010	398.00	M/s Abhijeet Infrastructure Ltd-Corporate Ispat Alloy Ltd. (JV)
'Six Lane							
1	Gurgaon - Kotputli - Jaipur (Six lane)	8	225.60	0.00	Feb-2008	1673.70	Emirates Trading Agency LLC - KMC Construction Ltd.
2	Chennai - Tada (Six lane)	5	43.40	0.00	Feb-2008	353.37	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.
3	Chilkaluripet - Vijayawada (Six lane)	5	82.50	10.20	Feb-2008	572.30	IJM Corporation Berhad - IDFC Ltd.
4	Panipat - Jalandhar (Six lane)	1	291.00	51.50	Feb-2008	2288.00	Isolux Corsan Concesionnes Sa -Corsan Corviam Constructions SA -Soma Enterprise Ltd
5	Surat - Dahisar (Six lane)	8	239.00	91.05	Feb-2008	1693.75	IRB Infrastructure Developers Ltd.-Deutsche Bank AG
6	Badarpur Elevated Highways	2	4.40	0.00	Jun-2008	340.00	BFTL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Six Lanning of Vadakkancherry - Thrissur section	47	30.00	0.00	Feb-2009	617.00	KMC Construction Ltd.- CR18G Consortium
8	Pune - Satara (Approved Length 145)	4	140.35	0.00	Jan-2010	1724.55	Reliance Infrastructure Ltd -JTEG Consortium
9	Samaikhiali-Gandhidham	8A	56.16	0.00	Jan-2010	80539	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.
10	Six Laning of Krishnagiri-walajahpet section	46	148.30	0.00	Mar-2010	1250.00	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.
11	Indore-Dewas (Approved Length 55 Km)	3	45.05	0.00	Mar-2010	325.00	DLF-Gayatri
12	Varanasi-Aurangabad	2	192.40	0.00	0Apr-2010	2848.00	Isolux-Soma Consortium
13	Six Laning of Chandikhol-Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar (Approved Length 61 Km)	5	67.00	0.00	Apr-2010	1047.00	SREI-Simplex-Galfar Consortium
14	Six Laning of Hosur-Krishnagiri	7	59.87	0.00	May-2010	535.00	Reliance Infrastructure Ltd
15	Delhi - Agra (Approved Length 180.3 Km)	2	179.50	0.00	May-2010	1928.22	M/s Reliance Infrastructure Ltd
16	Belgaum-Dharwad (Approved Length 111 Km)	4	80.00	0.00	May-2010	480.00	Ashoka Buildcon
17	Six Laning of Nellore-Chilikaluripet	5	183.52	0.00	May-2010	1535.00	KMC-BSCPL Consortium
18	Chitradurga -Tumkur Bypass (Approved Length 145 Km)	4	114.00	0.00	May-2010	839.00	M/s IRB Infrastructure Developer Ltd
Eight Lane		Completed Projects					
1	Delhi - Gurgaon Section (Access Controlled 8/6 Lane)	8	27.70	27.70	Apr-2002	710.00	Jaiprakash Industries Ltd. - DS Constt. Ltd.
Four Lane							
1	ROB at Kishangarh	8	1.00	1.00	Mar-1998	18.00	MSK Projects (I) Ltd.
2	Nandigama - Vijayawada	9	35.00	35.00	Aug-2001	138.65	CIDBI Malaysia
3	Nellore - Tada (AP-7)	5	110.52	110.52	Aug-2001	621.35	CIDBI Malaysia
4	Satara - Kagal	4	133.00	133.00	Feb-2002	600.00	MSRDC Ltd. Mumbai

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Tumkur - Neelmangala	4	32.50	32.50	Jun-2002	155.00	Jas Toll Road Co. Ltd. (Consortium of Jayaswals - Ashoka Buildcon-SERI Intl.)
6	Vivekananda Bridge and Approach	2	6.00	6.00	Sep-2002	641.00	SVBTG Consortium of Pacific Alliance Inc -PBIDC - STRADEC the- CES & L & T
7	Mahapura (near Jaipur) - Kishanagarh (6 Lane)	8	90.38	90.38	Apr-2003	644.00	Consortium of GVK International-BSCPL
8	Guna Bypass	3	14.00	14.00	Feb-2005	46.00	Guna Infrastructure Ltd.
9	Dhule - Pimpalgaon	3	118.00	118.00	Mar-2005	556.00	IRCON-SOMA Consortium
10	Mahua-Jaipur	11	108.00	108.00	Mar-2005	483.00	JMTPL(I) Corporation Project
11	Bharatpur-Mahua	11	57.00	57.00	Mar-2005	250.00	Madhucon Projects Ltd. - SREI
12	Rajkot Bypass & Gondal Jetpur (Package-VII)	8B	36.00	36.00	0Mar-2005	388.09	West Gujrat Expressway Ltd.
13	Panipat Elevated Highway	1	10.00	10.00	Jun-2005	270.00	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.
14	Ambala - Zirakpur	21, 22	36.00	36.00	Jun-2005	298.00	GMR Energy Ltd. & GMR Infrastructure Ltd. Consortium
15	Indore-Khalghat	3	80.00	80.00	Jul-2005	472.00	Oriental Structural Engineers Pvt. Ltd.-Delhi Brass Consortium
16	Agra - Bharatpur	11	45.00	45.00	Jul-2005	195.00	Oriental Structural Engineers Pvt. Ltd.-Delhi Brass Consortium
17	Kondhali - Telegaon	6	50.00	50.00	Aug-2005	212.00	Oriental Structural Engineers Pvt. Ltd.-Delhi Brass Consortium
18	Karur to Madurai (TN-5)	7	53.03	53.03	Sep-2005	283.50	Reliance Energy Ltd. pS Toll Road Ltd.]
19	Farukhanagar to Kottakata (NS-2/AP-3)	7	46.16	46.16	Sep-2005	255.00	GMR Energy Ltd. & GMR Infrastructure Ltd. Consortium (GMR Jadcherla Expressways Pvt. Ltd.)
20	Krishnagiri to Thopurghat (NS-2/TN1)	7	62.50	62.50	Sep-2005	372.70	Larsen & Toubro Ltd. (M/S L & T Krishnagiri Thopurghat Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Salem to Karur (NS-2/TN-2)	7	41.55	41.55	Sep-2005	253.50	MVR - MRK - JTEC (JV) [MVR infrastructure & Tollway Pvt Ltd.]
22	Karur to Madurai (TN-4)	7	68.13	68.13	Sep-2005	327.20	Madhucon Projects Ltd. - SREI (TN(DK) Expressways Ltd.)
23	Salem to Kerala Border Section (TN-6)	47	53.53	53.53	Sep-2005	469.80	IVRCL Infrastructure Projects Ltd. (Salem Tollways Ltd).
24	Salem to Kerala Border Section (TN-7)	47	48.51	48.51	Sep-2005	379.80	IVRCL Infrastructure Projects Ltd. (Kumar Palayam Tollway Ltd.)
25	Farukhanagar to Kotakatta (NS-2/AP-4)	7	55.74	55.74	Sep-2005	302.00	Larsen & Toubro Ltd. (L & T Western Andhra Tollways Pvt. Ltd.)
26	Salem to Karur (NS-2/TN-3)	7	33.48	33.48	Sep-2005	205.60	Reliance Energy Ltd. [NK Toll Road Ltd.]
27	Elevated Highway from Silk board junction to electronic city junction	7	9.98	9.98	Dec-2005	450.00	SOMA - NCC - MAYTAS Consortium
28	Tindivanam - Ulundurpet (Pkg -VI-A)	45	72.90	72.90	Feb-2006	480.00	GMR Infrac. Ltd. - GMR Energy Ltd.(GMR Ulundrupet Expr. Pvt. Ltd.)
29	Ulundurpet - Padalur (Pkg- VI-B)	45	93.89	93.89	Feb-2006	460.00	IJM - Sapoorji Pallonji (JV) (Trichy tollway Pvt. Ltd.)
30	Padalur - Trichy (Pkg - VI-C)	45	38.43	38.43	Feb-2006	320.00	Navayuga - Indu - Abhisek Consortium (Indu Navayuga Infrac. Pvt. Ltd.)
Six Lane							
1	Bharuch to Surat Package BOT- II (Six lane) 48.32(Six lane completed) 16.68 (Four lane completed)	8	65.00	65.00	Jul-2006	492.00	IDAA Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
2	Vadodara to Bharuch Package BOT-1 (Six lane)	8	83.30	83.30	Jul-2006	660.00	Larsen & Toubro Badodara Bharuch Tollway Limited
Two Lane							
1	Durg Bypass	6	18.00	18.00	Mar-1999	___00	Shakti Kumar M. Sancheti Ltd.
Total			9926.72	3206.29		85884.41	

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	Total Length (In Km)	Completed Length (In Km)	Date of Award	Total Project Cost (Rs.Cr.)	Agency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Four Lane		BOT - Annuity Under Implementation					
1	Bara to Orai	2,25	62.80	57.00	Dec-2005	465.00	NCC - KMC Consortium
2	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-2)	7	49.35	40.11	Apr-2006	263.17	Navabharat - Ferro Alloys Ltd. (Malaxmi Higyways pvt. Ltd.)
3	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-2)	25,26	49.70	36.60	Apr-2006	355.06	Gayatri - IDFC Consortium
4	Gorakhpur Bypass	28	32.60	10.50	Apr-2006	600.24	Gammon india Ltd. - GIPL - ATSL Consortium
5	Kosi Bridge including approaches and Guide Bond & Afflux Bond (BR-5)	57	10.63	0.00	Apr-2006	418.04	Gammon india Ltd. - GIPL Consortium
6	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-3)	26	49.30	46.00	Apr-2006	276.09	Gayatri - IDFC Consortium
7	Gwalior - Jhansi	75	80.00	19.50	May-2006	604.00	DSC - Apollo consortium
8	Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOT/MP-1)	75, 3	42.00	33.50	May-2006	300.93	Ramky - Era - Shriram Consortium
9	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6)	7	54.60	54.60	Dec-2006	360.42	SOMA - Avinash Consortium
10	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-3)	7	56.48	27.23	Jan-2007	407.60	Sadbhav - SREI (JV)
11	Islam Nagar to Kadtal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7)	7	53.01	53.01	Mar-2007	546.83	Patel - KNR (JV)
12	Amritsar - Wagha border	1	36.22	35.93	Aug-2007	205.88	Rohan Builders Pvt. Ltd. - Rajdeep Buildcon Pvt. Ltd. IDFC Ltd. Consortium
13	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	33	75.00	0.00	Aug-2009	625.07	ITNL-Punj Lloyd Ltd.(JV) (Hazaribagh Ranchi Express way ltd)
14	Patna- Muzzaffarpur	19&77	63.00	0.00	Nov-2009	671.30	Gammon Infrastructure Ltd

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Haridwar - Dehradun (Approved Length 69)	72	39.00	0.00	Dec-2009	478.00	ERA - SIBMOST(JV)
16	Jammu - Udhampur	1A	65.00	0.00	Apr-2010	1813.76	Shaboorji & Palonji Co. Ltd.
17	Quazigund-Banihal	1A	15.25	0.00	Apr-2010	1987.00	Navyuga Engineering Co. Ltd.
18	4 Laning of Nagpur Betul	69	17630	0.00	May-2010 24	98.76	M/s Oriental Structural Engineers Pvt Ltd- Continental Engineers Ltd
19	Bhopal-Sanchi(Appeared Length 40 Km)	86Ex	53.78	0.00	May-2010	209.00	Pratibha Industries-Abhyuday Housing Construction Ltd
20	Chenani-Nashri	1A	12.00	0.00	May-2010	2159.00	IL & FS Transportation Networks Ltd
21	4 Laning of Chappra-Hajipur (Approved Length 153 Km)	19	65.00	0.00	May-2010	575.00	M/s Madhucon Projects Ltd
Two Lane							
1	2 Laning of Forbesganj-Jogwani (Approved Length 13 Km)	57A	9.26	0.00	May-2010	73.55	M/s GPT-RDS Consortium Ltd
2	2 Laning of Dindigul-Perigulam- Theni-Kumili	220	134.00	0.00	May-2010	485.00	Transstroy-OJSC Consortium Ltd
3	Two Laning of Trichy - Karaikudi and Trichy Bypass (Approved Length 100 Km)	210& 67	110.37	0.00	May-2010	374.00	Transstroy Ltd-OdSC Consortium
4	2 Laning of Mokama-Munger (Approved Length 70 Km)	80	69.27	0.00	May-2010	351.54	M/s BSCPL - C & C Consortium
Four Lane							
Completed Projects5							
1	Dharmavaram - Rajahmundry (AP-15)	5	3.00	53.00	May-2002	206.00	Rajahmundry Expressway Ltd-Gammon (JV)
2	Tuni - Dharmavaram (AP-16)	5	47.00	47.00	May-2002	231.90	Andhra Expressway Limited

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Ankapalli - Tuni	5	58.95	58.95	May-2002	283.20	GMR-Tuni-Ankapalli Express Ltd.
4	Tambaram - Tindivanam	45	93.00	93.00	May-2002	375.00	Tambaram-Tindivanam Express way Pvt. Ltd. (Consortium of GMR Consortium & UE Malaysia)
5	Maharashtra Border-Belgaum	4	77.00	77.00	Jun-2002	332.00	North Karnataka Expressway Pvt. Ltd. (Consortium of IL & FS - Punj Lloyd -CTNL)
6	Panagarh - Palsit	2	64.46	64.46	Jun-2002	350.00	Gamuda Malaysia - WCT Malaysia
7	Nellore Bypass	5	17.17	17.17	Oct-2002	14320	Consortium of Soma Enterprises & Navayuga Engg Co. Ltd.
8	Palsit - Dankuni	2	65.00	65.00	Oct-2002	432.40	Consortium of Gomuda (Malaysia) & WCT Engineering (Malaysia)
9	Palanpurto Swaroopganj (Rajasthan -42 km & Gujarat-34 km)	14	76.00	76.00	Dec-2005	498.00	Larsen & Toubro Ltd., ECC Division
10	Kadloor Yellareddy to Gundla Pochampalli (NS-2/BOT/AP-2)	7	85.74	85.74	Dec-2005	490.00	GMR Infrastructure ltd - GMR Energy Ltd. Consortium
11	Hyderabad Bangalore section (NS-2/BOT/AP-5)	7	74.65	74.65	Feb-2006	592.00	IL & FS CTNL Consortium (Andhra Pradesh Expressway Ltd.)
12	AP/Kamatka border- Nandi Hill crossing & Devenhalli to Meenu Kunte Village	7	61.38	61.38	Apr-2006	402.80	Patel - KNR Infrasturture Pvt. Ltd.(JV)
13	Kadal to Armur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8)	7	31.00	31.00	Dec-2006	271 73	Hindustan Construction Company Ltd.
		Total	2268.26	1218.32		21712.47	

**Committee to Screen
Advertisements**

1450. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up any committee to screen programmes and advertisements before their telecast and to formulate the Content Code;

(b) if so, the details thereof and details of powers to be delegated to the said committee;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to empower the said committee to confirm authenticity of claims made by the advertising companies to safeguard the interest of the consumers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to take action on advertising companies/product manufacturer for releasing misleading advertisements of products; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Rule-7(4) of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 provides that the goods or services advertised shall not suffer from any defect or deficiency as mentioned in Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Rule-7(5) of above rules provides that no advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or super-natural property or quality. Action is taken against the TV Channels and not against

the Advertising Companies/Product Manufacturer, whenever any violation of these rules is brought to the notice of the Government.

Highway Projects in Jharkhand

1451. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads and National Highways in kilometers constructed/converted into four and eight lane during the last three years and the current year in Jharkhand State as on date;

(b) the number of roads project of NHAI under implementation in Jharkhand State as on date, the status of implementation, projects running behind schedule alongwith the reasons therefor and time of completion of these projects; and

(c) the funds allocated for construction, conversion and maintenance of roads, NHs for State alongwith the funds released and expenditure incurred during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development & maintenance of National Highways in the country. The development & maintenance of other roads in the State is the responsibility of the respective State Government. 192 km length of National Highways has been converted to four lanes in Jharkhand during the last three years and the current year.

(b) The details of National Highways Projects under implementation by NHAI in Jharkhand along with their status are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The details of allocation and expenditure for the development and maintenance of National Highways entrusted with State RCD, Jharkhand during last three years and current year are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Development of National Highways		Maintenance & Repairs of National Highways	
		Allocation (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)	Allocation (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
1	2007-2008	57.25	57.25	27.82	23.38
2	2008-2009	99.00	96.56	20.38	18.56
3	2009-2010	120.00	118.00	28.97	17.51
4	2010-2011	93.00	31.00	21.30	10.92
			(as on 31.07.2010)	(as on 31.07.2010)	

Statement

Details of National Highways projects under implementation by NHAI in Jharkhand:

Sl. No.	Name of project	NH No.	Length (Km)	Mode	Status
1	4-laning of Ranchi-Jamshedpur-Mahulia section (Km 113.730 to Km 277.00)	33	163.50	BOT (Annuity)	Bids invited.
2	4-laning of Hazaribagh - Ranchi Section (Km 40.50 to Km 114.00)	33	73.50	BOT (Annuity)	Concession Agreement signed on 08.10.2009. Construction period 30 months after financial close, which is 6 months after signing of concession agreement.
3	4-laning of Barhi - Hazaribagh section (Km 0.00 to Km 40.50)	33	41.31	BOT (Toll)	Letter of Acceptance (LOA) issued on 19.05.2010.

**Indo-China Cooperation in
Food Management**

1452. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China are exploring new avenues for extending bilateral cooperation in the field of food management including preservation of foodgrain stocks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) India and China have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for Cooperation in the field of Agriculture in March, 2006. The MoU aims to promote cooperation in the field of agriculture and relevant sub-sectors. A Government of

India delegation led by Minister of State for Agriculture, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution with representatives of Department of Food & Public Distribution, Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) visited China in June 2010 to study modern methods of foodgrain storage and handling. The Chinese authorities have responded positively to cooperate in the area of grain storage technology.

Forensic Science Laboratories

1453. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Forensic Science Laboratories functioning in the country, as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more/new laboratories in the country including Coimbatore; and

(c) if so, the time by which such laboratories are likely to be set-up alongwith the funds likely to be incurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As on date the total number of Central/State/Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and District Mobile Forensic Units in the country are as under:

1. Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs)	:	04
2. Govt. Examiners of Questioned Document (GEsQD)	:	03
3. State Forensic Science Laboratories (SFSLs)	:	29
4. Regional Forensic Science Laboratories (RFSLs)	:	50
5. District Mobile Forensic Units (DMFUs)	:	342

(State-wise list is at Statement)

(b) and (c) Under the 11th Five Year Plan, the following Schemes of Directorate of Forensic Science (DFS) have been approved for implementation viz:

- (i) Composite Scheme on "Modernization of Forensic Science Applications" for DFS and its outlying units-outlay Rs. 200 crores.
- (ii) Composite Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme of "Creation of Regional Forensic Science Laboratories (RFSLs) and District Mobile Forensic Units (DMFUs) for States and Union Territories-Outlay Rs. 100 crores.

The Composite Scheme on "Modernization of Forensic Science Application" *inter-alia* contains the schemes of establishment of New Hi-Tech Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) and Government Examiners of Questioned Documents (GEsQD) at Pune, Bhopal and Guwahati with a financial outlay of Rs. 42.60 crores, during the 11th Five Year Plan.

Similarly under the scheme of "Creation of Regional Forensic Science Laboratories (RFSLs) and District Mobile Forensic Units (DMFUs)", establishment of RFSLs in Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Sikkim, Uttrakhand and Pudducherry with total allocation of Rs. 48 crores and establishment of 52 District Mobile Forensic Science Units in various States/Union Territories at total cost of Rs. 52 crores have been approved. Coimbatore, Kerala has not been included in the plan of setting up of new laboratories during the 11th Five Year Plan.

Statement

A. Existing Forensic Facilities in India State/UT Sector

Sl. No.	Name of the Laboratory	No.
1	2	3
1.	Central Forensic Science Laboratory, CBI, New Delhi	01
2.	Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh	01
3.	Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Hyderabad	01

1	2	3
4.	Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Kolkata	01
5.	Government Examiner of Questioned Document, Shimla	01
6.	Government Examiner of Questioned Document, Hyderabad	01
7.	Government Examiner of Questioned Document, Kolkata	01
Total		07

B. Forensic Facilities in India in State/UT Sector

States/UTs	Existing State Facilities		
	Main	RFSLs	DMFUs
1	2	3	4
States			
1. Andhra Pradesh	1	8	27
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1	Nil	Nil
3. Assam	1	Nil	25
4. Bihar	1	1	Nil
5. Chhattisgarh	1	Nil	6
6. Goa	Nil	6	26
7. Gujarat	1	Nil	Nil
8. Haryana	2	Nil	11
9. Himachal Pradesh	1	1	Nil
10. Jammu and Kashmir	1	Nil	14
11. Jharkhand	1	Nil	Nil
12. Karnataka	1	5	17
13. Kerala	1	2	17

1	2	3	4
14. Madhya Pradesh	1	3	38
15. Maharashtra	1	4	11
16. Manipur	1	Nil	Nil
17. Meghalaya	1	Nil	2
18. Mizoram	1	Nil	Nil
19. Nagaland	1	Nil	10
20. Orissa	1	3	19
21. Punjab	1	Nil	Nil
22. Rajasthan	1	4	Nil
23. Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil
24. Tamil Nadu	1	9	35
25. Tripura	1	Nil	2
26. Uttar Pradesh	1	2	70
27. Uttarakhand	1	Nil	Nil
28. West Bengal	1	2	2
Union Territories:			
29. Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	-	-
30. Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil
32. Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil
33. Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
34. NCT of Delhi	1	Nil	10
35. Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	29	50	342

Threat to Commonwealth Games

1454. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are reports about security threats during the forthcoming Commonwealth Games;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the officials of the Ministry have recently visited the Commonwealth Games sites to examine/assess the security arrangements;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposal mooted to review the security arrangements for the Commonwealth Games;
- (e) whether the Union Government has issued any directives/suggestions to the Delhi Government in this regard;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the other measures taken by the Government to ensure foolproof security to visitors and foreign guests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) There is no specific input suggesting threat to the Commonwealth Games, 2010. However, there is general threat from those militant groups who want to strike at high profile targets.

The Delhi Police in consultation with the Union Home Ministry and Central security agencies has planned elaborate security measures for the safe and secure conduct of the Games. As regards security arrangements in the NCR region, security plans have already been formulated by the concerned State police departments.

(c) to (f) Yes Madam. Officials of the Ministry led by the Union Home Secretary recently visited the Commonwealth Games site to review the security arrangements. The security arrangements for the Commonwealth Games are

being coordinated in the Ministry of Home Affairs(MHA) through two high level committee *i.e.* the Empowered Security Committee (ESC) under the chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary and Commonwealth Games Security Review Committee (CWGSRC) under the chairpersonship of Special Secretary(CS). In this regard, meetings with Delhi Police, Delhi Government, Organizing Committee for CWG, Ministry of Sports and all the concerned Departments are held on fortnightly basis and if needed more frequently.

(g) For Commonwealth Games, 2010, a comprehensive security plan for all the participants/team officials/ technical staff/Media persons/spectators etc. has been formulated by Delhi Police and Central Security Agencies. An International Security Liaison Group has also been constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs with representatives from various security agencies to effectively liaison with the security representatives of all participating countries before and during the Commonwealth Games and to address their security concerns.

**Advisory on Surrogate
 Advertisements**

1455. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has issued any advisory to Television channels about the telecasting of surrogate advertisements of brands that manufacture cigarettes, liquor, tobacco products and other toxicants;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response thereon;
- (c) whether surrogate advertisements/other advertisements are required to obtain clearance certificate from the Central Board of Film Certification/other concerned agency;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefore and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Copy of Advisory dated 17.06.2010 is enclosed as Statement. A representation dated 21.07.2010 has been received from the Cable and Satellite Broadcasting Association of Asia (CASBAA).

(c) to (e) A Notification dated 27.02.2009 was issued by the Government amending Rule-7(2)(viii)(A) which provides that a product that uses a brand name or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants may be advertised on cable service subject to certain conditions which includes clearance certificate from the CBFC. However, the said rule has not yet been operationalised. Therefore no advertisement of a product that uses a brand name or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants is permitted on cable service.



Statement

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
& BROADCASTING**

New Delhi - 110015

**SUPRIYA SAHU
(DIRECTOR (BC))**

No. 804/36/2010-BC-III

New Delhi, 17th June, 2010

DIRECTIVE

It has been observed that many TV Channels are showing advertisements in violation of the Rule 7(2)(viii)(A) of the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994. It is hereby brought to the notice of all concerned that the Notification dated 27.02.2009 of this Ministry cannot be cited as an excuse to telecast advertisements of products in violation of Rule 7(2)(viii)(A) of Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 as the guidelines under the amended rule have not yet been framed.

It is also clarified that certificates issued by CBFC in pursuance of this Ministry's Notification dated 09.08.2006 cannot be used as these are null and void in view of the

subsequent amendments in Rule 7(2)(viii) of Cable Television Network Rules, 1994.

Therefore, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, in exercise of powers, amongst others, under the uplinking /downlinking guidelines issued by it, the terms and conditions of permission granted to a TV Channel to uplink or downlink and under Section 20 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, hereby, directs all TV Channels including news and current affairs Channels to stop earring any advertisement of a product on their Channel that uses a brand name or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants and strictly follow the provisions of Rule 7(2)(viii)(A) of Cable Television Network Rules, 1994.

All TV Channels must ensure compliance of these directives and withdraw forthwith all such advertisements being shown by them. Any further violation of the above provision of Advertisement Code may entail more stringent action in future including suspension of prohibition of broadcast.

(Supriya Sahu)

Director (BC)

Tele # 23389202

To

All TV Channels including the News and Current Affairs Channels

News Broadcasters Association

Indian Broadcasting Foundation

Kidnapping of Children

1456. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of kidnapping of girls and boys are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported/

registered and victims traced/untraced during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken to trace all the kidnapped children;

(d) the total number of accused arrested and gangs busted alongwith the action taken against them during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a), (b) and (d) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) a total of 5102, 6377 and 7650 number of cases of kidnapping and abduction in case of children were reported during 2006-2008. No such information is maintained separately for boys and girls by NCRB. The State/UT-wise details of cases of kidnapping and abduction of children regarding case registered, cases charge sheeted, persons arrested and persons convicted during 2006-2008 are placed at Statement. There is information on gangs busted is not maintained separately by NCRB.

(c) and (e) As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime including tracing all the kidnapped children lies with the States. However, Government of India is committed to augment the efforts of law

enforcement agencies of the State Governments/UT Administrations, who are responsible for ensuring protection and well-being of children. The Ministry of Home Affairs has, from time to time, been issuing advisories to the state Governments, urging them to take effective steps to ensure prevention of crime against children and to provide security and protection to them. A detailed advisory dated 14th July, 2010 has been sent by Government of India to all the State Governments and UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to ensure all steps for improving the safety conditions in schools/institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/play grounds, residential localities/ roads etc. It has also been advised that the crime prone areas should be identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor infractions in such areas for ensuring the safety and security of students, especially girls. For this purpose the States/UTs have been advised to take following steps:

- i. Increase the number of beat constables;
- ii. Increase the number of police help booths/ kiosks, especially in remote and lonely stretches;
- iii. Increase police patrolling, especially during nights;
- iv. Posting police officers, especially women, fully equipped with policing infrastructure in crime-prone areas in adequate number.

There is also a 24-hour toll free emergency helpline service for children in need of care and protection in several cities under the aegis of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Kidnapping & Abduction of Children (Section 360, 361, 363 363A, 363 read with Section 364, 366, 367 & 369) during 2006-2008

Sl.No.	State	2006						2007						2008					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	498	281	37	600	489	78	609	447	35	654	651	54	433	380	11	563	619	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	27	12	0	18	11	0	3	8	0	3	5	0	13	11	0	11	11	0
3	Assam	25	18	2	25	18	2	29	24	10	29	22	10	7	13	1	9	16	2
4	Bihar	25	30	5	44	42	8	421	130	6	603	243	16	496	328	15	931	694	17
5	Chhattisgarh	113	109	24	115	114	18	103	82	9	87	85	14	96	94	16	105	104	10
6	Goa	10	11	0	14	15	0	7	3	2	5	3	3	24	8	0	28	9	0
7	Gujarat	360	259	8	391	387	16	436	317	18	505	464	19	521	421	14	606	618	18
8	Haryana	158	88	20	123	118	21	107	31	5	138	141	28	104	82	17	89	92	22
9	Himachal Pradesh	52	19	0	41	41	0	61	32	2	32	29	0	78	39	4	69	59	6
10	Jammu and Kashmir	72	55	0	57	57	0	8	20	0	9	9	0	3	4	0	4	4	0
11	Jharkhand	11	8	1	23	17	0	7	8	6	6	7	17	18	11	1	36	25	1
12	Karnataka	62	41	0	50	56	0	62	46	1	62	54	1	99	41	1	69	61	1
13	Kerala	73	52	1	126	98	4	73	58	4	96	91	8	87	72	2	93	111	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	237	215	24	304	285	36	283	205	47	271	285	85	264	246	53	357	351	82
15	Maharashtra	552	431	13	612	561	17	590	415	8	680	614	13	598	476	13	699	627	17
16	Manipur	32	0	0	30	0	0	42	0	0	17	0	0	61	0	0	5	0	0
17	Meghalaya	13	8	0	1	1	0	9	3	0	7	3	0	21	7	0	12	11	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
19	Nagaland	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	0	3	1	
20	Orissa	17	13	1	23	23	2	36	29	0	36	34	0	8	11	0	24	29	0
21	Punjab	169	73	16	67	47	13	296	127	12	165	123	29	184	95	11	160	143	12
22	Rajasthan	392	225	17	255	254	32	583	278	19	300	298	23	504	226	29	251	247	35
23	Sikkim	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	3	2	0	3	1	1	1	1	1
24	Tamil Nadu	118	71	15	146	96	18	197	84	3	197	115	12	275	181	19	216	231	19
25	Tripura	0	0	1	0	0	1	11	8	2	9	8	3	23	17	2	25	24	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	734	624	304	1120	1061	601	1041	729	372	1563	1240	607	2224	1308	532	3043	2061	928
27	Uttarakhand	5	15	2	7	16	2	46	31	6	49	38	13	24	21	9	39	47	11
28	West Bengal	156	111	8	233	170	10	88	38	1	110	51	1	196	136	2	154	165	5
	Total State	3917	2770	500	4425	3977	879	5161	3156	569	5638	4622	957	6369	4232	753	7603	6362	1226

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29	A&N Islands	4	6	0	4	4	0	7	2	0	6	3	0	12	5	0	9	9	0
30	Chandigarh	43	18	5	29	24	6	30	8	10	36	20	14	36	13	7	39	15	8
31	D&N Haveli	10	9	0	10	11	0	6	4	0	4	4	0	11	7	0	17	9	0
32	Daman & Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	1114	334	33	396	170	34	1161	236	41	410	383	48	1208	335	46	338	353	Ss
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	13	8	0	23	18	0	12	13	0	10	17	0	14	4	0	10	5	0
Total UT		1185	376	38	463	228	40	1216	263	51	466	427	62	1281	364	53	463	391	76
Total All India		5102	3146	538	4888	4205	919	6377	3419	620	6104	5049	1019	7650	4596	806	8066	6753	1302

Source: Crime in India

Facilities for Toll Users

1457. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has provided any facilities for the users and tax payers of the Toll Road while travelling on it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NHAI is promoting any awareness campaign in this regard;

(d) whether NHAI is contemplating any measures against these companies who have not provided such facilities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) provides wayside amenities which *inter-alia* includes dhabha, AC restaurant, parking, minor repair shops, STD booth / ATM, landscaping etc. along National Highways. Out of 13 sites identified for

wayside amenities, 06 wayside amenities are operational and remaining 07 are in the process of being set up. Further, NHAI also deploys ambulances (at around every 50 km), route patrols, cranes (stationed at Toll Plazas) through O&M contractor / concessionaire on completed sections of National Highways.

(c) The field units are directed to organize awareness campaign wherever wayside amenities have been set up.

(d) and (e) Facilities are provided as per provisions in the contract agreement, failing which penal provisions in the contract will be attracted.

[Translation]

Highways under Toll

1458. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the total highways of the country handed over to the private sector for collection of toll tax presently;

(b) whether the private companies who are responsible for managing such highways do not provide services/facilities to the common man as per the prescribed guidelines;

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

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to address the problems being faced by the road users in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) only. All other highways fall under the purview of the respective State Governments / Union Territories. About 5.5% length of NHs in the country have been handed over to the private sector for collection of toll tax as on 31-7-2010.

(b) to (e) No, Madam. The services / facilities to the common man have been provided by the private companies (concessionaires) as per the conditions of concession agreement. The problems faced by the road users are addressed through the provisions of the concession agreement. Apart from this, inspections / field visits from the Headquarters are conducted from time to time to ensure compliance to the terms of the concession agreement.

[English]

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

1459. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funding pattern of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY);

(b) the budgetary allocation made for RKVY and the funds released and utilized by the State Governments during each of the last three years and current year, Statewise;

(c) whether the Government has any provision for providing special package to enhance production of pulses and oilseeds including in drought affected areas under RKVY;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the said period, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of RKVY;

(f) if so, the outcome thereof;

(g) the details of the districts covered under RKVY; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the scope of RKVY in order to cover more areas/districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) RKVY is a State Plan Scheme that provides 100% Additional Central Assistance to the States. Allocation under the scheme is based on three parameters of un-irrigated area, growth potential and additional allocation to agriculture and allied sectors in State Plan expenditure with respective weightage of 20%, 30% and 50%.

(b) The budgetary allocation under RKVY and the funds allocated and utilized by the State Governments during each of the last three years is given in Statement-I. The allocation & release under RKVY for the current year 2010-11 is in Statement-II.

(c) and (d) In the budget 2010-11, an amount of Rs.300 crores has been provided under RKVY sub-scheme for special Initiative for Pulses & Oilseeds in Dryland

Areas by organizing 60,000 pulses and oilseed villages in rainfed areas during 2010-11 to provide integrated intervention of water harvesting, water management and soil health, to enhance productivity in dryland farming areas. The funds are being provided to seven major oilseeds and pulses growing States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and allocation of funds is in proportion to the total area under pulses and oilseeds in

these States. The allocation and releases under this sub-scheme is in Statement-II (columns 4 & 8 respectively).

(e) and (f) Funds utilization and projects implementation are reviewed from time to time. Most of RKVY projects have achieved their objectives.

(g) All districts are covered under RKVY.

(h) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Allocation, release and expenditure of the States under RKVY 2007-2010

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Allocation	Total Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Total Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Total Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	93.13	61.08	61.08	316.57	297.17	297.17	410.00	410.00	404.35
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.85	1.90	0.30	6.88	0.00	1.60	16.10	15.98	4.03
3	Assam	23.77	0.00		142.62	144.12	116.91	79.86	79.86	
4	Bihar	64.02	57.77	57.77	148.54	148.54	148.54	110.79	110.79	108.29
5	Chhattisgarh	60.54	52.96	52.95	116.48	117.45	112.38	131.78	136.64	10.00
6	Goa*	2.29	1.70	0.54	6.91	0.00	0.00	11.87	0	
7	Gujarat	53.71	49.81	47.61	243.39	243.39	226.54	386.19	386.19	276.52
8	Haryana	23.12	21.52	21.52	74.00	39.50	39.49	112.77	112.77	106.20
9	Himachal Pradesh	17.39	16.17	16.08	15.11	15.11	14.86	33.02	33.03	32.82
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6.85	0		16.17	1.20	1.18	42.05	42.05	28.27
11	Jharkhand	61.66	55.68	32.30	58.62	29.31	25.56	70.13	70.13	60.98
12	Karnataka	171.97	154.30	154.30	316.57	314.14	314.14	410.00	410.00	381.27
13	Kerala	61.41	55.40	53.57	60.11	30.06	29.60	110.92	110.92	82.56
14	Madhya Pradesh	110.01	101.62	60.53	146.05	146.05	74.93	247.44	247.44	126.80

1	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	13	14	15
15	Maharashtra	142.20	128.20	127.10	269.63	261.77	213.52	407.24	404.39	
16	Manipur	1.35	0		4.14	0.90	0.90	5.86	5.86	
17	Meghalaya	7.00	6.37	6.37	13.53	6.77	6.77	24.68	24.68	15.43
18	Mizoram *	1.05	0		4.29	0.80	0.00	4.15	0.00	
19	Nagaland	9.45	3.19	3.19	13.89	6.95	6.95	20.38	20.38	5.10
20	Orissa	46.59	39.30	37.95	115.44	115.44	107.59	121.49	121.49	90.28
21	Punjab	39.85	36.05	34.15	87.52	87.52	62.03	43.23	43.23	38.49
22	Rajasthan	71.68	55.76	53.96	233.75	233.76	175.78	186.12	186.12	134.87
23	Sikkim	2.77	2.77	2.77	11.37	5.68	4.33	15.29	15.29	
24	Tamil Nadu	188.21	153.60	153.60	140.38	140.38	137.38	127.90	127.90	79.06
25	Tripura	4.69	4.16	4.16	34.02	16.08	10.04	31.28	31.28	13.22
26	Uttar Pradesh	116.15	103.90	103.90	316.57	316.57	291.20	390.97	390.97	235.08
27	Uttarakhand	30.54	28.25	19.71	20.6	10.30	7.34	71.36	71.36	5.14
28	West Bengal	60.87	54.93	54.93	147.38	147.38	147.13	147.38	147.38	129.5
Total States		1475.12	1246.39	1160.34	3080.53	2876.34	2573.86	3770.25	3756.13	2368.26

* These states are ineligible for the year 2009-10.

Statement-II

Allocation and release of funds for Oil Seeds & Pulses and Eastern India

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Allocation-2010-11				Release			
		Normal RKVY	Oilseeds & Pulses	Eastern India	Total	Normal RKVY	Oilseeds & Pulses	Eastern India	Total Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	278.19	33.00		311.19	69.55	16.50		86.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	39.08			39.08	9.77			9.77
3	Assam	221.87			221.87	55.47			55.47
4	Bihar	317.00		63.94	380.94	273.16		31.97	305.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	Chhattisgarh	393.85		67.15	461.00	246.16		33.58	279.74
6	Goa	11.31			11.31	2.83			2.83
7	Gujarat	326.45	27.00		353.45	204.03	13.50		217.53
8	Haryana	204.74			204.74	127.97			127.97
9	Himachal Pradesh	94.85			94.85	59.28			59.28
10	Jammu and Kashmir	122.72			122.72	30.68			30.68
11	Jharkhand	131.36		29.60	160.96	32.84		14.80	47.64
12	Karnataka	251.03	33.00		284.03	156.90	16.50		173.40
13	Kerala	192.35			192.35	120.22			120.20
14	Madhya Pradesh	517.09	72.00		589.09	248.15	36.00		284.15
15	Maharashtra	602.00	51.00		653.00	150.50	25.50		176.00
16	Manipur	24.81			24.81	6.20			6.20
17	Meghalaya	46.12			46.12	28.83			28.83
18	Mizoram*	7.49			7.49	0.00			0.00
19	Nagaland	13.24			13.24	3.31			3.31
20	Orissa	194.73		79.67	274.40	121.70		39.84	161.54
21	Punjab	179.12			179.12	111.95			111.95
22	Rajasthan	515.47	57.00		572.47	322.17	28.50		350.67
23	Sikkim	6.56			6.56	1.64			1.64
24	Tamil Nadu	225.71			225.71	141.07			141.07
25	Tripura	116.86			116.86	73.04			73.04
26	Uttar Pradesh	551.65	27.00**	57.27	635.92	344.78		28.64	373.42
27	Uttarakhand*	2.61			2.61	0.00			0.00
28	West Bengal	373.78		102.37	476.15	233.61		51.19	284.80
Total		5962.04	300.00	400.00	6662.04	3175.81	136.50	200.02	3512.33

Rejuvenation of Coconut Plant

1460. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is implementing a pilot project for the rejuvenation of coconut plants in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the amount spent for rejuvenation of coconut plants in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (d) the details of amount released to the Government of Kerala alongwith the details of unutilized amount during the said period; and
- (e) the total number of farmers benefited under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government is implementing a pilot project for the rejuvenation of coconut gardens in three districts of Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands through Coconut Development Board (CDB).

(b) The pilot project is sanctioned for the three districts viz, Trivandrum, Kollam and Thrissur in Kerala and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The total cost of the project is Rs.2275.64 crores and the subsidy from the Government of India is Rs.478.504 crores. The total area identified for rejuvenation in Kerala is 1.33 lakh ha. and that for Andaman & Nicobar Islands is 2000 ha. The scheme has been sanctioned during 2009-10 for the remaining three years of the eleventh plan i.e., 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12. Evaluation of the scheme will be undertaken in final year of 11th Five Year Plan.

The scheme is for total removal of all disease advanced, unproductive, old and senile palms in a mission

mode with the following components:

- Cutting and removal of all old, senile, unproductive and disease advanced palms followed by replanting.
- Rejuvenation of existing gardens through integrated management practices.
- Assistance for replanting.

(c) The amount spent under the scheme during 2009-10 is as follows:

Kerala	:	Rs.7.48 crore
Andaman and Nicobar Islands:		Rs.0.36 crore
Total	:	Rs.7.84 crore

No amount has been spent under the scheme during the current year.

(d) No amount has been released to the Government of Kerala as the scheme is directly implemented by the Board and the payment of subsidy is made on reimbursement basis.

(e) Since inception, total number of farmers benefited in Kerala is 34624 and in Andaman & Nicobar Islands it is 415. The scheme is still under implementation.

[Translation]

Review of Security Policy

1461. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to review the overall Security and Law and Order Policy in view of the increasing threat to the internal security of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) As per the Constitution, "Public Order" is a State subject, and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to take action to maintain law and order in their states. However, Article 355 of the Constitution enjoins the Central Government to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance. In pursuance of these obligations, the Central Government monitor and review internal security situation in the country from time to time, and in the process, maintains close contact with State Governments besides sharing information with them. Whenever necessary, advisories are also sent to the State Governments. On many occasions, the Central Government, on the request of the State Government(s) also provides assistance in the form of deployment of Central para-military forces to aid States to effectively deal with the situation.

Further, State Governments are also advised on improving, augmenting/upgrading law and order enforcement mechanism including police reforms, from time to time.

[English]

Blackmarketing of Wheat

1462. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantum of wheat from the Food Corporation of India has reportedly been sold to the black marketeers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large quantum of wheat was also found unattended in various godowns of FCI:

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. FCI is releasing wheat and rice to the State/UT Governments or their nominees as per the allocations made by the Ministry from time to time. The responsibility for its distribution to the end consumers after lifting the stocks from FCI godowns, rests with the respective State/UT Governments.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Loss of Lives due to Expansion of NHs

1463. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to expansion of national highways to four and six lanes, the villagers of nearby areas are suffering heavy loss of lives and properties;

(b) if so, whether the Government is contemplating to take effective steps to check the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Various measures to enhance the road safety for all road users like segregation of local & through traffic by constructing flyovers, underpasses, bypasses, service roads, safety features like road markings, signages, crash barriers, studs, delineators, speed retarders on cross roads at junctions, pedestrian facilities like zebra crossings, underpasses, foot over bridges, guardrails are provided, wherever required while upgrading the existing National Highways to four/ six lane.

Ration Cards for BPL Families

1464. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government till date in connection with issuing ration cards to the families living Below Poverty Line under the proposed National Food Security;

(b) whether the Government has prepared any list for the said purpose;

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

(d) the scheme formulated by the Government to prevent the misuse of ration cards to be issued under the said law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The proposed National Food Security Act envisages entitling every Below Poverty Line Family to a certain quantity of foodgrains per month at subsidized prices. It will also be used to bring about broader systemic reforms in the Public Distribution System. The proposed law is under consideration of an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM).

Capital Investment in MSME

1465. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of capital investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to permit foreign capital investment to remove this shortfall;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate capital for the said sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The investment in fixed capital increased from Rs.91792.07 Crore in the registered Small Scale Industries as per the third All India Census of SSI (2001-02) to Rs 500758.36 Crore in Registered Micro,

Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) as per the quick results of fourth All India Census of MSME (2006-07), showing a growth rate of 40.40 per cent.

(c) and (d) As per the existing policy, 100 per cent FDI is permitted in the MSME sector subject to sectoral caps.

(e) To ensure adequate capital for the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) the Government has announced a 'Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)' on 10th August 2005 which envisages achievement of a minimum 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit by public sector banks to the MSME sector. The Government has also announced in February, 2007 a 'Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises' with an objective to provide support in areas of credit, technology upgradation, marketing, infrastructure, etc. The Prime Minister's Task Force on MSMEs has made various recommendations in the areas of credit, taxation, labour issues, infrastructure/technology/skill development, marketing, etc., for providing an impetus to the growth of the sector. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the banks to achieve a 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises and a 10 per cent annual growth in the number of micro enterprise accounts in order to ensure that sufficient credit is available to micro enterprises within the MSE sector.

[English]

Shortfall in Sowing of Food Crops

1466. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortfall in sowing of paddy, pulses and coarse cereals in several parts of the country during the current year as compared to last year;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase production of the said crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As on 23-7-10, there has been a substantial increase in the area sown under rice, total coarse cereals, pulses during Kharif 2010 compared to area sown last year in the same corresponding period, as shown below:

Crop	Area sown (lakh ha.)		Absolute change over 2009
	This year 2010	Last year 2009	
Rice	169.71	157.67	+12.0
Total Coarse cereals	141.42	132.39	+9.0
Total Pulses	57.23	50.55	+6.7
Total foodgrains	368.36	340.61	+27.8

(c) In order to increase the production of food grains, the Government is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in selected districts of 17 States for enhancing the food grain production of rice, wheat and pulses by 20 million tones during 11th Plan; Crop production programmes for rice, wheat and coarse cereals are being encouraged under Macro Management Agriculture (MMA) scheme. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), additional Central assistance is provided to the States to achieve 4% growth in Agriculture and allied sectors and to reduce yield gaps of crops and maximizing returns to the farmers. New initiative of "Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India" in 6 eastern states is also focused towards enhancing agriculture production. Similarly, new initiative of "organizing 60,000 pulses and Oilseed villages" is being implemented in major pulses growing states to supplement the efforts of other schemes in enhancing the pulses production. Maize production is promoted through Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM).

[Translation]

Import of Seeds

1467. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- the details of different varieties of seeds imported during the last three years, grain-wise and quantity-wise;
- whether the Government proposes to import different varieties of seeds during the current year;
- if so, the details thereof, grain-wise, quantity-wise and country-wise;
- whether the Government has assigned any agency/committee to examine the quality of imported seeds; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of the different varieties of seeds recommended for import by the EXIM Committee of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) for the last three years, seed-wise and quantity-wise is at Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) Import of seeds are governed by the provisions of Export Import Policy read with New Policy on Seeds Development and Plant Quarantine (Regulation of import into India) Order, 2003 and amendment made therein.

Import permit would be granted by Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India on the recommendations of EXIM Committee of DAC. A small quantity of seeds sought to be imported would be given to ICAR for trial and

evaluation for one crop season to ascertain the quality. If the performance of the variety found satisfactory in the multi-locational trials the importer can apply for bulk import of the seeds of the new variety.

Statement

Particulars about the Crop-wise and Quantity-wise seeds recommended for import by the EXIM Committee for the last 3 year.

Sl. No.	Crops	Quantity recommended (Nos./MT/Kgs.)
1	Almond Rootstock	40,000 Nos.
2	Citrus Planting Material	11,000 Nos.
3	Date Palm tissue Culture	15.58 Lakh Nos.
4	Grape Wine Cuttings	1.20 Lakh Nos.
5	Graft plants of different Fruit Crops	35362 Nos.
6	Oil Palm Sprouts	86.51 Lakh Nos.
7	Mango Graft	40000 Nos.
8	Olive Plants	2.03 Lakh Nos.
9	Papaya Seeds	1830 Kgs.
10	Pineapple Sukers	12 Lakh Nos.
11	Raspberry Plants	1 Lakh Nos.
12	Strawberry Plants	57.88 Lakk Nos.
13	Baby Corn (Seeds)	467 MT
14	Maize (Corn Seeds)	2.98 MT
15	Forage Sorghum (Seeds)	0.643 MT
16	Sweet Corn (Seeds)	2836.8 MT

[English]

Bauxite Deposits

1468. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantum of bauxite reserves/deposits in the country, State-wise including Orissa;

(b) the percentage of the total reserves/deposits of bauxite available in Orissa;

(c) the steps taken for exploitation of bauxite reserves in the country; and

(d) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the State Governments seeking prior approval for allotment of mining rights alongwith the status of such proposals during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise including Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B. K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) State-wise information on total reserves of Bauxite is given in the Indian Minerals Year Book published by the Indian Bureau of Mines, a copy of which has been supplied to the Parliament Library.

(c) Mining of minerals depends broadly on availability of mineral resources, economic viability, demand of the market etc. Under the liberalised economic environment, investment decisions are taken by the entrepreneurs based on their techno-economic judgements and commercial considerations. The Government has announced the National Mineral Policy, 2008, which enunciates policy measures like assured right to next stage mineral concession, transferability of mineral concessions and transparency in allotment of concessions, in order to reduce delays which are seen as impediments to investment and technology flow in the mining sector in India. The Government has also revised the threshold values for 12 minerals, including Bauxite, which would entail stacking and utilisation of low grade ore. These policy initiatives would provide suitable environment for

optimum exploitation of the mineral potential of the country, including Bauxite.

(d) The details of the proposals received by Government from the State Governments for grant of mineral concessions are given on the website of Ministry of Mines (<http://mines.gov.in>).

Subsidised Items

1469. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of subsidised items being currently distributed to the poor across the country;
- (b) whether the Government is considering to expand the basket of subsidised items to the poor;
- (c) if so, the number of items likely to be included in addition to those being presently distributed;
- (d) whether any suggestions/recommendations have been received in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Government is implementing Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), which focuses on the poor and is operated under joint responsibility of Central and the State/UT Governments. Foodgrains (rice, wheat, & coarse grains) and sugar are allocated to all States & Union Territory Governments for distribution to ration card holders at subsidized prices through Fair Price Shops and subsidized Kerosene oil (SKO) through Kerosene dealers.

There is no proposal to make allocation of commodities other than foodgrains, sugar and Kerosene oil for distribution under TPDS.

In addition to the commodities allocated by Central Government under TPDS, State/UT Governments have been advised to allow FPS licensees to enlarge basket of commodities by allowing sale of non-PDS items of daily use as per local requirements in order to make the fair price shops economically viable. The non-PDS commodities being sold by some State/UT Governments include pulses, iodized salt, edible oils, chillies.

Decontrol of Sugar Sector

1470. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

SHRI PREMDAS:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI SAKTI MOHAN MALIK:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has decided to decontrol the sugar sector as requested by the industry and forwarded the orders in this regard to other Ministries for implementation;
- (b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof;
- (c) the details of quota fixed for levy and sale of sugar in the open market during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (d) whether the prices of sugar continue to rise/ remain very high; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to control the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The information is given in the enclosed Statements-I, II and III.

Statement-I

Monthly, annual & festival quotas of levy sugar for each state/Union Territory is 2693510 Metric Tonnes during the last three sugar years (October-September) as per details appended.

Details of total quantity of non-levy (free sale) sugar released during the last three sugar seasons and the current sugar season (upto July, 2010) is as follows:

Sl. No.	Sugar Season (October-September)	Quantity released (in Lac MTs)
1	2006-07	159.00
2	2007-08	191.00
3	2008-09	208.74
4	2009-10 (upto July, 2010)	152.72

Statement-II

As on 26.07.2010, prices of sugar are showing declining trend as compared to prices prevailing in the previous months as may be seen from the table below:

Date	Ex-mill prices of S-30 grade of sugar, (in Rs. Per quintal)*		Retail price in Delhi (in Rs. per kg.) **
	Maharashtra	U.P.	Delhi
1	2	3	4
15.01.2010	3650-3670	3890-3940	47.00
01.02.2010	3825-3845	4090-4240	43.00
15.02.2010	3390-3440	3650-3690	43.00
02.03.2010	3050-3150	3440-3470	41.00
15.03.2010	3030-3060	3190-3240	37.00
25.03.2010	2800-2850	3065-3090	35.00
29.03.2010	2875-2925	2990-3040	35.00

1	2	3	4
01.04.2010	2700-2750	2990-3010	34.00
07.04.2010	2725-2795	2930-3010	34.00
15.04.2010	2620-2660	2870-2945	34.00
26.04.2010	2480-2520	2790-2815	33.00
29.04.2010	2550-2580	2840-2865	33.00
03.05.2010	2640-2680	2910-2940	32.00
07.05.2010	2660-2690	2990-3015	32.50
20.05.2010	2500-2520	2800-2825	33.00
25.05.2010	2765-2790	2570-2600	33.00
01.06.2010	2475-2520	2740-2760	33.00
08.06.2010	2420-2450	2640-2665	31.00
23.06.2010	2270-2300	2540-2590	30.00
09.07.2010	2500-2530	2690-2715	31.00
26.07.2010	2665-2685	2790-2815	30.00

* Source: Daily trading mart enquiry report, Dte. of Sugar.

** Source: Price Monitoring Cell, Dept. of Consumer Affairs.

The Central Government has taken several measures to augment domestic stocks of sugar and to control prices of sugar, which, *inter-alia*, include permitting duty-free import of raw and white/refined sugar upto 31.12.2010, imposition of stockholding and turnover limit on dealers of sugar as well as stockholding limits on bulk consumers, increase in levy obligation on sugar factories from 10% to 20% of production, giving soft loans to the sugar factories for input loans to be given to farmers for cane development in their area and simultaneous processing of raw sugar with crushing of sugarcane, etc. The Forward Markets Commission have suspended futures trade in sugar in the domestic market from 27.5.09. These measures have helped in containing rise in prices of sugar in the domestic market.

Statement-III*State-wise Levy Quoa for PDS*

(in M.Ts)

Sl. No.	State	Monthly quota	Yearly Quota	Annual Festival quota	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	9690	116280	7614	123894
2	Andaman & Nicobar	389	4668	74	4742
3	Arunachal Pradesh	834	10008	94	10102
4	Assam	18337	220044	2896	222940
5	Bihar	20516	246192	7527	253719
6	Chandigarh	62	744	112	856
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48	576	14	590
8	Delhi	2610	31320	2316	33636
9	Goa	120	1440	150	1590
10	Daman & Diu	11	132	12	144
11	Gujarat	5841	70092	4878	74970
12	Haryana	2485	29820	1924	31744
13	Himachal Pradesh	4698	56376	608	56984
14	Jammu & Kashmir	6962	83544	868	84412
15	Karnataka	8636	103632	5350	108982
16	Kerala	4103	49236	3600	52836
17	Lakshadweep	115	1380	22	1402
18	Madhya Pradesh	12441	149292	5523	154815
19	Maharashtra	16792	201504	9014	210518
20	Manipur	1763	21156	208	21364
21	Meghalaya	1704	20448	200	20648
22	Mizoram	666	7992	78	8070
23	Nagaland	1179	14148	128	14276
24	Orissa	9707	104484	3730	108214

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Pondicherry	243	2916	88	3004
26	Punjab	1385	16620	2392	19012
27	Rajasthan	7342	88104	5092	93196
28	Sikkim	391	4692	50	4742
29	Tamil Nadu	10820	129840	6790	136630
30	Tripura	2647	31764	302	32066
31	Uttar Pradesh	33013	396156	15154	411310
32	West Bengal	14087	169044	7796	176840
33	Chhattisgarh	4512	54144	2013	56157
34	Jharkand	6948	83376	2551	85927
35	Uttaranchal	6033	72396	782	73178
	Total	216130	2593560	99950	2693510

[Translation]

**Schedule for Completion of
Hapur-Garh Highway**

1471. SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time frame has been fixed for the completion of the highway being constructed between Hapur and Garh on NH-24;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status of construction of the said highway;

(d) whether there has been any delay; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The construction of four laning of Hapur-Garhmukteshwar section (from Km 58 to Km 93) of NH-24 was scheduled for completion in September, 2007 and is now being targeted for completion

by June, 2011. Out of total 35 Km length, four laning of about 17.50 Km length has been completed so far.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The main reasons for delay are due to delay in approval for tree cutting in/Hastinapur Wild Life Sanctuary Area, which is still awaited, delay in shifting of utilities/electric lines by concerned Government Departments and delay in removal of encroachment in Babugarh town.

National Food Security Mission

1472. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the launching of the National Food Security Mission in the country, the production of foodgrain and oilseed has declined; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Food Security

Mission. (NFSM) was launched during Rabi, 2007-08 with an aim of increasing the production by 10 million tonnes of rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat and 2 million tonnes of pulses by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2011-12). The Scheme covers rice, wheat and pulses only. Oilseed is not covered under the NFSM.

The focus and target oriented technological intervention under NSFM has made a significant impact since inception which is reflected by the fact that during the year 2006-07, the foodgrain production was recorded at 217.28 million tonnes which increased to 234.47 million tonnes during 2008-09 showing an increase of 17.19 million tonnes over the production of 2006-07 i.e. prior to inception of the NFSM scheme. As per the 4th advance estimate of 2009-10, the production of foodgrain is estimated as 218.20 million tonnes. This reduction in food grain production during 2009-10 is due to widespread drought that prevailed in most parts of the country during Kharif, 2009.

As regards Oilseeds, the total production was 242.89 lakh tonnes during 2006-07 and had shown increasing trend i.e., 297.55 lakh tonnes during 2007-08 which as per 4th Advance Estimate was showing a declining trend to a level of 249.28 lakh tonnes mainly on account of severe drought in 2009-10.

Allocation for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1473. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of foodgrains for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is less in comparison to its requirement leading to frequent food crisis in the Islands;

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

(c) whether the UT Administration has requested the Government for ensuring adequate supply of foodgrains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Presently, the Union Territory (UT) of Andaman & Nicobar Islands is being allocated full quantity of foodgrains @35 kg per family per month for all the accepted number of 0.81 lakh families in the UT as per 1993-94 poverty estimates and March 2000 population estimates.

The UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands requested to enhance the allocation of foodgrains on the basis of higher number of ration cards issued by the Island Administration. Since the present allocations are made on the basis of the criteria mentioned above, the request of the UT Administration could not be accepted. However, in order to enhance the availability/supply of foodgrains, the Government has made following additional allocations to the UT Administration:

- A quantity of 1144 tons of rice and 476 tons of wheat at MSP based price for January and February, 2010 for all categories of families under TPDS on 20.1.2010 with lifting period upto 25.5.2010.
- 799 tons of rice and 578 tons of wheat as special adhoc allocation for all accepted number of families (AAY, BPL & APL) under TPDS on 19.5.2010 at a subsidized price of Rs.8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 1.85 per kg for rice. The UT Administration is to lift the allocated quantities latest by 20th November 2010.
- 7200 tons of rice at economic cost in August, 2009 on the request of the UT Administration.
- 1596 tons of wheat and 1300 tons of rice released under OMSS for distribution to retail consumers during October, 2009 to March, 2010. The validity period for lifting the unlifted quantities out of this allocation has been extended upto September 2010.

[English]

Construction of Rural Roads in Orissa

1474. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has sought any assistance from the Union Government to construct 10,000 km. of rural roads and renovate the existing roads in the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) the status of upgradation/four laning of the Bhubaneswar-Puri road stretch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The subject regarding Rural Roads does not come under the purview of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. However, as per the information made available by the Department of Rural Development, no Project proposal for road works to be taken up under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have been received from the Government of Orissa during current year 2010-2011.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The work of 4-laning of National Highway from Bhubaneswar to Puri has already been awarded on Built Operate and Transfer (toll) mode. Concession agreement has been signed. The concessionaire has to start the work

by January, 2011 after financial Closure and thereafter the work shall be completed in 30 months.

Increase in Minimum Support Price

1475. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of MSP increased for various crops during each of the last three years, crop-wise;

(b) whether such increase has safeguarded the interests of the farmers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The increase in Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various crops during the last three years is given in Statement.

(b) and (c) The Government's Price policy (MSP) for agricultural commodities seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce. The MSPs are recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) taking into account, *inter alia*, the cost of production. The Government fixes the MSPs for agricultural commodities taking into account, *inter-alia*, the recommendations of the CACP, the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries. Thus, the increase in MSPs safeguards the interest of farmers.

Statement

(Rs. Per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	MSP 2006-07	MSP 2007-08 \$	MSP 2008-09 \$	MSP 2009-10 \$	MSP 2010-11\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kharif Crops							
1	Paddy	Common	580	645(11.2)	850(31.8)	950(11.8)	1000(5.3)
		Grade 'A'	610	675(10.7)	880(30.4)	980(11.4)	1030(5.1)
2	Jowar	Hybrid	540	600(11.1)	840(40.0)	840(0)	8800(4.8)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Maldandi	555	620(11.7)	860(38.7)	860(0)	900(4.7)
3	Bajra		540	60(11.1)	840(40.0)	840(0)	880(4.8)
4	Maize		540	620(14.8)	840(35.5)	840(0)	880(4.8)
5	Ragi		540	600(11.1)	915(52.5)	915(0)	9650(5.5)
6	Arhar (Tur)		1410	1550(9.9)	2000(29.0)	2300(15.0)	3000(30.4)
7	Moong		1520	1700(11.8)	2520(48.2)	2760(9.5)	3170(14.9)
8	Urad		1520	1700(11.8)	2520(48.2)	2520(0)	2900(15.1)
9	Cotton	Medium Staple	1770	1800(1.7)	2500(38.9)	2500(0)	2500(0)
		Long Staple	1990	2030(2.0)	3000(47.8)	3000(0)	3000(0)
10	Groundnut in Shell		1520	1550(2.0)	2100(35.5)	2100(0)	2300(9.5)
11	Sunflower Seed		1500	1510(0.7)	2215(46.7)	2215(0)	2350(6.1)
12	Soyabean	Black	900	910(1.1)	1350(48.4)	1350(0)	1400(3.7)
		Yellow	1020	1050(2.9)	1390(32.4)	1390(0)	1440(3.6)
13	Sesamum		1560	1580(1.3)	2750(74.1)	2850(3.6)	2900(1.8)
14	Nigerseed		1220	1240(1.6)	2405(94.0)	2405(0)	2450(1.9)
	Rabi Crops						
15	Wheat		750	1000(33.3)	1080(8.0)	1100(1.85)	*
16	Barley		565	650(15.0)	680(4.6)	750(10.29)	*
17	Gram		1445	1600(10.7)	1730(8.1)	1760(1.73)	*
18	Masur (Lentil)		1545	1700(10.0)	1870(10.0)	1870(0)	*
19	Rapeseed/ Mustard		1715	1800(5.0)	1830(1.7)	1830(0)	*
20	Safflower		1565	1650(5.4)	1650(0)	1680(1.82)	*
21	Toria		1680	1735(3.3)	1735(0)	1735(0)	*
	Other Crops						
22	Copra	Milling	3590	3620(0.8)	3660(1.1)	4450(21.6)	4450(0)
	(Calender Year)	Ball	3840	3870(0.8)	3910(1.0)	4700(20.2)	4700(0)
23	De-Husked Coconut				988	1200(21.5)	1200(0)
	(Calender Year)						
24	Jute		1000	1055(5.5)	1250(18.5)	1375(10.0)	1575(14.5)

\$ Figures in brackets indicate percentage increase over previous year.

0 No increase.

* Yet to be announced.

*[Translation]***Bovine Reproduction**

1476. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for bovine reproduction;

(b) the amount allocated, released and utilized for the same during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the achievement made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Union Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding since October, 2000 over a period for ten years, in two phases each of five years, with an allocation of Rs. 402 crore and Rs. 775.87 crore for Phase-I and Phase-II respectively. NPCBB envisages genetic upgradation of bovine population on priority basis and also has focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds. The funds allocated, released and/ utilized during each of the last three years State wise and year wise is given at Statement-I. Details of achievements made under the scheme during the last three years are given at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Funds released and utilized under the project during last three years and current year:

							Rs in lakh	
Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total funds released	Funds utilized as on date	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Andhra Pradesh	400.00	905.95	1000.00	1000	3305.95	2305.95	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	200.00	162.70			362.7	200.00	
3	Assam			614.14		614.14	0.00	
4	Bihar		508.25			508.25	143.86	
5	Chhattisgarh	562.35	284.06			846.41	776.41	
6	Gujarat			643.24		643.24	300.00	
7	Haryana		774.35	1200.00	1000.00	2974.35	1802.52	
8	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	155.46	297.19	273.91	826.56	552.65	
9	Jammu and Kashmir		300.00	250.00		550	153.09	
10	Jharkhand		417.40			417.4	0.00	
11	Karnataka			500.00		500	70.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Kerala	450.00	792.39	865.73	313.5	2421.62	2108.12
13	Madhya Pradesh	197.50	500.00	750.00	250	1697.5	1150.39
14	Maharashtra		250.00	678.85		928.85	605.55
15	Manipur			323.80		323.8	0.00
16	Meghalaya	103.34	65.34			168.68	0.00
17	Mizoram	150.00		65.00		215	215.00
18	Nagaland	109.39	68.29	69.76		247.44	247.44
19	Orissa	562.00	882.98	390.58		1835.56	1444.98
20	Punjab	100.00	646.00	441.81		1187.81	887.81
21	Rajasthan		632.73	700.00		1332.73	631.36
22	Sikkim	75.00	131.82	77.30		284.12	191.82
23	Tamil Nadu	600.00	234.15	700.00	1000	2534.15	1400.00
24	Tripura	211.00	256.82		120.49	588.31	467.82
25	Uttar Pradesh			737.60		737.6	437.60
26	Uttaranchal	356.72	415.68			772.4	742.40
27	West Bengal	770.43	352.60	1300.00	500	2923.03	2423.03
28	Others			4.86		4.86	4.86
	Total	4947.73	8736.97	11609.86	4457.9	29752.46	19262.66

Statement-II

Physical targets and achievements made under the scheme during last three years

Quantifiable Deliverable	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Targets	Ach*	Targets	Ach*	Targets	Ach*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(i) Establishment of mobile AI units	3000	4300	7000	7339	8700	8900
(ii) Strengthening of Semen stations	5	7	15	16	18	20
(iii) Establishment of frozen semen banks	30	31	15	15	100	100
(iv) Establishment/ strengthening training centres	5	5	45	48	20	20
(v) No. of Semen doses produced (in million)/annum	22.5	40	45	46	48	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(vi) No. of AI carried out (in million/annum)	21.5	41	43	44	44	46
(vii) No. of animals brought conservation programme/annum	25000	26000	50000	49700	50000	50000
(viii) No. of improved calves born through AI (in million)/ annum	7	10	13	12.5	13.50	14.0
(ix) No. of progeny tested bulls produced/ annum	8	10	15	16	15	15
(x) No. of progeny tested bulls used for breeding/ annum	100	100	200	200	200	200

* Ach = Achievements

[English]

**Growth Rate of
Agriculture Sector**

1477. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of the agriculture sector during each of the last three years;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to find out the reasons for decline in the growth rate of the agriculture sector;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to boost the agriculture sector and to increase the agricultural growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The growth rate in Agriculture and Allied Sector at 2004-05 prices during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Growth rate (percent)
2007-08	4.7
2008-09	1.6
2009-10 (Revised)	0.2

(b) and (c) No, Madam. Though no specific study has been conducted, the decline in Agricultural Production in 2008-09 can be mainly attributed to fall in production in Jowar Pulses, Oilseeds and Sugarcane over the previous year and severe drought experienced in 2009-10 leading to fall in Agricultural Production.

(d) The Government has launched various Schemes to arrest the decline in growth rate and increase production in the Agriculture Sector. These include Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); National Horticulture Mission (NFFM); Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for the Production and Distribution of Quality Seed; Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm & Maize (ISOPOM).

[Translation]

Godowns for Foodgrains

1478. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government owned godowns available for storage of foodgrains in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether farmers in some States including Bihar and Jharkhand have failed to get remunerative price for their crops and difficulties are faced in providing relief to flood and drought affected people due to lack of adequate storage facilities;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to construct more godowns at block or sub-division level for storage of foodgrains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Statement showing number of depots with FCI for storage of foodgrains as on 31.3.10 is enclosed.

(b) Government agencies undertake procurement of wheat, paddy and coarse grains conforming to FAQ norms, under price support scheme (MSP) and rice under statutory levy scheme, to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce.

In Bihar and Jharkhand, adequate number of purchase centres for procurement of Wheat and Rice are operated. The number of purchase centres operated and procurement made during last 2 years in Bihar and Jharkhand is given as under:

Paddy

No. of Purchase Centres Operated:

State	2008-09	2009-10
Bihar	3515	2165
Jharkhand	40	29

Paddy Procurement:

(in lakh tones)

State	2008-09	2009-10
Bihar	12.35	10.13
Jharkhand	0.38	0.14

Wheat

No. of Purchase Centres Operated:

State	2009-10	2010-11
Bihar	2807	3547
Jharkhand	15	15

Wheat Procurement:

(in lakh tones)

State	2009-10	2010-11
Bihar	4.97	1.83
Jharkhand	0.2	Negligible

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

The State-wise Number of Depot (Owned & Hired/Covered & Cap) available with FCI as on 31.03.2010

Name of the Region/ U.T.	Covered						Cap (Open)				Grand Total	
	F.C.I.						Total Hired	Total Covered	Owned	Hired		Total
	Owned	State	Govt	C.W.C.	S.W.C.	Private Parties						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Bihar	14	1	9	16	10	36	50	5	0	5	55	
Jharkhand	6	1	1	8	2	12	18	1	0	1	19	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Orissa	23	0	10	45	1	56	79	0	0	0	79
West Bengal	23	2	8	0	11	21	44	6	0	6	50
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
Total of E.Z.	67	5	28	69	24	126	193	12	0	12	205
Assam	17	0	4	2	10	16	33	0	0	0	33
Arunachal Pradesh	4	7	0	0	0	7	11	0	0	0	11
Meghalaya	3	0	1	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	6
Mizoram	5	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	6
Tripura	4	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	7
Manipur	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Nagaland	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	5
Total of NEZ	40	10	7	4	10	31	71	0	0	0	71
Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	4	10
Haryana	35	29	14	43	8	94	129	26	1	27	156
H.P.	6	8	3	0	0	11	17	0	0	0	17
J&K	16	2	0	0	6	8	24	0	0	0	24
Punjab	108	5	12	92	18	127	235	84	19	103	338
Chandigarh	9	0	6	8	4	18	27	6	1	7	34
Rajasthan	36	1	17	51	22	91	127	18	6	24	151
Uttar Pd.	52	2	18	29	6	55	107	32	1	33	140
Uttaranchal	5	3	5	6	1	15	20	2	2	4	24
Total of N.Z.	273	50	75	229	65	419	692	172	30	202	894
Andhra Pradesh	34	5	35	104	8	152	186	9	0	9	195
Andman Nicobar	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kerala	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	0	5	28
Karnataka	21	0	20	30	1	51	72	9	0	9	81
Tamil Nadu	11	0	9	9	3	21	32	3	0	3	35
Pondicherry	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	3	0	3	8
Total of S.Z.	94	5	65	143	12	225	319	29	0	29	348
Gujarat	15	2	10	0	0	12	27	6	0	6	33
Maharashtra	17	0	15	25	13	53	70	4	0	4	74
Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madhya Pradesh	23	6	11	36	52	105	128	6	0	6	134
Chhattisgarh	20	2	9	27	2	40	60	0	0	0	60
Total of W.Z.	76	10	45	88	67	210	286	16	0	16	302
Grand Total	550	80	220	533	178	1011	1561	229	30	259	1820

[English]

Lucknow-Gorakhpur Highway

1479. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- the schedule for completion of the four laning work on the Lucknow-Gorakhpur highway;
- the current status of the project *vis-a-vis* the scheduled timeline;
- whether the project is delayed;
- if so, the reasons therefor; and
- the steps being taken by the Government to expedite completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of four laning work on the Lucknow-Gorakhpur National Highway are as Statement.

(c) to (e) Initially, the projects were delayed due to issue of 10 m wide strip of land demanded by Forest Department, Govt of Uttar Pradesh, prior to grant of No Objection Certificate (NOC), along the stretch for four laning. The projects were also delayed due to delay in land acquisition, utility shifting and clearances from Railways etc. All the above issues have now been resolved. In order to expedite completion of the work regular meetings have been held by NHAI officials with concerned officers of the State Government to sort out any constraints affecting the progress of work.

Statement

Sl. No.	Contract Stretch	NH No.	Length in Km.	Total Project Cost in Rs.Crore	Date of Start (Actual commencement date)	Date of Scheduled Completion	Date of Anticipated completion	Commulative Physical Progress upto July, 2010 (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Ayodhya -Lucknow (LMNHP-1) (Km. 45.00 to Km. 8.250)	28	36.75	193	October, 2005	October, 2008	October, 2010	94.49 (80.25% with enhanced scope)
2	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-2) (Km. 93.075 to Km. 45.00)	28	47	217	October, 2005	October, 2008	October, 2010	103.58 (88% with enhanced scope)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Ayodhya -Lucknow (LMNHP-3) (Km. 135.00 to Km. 92.00)	28	46	212	November, 2005	November, 2008	October, 2010	101.11 (80.2%with enhanced scope)
4	Gorakhpur -Ayodhya (LMNHP-4) Km. 164.00 to Km. 135.00)	28	27.24	205	November, 2005	November, 2008	October, 2010	90.500
5	Gorakhpur -Ayodhya (LMNHP-5) (Km. 208 to Km. 164.00)	28	44	227	October, 2005	Oct. 2008	March, 2011	58.700
6	Gorakhpur -Ayodhya (LMNHP-6) (Km. 251.7 to Km. 208)	28	44.86	239	October, 2005	October, 2008	October, 2010	96.500
7	Gorakhpur Bypass (Km. 251.7 to Km. 279.80)	28	32.6	600.24	April, 2007	October, 2009	March, 2011	59.000
8	Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7) (Km. 279.8 to Km. 319.8)	28	40	242	December, 2005	December, 2008	March, 2011	73.000
9	UP/Bihar Border to Kasia(LMNHP-8) (Km. 319.8 to Km. 360.57)	28	41.115	227	December, 2005	December, 2008	March, 2011	74.250

Attack by Chakma Refugees

1480. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that the Chakma refugees are creating law and order problems including attacks on the local people in the State of Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Union Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per information made

available by the State Government a few cases of encroachment by Chakmas of Reserve Forest land and land owned by public in Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh have been reported. The process of identification of encroachments of Reserve Forest land in 2005 had led to attack on some forest officials of State Govt. resulting in injuries to them. A case in this regard was registered and six Chakmas were arrested. It has also been reported that Chakmas encroached land of one person from Singpho community in Miao sub-division of Changlang district in 2008 and again in 2010. Though this encroachment had been removed by district administration, Chakmas had reconstructed some huts on this land. Efforts to remove encroachments on this land led to clash between Chakmas & Singphos in April 2010 which resulted in injuries to some persons.

State Government has been advised to take steps to ensure that the incident of clash between Chakmas & singphos does not adversely affect the relation between the two communities and peace & tranquility is maintained in the area.

[Translation]

Mineral Rights

1481. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to confer rights of minor mineral to the State Governments under the proposed Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B. K. HANDIQUE): (a) As per the existing Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the State Governments grant mineral concessions for major and minor minerals. In case of minor mineral, the State Governments are empowered to frame rules for regulation of the concession regime. As per the National Mineral Policy 2008, there is no proposal to revise these powers of the State Governments.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

Export of Subsidised Foodgrains

1482. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total foodgrain stocks in the Food Corporation of India godowns during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether foodgrains were released to exporters at a subsidised rate;

(c) if so, the details of subsidy given alongwith the quantum of grains released during each of the last three years; and

(d) the details of foodgrains released under the Public Distribution System alongwith the price thereof during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Statement-I indicating stock position of foodgrains in FCI godowns during last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(b) No foodgrains were released to exporters at subsidised rates during the last three years and current year.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The details of allotment and lifting of wheat and rice under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) during the last three years and current year *i.e.* 2007-08 to 2010-11 (upto June, 2010) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The details of Central Issue Prices with effect from 2006-07 till date is given in the statement enclosed at Statement-III.

Statement-I

Stock Position of Foodgrains with Food Corporation of India as on 30-06-2007.

(Figs. In Lakh MT)

Region	Rice	Paddy	Total in Terms of Rice	Wheat	Coarse- Grains	Total	Sugar	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	1.02	0.14	1.11	1.17	0 00	2.28	0.000	2.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharkhand	0.23	0.04	0.26	0.25	0.00	0.51	0.000	0.51
Orissa	4.56	0.02	4.57	0.20	0.00	4.77	0.000	4.77
West Bengal	2.60	0.00	2.60	2.96	0.00	5.56	0.000	5.56
Total East Zone	8.41	0.20	8.54	4.58	0.00	13.12	0.000	13.12
Assam	1.47	0.00	1.47	0.23	0.00	1.70	0.058	1.76
Arunachal Pradesh	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.000	0.04
Tripura	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.01	0.00	0.27	0.000	0.27
Mizoram	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.000	0.08
Meghalaya	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.02	0.00	0.26	0.005	0.26
Manipur	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.027	0.19
Nagaland	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.001	0.29
NE Zone Total	2.52	0.00	2.52	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.092	2.89
Delhi	0.38	0.00	0.38	1.81	0.00	2.19	0.000	2.19
Haryana	1.65	0.00	1.65	17.06	0.00	18.71	0.000	18.71
Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.13	0.00	0.17	0.000	0.17
Jammu and Kashmir	0.57	0.00	0.57	0.28	0.00	0.85	0.069	0.92
Punjab	19.92	0.00	19.92	18.06	0.00	37.98	0.000	37.98
Rajasthan	0.30	0.00	0.30	4.98	0.00	5.28	0.000	5.28
Uttar Pradesh	3.14	0.00	3.14	8.61	0.00	11.75	0.000	11.75
Uttarakhand	0.68	0.00	0.68	0.40	0.00	1.08	0.000	1.08
North Zone Total	26.68	0.00	26.68	51.33	0.00	78.01	0.069	78.08
Andhra Pradesh	26.79	0.85	27.36	0.37	0.00	27.73	0.000	27.73
Karnataka	2.67	0.00	2.67	0.15	0.00	2.69	0.000	2.69
Kerala	2.31	0.00	2.31	0.38	0.00	2.69	0.000	2.69
Tamil Nadu	5.35	0.01	5.36	0.12	0.00	5.48	0.000	5.48
South Zone Total	37.12	0.86	37.70	1.02	0.00	38.72	0.000	38.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	0.78	0.00	0.78	3.10	0.04	3.92	0.000	3.92
Maharashtra	3.63	0.00	3.63	3.11	0.00	6.74	0.000	6.74
Madhya Pradesh	1.22	0.01	1.23	2.53	0.01	3.77	0.000	3.77
Chhattisgarh	4.52	0.83	5.08	0.35	0.00	5.43	0.000	5.43
West Zone Total	10.15	0.84	10.71	9.09	0.05	19.85	0.000	19.85
Grand Total	84.88	1.90	86.15	66.30	0.05	152.50	0.161	152.66
Stocks in Transit	3.88	0.06	3.92	1.26	0.00	5.18	0.020	5.20
Country Total	88.76	1.96	90.07	67.56	0.05	157.68	0.18	157.86

1. Paddy to rice converting factor 67%

2. Transit figures are estimated.

Stock Position of Foodgrains with Food Corporation of India as on 30-06-2008.

(Figs. In Lakh MT)

Region	Rice	Paddy	Total in Terms of Rice	Wheat	Coarse- Grains	Total	Sugar	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	1.29	0.61	1.70	3.73	0.00	5.43	0.000	5.43
Jharkhand	0.29	0.18	0.41	0.35	0.00	0.76	0.000	0.76
Orissa	4.57	0.00	4.57	0.50	0.00	5.07	0.000	5.07
West Bengal	3.35	0.00	3.35	4.03	0.00	7.38	0.000	7.38
East Zone Total	9.50	0.79	10.03	8.61	0.00	18.64	0.000	18.64
Assam	1.31	0.00	1.31	0.39	0.00	1.70	0.024	1.72
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.000	0.02
Tripura	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.05	0.00	0.30	0.000	0.30
Mizoram	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.000	0.13
Meghalaya	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.015	0.10
Manipur	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.002	0.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagaland	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.03	0.00	0.19	0.000	0.19
NE Zone Total	1.94	0.00	1.94	0.52	0.00	2.46	0.041	2.50
Delhi	0.38	0.00	0.38	2.68	0.00	3.06	0.000	3.06
Haryana	1.93	0.00	1.93	19.89	0.63	22.45	0.000	22.45
Himachal Pradesh	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.00	0.18	0.000	0.18
Jammu and Kashmir	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.33	0.00	0.87	0.033	0.90
Punjab	23.74	0.00	23.74	24.16	0.00	47.90	0.000	47.90
Rajasthan	0.28	0.00	0.28	9.01	0.00	9.29	0.000	9.29
Uttar Pradesh	3.38	0.00	3.38	15.10	0.00	18.48	0.000	18.48
Uttarakhand	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.66	0.00	0.78	0.000	0.78
North Zone Total	30.42	0.00	30.42	71.96	0.63	103.01	0.033	103.04
Andhra Pradesh	24.53	0.08	24.58	0.36	0.18	25.12	0.007	25.13
Karnataka	1.67	0.00	1.67	1.48	0.14	3.29	0.000	3.29
Kerala	1.72	0.00	1.72	1.90	0.00	3.62	0.000	3.62
Tamil Nadu	5.55	0.01	5.56	0.40	0.00	5.96	0.000	5.96
South Zone Total	33.47	0.09	33.53	4.14	0.32	37.99	0.007	38.00
Gujarat	1.11	0.00	1.11	5.58	0.00	6.69	0.000	6.69
Maharashtra	2.29	0.05	2.32	5.10	0.18	7.60	0.000	7.60
Madhya Pradesh	0.67	0.10	0.74	7.98	0.00	8.72	0.000	8.72
Chhattisgarh	2.29	0.04	2.32	0.28	0.02	2.62	0.000	2.62
West Zone Total	6.36	0.19	6.49	18.94	0.20	25.63	0.000	25.63
Grand Total	81.69	1.07	82.41	104.17	1.15	187.73	0.081	187.81
Stocks in Transit			2.62	0.77	0.00	3.39	0.020	3.41
Wheat at Port				0.00		0.00		0.00
Country Total	81.69	1.07	85.03	104.94	1.15	191.12	0.10	191.22

1. Paddy to rice converting factor 7%

2. Transit figures are estimated.

Stock Position of Foodgrains with Food Corporation of India as on 30.06.2009

(Figs. In Lakh MT)

Region	Rice	Paddy	Total in Terms of Rice	Wheat	Coarse- Grains	Total	Sugar	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	2.27	2.47	3.92	0.98	0.00	4.90	0.000	4.90
Jharkhand	1.01	0.06	1.05	0.29	0.00	1.34	0.000	1.34
Orissa	6.27	0.04	6.30	0.27	0.00	6.57	0.000	6.57
West Bengal	6.44	0.00	6.44	2.56	0.00	9.00	0.000	9.00
East Zone Total	15.99	2.57	17.71	4.10	0.00	21.81	0.000	21.81
Assam	1.13	0.00	1.13	0.34	0.00	1.47	0.018	1.49
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.000	0.01
Tripura	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.04	0.00	0.21	0.014	0.22
Mizoram	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.000	0.08
Meghalaya	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.09	0.002	0.09
Manipur	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.09	0.001	0.09
Nagaland	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.08	0.00	0.24	0.000	0.24
NE Zone Total	1.63	0.00	1.63	0.56	0.00	2.19	0.035	2.23
Delhi	0.27	0.00	0.27	3.14	0.00	3.41	0.000	3.41
Haryana	5.19	0.00	5.19	17.30	2.88	25.37	0.000	25.37
Himachal Pradesh	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.12	0.00	0.17	0.000	0.17
Jammu and Kashmir	0.56	0.00	0.56	0.36	0.00	0.92	0.041	0.96
Punjab	52.28	0.01	52.29	17.28	0.00	69.57	0.000	69.57
Rajasthan	0.16	0.00	0.16	14.13	0.00	14.29	0.000	14.29
Uttar Pradesh	8.22	0.00	8.22	10.08	0.00	18.30	0.000	18.30
Uttarakhand	1.75	0.00	1.75	0.79	0.00	2.54	0.000	2.54
North Zone Total	68.48	0.01	68.49	63.20	2.88	134.57	0.041	134.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	32.13	1.10	32.87	2.71	1.78	37.36	0.016	37.37
Karnataka	1.56	0.00	1.56	4.27	0.00	5.83	0.000	5.83
Kerala	2.08	0.00	2.08	2.40	0.00	4.48	0.000	4.48
Tamil Nadu	6.62	0.01	6.63	3.00	0.00	9.63	0.000	9.63
South Zone Total	42.39	1.11	43.13	12.38	1.78	57.29	0.016	57.31
Gujarat	0.38	0.00	0.38	3.93	0.08	4.39	0.000	4.39
Maharashtra	1.66	0.00	1.66	10.52	1.02	13.20	0.000	13.20
Madhya Pradesh	0.79	0.25	0.96	5.12	0.60	6.68	0.000	6.68
Chhattisgarh	7.14	0.08	7.19	0.13	0.09	7.41	0.000	7.41
West Zone Total	9.97	0.33	10.19	19.70	1.79	31.68	0.000	31.68
Grand Total	138.46	4.02	141.15	99.94	6.45	247.54	0.092	247.64
Stocks in Transit			2.02	1.43	0.00	3.45	0.040	3.49
Wheat at Port				0.00		0.00		0.00
Country Total	138.46	4.02	143.17	101.37	6.45	250.99	0.13	251.13

1. Paddy to rice converting factor 67%

2. Transit figures are estimated.

3. Coarse Grain FCI - 0.13 + State Agencies - 6.30 = Total 6.43 LMT.

Stock Position of Foodgrains with Food Corporation of India as on 30.06.2010

(Figs. In Lakh MT)

Region	Rice	Paddy	Total in Terms of Rice	Wheat	Coarse- Grains	Total	Sugar	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	2.04	0.30	2.24	1.52	0.00	3.76	0.000	3.76
Jharkhand	0.47	0.00	0.47	0.41	0.00	0.88	0.000	0.88
Orissa	2.69	0.71	3.17	1.14	0.00	4.31	0.000	4.31
West Bengal	3.11	0.00	3.11	6.10	0.00	9.21	0.000	9.21
East Zone Total	8.31	1.01	8.99	9.17	0.00	18.16	0.000	18.16
Assam	2.07	0.00	2.07	0.15	0.00	2.22	0.228	2.45
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.007	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tripura	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.13	0.00	0.21	0.079	0.29
Mizoram	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.001	0.09
Meghalaya	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.053	0.24
Manipur	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.000	0.03
Nagaland	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.04	0.00	0.30	0.038	0.34
NE Zone Total	2.70	0.00	2.7	0.34	0.00	3.04	0.406	3.45
Delhi	0.18	0.00	0.18	2.74	0.00	2.92	0.000	2.92
Haryana	10.48	0.00	10.48	15.65	0.98	27.11	0.000	27.11
Himachal Pradesh	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.17	0.00	0.24	0.000	0.24
Jammu and Kashmir	0.46	0.00	0.46	0.28	0.00	0.74	0.144	0.86
Punjab	62.87	0.16	62.98	14.30	0.00	77.28	0.000	77.28
Rajasthan	0.12	0.00	0.12	20.41	0.00	20.53	0.000	20.53
Uttar Pradesh	8.91	0.00	8.91	10.50	0.00	19.41	0.000	19.41
Uttarakhand	1.66	0.00	1.66	0.69	0.00	2.35	0.000	2.35
North Zone Total	84.75	0.16	84.86	64.74	0.98	150.58	0.144	150.72
Andhra Pradesh	40.27	1.02	40.95	2.48	0.04	43.47	0.004	43.48
Karnataka	5.77	0.00	5.77	3.33	3.20	12.30	0.000	12.30
Kerala	3.05	0.00	3.05	1.41	0.00	4.46	0.000	4.46
Tamil Nadu	6.34	0.00	6.34	2.80	0.00	9.14	0.000	9.14
South Zone Total	55.43	1.02	56.11	10.02	3.24	69.37	0.004	69.38
Gujarat	0.49	0.00	0.49	5.41	0.05	5.95	0.000	5.95
Maharashtra	4.22	0.00	4.22	11.93	0.09	16.24	0.000	16.24
Madhya Pradesh	0.98	0.01	0.99	8.07	0.02	9.08	0.000	9.08
Chhattisgarh	7.05	1.23	7.87	0.75	0.00	8.62	0.000	8.62
West Zone Total	12.74	1.24	13.57	26.16	0.16	39.89	0.000	39.89
Grand Total	163.93	3.43	166.23	110.43	4.38	281.04	0.554	281.59
Country Total	163.93	3.43	167.96	112.87	4.38	285.21	0.674	285.88

1. Paddy to rice converting factor 67%

2. Transit figures are estimated.

Allotment and Offtake under TPDS during the year 2007-2008

Revised on 22.4.2008

(Provisional) (Figs. In 000 MTs)

Name of the State/UT	Wheat								Rice							
	Allotment				Offtake				Allotment				Offtake			
	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bihar	25.44	447.74	408.00	881.19	8.00	282.33	365.03	655.35	2.28	1272.06	611.99	1886.33	0.00	462.64	507.37	970.01
Jharkhand	33.88	170.48	137.32	341.67	11.63	148.47	127.89	288.00	16.68	482.93	214.78	714.38	0.90	343.10	195.15	539.15
Orissa	133.31	0.00	0.00	133.31	131.32	0.00	0.00	131.32	66.17	1165.57	531.12	1762.86	22.82	539.60	367.77	930.15
West Bengal	731.02	597.10	272.59	1600.71	690.87	577.40	230.84	1499.11	92.40	956.48	349.09	1397.98	89.96	395.10	300.74	785.79
Sikkim	4.39	0.00	0.00	4.39	4.49	0.00	0.00	4.49	23.04	11.30	6.94	41.28	23.61	11.30	6.94	41.85
Total	928.03	1215.32	817.91	2961.26	846.32	1008.20	723.76	2578.28	200.57	3888.35	1713.91	5802.83	137.29	1751.74	1377.96	3267.00
Assam	255.06	0.00	0.00	255.06	262.08	0.78	0.00	262.85	310.20	475.47	295.45	1081.12	354.89	480.02	298.03	1132.94
Arunachal Pr	8.09	3.07	0.00	11.16	6.00	2.27	0.00	8.27	58.27	22.45	15.97	96.70	41.14	15.74	10.86	67.74
Tripura	23.58	0.00	0.00	23.58	20.59	0.00	0.00	20.59	114.06	77.96	45.94	237.96	106.51	81.59	41.25	229.35
Manipur	9.20	1.27	0.00	10.47	8.41	1.15	0.00	9.56	26.18	45.43	23.03	94.64	26.03	44.11	21.45	91.59
Nagaland	5.55	6.20	3.91	35.67	25.72	6.72	4.17	36.61	52.32	25.91	16.06	94.28	51.46	25.77	17.26	94.49
Mizoram	9.31	0.00	0.00	9.31	8.05	0.00	0.00	8.05	56.86	21.64	12.92	91.42	46.37	19.49	11.62	77.48
Meghalaya	9.79	0.00	0.00	9.79	9.83	0.00	0.00	9.83	51.25	47.38	29.48	128.11	49.90	46.05	28.98	124.93
Total	340.59	10.55	3.91	355.05	340.67	10.92	4.17	355.76	669.14	716.24	438.84	1824.23	676.30	712.77	429.45	
Delhi	376.01	87.79	32.79	496.58	367.78	90.20	28.06	486.04	187.16	38.09	13.12	238.37	165.74	38.51	11.30	215.55
Haryana	116.57	139.09	122.82	378.49	1.33	136.71	116.99	255.03	0.24	69.48	0.00	69.72	0.00	61.15	0.00	61.15
Himachal Pradesh	136.92	47.58	35.46	219.96	142.88	44.88	34.21	221.97	118.32	85.56	47.28	251.16	109.63	78.65	45.82	234.10
J & K	190.51	50.17	21.14	261.83	187.50	50.07	21.57	259.14	313.40	151.52	86.24	551.17	249.35	151.42	86.14	486.92
Punjab	82.84	97.48	59.68	240.00	50.73	64.46	35.97	151.15	0.00	336.4	5.73	39.37	0.14	5.96	1.84	7.93
Chandigarh	0.30	0.41	0.00	0.71	0.12	0.84	0.64	1.60	0.00	2.53	0.89	3.42	0.00	2.31	0.55	2.86
Rajasthan	282.47	390.14	378.60	1051.21	239.83	386.24	360.86	986.94	0.00	202.39	12.89	215.28	0.00	149.83	6.52	156.35
Uttar Pradesh	52.86	910.34	565.87	1529.08	40.17	816.52	524.09	1380.78	11.52	1855.36	1153.61	3020.48	12.06	219.08	156.50	387.64
Uttaranchal	53.36	48.52	18.98	120.86	53.87	47.57	18.28	119.72	78.23	97.14	44.53	219.90	14.86	27.84	12.29	54.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	1291.84	1771.52	1235.35	4298.71	1084.22	1637.49	1140.66	3862.36	708.88	2535.72	1364.29	4608.88	551.78	734.74	320.95	1607.47
Andhra Pradesh	64.00	0.00	0.00	64.00	42.34	000	0.00	42.34	2113.07	1052.09	654.29	3819.44	1792.67	1104.53	69839	3595.60
Kerala	213.10	83.56	0.00	296.66	203.09	83.52	0.00	286.61	256.01	318.79	250.26	825.06	215.39	284.24	217.91	717.54
Karnataka	91.74	130.54	87.38	309.67	65.97	124.06	82.62	272.65	1279.08	639.84	416.51	2335.43	592.66	638.83	401.57	1633.05
Tamilnadu	90.18	0.00	0.00	90.18	89.74	0.00	0.00	89.74	2711.44	1259.23	783.14	4753.81	773.32	1265.54	794.61	2833.47
Pondicherry	2.20	0.00	0.00	2.20	1.04	0.00	0.00	1.04	28.44	21.56	13.55	63.55	4.49	10.61	6.54	21.64
A&N Islands	5.01	0.73	0.25	6.00	3.43	0.46	0.15	4.04	1727	4.31	1.55	23.12	10.01	2.86	1.16	14.03
Lakshadweep	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	3.36	0.71	0.46	4.54	3.66	0.97	0.63	5.26
Total	466.54	214.83	87.64	769.00	405.70	208.04	82.77	696.51	6408.66	3296.54	2119.76	11824.96	3392.20	3307.58	2120.81	8820.59
Gujarat	122.83	230.62	176.58	530.03	51.16	231.90	153.22	436.27	147.36	293.84	155.60	596.81	51.60	254.26	140.36	446.22
Maharashtra	136.00	886.05	518.00	1540.05	94.70	739.52	440.52	1274.74	34.80	830.59	503.67	1369.06	25.97	673.17	425.48	1124.62
Goa	7.11	0.00	0.00	7.11	7.94	000	0.00	7.94	6.00	5.46	6.11	17.57	11.45	5.43	5.04	21.92
Madhya Pr	97.62	703.58	559.69	1360.89	79.19	706.69	536.53	1322.40	25.56	325.24	92.97	443.77	22.13	317.63	92.57	432.33
Chhattisgarh	18.62	31.32	0.00	49.94	10.27	23.21	0.00	33.48	30.61	441.37	301.94	773.92	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
Daman & Diu	0.30	0.08	0.06	0.44	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.72	0.96	0.58	2.26	0.23	0.27	0.15	0.65
D&N Haveli	0.80	0.19	0.16	1.14	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.09	4.30	4.33	2.04	10.67	0.75	0.39	0.22	1.36
Total	383.28	1851.84	1254.49	3489.61	243.29	1701.38	1130.31	3074.98	249.34	1901.79	1062.91	3214.04	112.13	1251.16	663.82	2027.11
Grand Total	3410.28	5064.06	3399.29	11873.63	2920.19	4566.03	3081.67	10567.88	8236.59	12338.63	6699.71	27274.93	4869.70	7758.00	4912.98	17540.68

Note: Offtake under Decentralised Procurement Scheme is not included in the above figures.

Statement

Allotment and Offtake under TPDS during the year 2008-2009

Revised on 15.5.2009

(Provisional) (Figs. in 000 MTs)

Name of the State/UT	Wheat								Rice							
	Allotment				Offtake				Allotment				Offtake			
	APL	BPL	AAV	Total	APL	BPL	AAV	Total	APL	BPL	AAV	Total	APL	BPL	AAV	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bihar	217.86	447.74	408.00	1073.60	18.14	279.39	314.25	611.78	0.47	1272.06	611.99	1884.52	0.02	45874	455.06	913.82
Jharkhand	59.55	161.20	150.36	371.11	10.46	136.30	143.35	290.11	0.89	458.76	235.18	694.82	0.20	369.31	223.75	593.26
Orissa	158.46	0.00	0.00	158.46	126.74	0.51	0.00	127.26	11.63	1165.57	531.12	1708.33	5.94	413.26	276.41	695.61
West Bengal	739.68	597.10	272.59	1609.37	729.18	587.75	237.19	1554.12	92.00	956.48	349.09	1397.57	91.15	146.14	180.24	417.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sikkim	2.94	0.00	0.00	2.94	2.94	0.00	0.00	2.94	23.04	11.30	6.94	41.28	22.60	12.12	6.94	41.66
Total	1178.49	1206.04	830.95	3215.48	887.45	1003.96	694.79	2586.20	128.02	3864.18	1734.31	5726.52	119.91	1399.57	1142.40	2661.88
Assam	224.36	0 00	0.00	224.36	219.98	0.00	0.00	219.98	410.98	475.22	295.69	1181.89	412.06	473.79	295.01	1180.86
Arunachal Pradesh	6.36	3.07	0.00	9.43	6.12	2.99	0.00	9.11	49.13	22.45	15.97	87 55	43.77	22.32	15.86	81.95
Tripura	22.04	0.00	0.00	22.04	17.82	0.00	0.00	17.82	114.06	76.38	47.52	237.96	123.52	77.80	48.88	250.19
Manipur	10.50	1.27	0 00	11.77	10.50	1.27	0.00	11.77	26.18	41.74	26.72	94 64	27.36	36.00	22.91	86.27
Nagaland	22.48	6.20	3.91	32.59	25.14	6.20	3.98	35.33	52.32	25.87	16.06	94.25	58 28	28.17	17.27	103.72
Mizoram	7.49	0.00	0.00	7.49	7.51	0.00	0.00	7.51	36.86	13.64	8.92	59.42	42.28	15.44	10.07	67.79
Meghalaya	14.16	0.00	0.00	14.16	14.65	0.00	0.00	14.65	53.26	47.38	29.48	130.12	53 32	48.02	29.74	131.08
Total	307.39	10.55	3.91	321.85	301.73	10.47	3.98	316.17	742.78	702.68	440.37	1885.83	760.59	701.54	439.73	1901.85
Delhi	319.56	75.52	45.06	440.14	320.70	63.03	37.95	421.68	101.20	33.18	18.02	152.41	99.60	25.33	15.21	140.14
Haryana	271.94	196.99	122.82	591.75	77.79	187.16	112 24	377.19	0.16	11 58	0.00	11.74	0.00	10.43	0.00	10.43
Himachal Pradesh	160.51	68.94	44.34	273.79	164.45	67.83	44.20	276.48	83 78	64 20	38.40	186 38	87.17	57.26	39.50	183.93
J & K	170.32	50 17	21.14	241.63	160.44	49.60	20.55	230.59	277.40	151 52	86.24	515.17	294.06	154.96	90.67	539.69
Punjab	465 61	121.18	75.36	662.14	354.57	104.23	46.47	505.27	0.78	0.00	000	0 78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	1.80	0.42	0.00	2.22	0 00	041	0.00	0.41	0.00	2 59	082	3.41	0.00	257	0.53	3.10
Rajasthan	343.11	595 80	389.34	1328.25	288.67	587.02	376.41	1252.10	0.49	33.73	2.15	36.37	0.39	27.16	1.16	28.70
Uttar Pradesh	414.97	1150.34	565.87	2131.18	157.35	198.25	97.85	453.45	24.71	1615.36	1153 61	279367	17.60	82.00	69.41	169.01
Uttaranchal	12279	48.52	18 98	190.29	87.18	29 88	11.96	129.03	30.29	97.14	44.53	171.96	9.65	42.51	19.92	72.08
Total	2270.62	2307.87	1282.92	5861.41	1611.16	1287.40	747.63	3646.19	518.81	2009.30	1343.78	3871.89	508.46	402.22	236.39	1147.07
Andhra Pradesh	33.05	0.00	0.00	33.05	32.83	0.00	0.00	32.83	1576.01	1052.09	654.29	32.82 38	1819.70	1035.66	644.57	3499.93
Kerala	141.32	83.56	0.00	224.88	162.02	83.54	0.00	245.57	204.67	318.79	25026	773.72	203.39	312.58	223.84	739.81
Karnataka	62.13	129.02	87.38	278.54	59.88	130.21	87.93	278 01	661.45	669 84	416.51	1747.80	587.85	669.61	415.80	1673.26
Tamilnadu	125.40	0.00	0.00	125.40	123.10	000	0.00	123.10	1515.06	1259.23	783.14	3557.44	594.85	1241.32	827.17	2663.35
Pondicherry	2.89	0.00	0.00	2.89	1.51	0.00	0.00	1 51	0.30	21.56	13.55	35.41	0.05	12.61	4.76	17.41
A&N Islands	5.23	0.73	0.25	6.22	3 18	0.45	0.19	3.82	17.27	4.31	1.55	23 12	7.74	3.56	1 26	12.56
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.76	0.49	4.611	246	0.76	0.49	3.70
Total	370.02	213.31	87.64	670.97	382.53	214.20	88.12	684.85	3978.12	3326.58	2119.79	9424.49	3216.03	3276.09	2117.89	8610.01
Gujarat	210.27	343.63	184.48	738.37	63.72	314.78	190.33	566.83	5.22	142.84	155.60	303.67	7.14	130.57	150.42	288.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Maharashtra	230.19	885.35	524.70	1640.24	22669	828.12	463.59	1518.41	51.29	824.08	510.18	1385.54	31.86	717.64	439.03	1188.53
Goa	2.71	0.00	0.00	2.71	6.39	0.00	0.00	6.39	12.08	5.46	6.11	23.65	16.75	5.46	5.36	27.57
Madhya Pr	349.37	912.90	560.20	1622.47	2233	144.78	130.00	297.11	3.83	155.31	104.06	263.21	349	127.26	92.75	223.49
Chhattisgarh	138.18	31.32	0.00	169.50	19.68	18.33	0.00	38.01	11.88	454.37	301.94	768.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.41	0.08	0.06	0.55	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.28	0.96	0.58	1.82	0.09	0.21	0.07	0.37
D&N Haveli	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.54	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04	1.25	4.33	2.04	7.62	0.10	0.36	0.17	0.63
Total	931.33	2173.47	1269.59	4374.39	338.83	1306.05	783.96	2428.84	85.83	1587.35	1080.52	2753.70	59.44	981.50	687.80	1728.73
Grand Total	5057.85	5911.24	3475.01	14444.10	3521.70	3822.08	2318.47	9662.24	5453.56	11490.10	6718.76	23662.42	4664.42	6760.92	4624.21	16049.55

Note: Offtake under Decentralised Procurement Scheme is not included in the above figure.

Statement showing Allotment and Offtake Under TPDS during the year 2009-2010

Revised on 10.5.2010

(Provisional) (Figs. in 000 MTs)

Name of the State/UT	Wheat								Rice							
	Allotment				Offtake				Allotment				Offtake			
	APL	BPL	AAV	Total	APL	BPL	AAV	Total	APL	BPL	AAV	Total	APL	BPL	AAV	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bihar	641.83	447.74	408.00	1497.58	21748	407.21	376.56	1001.24	0.89	1272.06	611.99	1884.94	10.15	721.54	541.09	1272.77
Jharkhand	233.14	161.20	150.36	544.69	75.01	148.52	144.93	368.46	2.30	458.76	235.18	696.24	0.44	436.76	232.63	669.82
Orissa	392.82	0.00	0.00	392.82	367.95	0.00	3.16	371.12	26.34	1165.57	531.12	1723.03	3.92	145.63	228.12	377.67
West Bengal	1037.58	597.10	272.59	1907.27	1080.38	588.29	239.46	1908.12	83.70	956.48	349.09	1389.28	85.17	104.91	56.94	247.02
Sikkim	2.94	0.00	0.00	2.94	2.94	0.00	0.00	2.94	23.04	11.30	6.94	41.28	22.96	11.30	7.00	41.26
Total	2308.31	1206.04	830.95	4345.30	1743.76	1144.01	764.11	3651.89	136.27	3864.18	1734.31	5734.76	122.63	1420.14	1065.77	2608.54
Assam	224.36	0.00	0.00	224.36	223.13	0.00	0.00	223.13	410.98	47522	295.69	1181.89	409.37	472.79	294.94	1177.10
Arunachal Pr	6.36	3.07	0.00	9.43	6.19	2.79	0.00	8.98	53.70	22.45	15.97	92.12	53.18	21.86	15.52	90.55
Tripura	28.04	0.00	0.00	28.04	24.32	0.00	0.00	24.32	150.06	76.38	47.52	273.96	132.62	74.00	48.24	254.86
Manipur	12.00	1.27	0.00	13.27	13.00	1.27	0.00	14.27	26.18	41.74	26.72	94.64	32.09	46.95	28.79	107.83
Nagaland	22.48	6.20	3.91	32.59	23.54	6.20	3.84	33.58	52.32	25.91	16.06	94.28	53.55	28.60	18.79	100.95
Mizoram	7.49	0.00	0.00	7.49	7.46	0.00	0.00	7.46	46.86	17.64	10.92	75.42	42.45	16.14	9.62	68.21
Meghalaya	17.16	0.00	0.00	17.16	16.72	0.00	0.00	16.72	53.26	47.38	29.48	130.12	52.36	46.97	29.26	128.60
Total	317.89	10.55	3.91	332.35	314.36	10.27	3.84	328.47	793.36	706.72	442.37	1942.44	775.62	707.31	445.16	1928.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
[Delhi	324.77	75.52	45.06	445.34	340.82	59.15	36.57	436.54	96.00	33.18	18.02	147.20	101.70	24.15	14.89	140.74
Haryana	649.08	208.57	122.82	980.47	195.15	194.96	111.56	501.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pr	173.88	76.06	47.30	297.24	169.99	72.38	47.46	289.83	85.42	57.08	35.44	177.94	84.61	52.93	34.44	171.98
J & K	152.82	50.17	21.14	224.13	151.00	51.12	21.02	223.14	294.90	151.52	86.24	532.67	308.84	147.26	79.62	535.71
Punjab	1017.38	121.18	75.36	1213.92	825.10	112.25	50.17	987.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	21.60	0.50	0.00	22.10	21.64	0.41	0.00	22.05	0.00	3.07	0.62	3.70	0.00	3.03	0.19	3.23
Rajasthan	772.32	629.53	391.49	1793.34	907.22	627.41	384.71	1919.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pr	2174.76	1198.34	565.87	3938.98	358.83	153.37	71.53	583.72	0.00	1567.36	1153.61	2720.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttaranchal	177.19	48.52	18.98	244.69	96.86	28.05	11.01	135.92	27.89	97.14	44.53	169.56	1.95	0.00	0.00	1.95
Total	5463.80	2408.38	1288.03	9160.22	3066.60	1299.09	734.03	5099.72	504.21	1909.36	1338.47	3752.03	497.10	227.37	129.15	853.61
[Andhra Pr	33.05	0.00	0.00	33.05	30.16	0.00	0.00	30.16	1576.01	1052.09	654.29	3282.38	1846.09	1025.60	624.84	3496.53
Kerala	141.32	83.56	0.00	224.88	140.41	83.55	0.00	223.96	375.67	318.79	250.26	944.72	251.67	277.25	194.64	723.55
Karnataka	65.00	140.54	87.38	292.93	65.36	142.21	88.50	296.07	691.96	669.84	416.51	1778.30	690.38	681.35	424.40	1796.13
Tamilnadu	165.40	0.00	0.00	165.40	211.12	0.00	0.00	211.12	1515.06	1259.23	783.14	3557.44	481.43	1214.76	781.25	2477.45
Pondicherry	19.08	0.00	0.00	19.08	3.33	0.00	0.00	3.33	5.42	21.56	13.55	40.53	3.16	16.89	8.94	28.99
A&N Islands	8.83	0.73	0.25	9.81	4.06	0.28	0.11	4.45	17.27	4.38	1.55	23.20	10.07	2.73	1.24	14.04
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.76	0.50	4.61	2.45	0.76	0.50	3.71
Total	432.68	224.83	87.64	745.15	454.43	226.04	88.61	769.08	4184.74	3326.66	2119.79	9631.19	3285.24	3219.34	2035.81	8540.39
Gujarat	796.44	308.12	184.48	1289.04	277.66	274.49	161.28	713.43	0.00	173.84	155.60	329.45	3.10	163.35	149.35	315.79
Maharashtra	1122.00	885.35	524.70	2532.05	784.48	834.21	480.34	2099.03	221.16	824.08	510.18	1555.42	237.30	766.37	473.33	1476.99
Goa	5.98	0.00	0.00	5.98	6.27	0.00	0.00	6.27	26.66	5.46	6.11	38.23	27.99	5.46	5.58	39.04
Madhya Pr	1174.56	949.07	560.20	2683.82	344.76	443.24	324.65	1112.65	0.00	119.15	104.06	223.21	0.63	34.20	42.99	77.81
Chhattisgarh	206.88	31.32	0.00	238.20	127.22	28.57	0.00	155.80	97.14	454.37	301.94	853.76	0.00	0.44	1.31	1.75
Daman & Diu	1.88	0.08	0.06	2.03	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.76	0.96	0.58	2.29	0.21	0.23	0.07	0.50
D&N Haveli	0.29	0.19	0.16	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.87	4.33	2.04	8.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	3308.03	2174.14	1269.59	6751.75	1540.39	1580.53	969.30	4087.22	347.90	1582.19	1080.52	3010.60	269.22	970.04	672.63	1911.88
Grand Total	11830.70	6023.94	3480.12	21334.76	7119.54	4259.95	2556.89	13936.38	5966.47	11389.10	6715.46	24071.03	4949.81	6544.20	4348.52	15842.52

Note: Offtake under Decentralised Procurement Scheme is not included in the above figures.

Allotment and Offtake under TPDS during the year 2010-2011 (Upto June 2010)

Revised on 20.7.2010

(Provisional) (Figs. In 000 MTs)

Name of the State/UT	Wheat								Rice							
	Allotment				Offtake				Allotment				Offtake			
	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bihar	160.46	109.91	104.03	374.39	92.79	109.69	99.37	301.85	0.22	314.97	156.04	471.23	0.14	244.22	150.12	394.48
Jharkhand	58.28	40.301	37.59	136.17	13.62	37.26	34.88	85.75	0.58	114.69	58.79	174.06	0.04	105.63	55.69	161.35
Orissa	98.21	0.00	0.00	98.21	85.57	2.44	0.00	88.01	6.59	291.39	132.78	430.76	1.30	3.50	23.48	28.28
West Bengal	259.40	149.27	66.15	476.82	258.18	158.61	60.83	477.62	20.93	239.12	87.27	347.32	21.39	7.15	6.65	35.18
Sikkim	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.49	5.76	2.83	1.73	10.32	3.56	2.01	1.37	6.94
Total	577.08	299.48	209.77	1086.32	450.65	307.99	195.08	953.72	34.07	963.00	436.62	1433.69	26.43	362.50	237.31	626.24
Assam	56.09	0.00	0.00	56.09	56.03	0.25	1.95	58.23	102.74	118.81	73.92	295.47	111.17	120.56	75.22	306.94
Arunachal Pradesh	1.59	0.77	0.00	2.36	0.92	0.38	0.00	1.31	13.43	5.61	3.99	23.03	8.92	3.61	2.53	15.06
Tripura	7.01	0.00	0.00	7.01	2.92	0.00	0.00	2.92	37.52	19.10	11.88	68.49	20.07	12.93	6.63	39.63
Manipur	3.00	0.32	0.00	3.32	1.62	0.14	0.00	1.76	6.55	10.43	6.68	23.66	2.36	3.77	2.63	8.76
Nagaland	5.62	1.55	0.98	8.15	8.48	1.62	1.05	11.15	13.08	6.48	4.01	23.57	18.34	7.60	4.61	30.56
Mizoram	1.87	0.00	0.00	1.87	1.46	0.00	0.00	1.46	8.52	4.41	2.73	15.66	4.88	2.64	1.52	9.04
Meghalaya	4.29	0.00	0.00	4.29	5.32	0.00	0.00	5.32	13.31	11.84	7.37	32.53	23.79	19.39	11.75	54.93
Total	79.47	2.64	0.98	83.09	76.75	2.40	3.00	82.15	195.15	176.68	110.59	482.42	189.53	170.50	104.88	464.91
Delhi	81.19	18.88	11.27	111.34	9.14	17.11	10.30	116.54	24.00	8.30	4.51	36.80	25.47	6.62	3.92	36.01
Haryana	70.77	52.14	30.71	153.62	38.32	49.36	28.51	116.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pr	43.47	19.01	11.83	74.31	45.48	16.12	12.32	73.92	21.35	14.27	8.86	44.48	21.62	12.77	9.04	43.43
J&K	38.08	12.54	5.29	55.91	38.87	11.44	5.39	55.70	73.85	37.88	21.56	133.29	81.58	37.62	21.94	141.15
Punjab	137.05	30.29	18.84	186.18	113.73	29.11	12.79	155.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.01	0.28
Chandigarh	5.40	0.13	0.00	5.53	3.60	0.09	0.00	3.69	0.00	0.81	0.16	0.96	0.00	0.54	0.03	0.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rajasthan	193.08	157.38	97.87	448.34	197.29	160.40	99.15	456.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	463.89	299.59	141.47	904.94	500.16	308.95	139.87	948.98	0.00	391.84	288.40	680.24	3.83	0.00	0.00	3.83
Uttaranchal	44.30	12.13	4.75	61.17	4.04	3.65	1.34	9.04	6.97	24.29	11.13	42.39	1.50	0.00	0.00	
Total	1077.23	602.10	322.01	2001.34	1030.63	596.22	309.66	1936.51	126.18	477.38	334.62	938.17	134.00	57.82	34.94	226.76
Andhra Pr	8.26	0.00	0.00	8.26	8.66	0.05	0.02	8.72	394.00	263.02	163.57	820.60	365.54	254.76	167.12	787.42
Kerala	35.33	20.89	0.00	56.22	35.57	20.91	0.00	56.48	108.17	79.70	62.57	250.43	67.59	55.47	42.55	165.61
Karnataka	16.25	35.14	21.85	73.23	16.70	36.06	20.85	73.62	172.00	107	104.13	444.58	172.01	177.26	107.34	456.61
Tamil Nadu	41.35	0.00	0.00	41.35	42.21	0.00	0.00	42.21	378.77	314.81	195.79	889.36	40.71	261.03	201.28	503.02
Pondicherry	2.10	0.00	0.00	2.10	1.07	0.00	0.00	1.07	2.10	5.39	3.39	10.88	1.21	3.65	2.15	7.01
A&N Islands	2.40	0.18	0.06	2.65	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.59	4.32	1.15	0.39	5.86	1.54	0.38	0.13	2.05
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.19	0.13	1.16	1.54	0.00	0.00	1.54
Total	105.70	56.21	21.91	183.81	104.80	57.02	20.87	182.69	1061.18	831.72	529.95	2422.85	650.13	752.56	520.57	1923.25
Gujarat	199.11	94.13	46.12	339.36	176.38	102.82	48.95	328.16	0.00	43.46	38.90	82.36	0.62	45.57	38.92	85.10
Maharashtra	280.50	221.34	131.18	633.01	201.83	219.10	123.34	544.26	55.29	206.02	127.55	388.85	58.74	192.69	113.04	364.47
Goa	1.49	0.00	0.00	1.49	1.09	0.00	0.00	1.09	6.67	1.37	1.53	9.56	4.44	1.06	0.97	6.48
Madhya Pradesh	167.34	237.27	140.05	544.66	18.89	84.95	55.08	158.91	0.00	29.79	26.02	55.80	0.00	0.01	0.87	0.88
Chhattisgarh	45.00	7.83	0.00	52.83	40.65	9.10	0.00	49.75	31.08	113.59	75.49	220.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.47	0.02	0.02	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.19	0.24	0.14	0.57	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.05
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.19	0.51	2.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	693.99	560.66	317.40	1572.04	438.83	415.97	227.37	1082.18	93.69	395.65	270.13	759.47	63.82	239.36	153.80	456.98
Grand Total	2533.46	1521.09	872.06	4926.60	2101.67	1379.60	755.98	4237.25	1510.27	2844.43	1681.91	6036.60	1063.91	1582.74	1051.50	3698.15

Note: Offtake under Decentralised Procurement Scheme is not included in the above figures.

Statement-III*Central Issue Prices of Wheat and Rice effective for 2006-07 under TPDS and Other Schemes*

(Rate: Rs./Quintal)

Name of the Scheme	Wheat	Rice	
		Common	Grade 'A'
Above Poverty Line (APL)	610	795\$	830
Below Poverty Line (BPL)	415	565	565
Antyodaya Anna Yojana	200	300	300
Mid Day Meal	415	565	565
National Food for Work Prog.	415	565	565
Nutrition Programme	415	565	565
Welfare Institutions & Hostels etc.	415	565	565
Annapurna	415	565	565
Emergency Feeding Programme		565	565
Nutritional Prog. for Adolescent Girls	415	565	565
SGRY		At Economic Cost	
Village Grain Bank Scheme		At Economic Cost	
World Food Programme	415	565	565
Defence / PMF		At Economic Cost	
Bhutan		At Export Prices.	
Open Sale	986.06		
Tender Sale			As decided by HLC from time to time

(\$: Rate for Common rice under APL is applicable only for J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim and NE States.)

(Note: Under MDM, SGRY and National Food for Work Programme, foodgrains are issued to States/UTs free of cost and the claim are preferred to the operating Ministry)

**Involvement of Private Sector in
Development of Sports**

1483. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage/involve private sector to develop/promote and manage sports infrastructure in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received in this regard;

(c) the nature of assistance likely to be provided to the private sector; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government/State Governments to promote private sector participation in sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) to (d) For the involvement of the corporate houses in the promotion and development of sports and games in the Country, the Government has instituted National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) in 1998 with a view to mobilizing resources from the Government as well as non-governmental sources, including the private/corporate sector and non - resident Indians. In order to make contributions to the fund attractive, 100% exemption from income tax is available on all contributions. Contributors to NSDF are free to assign the funds for specific purposes. The Ministry has received contributions from Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), Jindal Steel & Power Ltd, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Videcon International Ltd, Powergrid Corporation of India, State Bank of India etc.

Further, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has envisioned a 'Legacy Plan' that involves Public Private Partnership (PPP) for operation and maintenance of 5 stadia managed by Sports Authority of India (SAI) viz., Jawaharlal Lai Nehru Stadium, Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex, Major Dhyani Chand National Stadium, Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex and Dr. Karan Singh Shooting Ranges. Under the plan, each stadium, under a separate contract, will be handed over to private sector entities after the conclusion of Commonwealth Games 2010. The key stones of Legacy Plan are:

- encouraging community participation in sports leading to overall development of sporting culture in the country.
- ensuring self sustainability of each facility so as to provide a model for development and operations of future sports infrastructure in the country.
- ensuring world class maintenance of each facility.

[Translation]

Concession for Small Farmers

1484. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of farmers in the country who owns less than 1 acre of agriculture land and solely dependent on agriculture for earning their living;

(b) whether the Government provides fertilisers and seeds to these small farmers at concessional rates;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the other measures being taken to assist such farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per the results of latest Agriculture Census 2005-06, a total of 44.63 percent operational holdings at All India level (excluding Jharkhand) had operated area below 0.50 hectare (0.50 hectare-1.24 acre).

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The farmers irrespective of their status are provided chemical fertilizers at subsidized MRPs, which are much lower than the delivered cost of fertilizers at the farm-gate level. Under the National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility, financial assistance up to Rs.500/- per hectare is provided for promotion of organic manure, soil amendment and micro-nutrients.

The Government is implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds" on All India basis from the year 2005-06 with the objective of developing and strengthening existing infrastructure for production and distribution of certified/quality seeds to farmers, which include small farmers also. Under the scheme, assistance is provided for production/distribution of seeds and hybrid rice seeds on subsidized rates.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government provides financial incentives, grants, concessions to the farmers, with special emphasis on holdings of marginal farmers, through various schemes such as National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Macro Management of Agriculture, National Horticulture Mission and Technology Mission for Horticulture for the North Eastern States.

To create awareness about agricultural technologies, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) organize large number of extension activities like kisan melas/kisan goshtis, awareness camps, publication of extension literature and radio and TV talks.

[English]

Cultivable Land

1485. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cultivable land in the country, particularly in tribal areas, State-wise;

(b) the details of the cultivable land on which farming activities are not being carried out;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of the reasons for non productivity of such land and the estimated losses suffered on account of not carrying out farming activities on such land;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(f) whether the Government proposes to allow conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural purpose including for setting up industries; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Details

of cultivable land and culturable waste land (State-wise) may be seen in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e): No, Madam. However, National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility has been launched in November, 2008 to facilitate and promote Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers, including secondary and micro nutrients, in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers, for improving soil health and its productivity.

(f) and (g) The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on functioning of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) has recommended ensuring that prime agricultural land is not diverted and if it becomes unavoidable to make use of cultivable land, only single-crop, rain-fed land should be used. Also, the Report of the Working Group of Sub-Committee of the National Development Council (NDC) on Agriculture and Related Issues on Dryland/Rainfed Farming System including Regeneration of Degraded/Waste land, Watershed Development has recommended that efforts may be made not to allow diversion of productive agricultural land for industrialization or urbanization. In case of extreme national need, it may be made mandatory that industries who are provided with agricultural or other lands for development projects should compensate for treatment and full development of equivalent degraded/waste lands elsewhere.

Statement

Data on Cultivable land and Culturable Waste land (Provisional)

(Thousand Hectares)

State/UTs/Year	Cultivable land	Culturable Waste land
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
2005-06	15772	692
2006-07	15911	695
2007-08	15939	659
Arunachal Pradesh		
2005-06	418	67

1	2	3	1	2	3
2006-07	422	67	Jammu and Kashmir		
2007-08	423	67	2005-06	1048	145
Assam			2006-07	1048	146
2005-06	3224	77	2007-08	1040	147
2006-07	3224	77	Jharkhand		
2007-08	3211	77	2005-06	4299	333
Bihar			2006-07	4299	334
2005-06	6638	46	2007-08	4302	333
2006-07	6638	46	Karnataka		
2007-08	6638	46	2005-06	12905	419
Chhattisgarh			2006-07	12894	416
2005-06	5590	339	2007-08	12891	415
2006-07	5581	350	Kerala		
2007-08	5585	344	2005-06	2323	66
Goa			2006-07	2329	90
2005-06	197	53	2007-08	2316	93
2006-07	197	53	Madhya Pradesh		
2007-08	197	53	2005-06	17337	1161
Gujarat			2006-07	17312	1177
2005-06	12410	1977	2007-08	17310	1170
2006-07	12410	1977	Maharashtra		
2007-08	12410	1977	2005-06	21167	914
Haryana			2006-07	21162	914
2005-06	3784	31	2007-08	21151	916
2006-07	3782	65	Manipur		
2007-08	3746	28	2005-06	232	1
Himachal Pradesh			2006-07	232	1
2005-06	813	127	2007-08	242	1
2006-07	813	127	Meghayala		
2007-08	813	127	2005-06	1058	453
			2006-07	1057	450
			2007-08	1056	434

1	2	3	1	2	3
Mizoram			Tripura		
2005-06	219	5	2005-06	310	1
2006-07	373	5	2006-07	310	1
2007-08	376	5	2007-08	310	1
Nagaland			Uttarakhand		
2005-06	644	56	2005-06	1504	384
2006-07	657	57	2006-07	1509	367
2007-08	677	64	2007-08	1509	367
Orissa			Uttar Pradesh		
2005-06	7473	392	2005-06	19268	439
2006-07	7126	375	2006-07	19213	440
2007-08	7126	375	2007-08	19179	440
Punjab			West Bengal		
2005-06	4248	9	2005-06	5749	43
2006-07	4229	4	2006-07	5751	34
2007-08	4236	3	2007-08	5721	33
Rajasthan			Andaman and Nicobar Island		
2005-06	25621	4590	2005-06	47	12
2006-07	25600	4611	2006-07	47	12
2007-08	25576	4573	2007-08	47	12
Sikkim			Chandigarh		
2005-06	155	2	2005-06	2	
2006-07	155	2	2006-07	2	
2007-08	150	2	2007-08	2	
Tamil Nadu			Dadra and Nagar Haveli		
2005-06	8164	369	2005-06	24	0
2006-07	8148	354	2006-07	24	0
2007-08	8149	347	2007-08	24	0
			Daman and Diu		
			2005-06	3	0
			2006-07	3	0
			2007-08	3	0

1	2	3
Delhi		
2005-06	58	10
2006-07	54	10
2007-08	54	10
Lakshadweep		
2005-06	3	
2006-07	3	
2007-08	3	
Pondicherry		
2005-06	31	4
2006-07	31	4
2007-08	30	4
All India		
2005-06	182737	13216
2006-07	182545	13261
2007-08	182442	13121

Note: '0' relates to the area below 500 hectares.

**Stricter Norms for Assistance
under CRF**

1486. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently issued directions to the State Governments to provide estimate details and detailed project plan for assistance under the Central Road Fund;

(b) if so, the response received from the States in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken this step after it detected misuse and underutilisation of the Central fund: and

(d) if so, the details alongwith the extent to which

it is likely to check misutilisation of funds and bring about marked improvement in the implementation of road projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the instructions issued by the Ministry in March 2010, the procedure for identification, prioritization, preparation of detailed proposals for the projects under the Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme has been modified with effect from 01.04.2010 to stipulate submission of detailed estimates for the projects prioritized and finalized by the Standing Committee headed by the Secretary of this Ministry so as to facilitate accord of detailed technical and financial sanction including administrative approval by the Ministry for such projects.

The State Government of Bihar expressed their reservations against the above stipulations mentioning that this deprives the State Government of its federal rights since the fund accrues from the cess collected in which every State Government has a defined share.

The procedure has been modified as it was felt essential that the projects under CRF be sanctioned for the full cost and that cost be based on Detailed Project Report so that cost estimation is realistic as also there is no necessity for the States to bear the excess cost beyond 10% of the amount administratively approved, avoid downsizing the projects by some States to reduce scope of work and restrict the cost within the limit of 10% excess.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Storage Space

1487. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of storage capacity of foodgrains in the country including Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the available storage capacity of foodgrains in Punjab alongwith the

quantum of foodgrains stored therein both by FCI and decentralised State Government procurement agencies; and

(c) the total quantity of foodgrains declared unfit for human consumption due to storage damages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details are as under:

Total covered and open capacity for central pool stock with FCI and State Agencies alongwith stocks as on 01.07.10 in Punjab

(Fig. in lakh MTs)

Agencies	Covered Capacity	Wheat	Rice	Total	CAP.Capacity	Wheat
FCI	72.31	6.92	62.94	69.86	11.01	7.38
PSWC	9.29	6.02	0	6.02	4.07	4.27
MARKFED	9.83	8.96	0	8.96	25.77	25.95
PUNGRAIN	1.33	0.74	0	0.74	17.11	17.62
PUNSUP	2.53	2.01	0	2.01	28.89	29.15
PAIC	0.91	0.83	0	0.83	17.00	15.49
Total	96.2	25.48	62.94	88.42	103.85	99.86

(c) As on 01.07.2010, a total accrued quantity of 11708 MTs of damaged Wheat, Rice and Paddy is available in FCI godowns. Out of which a quantity of 2270

MT accrued due to damage in storage.

The quantity of non-issuable/damaged foodgrains with reasons for damages is at Statement.

Statement

Quantity of Non-issuable/ Damaged Stock Available as on 01.07.2010 with details on cause of damage

(Fig.in MT)

Region	Comm.	Source					Total
		Storage damaged	Quality complaints	Transit	Cyclone/ flood	Rain affected	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar	Wheat	65	0	0	275	20	360
	Rice	34	28	9	0	0	71
	Paddy	12	0	0	42	0	54
Jharkhand	Wheat	0	13	0	0	0	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jharkhand	Rice	0	0	0	0	4	4
West Bengal	Wheat	83	281	0	0	0	364
	Rice	623	838	21	0	0	1482
Assam	Rice	0	0	159	0	0	159
NEF	Rice	0	0	139	0	0	139
J & K	Rice	0	11	0	0	0	11
Punjab	Wheat	52	0	0	0	0	52
	(Silo Dust)						
	Rice	0	7014	0	0	0	7014
Rajasthan	Wheat	0	12	0	0	0	12
Uttar Pradesh	Wheat	9	2	0	0	29	40
	Rice	3	5	0	0	0	8
Andhra Pradesh	Rice	0	0	5	1	0	6
Kerala	Wheat	0	7	1	0	0	8
	Rice	0	0	43	0	0	43
Karnataka	Rice	0	1	24	0	6	31
Tamil Nadu	Wheat	0	1	0	0	0	1
Gujrat	Wheat	1255	59	82	0	0	1396
	Rice	0	49	12	0	0	61
Maharashtra	Wheat	98	39	45	0	0	182
	Rice	17	2	77	0	0	96
Madhya Pr.	Wheat	3	30	23	0	0	56
	Rice	2	6	8	0	0	16
Chhattisgarh	Wheat	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Paddy	14	0	0	0	13	27
Grand Total	Wheat	1565	446	151	275	49	2486
	Rice	679	7954	497	1	10	9141
	Paddy	26	0	0	42	13	81
		2270	8400	648	318	72	11708

Impact of Chinese Imports

1488. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

SHRI N. CHELUVARYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the safety pin making units in Hyderabad which employ large number of people including women have been closed down due to Chinese imports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the government to protect the micro, small and medium enterprises in the country in view of competition faced from Chinese imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) Units making safety pins in Hyderabad, have been impacted due to the import of cheaper safety pins from China. For the promotion and Development of MSMEs and to enhance their competitiveness, the Government is implementing number of schemes/programmes, which includes National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, Market Development Assistance etc.

[Translation]

Security to Religious Places

1489. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any inputs regarding terrorist threats to religious places including temples, mosques and churches in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to provide security cover to such places of worship;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any co-ordination committee of the Union and State-Governments has been constituted to review the security of important religious places;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereon; and

(g) the steps taken to constitute a special force on the line of CISF for ensuring protection of such places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. In view of the prevailing security scenario, threat inputs to places of religious importance continue to be received. The security arrangements for such places of religious importance are primarily being provided by the concerned State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations as "Law and Order" is essentially a State Subject. However, the threat input, being received are being promptly shared with the concerned State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in order to avoid any untoward incident.

(e) and (f) No Madam. However, security audit of such places are carried out by Central security agencies periodically and the reports are shared with State/U.T. administrations regularly for appropriate action.

(g) There is no such proposal to constitute a special force on the line of CISF for ensuring protection of such places in this regard. However, in sensitive cases/ occasions and with regard to the specific requests made by the State Governments, additional CPMF manpower is provided to the State Governments for strengthening of security of such places.

Primary Markets

1490. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open primary markets for procurement of agricultural commodities from the farmers and to upgrade the existing marketing infrastructure in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the funds earmarked for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Agricultural Marketing being a state subject, establishment of markets including primary markets for agricultural commodities is within the competence of State Government. Central Government provides assistance through various schemes for development and strengthening of market infrastructure as follows:

The Scheme for Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization has been launched with the objective of strengthening of existing agricultural marketing infrastructure, providing of additional agricultural marketing infrastructure and to promote competitive alternative marketing infrastructure etc. Under the scheme, assistance is provided @25% of capital cost of the project subject to ceiling of Rs.50 lakh for each project. Subsidy is provided @33.33% for North East States, State of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, SC/ST entrepreneurs and their cooperatives etc.

Under the market infrastructure component of National Horticulture Mission, assistance is provided for creation of rural primary market/apni mandi, wholesale market and terminal market complex to link farmers with producers. Under the scheme, assistance is provided @40% of the project cost up to Rs.20 lakh for rural primary markets and @25% of the project cost up to Rs.100 crore for wholesale markets. In addition, subsidy up to 40% is provided for setting up terminal market complex.

Under the programme of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) under the Ministry of Rural Development, there is a provision for setting up of permanent marketing centres or haats at village, district and state level to promote the sale of products of beneficiaries covered under the programme. Assistance is provided up to Rs.15 lakh for creation of village haats, up

to Rs.1.5 crore for a district level haat and up to Rs.3.00 crore for a haat at the state capital.

No separate funds have been earmarked for opening of primary markets for procurement of agricultural commodities. However, procurement of food grains (wheat, paddy and coarse grains) is undertaken by Food Corporation of India and state agencies at Minimum Support Price for which these agencies open adequate number of procurement centres.

Assistance to Railways

1491. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Railways have sought assistance from the Ministry of Home Affairs to curb theft, dacoity etc. in the trains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) A request was received from Ministry of Railways on 4.8.2009 requesting that necessary directives may be issued for prevention of dacoities/robberies in running trains in the State of Jharkhand.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime in their respective jurisdiction. It was, accordingly, emphasized upon the State Government of Jharkhand on 14.08.2009 to take necessary action to ensure prevention of such incidents in future.

The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, the Union Government has been advising the State Governments/ UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crime.

The Central Government has also been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through a variety of Schemes which, *inter-alia*, include assistance under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF) for strengthening and improvement of infrastructure of Police Stations and other levels, mobility, modern weaponry and equipment, communication systems, strengthening of the intelligence machinery, training facilities, strengthening the forensic science related facilities, etc; assistance for computerization of police operations at the level of the Police Stations with networking facilities and creation of data bases at the local, State and national levels under a scheme namely, "Crime and Criminal Tracking and Networking System" (CCTNS) with an allocation of Rs. 2000/- crore in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; assistance for raising India Reserve Battalions with provisions for raising two companies of such battalions as Commando units; etc.

[English]

Universal PDS

1492. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is actively considering to reintroduce the Universal Public Distribution System to provide protection to consumers against food inflation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the new system is likely to start functioning; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) With a view to specifically target poor sections of society for distribution of subsidized foodgrains (rice, wheat & coarse grains) and sugar, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched in June, 1997.

Government is not actively considering to reintroduce Universal Public Distribution System as the focus on poor will get diluted.

Further, procurement of huge quantities of wheat and rice to meet the requirement of Universal Public Distribution System, would result in very less availability of foodgrains in the market., leading to rise in open market prices. If the same quantity of foodgrains is distributed equally among all, then the scale of issue will have to be reduced.

Further, in order to manage the level of food subsidy, the issue prices of rice and wheat may have to be increased substantially from the present Central Issue Prices (CIPs) which have not been revised during the last eight to ten years. This would also mean that BPL and AAY families would end up not only getting much reduced scale of issue but also have to pay higher CIPs.

[Translation]

Soil Testing Laboratories

1493. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the installed capacity of such STLs and make their functioning more effective;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) During 2008-09 there were 661 Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) in the country with an annual analyzing capacity of 72.01 lakh soil samples. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Under the scheme "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility", it is envisaged to establish 500 new Static STLs, 250 new Mobile STLs and strengthen 315 existing STLs with micro-nutrient analysis facility during 11th Plan period in the country.

(d) So far, 114 new Static STLs, 111 new Mobile STLs and strengthening of 152 existing STLs have been sanctioned under the scheme during 11th Plan period.

Statement

State wise details of Soil Testing Laboratories in the country

Sl. No	Name of the State	No of Soil Testing Laboratories	Annual Analyzing Capacity (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
I South Zone			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86	4.38
2.	Karnataka	25	2.64
3.	Kerala	24	3.67
4.	Tamil Nadu	37	8.34
5.	Pondicherry	2	0.04
6.	A & N Island	2	0.12
7.	Lakshdweep	NA	NA
	Total	176	19.19
II West Zone			
8.	Gujarat	27	2.40
9.	Madhya Pradesh	36	3.56
10.	Maharashtra	39	2.25
11.	Rajasthan	34	3.75
12.	Chhattisgarh	9	0.65
13.	Goa	2	0.25
	Total	147	12.86

1	2	3	4
III North Zone			
14.	Haryana	30	3.08
15.	Punjab	58	5.56
16.	Himachal Pradesh	13	1.25
17.	Uttar Pradesh	99	21.39
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	0.74
19.	Uttaranchal	15	0.85
20.	Delhi	1	0.01
	Total	232	32.88
IV East Zone			
21.	Bihar	39	2.00
22.	Orissa	11	1.20
23.	West Bengal	18	1.26
24.	Jharkhand	7	0.39
	Total	75	4.85
V North East Zone			
25.	Assam	12	1.06
26.	Tripura	6	0.21
27.	Manipur	4	0.20
28.	Nagaland	3	0.45
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0.05
30.	Meghalaya	2	0.10
31.	Sikkim	1	0.08
32.	Mizoram	1	0.08
	Total	31	2.23
	Grand Total	661	72.01

[English]

Deployment of Army to Tackle Naxalism

1494. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to deploy the army for the ongoing anti-Naxal operations in view of the heavy casualties on para-military forces as well as civilian in the recent Maoist attacks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

Plantation of Trees along the NHs

1495. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether different species of trees including Ayurvedic trees are planted along the National Highways and flowering plants and shrubs in the median including the Palanpur to Radhanpur stretch in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the provisions made in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) In the stretch from Palanpur to Radhanpur and from Radhanpur to Samakhiyali, different species of trees like Neem, Umbrella tree, Peepal, Gulmohar, Peltofam and Adosa are planted on the roadside margins along the National Highways. Flower plants like Kaner and Bogainvilla are also planted in the median.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Agricultural Land

1496. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take any steps to stop conversion of agricultural land for non-

agricultural purposes through a suitable Central legislation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, Land falls under the purview of the State Governments and, therefore, it is for the State Governments to bring suitable legislations to check the conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. However, with a view to prevent the use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes and sustaining food security across the country, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture has formulated a National Policy for Farmers-2007 (NPF-2007). The NPF-2007, envisages that prime farmland must be conserved for agriculture except under exceptional circumstances, provided that the agencies that are provided with agricultural land for non-agricultural projects should compensate for treatment and full development of equivalent degraded / wastelands elsewhere. Further, for non-agricultural purposes, as far as possible, land with low biological potential for farming should be earmarked and allocated. Besides, a National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy - 2007 formulated by Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, and Department of Land Resources came into effect on 31.10.2007. This policy envisages that as far as possible, projects may be established on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Further, acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes may be kept to the minimum and multi-cropped/irrigated land may be avoided to the extent possible.

These policies have been sent to all the States/Union Territories for implementation.

[Translation]

Foreign Loan for Commonwealth Games

1497. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:
SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the initial estimated expenditure, revised estimates and the actual expenditure incurred so far for hosting/conducting the Commonwealth Games;

(b) whether the Union Government/organising committee of Commonwealth Games (CG) has taken any loan from any foreign country, for organising the Commonwealth Games;

(c) if so, the details of the amount of loan disbursed, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether there is any report of irregularities in the ongoing projects of the Commonwealth Games; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) Indian Olympic Association (IOA) had estimated, in 2003, an expenditure of Rs.655 crore for organising the Commonwealth Games, 2010. Initially, an amount of Rs. 767 crore was approved by the Government for the Conduct of the Commonwealth Games, 2010 to the Organizing Committee which has now been revised to Rs. 1620 crore. In addition to this, Rs. 687 crore has been approved for Overlays and Rs. 87.25 for Timing, Scoring Result System and Sports Equipments to the Organizing Committee. Out of Rs. 1190.71 crore released to the Organizing Committee(OC) so far, an amount of Rs. 881.43 crore has been expended on different items of work.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Shortcomings in construction projects related to sports infrastructure which come to light from time to time are looked into and remedial action taken.

[English]

Illegal Mining

1498. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is evidence available with the Government that large scale illegal mining of iron ore is taking place in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details therewith;

(c) the details of natural resource and revenue loss to the Nation, Central and State Government included as a result of this illegal mining of iron ore;

(d) whether there are other States also where such illegal mining of iron ore is taking place;

(e) if so, the steps that the Government proposes to take to check this menace;

(f) whether the Government proposes to amend the current enactments that govern the entire spectrum of the mining industry in India;

(g) whether the draft law that seeks to amend the mining enactments has been put out in the public domain to ascertain the views of the various stakeholders including environmentalists; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B. K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (e) The Central Government has received complaints on illegal mining and irregularities in six iron ore mines located in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh sharing common border with Bellary district of Karnataka. The main allegation is that a particular lease holder, M/s. Obullapuram Mining Company and its associates have encroached into the neighboring lease hold areas and also in the reserved forest areas, cross the border into Karnataka. The Government of Andhra Pradesh on the basis of direction of the Central Government, had

suspended the mining operations in six iron ore mines in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh sharing common border with Bellary district of Karnataka including transportation of already mined material, which was taken up in the Supreme Court of India. The Apex Court has ordered Survey of India to complete its survey of the area. The matter is sub-judice. As per recent information from State Government, mine development work is underway in two mining leases of M/s. Obulapuram Mining Company. However, no mineral transportation is reported.

In order to curb instances of illegal mining, the Central Government had amended the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, to empower the State Governments to take action against illegal mining by giving them powers to enter and inspect any mine, penalize transportation and storage of illegal mined minerals, confiscate illegally mined minerals, tools, equipment and vehicles, and frame separate Rules under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 for curbing illegal mining. This was followed by regular monitoring by Central Government of the action taken by the State Governments. In view of recent increase in the instances of illegal mining, being reported in the media, the Central Government has requested State Governments to prepare Action Plans to monitor and curb illegal mining, which includes the use of Satellite imagery and other intelligence inputs. So far, 10 States Government of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have prepared Action Plan in terms of advice of Central Government. Nine States (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) have started monitoring issue of transport permits and six States (Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) have started hologram marking/bar-coding of transport permits. Further, there is a Central Empowered-cum-Coordination Committee which has been meeting six monthly to discuss various issues relating to the mining sector including illegal mining and measures to prevent, detect and control it. Ten State Governments (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West

Bengal) have set up Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee. A draft Model state Mineral Policy has been prepared by the Central Government and circulated to all the State Governments. Indian Bureau of Mines has constituted Special Task Force Teams, which conducted inspections in 106 mines in endemic areas in five States (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat) between 7.12.2009 to 17.12.2009 and suspended operations in 60 mines and issued violation notices to 28 mines. The Special Task Force conducted second round of inspections from 17.4.2010 to 27.4.2010 in Karnataka. It inspected 67 mines and found serious violations in 18 mines, which were suspended. Similarly, less serious violations were found in 16 mines, which have been issued violation notices for compliance. The matter is being closely monitored by the Central Government.

(f) to (h) A high level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Anwarul Hoda, was constituted on 14th September, 2005 in the Planning Commission to suggest to review the National Mineral Policy, 1993 and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Based on the recommendations of the Hoda Committee, Government has announced a New Mineral Policy, 2008. Further, Government has undertaken an exercise to introduce a new Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act in the Parliament. The draft Act was put on website of Ministry of Mines on 05.8.2009, 17.9.2009, 17.11.2009, 08.01.2010, 31.3.2010 and 03.6.2010 for effective consultation with the stakeholders including environmentalists.

Quality Management Committee in GSI

1499. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a Quality Management Committee in the Geological Survey of India (GSI);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the objectives of the said committee;

(c) whether a meeting of Quality Management Committee of GSI has been held in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details of the issues discussed thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of services and products of GSI?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government of India, Ministry of Mines has set up a Quality Management Cell in the Geological Survey of India (GSI) on 1st February, 2010, with the following objective keeping the Report of the High Powered Committee on restructuring of GSI:

- To help evolve and devise new mechanisms and systems for better quality management and control so that the services rendered by GSI are at par with international standards.
- Help devise mechanisms and systems for quality management and implement quality management system and procedures in GSI.
- Ensure quality audit and quality control.
- Conduct evaluation studies.

To execute the above mandate, a Quality Management Committee (QMC) comprising of the members from the following organisations was constituted to steer and advise the Cell on measures to be undertaken to enhance the quality of GSI services, advise on Quality audit of GSI and oversee the implementation:

- i) Three senior officers of GSI, with experience in baseline data acquisition, mineral resource assessment and laboratory system management.
- ii) Three senior retired officers of GSI with similar experience.
- iii) One representative of each of the following organization (not below the rank of Scientist 'F'): a) Council of Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR). New Delhi, by National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad, c) National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR) /National institute of

Oceanography (NIO), Goa, d) Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), Dehradun, e) Physical Research Laboratory (PRL). Ahmedabad, f) Atomic Mineral Division (AMD), Hyderabad, g) Representative of Management Development Institute (MDI), Gurgaon and h) Quality Council of India, Delhi

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. After the constitution of the committee two meetings of the QMC have been held on 30.03.2010 and 12.07.2010 as follows:

(i) The major issues discussed during the 1st QMC meeting are as under:

- Methodology to be adopted for improving the quality of various services rendered by GSI and measures to enhance the quality of field inputs and output generated by GSI through its Field Season Programmes (FSP).
- Devising methods/mechanisms for in-house quality management for enhancing the quality of services rendered by GSI.
- Operationalising in-house quality management systems and procedures.
- Constitution of task force in all the Missions to prepare a base document for quality control/management.
- Standardization of the working procedures through prescription of procedures, setting down responsibilities and accountability and enforcement including reporting and evaluation.

ii) The issues discussed during the 2nd QMC meeting are as under:

- Preparation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for all services/activities.
- Incentivising motivation, leadership, supervision and monitoring of quality of work at various hierarchical levels.
- Issues related to obtaining certification of labs especially the Chemical labs, based on SOPs.

- Human Resource development through various training programme including advanced training.
- Making Quality issues an integral part of all Field Season Programme (FSP) related activities and quality review to be taken up in all Mid Term Review (MTR), Regional Advisory Council (RAC). Head of the Department(HoD), Quarterly Progress Review (QPR), Central Geological Programming Board (CGPB) and its Committees meetings.
- Carrying out of sample studies for assessing the ground situation.

(e) Quality improvement is a continuous process. The High Powered Committee on restructuring of GSI made specific recommendations on the need to improve quality on all aspects of GSI's functioning and a multipronged effort has been initiated, based on the initiatives mentioned in answer to part (c) and (d) of this question. It is expected that as the quality improvement processes become internalized, benchmarks of quality standards will be evolved along with standardization of processes, with a view to ensuring progressively, quality control, quality management, quality assurance and quality certification for the various services and products of GSI.

[Translation]

Declared National Highways

1500. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several stretches on the National Highways Network in the country are single lane/unmetalled;

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

(c) the time by which all the declared National Highways are likely to be converted into metalled and two lane roads alongwith the estimated expenditure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of the single/intermediate lane National Highways (NHs) in the country are enclosed as Statement. Generally there are no unpaved / unmetalled stretches in the entire NH network.

(c) The development of NHs, including their widening, is a continuous process which is taken up as per the availability of funds, inter-se priority, traffic density, etc. However, this Ministry has taken initiatives to develop about 6000 km length of NHs having less than 2-lane standards (which are not covered for their upgradation / improvement under any other approved programmes, such as National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in the North East (SARDP-NE), etc.) to minimum acceptable standards with 2-lanes by December, 2014 by exploring the possibility of securing World Bank Loan of about US \$ 2.96 Billion and also through budgetary allocations.

Statement

The State-wise details of the Single Lane /Intermediate Lane National Highways (NHs) in the country

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory(UT)	Single Lane /Intermediate National Highways (in km)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	249
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1940
3	Assam	742
4	Bihar	1738
5	Chandigarh	0
6	Chhattisgarh	401
7	Delhi	0
8	Goa	118
9	Gujarat	163

1	2	3
10	Haryana	31
11	Himachal Pradesh	815
12	Jammu and Kashmir	381
13	Jharkhand	592
14	Karnataka	868
15	Kerala	266
16	Madhya Pradesh	1622
17	Maharashtra	44
18	Manipur	467
19	Meghalaya	395
20	Mizoram	770
21	Nagaland	345
22	Orissa	1255
23	Puducherry	0
24	Punjab	0
25	Rajasthan	1208
26	Sikkim	62
27	Tamil Nadu	80
28	Tripura	334
29	Uttar Pradesh	677
30	Uttarakhand	1437
31	West Bengal	677
32	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	300

Widening of Roads in Uttar Pradesh

1501. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Central Road Fund (CRF)

the Union Government had allocated funds for widening the roads in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for widening of roads under the CRF in the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to widen the roads falling under the Azamgarh and Varanasi mandal; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The funds under CRF are released for the State as a whole and not work-wise. The details of accrual and release under CRF to the State of Uttar Pradesh since 2000-01 are enclosed as Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) The proposals for improvement of roads under CRF are sent by the State Government as per availability of funds and inter-se-priority to the Ministry for consideration. One proposal for improvement of road in Azamgarh mandal has been received in the Ministry from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh during current financial year.0

Statement

Sl. No.	Year	Accrual	Release
1	2	3	4
1.	2000-01	87.95	29.32
2.	2001-02	88.51	1.24
3.	2002-03	96.43	50.18
4.	2003-04	82.47	70.55

1	2	3	4
5.	2004-05	80.61	54.64
6.	2005-06	142.00.	142.00
7.	2006-07	142.17	193.14
8.	2007-08	143.11	159.34
9.	2008-09	145.55	234.55
10.	2009-10	140.65	161.07
11.	2010-11 (till date)	148.44	0.00
Total		1297.89	1096.03

[English]

Price of B T Cotton

1502. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bt Cotton seeds companies have requested for increasing the price of Bollgard-land Bollgard-2 varieties of Bt. Cotton being sold in major cotton producing States including Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Some of the Bt. Cotton Seeds companies through National Seed Association of India, New Delhi requested major cotton producing States including Gujarat and Maharashtra for increasing the price of Bollgard-1 and Bollgard-2 from Rs.650 to Rs.750 and Rs.750 to Rs.925 Bt. Cotton seed per packet of 450 grams of cotton seeds. The increase in price was requested on account of increase in cost of production, labour, inputs and enhancement of minimum

support prices of cotton during the last few years. However, the State Governments did not consider their request favourably.

(c) There is no provision in the Seeds Act, 1966 for price regulation. Seed is an essential commodity in terms of Seeds (Control) Order, 1983 issued in exercise of powers available under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 but only for purposes of quality control and price regulation is not provided for. Further, there is no provision for price control in Seeds Bill 2004.

[Translation]

Action against FCI Officials

1503. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken in the meeting of the Food Secretaries of the country recently to take action against the officers responsible for the foodgrains rotting in godowns of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, whether a committee headed by a Joint Secretary has been constituted in this regard and directions have been given to file criminal cases against the guilty officers; and

(c) if so, the details including the details of officials penalised and exonerated in this regard, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) A decision was taken on 13.7.2010 to depute a Team of Officers headed by Joint Secretary in the Department of Food & Public Distribution to carry out an on the spot inspection of the storage situation in the FCI Depots at Harduaganj (Aligarh), Hapur and Orai (Jhansi). The Report has been submitted by the Team.

(c) On the basis of the report, departmental

proceedings have been initiated against 8 officers including 3 Area Managers, 2 AGMs and 3 Managers.

[English]

Mining Activities

1504. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several regions in the country have been identified where mining activity has reached its optimal limits;

(b) if so, the details of such areas;

(c) whether mining activity is taking place in the Western Ghats region;

(d) whether a moratorium on future mining has had an impact on the development of the concerned region; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The National Mineral Policy 2008 recognizes that the country is blessed with ample resources of a number of minerals and has geological environment for many others, for which it is important to carry out scientific and detailed prospecting. The mineral policy enunciates among other things, policy measures to increase exploration in the country. Since much exploration still needs to be completed in the country, it cannot be held that mining potential for any particular area has reached its optimal limits. However most of the mining lease granted and which are working at present are utilizing their resources optimally in terms of an approved mining plan.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) As per available information the Government has constituted a panel on the Western Ghat Ecology which is also studying the ecological and environmental problems in the area due to mining.

[Translation]

Training of Sports Persons

1505. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the

Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sports persons trained by the Sports Authority of India (SAI) during each of the last three years and the current year, discipline-wise;

(b) the number of stadium and training centre constructed during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the amount spent on each sports person by the State Governments/Union Government, discipline-wise;

(d) whether there is any qualitative change in the facilities provided to the sports persons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, discipline-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) The number of sports persons trained by the Sports Authority of India (SAI) during each of the last three years and the current year, discipline-wise is in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details SAI of centres set up in the last 3 years and the current year are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Centre	Location
1.	2007-08	Centre of Excellence (COE)	Hissar (Haryana)
2.	2007-08	Centre of Excellence (COE)	Kollam (Kerala)
3.	2008-09	Special Area Games (SAG)	Bolpur (West Bengal)
4.	2008-09	SAI Centre	Chandigarh (Punjab)
5.	2009-10 & 2010-11	Nil	--

(c) to (e) The facilities provided to the sports persons under the various schemes of SAI, is as at Statement-II. With a view to bringing about qualitative change in the facilities to sports persons the rates are reviewed and improved from time to time.

Statement-I

Details of Number of SAI Trainees in various Sports Disciplines Trained during last three years and the current year

Number of Trainees in various disciplines.

Sl. No.	Discipline	Year 2007-08	Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10	Current Year (2010-2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Archery	361	310	316	321
2.	Athletics	1888	2050	1993	1993
3.	Basket Ball	913	940	946	976
4.	Boxing	967	1010	1022	1027
5.	Badminton	246	265	257	262
6.	Cycling	139	128	103	103
7.	Canoeing	50	48	30	30
8.	Diving	29	27	27	27
9.	Equestrian	22	40	44	44
10.	Football	1459	1455	1448	1453
11.	Gymnastics	389	398	402	402
12.	Handball	358	424	420	420
13.	Hockey	1790	1930	1895	1905
14.	Kho-Kho	157	113	103	103
15.	Karate	133	130	136	136
16.	Taekwondo	509	518	521	521
17.	Table Tennis	257	308	310	310
18.	Volleyball	1034	935	916	921
19.	Wrestling	1230	1198	1190	1220
20.	Weightlifting	487	359	349	354
21.	Shooting	127	117	74	74
22.	Rowing	126	83	101	101

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Swimming	364	312	308	308
24.	Judo	388	393	403	403
25.	Kabaddi	931	907	917	917
26.	Kalariapattu	25	22	--	--
27.	Silambum	25	25	25	25
28.	Mukna	13	10	9	9
29.	Thang	12	12	16	16
30.	Kayaking	25	85	103	103
31.	Fencing	81	51	61	61
32.	Wushu	91	131	158	158
33.	Water Sport	15	15	20	20
34.	Sepak Tak	42	52	71	71
35.	Soft Ball	20	25	28	28
36.	Lawn Tennis	22	31	33	33
37.	Net Ball	26	20	--	--
Total		14,751	14,875	14,755	14,855

Statement-II

Under the various schemes of SAI, the following facilities are provided to SAI trainees.

National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)**1) Regular School**

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Current Year (2010-11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Boarding & Lodging par head par day for 300 days	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
2	Sports Kit (per annum)	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
3	Competition exposure (per annum)	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
4	Stipend for 10 months (per head per annum)	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
5	Accidental Insurance including medical (p.a.)	150.00	150.00	30.00	30.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Annual grant to the school for purchase of sports equipment (per annum)	20000.00	20000.00	20000.00	20000.00
2) Indigenous Games & Martial Art					
1	Sports Kit (per annum)	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00
2	Accidental Insurance including medical (per annum)	150.00	150.00	30.00	30.00
3	Stipend for 10 months (par head par annum)	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
4	Annual grant to the school for purchase of equipment (per annum)	20000.00	20000.00	20000.00	20000.00
5	Annual grant to the school for organizing competitions for scouting talent (per annum)	25000.00	25000.00	25000.00	25000.00
3) Navodaya Vidyalayas					
1	Sports Kit (per annum)	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00
2	Competition exposure (per annum)	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00
3	Stipend for 10 months (per head per annum)	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
4	Accidental insurance including medical (per annum)	150.00	150.00	30.00	30.00
5	Annual grant to the school for purchase of equipment (per annum)	20000.00	20000.00	20000.00	20000.00
4) Akharas					
1	Stipend	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
2	Accidental insurance including medical	150.00	150.00	30.00	30.00
5) Sports Centre on Pattern of the Akharas					
1	The trainees of the adopted Akharas are provided with stipend (per month per trainee)	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC)					
1	Boarding/lodging 300 days (per head)	75.00	75.00	125.00	125.00
2	Educational expenses (per head p.a.)	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
3	Sports Equipment (p.a.)	27500.00	27500.00	27500.00	27500.00
4	Maintenance of Playfield and Magazine/Periodical (p.a.) per unit	20000.00	20000.00	20000.00	20000.00
5	Sports Kit (p.a.)	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
6	Competition exposure	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Medical	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
8	Insurance	150.00	150.00	30.00	30.00
9	One time grant of linen and Blankets etc.	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00

SAI Training Centres (STC)**Annual Maintenance grants Rs.7.50 lacs per centre per annum.****Residential Trainees:**

1	Boarding Expenses (per day per head) Non- Hilly Areas for 330 days	100.00	100.00	125.00	125.00
	Per day per head for Hilly Areas for 330 Days	110.00	110.00	140.00	140.00
2	Sports Kit	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00
3	Competition Exposure	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
4	Education Expenses	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
5	Medical Expenses	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
6	Insurance	150.00	150.00	30.00	30.00
7	Other Expenses	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Non-Residential Trainees:

1	Sports Kit (per trainee per year)	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00
2	Competition exposure (per trainee per year)	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
3	Stipend (per trainee per year)	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00
4	Insurance	150.00	150.00	30.00	30.00

Special Area Games Scheme (SAG)**Annual Maintenance grants Rs.7.50 lacs per centre per annum. Residential Trainees:**

1	Boarding Expenses (per day per head) Non- Hilly Areas for 330 days	100.00	100.00	125.00	125.00
	Per day per head for Hilly Areas for 330 Days	110.00	110.00	140.00	140.00
2	Sports Kit	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00
3	Competition Exposure	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
4	Education Expenses	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
5	Medical Expenses	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
6	Insurance	150.00	150.00	30.00	30.00
7	Other Expenses	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Non-Residential Trainees:					
1	Sports Kit (per trainee per year)	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00
2	Competition exposure (per trainee per year)	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
3	Stipend (per trainee per year)	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00
4	Insurance (per trainee per year)	150.00	150.00	30.00	30.00
Extension Centre of STC/SAG Centres to cover schools/colleges for under (Non-Residential)					
Annual Maintenance grant upto Rs.1.00 lacs per centre per annum for 20 players					
1	Sports Kit (per trainee per year)	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00
2	Competition exposure	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
3	Stipend (per trainee for 10 months in a year)	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00
4	Insurance (P.A.)	150.00	150.00	30.00	30.00
Centre of Excellence Scheme (COE)					
To Residential Trainees:					
1	Boarding Expenses for 300 days (per day per head)	150.00	150.00	175.00	175.00
2	Sports Kit	3000.00	3000.00	6000.00	6000.00
3	Competition Exposure	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
4	Medical Expenses	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
5	Insurance	150.00	150.00	30.00	30.00
6	Other Expenses	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
To Non - Residential Trainees:					
1	Sports Kit (per trainee per year)	3000.00	3000.00	6000.00	6000.00
2	Competition exposure	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
3	Stipend	9000.00	9000.00	9000.00	9000.00
4	Insurance	150.00	150.00	30.00	30.00

[English]

Construction of Bridges in Goa

1506. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on bridges

at Cortali, Galijibagh and Talporna in Goa has commenced;

(b) if not the status of work on the said bridges including floating of tenders and bids; and

(c) the time by which construction work is likely to be started/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. These bridges are part of the project of 4/6 laning of Maharashtra/Goa Border-Panaji-Goa/ Karnataka Border section of NH-17 in the State of Goa under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-III. The bids for the project was invited by NHA and the Letter of Acceptance (LOA) was issued to M/s IVRCL Infrastructure and Project Ltd on 20th May, 2010.

(c) Construction work will commence from Appointed Date *i.e.* after financial closure. Accordingly the four laning including construction of these bridges is scheduled for completion by three years from the Appointed Date.

Proposals for Widening of NHs in Kerala

1507. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for widening of National Highways in the State during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals is pending with the Government and if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any cell in the Ministry to coordinate with the States in connection with the pending proposals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) One proposal for widening to 2-Lane with geometric improvement from tan 2051/180 to km 210/900 on NH-220 was received from the State PWD of Kerala during the Financial Year 2009-10. It was decided by the Government of India to take up the widening of NH-220

including the above stretch through public private participation under NHDP Phase IV. Accordingly, the State PWD of Kerala has been advised to prepare a proposal for feasibility study for widening of NH-220 to 2-lane with paved shoulders under NHDP Phase IV.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. Regional officer of the Ministry located at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala co-ordinates with the State Government of Kerala.

Productivity of Bt. Cotton

1508. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any empirical data is available with the Government to prove that use of Bt. Cotton increases cotton productivity and gives better returns on investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the factors identified for better yield; and

(c) the comparative figures for Bt Cotton and non-Bt Cotton in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The area under Bt. Cotton has increased from 29000 hectares in 2002-03 to 80 lakh hectares (anticipated) in 2009-10. The average yield of Bt. Cotton has also increased from 300 kg per hectare in 2001-02 to 560 kg per hectare in 2007-08. Cultivation of Bt. Cotton has resulted in 31% increase in yield, 39% reduction in pesticide usage and more than 80% increase in profitability of farmers (ISAAA 2009). The factors identified for better yield include elite germplasm, better resistance to boll worms thus reducing pest incidence and thereby resulting in higher yield of Bt. Cotton.

(c) The comparative figures for Bt. Cotton and non-Bt. Cotton in terms of yield, insecticide use and net revenue are as under:

	2002-2003		2004-05		2006-07	
	Bt.	Conventional	Bt.	Conventional	Bt.	Conventional
(i) Yield (kg/ha)	1627.94	1212.92	1835.80	1360.33	2079.72	1457.71
(ii) Insecticide use (kg/ha)	5.11	10.30	5.06	10.35	3.01	3.83
(iii) Net Revenue (in Rs. /ha)	13082.02	7741.62	12161.84	5317.79	17595.55	10331.89

Source: Bt. Cotton in India—A Status Report (2nd ed), Subramanian and Qaim, 2009.

Construction of Ring Road in Rajasthan

1509. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has sent a proposal for construction of a Ring Road for Jodhpur city under the NHDP Phase-VII; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Jodhpur bypass has been approved for inclusion in NHDP Phase-VII only in March, 2010. This is expected to be implemented by December, 2012.

Production of Oil Seeds in Gujarat

1510. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the allocations made for increasing the production of oilseeds in Gujarat, during the last three years, scheme-wise;

(b) the number of villages selected in the State under the 'Pulses and Oilseeds villages' scheme during the said period;

(c) the criteria adopted for selection of the villages; and

(d) the target fixed and achievements made in regard to oilseeds production in Gujarat under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) In order to enhance production of oilseeds, the Government of India is implementing schemes viz; Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and Rashtriy Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) In the State of Gujarat to Increase the production of oilseeds. Under Rashtriy Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the States can support crop development activities approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State. Assistance is also given to the State / Agencies under Seed Village Programme of Central Sector Scheme "Development and Strengthening of Seed Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds" for the seeds including oilseeds.

The details of allocation and release of central share to Gujarat under ISOPOM and the total funds released under RKVY scheme to the State of Gujarat and funds released under Seed Village Programme to Gujarat during last three years are as under:

I. ISOPOM (Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Release
2007-08	1000.00	1000.00
2008-09	1600.00	1600.00
2009-10	2363.15	2363.15

II. RKVY (Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Release
2007-08	5371.00	4981.00
2008-09	24339.00	24339.00
2009-10	38619.00	38619.00

III. Seed Village Programme

Year	Release (Rs. in Lakhs)
2007-08	217.424
2008-09	301.612
2009-10	1312.500

(b) A new sub-scheme under RKVY - Special Initiative for Pulses and Oilseeds by organizing 60,000 pulses and oilseeds village in rainfed area during 2010-11 has been introduced. 540 villages have been identified in the State of Gujarat.

(c) Villages that grow pulses and oilseeds crops in rainfed areas have been selected for implementation of the programme. These villages are part of the developed watersheds.

(d) An allocation of Rs 2700.00 lakh to the State of Gujarat has been made under this sub-scheme for 2010-11. The scheme is implemented through State Department of Agriculture in identified villages. A set of implements-tractors, rotavators and ridge furrow planter alongwith some working capital have been covered under this sub-scheme for custom hiring. Besides custom hiring services, the State is required to dovetail available input for oilseeds under ISOPOM and for pulses under National Food Security Mission. The Government of India has already approved a target of 45.62 lakh tonnes for oilseeds and 4.93 lakh tonnes for pulses production for the State of Gujarat during 2010-11.

Construction of Ranchi-Vijaywada Road

1511. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has asked for funds for expeditious construction of the Ranchi-Vijaywada portion of road passing through the State to control naxal menace; and

(b) if so, the status of the proposal *inter-alia* indicating the time-frame within which the funds so asked for is likely to be provided to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) There is a proposal to develop the various stretches of State Roads on the Ranchi-Vijaywada route in Orissa to two lane for a total length of about 600 kms. A sum of Rs. 100 crore has been earmarked for this purpose during the financial year 2010-11.

[Translation]

Attack on Amarnath Pilgrims

1512. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of terrorist attacks on the Amarnath pilgrims;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year alongwith the number of civilians and security personnel injured and killed in such attacks; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such attacks in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) This year's Annual Amarnath Yatra began on 1.7.2010 and till date, there has been no report of any terrorist attack on pilgrims. The number of incidents of Terrorists attacks and the number of Police/Security Forces and Civilian killed/injured during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Year	No. of Incidents	Killed		Injured	
		Police/Security Forces	Civilian	Police/Security Forces	Civilian
2007	2	-	1	-	40
2008	1	-	5	-	26
2009	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-

(c) The Government has made adequate arrangements for the security of the Yatris right from Lakhanpur where they enter the State up to the Holy Cave itself along both the Baltal and Pahalgam routes. The Army, BSF, CRPF, the J&K Armed Police and the District Police have been deployed to ensure the security of Yatris.

Threat to Social Activists

1513. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several reports that social activists taking up the cause of women/RTI/Human Rights and senior citizens are being threatened in the country, including NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of complaints received and cases registered during each of the last two years and the current year in the country, State-wise including NCT of Delhi;

(c) whether there are also reports of several such activists having disappeared/been killed in the country during the said period;

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

(e) whether the Union Government has sought any report from the State Governments and issued any advisory in this regard; and

(f) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to provide protection to such activists including special law in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) According to Department of Personnel and Training some reports have appeared in the media regarding threat to murder RTI Activists. However, no information regarding threat to social activists is maintained by this Ministry Separately.

Moreover, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, the Union Government has been advising the State Governments/ UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crime. A consolidated Advisory for Prevention of Crime has also been issued to all the State Governments and UT Administrations on 16th July, 2010.

(f) According to the Department of Personnel and Training, presently there is no proposal before the Government to frame a specific law to protect RTI activists.

Growth Pole Projects

1514. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the modalities regarding investment and execution for Growth Pole Projects including Kollam Growth Pole Project have been finalized;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the same is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) On the advice of the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS), the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for six Growth Pole Projects, including the one at Kollam in Kerala were got prepared by State Governments through consultants. These proposals were subsequently examined at various levels in the Government and keeping in view the fact that the same involve an area approach to development through several agencies of the state and Central Government and private stakeholders, it was decided that the Planning Commission may examine the feasibility/modalities for investment and execution. In subsequent discussions with the Planning Commission, it was felt that the information incorporated in the DPRs of the Growth Pole proposals was not sufficient to ascertain the feasibility of the proposals. As such, no investment decision has been taken on the proposals.

Repair and Maintenance of NHs

1515. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects undertaken for repair and maintenance of National Highways in the Southern parts of the country including Karnataka during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise, NH-wise and length-wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned and released for the purpose during the said period;

(c) the details of pending projects; and

(d) the time by which they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Maintenance and repair of National Highways is a continuous process. Yearly allocation of funds is done by the Ministry State-wise and not NH-wise or length-wise. The State-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred in maintenance and repair of National Highways during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 Up to 30-06-2010	
		Funds Allocated	Release/ Expenditure	Funds Allocated	Release/ Expenditure	Funds Allocated	Release/ Expenditure	Funds Allocated	Release/ Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	78.13	77.36	83.25	97.70	56.25	61.32	42.77	4.14
2	Karnataka	59.45	60.30	71.24	67.04	64.76	60.57	48.61	1.43
3	Kerala	27.36	55.80	21.75	30.12	28.50	32.60	9.55	6.84
4	Puducherry	0.91	0.91	1.10	1.47	1.63	0.89	1.00	0.46
5	Tamil Nadu	30.16	30.35	49.40	46.55	32.62	36.47	18.76	2.23

[Translation]

Consumption of Foodgrains

1516. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the average per capita consumption of foodgrains in the country;

(b) whether the families living Below Poverty Line (BPL) are being provided foodgrains in proportion to the average per capita consumption in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide foodgrains to the BPL families as per their requirements; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) According to the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) Report No. 530, per capita monthly consumption of rice, wheat and other cereals in rural areas during 2007-08 has been 11.7 kg and in urban areas 9.7 kg.

The Central Government allocates foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families @ 35 kg per family per month.

TPDS being supplemental in nature, meets about half the foodgrain (cereals) requirements of families. To meet the balance requirements, in addition to TPDS offtake, the families mobilize foodgrains from other sources as well.

Progress of East West Corridor in Bihar

1517. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.4137 dated 15.12.2009 and state:

(a) the progress achieved so far in the construction of the East-West Corridor in Bihar;

(b) whether the agreement in respect of all works was signed in 2005-06 but only 212.19 Km. of roads was completed so far out of 486.085 Km. of roads to be constructed;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in the execution of the work alongwith the agencies/persons responsible and the action taken against them;

(d) whether any shortcomings has been noticed in the DPR and the consultant had not taken into account the natural, geographical and weather factors while finalizing the same;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the stipulated time frame for completion of all works under the East-west corridor in the state alongwith the steps being taken for expeditious completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Out of total 501 km. length of East-West Corridor in Bihar, four-laning of about 355 km. length has been completed so far.

(b) Out of 487 km. length of East-West Corridor awarded in 2005-06, 340 km. length has been four-laned so far.

(c) Main reason for delay in execution of the works are delay in land acquisition, utility shifting and tree cutting. Also, adverse weather conditions and unprecedented flood in year 2007 and 2008 along with slow mobilization of some contractors have also caused delay.

(d) and (e) DPR has been prepared by Design Consultant in accordance with Ministry's Specification/IRC codal provision. Any modification as per site requirement is reviewed by Supervision Consultant for incorporating it in the project.

(f) Target date of completion of East-West Corridor in Bihar is June, 2011. Steps have been taken to expedite the Land Acquisition process, shifting of utility services etc. besides action on poor performing contractors.

Funds for Repairing of NHs

1518. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether very meagre funds are being provided by the Union Government against the estimates sent by Himachal Pradesh for flood damage repair, ordinary repair and periodical repair works due to which the condition of the National Highways is dilapidating day by day;

(b) if so, the details including the amount of funds asked by the State, amount actually sanctioned and released during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the total length of National Highways in Himachal Pradesh repaired/to be repaired annually under periodical repair indicating the length in kilometers of highways for the repair of which funds are released by the Government every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Funds are allocated to States under different heads of M&R (Ordinary Repair, Periodic Renewal & Flood Damage Repairs) based on the length of National

Highways in the state, extent of damage and availability of fund.

(b) The details of estimates submitted by State Government of Himachal Pradesh during last three years including current year, amount allocated by Ministry & expenditure incurred is placed at Statement-I.

(c) The details of length of National Highways in the State of Himachal Pradesh repaired / to be repaired under Periodic Renewal during last three years including current year is placed at Statement-II.

Statement-I

(Rs. in crore)

	Year	Estimates submitted by State	Amount allocated	Expenditure
Ordinary Repair	2007-08	17.50	4.79	4.79
	2008-09	17.50	4.79	4.81
	2009-10	21.30	6.00	5.70
	2010-11	28.27	5.98	0
Periodic Repair	2007-08	19.67	10.56	10.54
	2008-09	21.75	10.97	13.08
	2009-10	24.48	13.75	15.07
	2010-11	0.84	15.93	3.80
Flood Damage Repair	2007-08	20.35	1.75	1.48
	2008-09	41.27	2.82	2.82
	2009-10	25.34	11.62	5.66
	2010-11	not received	yet to be allocated	-

Statement-II

[English]

Length of NHs improved/to be improved under Periodic Renewal during last three years and current year are as below:

Year	Length Km.
2007-2008	91.50
2008-09	134.40
2009-10	126.00
2010-11	78.30

Inclusion of Districts as Naxal Affected

1519. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of districts declared as Left Wing affected in the country, Statewise;

(b) whether some States including Orissa have requested the Union Government to include more districts of their irrespective States in the said category; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) On the basis of naxalite violence profile, 83 districts in 9 naxal affected States have been included under Security Related Expenditure Scheme, which is meant for reimbursing such expenditure incurred for anti naxal operations by the States. Details are given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) Inclusion/exclusion of districts under SRE Scheme is a continuous process and is done as per the guidelines of the Scheme. Central Government included five new districts of Orissa viz. Deogarh, Jajpur, Kondhamal, Dhenkanal and Nayagarh in SRE scheme as per the proposal received from the State Government.

Statement

83 districts included under SRE Scheme

Andhra Pradesh

1. Anantapur
2. Adilabad
3. East Godavari
4. Guntur
5. Karimnagar
6. Khamam
7. Kurnool
8. Meda
9. Mehboobnagar
10. Nalgonda
11. Prakasam
12. Srikakuiam
13. Visakhapatnam
14. Vizianagaram
15. Warangal

16. Nizamabad

Bihar

17. Arwal
18. Aurangabad
19. Bhojpur
20. East Champaran
21. Gaya
22. Jamai
23. Jehanabad
24. Kaimur
25. Munger
26. Nalanda
27. Nawada
28. Patna
29. Rohtas
30. Sitamarhi
31. West Champaran

Chhattisgarh

32. Bastar
33. Bijapur
34. Dantewada
35. Jashpur
36. Kanker
37. Korea (Baikunthpur)
38. Narayanpur
39. Rajnandgaon
40. Sarguja

Jharkhand

41. Bokaro
42. Chatra

43. Dhanbad
 44. East Singhbhum
 45. Garhwa
 46. Giridih
 47. Gumla
 48. Hazaribagh
 49. Koderma
 50. Latehar
 51. Lohardagga
 52. Palamu
 53. Ranchi
 54. Simdega
 55. Saraikela-Kharaswan
 56. West Singhbhum
 57. Khunti
 58. Ramgarh

Madhya Pradesh

59. Balaghat

Maharashtra

60. Chandrapur
 61. Gadchiroli
 62. Gondia

Orissa

63. Gajapati
 64. Ganjam
 65. Keonjhar
 66. Koraput
 67. Malkangiri
 68. Mayurbhanj
 69. Navrangpur

70. Rayagada
 71. Sambhalpur
 72. Sundargarh
 73. Nayagarh
 74. Kondhamal
 75. Deogarh
 76. Jajpur
 77. Dhenkanal

Uttar Pradesh

78. Chandauli
 79. Mirzapur
 80. Sonebhadra

West Bengal

81. Bankura
 82. Midnapore
 83. Purulia

Quality Certificate for Advertised Products

1520. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory for the products advertised through Government controlled media to have 'Product Quality Certificate';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for fixing the criteria for quality certificate for advertised products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) It is not

mandatory for the products advertised through Government controlled media to have 'product quality certificate' for the products advertised through Government controlled media. However before airing, the advertisements are screened by All India and Doordarshan as per guidelines on the subject and if necessary, the advertisers are asked to substantiate their claims with supporting evidence. In case of products covered by Mandatory quality control orders, the advertisers are required to produce quality certificate from the institutions recognized by the Government for this purpose.

Green Field Expressways

1521. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to construct cemented concrete green field expressways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cemented concrete roads have more life span and also save fuel consumption;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the locations identified/being identified for construction of green field expressways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The choice of cement concrete pavement over bituminous pavement depend upon various factors, such as subgrade soil, rainfall, traffic volume, availability of , construction materials, besides costs, etc. Accordingly, the choice of pavement type for development of green field expressways may vary from project to project.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. However, the concrete roads also have their inherent limitations, such as higher initial cost, poorer riding quality at joints and more noise due to traffic as compared to bituminous pavements. Further, stage construction is not possible in case of concrete roads.

(e) The Government has approved construction of 1,000 km of Expressways under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-VI. The following stretches have been identified under NHDP-Phase-VI:

Sl. No.	Section	Length (km)
1	Vadodara—Mumbai	400
2	Bangalore—Chennai	334
3	Delhi—Meerut	66
4	Kolkata—Dhanbad	277

[Translation]

Sign Boards along NHs

1522. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/NHAI proposes to put up sign boards/message boards along the National Highways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the messages proposed to be depicted therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the sign boards are installed along National Highways as per provision of the India Roads Congress (IR)-67 i.e. "Code of Practice for Road Signs".

The messages on the road signs consist of cautionary, warning and informatory messages including place identification advance direction, destination etc. as per the provision of the IRC.

[English]

Financial Status of NALCO

1523. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the turnover and net profit of National Aluminium Company Limited(NALCO) has declined;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether any steps have been taken/being taken to improve the turnover and net profit of NALCO;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B. K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) National Aluminium Company Limited(NALCO) has informed that while the net profit of the Company for the last three years has declined, the turnover of the Company has remained by and large stable during the same period. The details of turnover and net profit of NALCO during the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Turnover	Net profit
2007-08	5575	1632
2008-09	5617	1272
2009-2010	5527	833

* Provisional (unaudited).

The reasons for decline in profit in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are mainly due to lower global prices of products, volatile average exchange rate of Rupee against US Dollar, global recession, increased cost of operations due to increase in prices of major raw materials (like coal, etc.), increasing expenditure on repair and maintenance of the plant, revision of salary for executives and provision for wage revision for workers. The declining trend of profit and stagnant sales of NALCO has been viewed with concern by the Government and appropriate directions are given to the Company's management by the Ministry after performance review at the end of each quarter to improve its performance.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Although some factors such as exchange rates, aluminium metal price, etc. affecting performance of NALCO are beyond the control of the Company, however, the following steps have been initiated by the management to improve the turnover and net profit of the company:

(i) Efforts to source coal from cheaper sources thereby reducing dependence on imported coal and purchase of power from grid at a higher cost.

(ii) Additional manpower requirements needed for increased capacities consequential to the 2nd phase expansion kept at minimum.

(iii) Major technological up-gradations undertaken for increase in production and smooth and efficient running of the plant in the long term.

(iv) Austerity measures undertaken on overheads such as travel, external training, etc. for reducing administrative expenditure.

(v) Efforts made for specific consumption of all inputs of raw materials and power within the prescribed norms.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Income Earned by DD/AIR Kendras

1524. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of income earned from advertisements, serials and other programmes, by the Akashwani and Doordarshan Kendras(DDK) during each of the last three years and the current year, separately, Akashwani/DDK-wise;

(b) the profit margins out of the total income earned during the said period, separately;

(c) whether some private companies owe advertisement fees to the Akashvani/Doordarshan;

(d) if so, the details of the outstanding dues, company-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to recover the outstanding dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Details as given by Prasar Bharati regarding the income earned from advertisements, serials and other programmes by All India Radio and Doordarshan during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Prasar Bharati is a public service broadcaster and its primary objective is to inform, educate and entertain people of this country. All India Radio and Doordarshan are the constituents of Prasar Bharati, which is registered

as a Non-profit organization under Section 12 A read with Section 12 AA(1)(b) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Total outstanding dues against private companies are annexed as Statement-II.

(e) The steps taken by All India Radio/Doordarshan to recover the outstanding dues are as under:

- Monthly monitoring is done and reminders, noticed etc. are sent to defaulters to clear outstanding dues;
- After reminders if the dues are not cleared by the defaulting agencies, their credit facility is withdrawn by giving 15 days notice and their Bank Guarantees are encashed;
- No fresh publicity campaign / extension of publicity campaign is given to the defaulting agencies unless they agree to give advance payment and commit to abide by an agreed payment plan;
- In case of chronic defaulters, Legal action is taken to recover the dues.

Statement-I

Gross Revenue earned by All India Radio from various Advertisements and other Programmes during each of the last three years and the current year

(In rupees)

Name of CBS Center	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto 6/2010)
1	2	3	4	5
CBS, Ahmedabad (for all AIR Stations in the State of Gujarat & UT- Daman & Diu)	29016652	32303102	24168179	4052480
CBS, Bangalore (for all AIR Stations in the State of Karnataka)	53979909	48019741	67511338	10078068
CBS, Bhopal (for all AIR Stations in the States of M.P. & Chattisgarh)	35861531	41005106	60574712	11055256
CBS, Chandigarh (for all AIR Stations in the States of Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh & UT -Chandigarh)	37309244	43080009	46803404	10826673

1	2	3	4	5
CBS, Chennai (for all AIR Stations in the State of Tamilnadu & UT-Pondicherry)	122723612	111745578	114503676	31101154
CBS, Cuttack (for all AIR Stations in the State of Orissa)	15588225	24837407	26235220	5528678
CBS, Delhi (for all AIR Stations in the State of Delhi)	335099752	270575121	254735735	45338900
CBS, Hyderabad (for all AIR Stations in the State of Andhra Pradesh)	58635158	40831260	21334716	4502032
CBS, Jaipur (for all AIR Stations in the State of Rajasthan)	25730170	32253463	35570623	4611930
CBS, Kanpur (for all AIR Stations in the States of U.P. & Uttarakand)	77163709	40288897	47123115	6403245
CBS, Kolkata (for all AIR Stations in the States of West Bengal /NER/Sikkim)	47681467	52731046	61061381	10169439
CBS, Mumbai (for all AIR Stations in the States of Maharashtra & Goa)	20445409	81450994	71098829	14378029
CBS, Patna (for all AIR Stations in the States of Bihar & Jharkhand)	89591461	85259939	27625525	14855550
CBS, Srinagar (for all AIR Stations in the State of J & K)	17176146	20010142	21356297	4144418
CBS, Thiruvananthapuram (for all AIR Stations in the State of Kerala & UT - Lakshadweep)	87289690	73353034	74335298	14859763
CSU, AIR, Mumbai (For Central Window Booking for all AIR Stations/Channels across the country)	1010194600	1088174367	1310613968	249151757
Kisan Vani	152767600	221457000	221457600	0
Min. of Minority Affairs	25492508	0	0	0
Vigyan Prasar	2471470	21880986	5000000	6774000
NACO	28741694	0	0	0
Total	233296007	2329257192	2491109616	447831372

II. Doordarshan*Gross Revenue for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto June)*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Kendra	2006-2007 Upto 31-03-07	2007-2008 Upto 31-03-08	2008-2009 Upto 31-03-09	2009-2010 Upto 31-03-10	2010-11 Upto 30-06-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	National Network	293.00	392.49	367.63	435.76	44.05
2	DCD	203.46	245.98	232.53	260.58	57.96
3	DD-NEWS	10.68	10.12	6.59	8.23	0.76
4	DD-Sports	60.36	27.06	6.21	7.66	3.58
5	Delhi LPT	21.11	12.25	16.62	18.37	2.41
6	DD-Bharati	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.00
7	DD-India	0.15	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.00
8	DD-KISSAN CH.	96.52	81.88	65.18	75.70	11.65
9	DD-IMD Division	0.00	0.02	0.27	0.09	0.01
10	DD-KASHIR CH.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	DD-URDU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	DD-2/ Metro	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
North Zone						
Haryana						
13	Hissar	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.00
Himachal Pradesh						
14	Kasauli (HPT)	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.02
15	Shimla	0.59	0.36	0.81	2.14	0.42
Jammu and Kashmir						
16	Jammu	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.02
17	Leh	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	Srinagar	0.48	0.92	1.03	1.00	0.16
	Madhya Pradesh					
19	Bhopal	1.25	1.42	1.13	1.49	0.18
20	Indore	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Rampur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Punjab					
22	Amritsar	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
23	Bhatinda (HPT)	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.01
24	Chandigarh	0.19	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.00
25	Jalandhar	8.86	7.24	5.46	6.79	1 12
	Uttar Pradesh					
26	Agra (HPT)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
27	Allahabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Etah	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
29	Gorakhpur	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.03
30	Kanpur (HPT)	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
31	Lucknow	7.89	8.27	9.73	13.90	1.11
32	Varanasi	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.00
33	Bareilly	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Balrampur	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01
	Uttarakhand					
35	Dehradun	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.11	0.01
36	Massourie	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00
	North-East Zone					
	Sikkim					
37	Gangtok	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
East Zone						
Arunachal Pradesh						
38	Ita Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02
Assam						
39	Dibrugarh	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.02
40	Guwahati	2.39	3.98	1.98	3.53	0.24
41	Guwahati (PPC)	0.00	0.23	0.64	1.22	0.10
42	Silchar	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.20	0.00
Andaman Nicobar						
43	Port Blair	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Bihar						
44	Patna	1.82	1.55	1.75	2.64	0.65
Chhattisgarh						
45	Raipur	0.80	1.19	1.22	1.11	0.25
Jharkhand						
46	Ranchi	0.22	0.31	1.08	0.77	0.38
Manipur						
47	Imphal	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.00
Meghalaya						
48	Tura	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	Shillong	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.00
Mizoram						
50	Aizawl	0.12	0.16	0.10	0.06	0.00
Nagaland						
51	Kohima	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
Orissa						
52	Bhubaneswar	4.26	5.73	5.60	6.80	1.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53	Bhawani Patna	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
54	Rourkela (DMC)	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
	Tripura	0				
55	Agartala	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.22
	West Bengal					
56	Kolkatta	18.10	17.33	14.45	17.03	2.49
	West zone					
57	Goa	0.28	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
	Gujarat					
58	Ahmedabad	7.04	5.00	4.50	5.15	0.92
59	Ahmedabad (DMC)	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	
60	Rajkot	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02
	Maharashtra					
61	Akola	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.01
62	HPT Ambajogai	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.01
63	Aurangabad	0.19	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.01
64	Jalgaon (HPT)	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.01
65	Kolhapur	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.03
66	Mumbai	36.38	30.99	41.41	46.99	6.95
67	Nagpur	0.05	0.07	0.17	0.03	0.01
68	Nanded	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.01
69	Nasik (AMC)	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.00
70	(AMC) Satara	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.03
71	DMC Solapur	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.01
72	Chandrapur	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Rajasthan					
73	Bikaner	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
74	Jaipur	2.53	2.48	3.72	3.51	0.28
75	DMC Pilani	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.03
South Zone						
Andhra Pradesh						
76	Hyderabad	9.97	6.76	4.24	7.44	0.99
Karnataka						
77	Bangalore	7.07	5.49	4.82	6.34	1.19
78	Bangalore (DMC)	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00
79	Gulbarga	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
Kerala						
80	Kochi (HPT)	0.15	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00
81	Trivandrum	11.86	9.02	8.51	11.61	1.28
82	Thiruchirapalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	Kannur	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu						
84	Chennai	8.12	5.83	4.37	6.86	0.67
85	Pondicherry	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.07	0.00
86	Salem (LPT)	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
87	Misc. Receipt	0.70	1.43	1.84	2.25	0.51
88	DTH (Service Tax)	0.00	0.00	1.58	4.17	0.18
89	Distribution	0.82	1.78	0.67	0.11	0.00
90	Other than commercials Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.59	0.00
Total		818.22	888.97*	818.19	1000.36**	143.05

Note 1. *Revenue figures of Doordarshan for the year 2007-08 include an amount of Rs. 60.94 crores released to M/s. Nimbus as the minimum guarantee amount payable to them out of the Escrow account in connection with India - Pakistan cricket series 2007 Under the provisions of the sports Broadcasts-ing signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act 2007.

Note 2. **Revenue other than commercial i.e. 38.59, not deposited with DCS but deposited in Directorate/ Prasar Bharati. During the year 2009-10.

Statement-II**I. All India Radio***Outstanding Dues against Private Companies**as on 31.3.2010**(Payment Received upto 31.05.2010)*

(In Rupees)

Total Outstanding Dues 120438215**List of agencies owing outstanding dues of more than Rs. 1 Lakh**

1	1 UP Ads Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai	511228	20	Mantralaya Mahan Ads	834924
2	Ad Air Advertising	1364114	21	Mass Maktg Advtg Service Pvt. Ltd	771421
3	Ad House Advtg & Mktg	964349	22	Media Waves	1628658
4	Adbur Pvt Ltd.	327947	23	Mode Advtg. & Mktg. Mumbai	688564
5	Ambilikalanilayam	1391628	24	Musireca Cassette Incorp. Ltd.,	4491819
6	Beautex Advtg.	2059315	25	Noisy Recording Centre	275434
7	Chavara An Advertising Media	145742	26	Prabhakara Ads, Hyd	1800276
8	Corporate Voice P Ltd	937729	27	Prabhatam Advtg. Pvt.Ltd., Mumbai	1712946
9	Creative Unit	220560	28	Radio & TV Commercials, Mumbai	2106573
10	Current Advertising Pvt. Ltd.,	462288	29	Ravi Raj Publicity	131725
11	Dawn Mod Advertising	330674	30	Rayer Communication	1500237
12	Dte. of Advt. Visual Pub.(DAVP)	66710968	31	Rediffusion Dentsu Young & Rub.Mumbai	2467239
13	Efficient Publicies	213557	32	Renukey Advertising Co.	4826414
14	Head Start Advtg.	243166	33	Results India Communications, Mumbai	104541
15	Hindustan Thompson Assoc.Ltd.,Mumbai	4440013	34	Sasi Advertising Consultants	530372
16	Insight Advtg. & Communication Pvt. Ltd	149677	35	Shilpi Advertisng	120867
17	Lintas India Ltd, Mumbai	295678	36	Shree Advertising	1023209
18	Maa Comm. Bozell.	1774767	37	Shri Ragavendra Advertising	2373226
19	Madison Communication Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	118800	38	Srujan Productions	216842
			39	Suchandra Ad Media	741640
			40	T L G India Pvt.Ltd.Mumbai	739870
			41	Telecraft Movies P Ltd.	1278978
			42	Twin Advtg	983175
			43	VRG Agencies	1340339
			44	Valappila Commn	200128
			45	Vinisha Vision	131524

II. Doordarshan

List of Defaulting Agencies Dues (Current & Old Agencies) as on 31/03/10

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Name of Kendra	Principal Amount	Interest	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Admedia	Bhubaneswar	941302	49001	990303
2	Anandi Films (Producer)	Delhi	1500000	905753	2405753
3	Adwork Shop	Mumbai	22100	51153	73253
4	Anims Connex	Ahmedabad	114342	0	114342
5	Aashin Comm.	Ahmedabad	23950	0	23950
6	AB Visual	Bhubaneswar	1692450	1881478	3573928
		Kolkata	1417225	1991228	3408453
7	Apex Advertising, Mumbai.	Ahmedabad	30	0	30
8	Adbur Advtg.	Delhi	712542	143449	855991
		Mumbai	164071	1239	165310
		Patna	8500	10781	19281
		Bhubaneswar	37502	1117	38619
9	Admore	Ahmedabad	58520	49305	107825
		Delhi	24792	49805	74597
10	Ajay Links	Bhopal	61200	148369	209569
11	Akshar Advtg., Bangalore	Thiruvananthapuram	12750	3545	16295
12	Alakh Advertising, Mumbai	Hyderabad	74446	130697	205143
13	Alliance Advtg Pvt. Ltd., Patiala (Old Agency)	Bhopal	110500	178724	289224
14	Alliance Advtg & Mktg. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	Delhi	0	248667	248667
15	Ambience Advtg. Pvt. Ltd.	Thiruvananthapuram	0	6161	6161
16	Aries Advertising, Chennai	Thiruvananthapuram	132600	12266	144866
17	Aadhi Soori Video Films	Thiruvananthapuram	220550	0	220550
18	ARMS Advertising, Mumbai	Ahmedabad	573769	75458	649227
		Mumbai	549100	822135	1371235

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Hyderabad	681994	671583	1353577
19	Art Advertising, Mumbai	Ahmedabad	0	1100427	1100427
		Bhopal	0	20991	20991
		Delhi	0	644921	644921
		Thiruvananthapuram	0	278107	278107
20	Art Commercial, Mumbai	Bhopal	343400	608903	952303
		Lucknow	51000	94028	145028
		Mumbai	1453770	3030964	4484734
21	Ace Media	Mumbai	149250	165700	314950
22	Ashwamedh	Mumbai	66750	76241	142991
23	Audio Video Center	Srinagar	1000	2576	3576
24	Basic 4	Patna	3315	3082	6397
25	Baseline Advertising	Thiruvananthapuram	8320002	275855	8595857
26	Banga Hossary	Bhubaneswar	10200	20536	30736
27	Biostadt India	Ahmedabad	5170	0	5170
28	BBTV Thailand	Jaipur	22210	29716	51926
29	Brahma Vision	Ahmedabad	1738525	32823	1771348
		Delhi	913813	1561179	2474992
		Bhubaneswar	1991090	1954158	3945248
30	Brahamaputra TV Network.	Ahmedabad	305	0	305
31	Bisawa Creations	Delhi	180761	374947	555708
		Banglore	239080	849	239929
32	B.Y. Padhye	Mumbai	170834	0	170834
33	Capital Advertising.	Mumbai	44200	95033	139233
		Thiruvananthapuram	0	2846	2846
34	Carat Media	Delhi	289682	279114	568796
		Thiruvananthapuram	1481323	0	1481323

1	2	3	4	5	6
35	Chaitali	Ahmedabad	0	4609	4609
		Bhubaneswar	34425	54333	88758
		Lucknow	39100	91791	130891
		Kolkata	206550	352066	558616
36	Chaitra (Chaitra Leo Burnett), Chaitra Advertising/TLG	Ahmedabad	150	0	150
		Delhi	29653429	3155488	32808917
		Patna	23800	37181	60981
		Thiruvananthapuram	0	2735	2735
		Lucknow	232530	27457	259987
		Bhubaneswar	919737	17943	937680
	Starcom (TLG)	Mumbai	982865	12702	99557
37	Cencer Advtg. Pvt. Ltd.	Patna	0	5865	5865
38	Chandni Films	Jalandhar	90704	65256	155960
39	Clea Advertising, Mumbai	Ahmedabad	0	28534	28534
		Jaipur	142800	244930	387730
		Thiruvananthapuram	1059275	280978	1340253
40	Chiranjeevi	Mumbai	60429	51090	111519
		Bhopal	27114	23404	50518
41	Contract Advertising	Bhubaneswar	30600	55509	86109
		Delhi	1416300	204815	1621115
		Jalandhar	15725	28099	43824
		Mumbai	225250	414289	639539
		Lucknow	175100	334209	509309
		Thiruvananthapuram	163200	20028	183228
42	Continental Advertising	Kolkata	173246	303102	476348
43	Creative Unit, Mumbai	Ahmedabad	0	11781	11781

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bhopal	61200	115399	176599
		Hyderabad	1132200	1928758	3060958
		Mumbai	400350	746291	1146641
44	Creator Audio Vedio	Jalandhar	18864	16277	35141
45	Creative Video, Bhopal	Bhopal	827482	1288474	2115956
		Jaipur	96156	138344	234500
		Lucknow	38675	52934	91609
46	Creative Vision	Jalandhar	36390	37890	74280
47	Classic Productions	Mumbai	10000	20816	30816
48	Cue Com. Mumbai	Bangalore	7025080	11525181	18550261
		Hyderabad	84800	137994	222794
49	Current Advtg.	Delhi	6973344	2358600	9331944
50	C-Dit	Thiruvananthapuram	4015543	0	4015543
51	Cavin Kare, Chennai	Kolkata	8160	292	8452
52	Diamond Media	Jalandhar	70608	62495	133103
53	Daily Alsafa	Srinagar	1500	4450	5950
54	Delcom Advertising	Guwahati	1745236	3032653	4777889
55	Down Mad	Lucknow	43350	102631	145981
56	Efficient	Chennai	136000	279081	415081
		Thiruvananthapuram	291550	3825	295375
57	Eternal Dreams	Mumbai	876000	963610	1839610
		Delhi	0	218822	218822
58	Euro RSG, Mumbai	Ahmedabad	393286	1452	394738
		Bhopal	56652	41602	98254
		Chennai	646000	1242813	1888813
		Delhi	9847687	4833109	14680796
		Jaipur	397800	800537	1198337

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Lucknow	766463	319752	1086215
		Mumbai	4310930	183469	4494399
		Thiruvananthapuram	281011	12010	293021
59	Everest Brand / Everest Advtg.Solution	Lucknow	113439	1754	115193
		Mumbai	603782	7436	611218
60	Film Kriti (Producer)	Lucknow	359750	289128	648878
		Divisional fee	6000	5813	11813
61	F.S.Advertising	Hyderabad	5863382	11262072	17125454
		Delhi	0	1742	1742
62	Fortune	Mumbai	91800	212513	304313
63	Filler Ad, Thiru.	Thiruvananthapuram	1208826	2839	1211665
64	Film City, Mumbai	Mumbai	4695350	8008807	12704157
		Delhi	90000	3668637	3758637
65	Filmana, Mumbai	Bhopal	18643	12632	31275
		Lucknow	1206825	1273858	2480683
		Delhi	0	440	440
		Patna	330480	305227	635707
66	Fountain Head, Chennai	Thiruvananthapuram	369750	0	369750
67	Frequency, Kolkata	Ahmedabad	0	138919	138919
		Delhi	0	34632	34632
68	Green Signal, Chennai	Chennai	4068250	4994095	9062345
69	Grey Worldwide	Ahmedabad	5966	0	5966
		Delhi	764048	199113	963161
70	Gayatri Telefilms	Mumbai	41160	39298	80458
71	Group Advertising	Patna	1055700	1425020	2480720
		Lucknow	157080	141164	298244
72	Global Village TV	Thiruvananthapuram	15300	0	15300

1	2	3	4	5	6
73	Good Work Comm	Bhubaneswar	168761	3151	171912
74	Hantex	Thiruvananthapuram	416	0	416
75	Happenings	Jalandhar	1473009	1515000	2988009
		Hissar	0	0	0
76	HTA(Mumbai)	Ahmedabad	454630	48293	502923
		Bhopal	9594	432330	441924
		Bhubaneswar	1565270	2925336	4490606
		Delhi	4550605	9486874	14037479
		Jaipur	424450	873501	1297951
		Jalandhar	512550	1132237	1644787
		Mumbai	40677	88911	519588
		Patna	1275	188803	190078
		Thiruvananthapuram	2796826	127812	2924638
77	Hotel Grand Palace	Srinagar	5000	0	5000
78	Hindustan Media	Mumbai	18000	21030	39030
79	Hindustan Advertising	Patna	6800	39787	46587
80	Hemraj	Bhubaneswar	7012	15445	22457
81	IB&W Comm.	Delhi	0	185485	185485
82	Initiative Media	Delhi	0	7377	7377
83	Innovation	Bangalore	187000	317409	504409
		Bhopal	127500	218038	345538
		Chennai	129200	233343	362543
		Kolkata	854250	532960	1387210
		Lucknow	676600	1191514	1868114
		Thiruvananthapuram	7763050	122477	7885527
84	Isha Advertising	Bhopal	23750	31790	55540
		Delhi	0	11967	11967

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Lucknow	158311	329074	487385
85	Interface, New Delhi	Ahmedabad	91770	243	92013
		Bhubaneswar	381811	206071	587882
		Delhi	6634069	3679766	10313835
		Lucknow	98097	20789	118886
		Mumbai	813326	850	814176
		Bhopal	0	182	182
		Thiruvananthapuram	0	1377	1377
86	ICDS	Lucknow	423586	0	423586
87	Insight Advtg. & Comm.	Thiruvananthapuram	238850	0	238850
88	Interact Vision	Ahmedabad	0	12316	12316
89	Inter Publicity	Bhopal	92308	46888	139196
		Delhi	96780	37319	134099
		Lucknow	75536	47993	123529
90	Indian Magic Eye	Ahmedabad	1103	0	1103
91	Institute for steel, Development and Growth	Delhi	117554	915169	1032723
92	IRDA	Delhi	2505784	0	2505784
93	Jagannatha Baba Film	Bhubaneswar	3200	2728	5928
94	Jelitta Publicity	Lucknow	0	544	544
		Delhi	23439	5121	28560
95	Kanara Ads, Chennai	Hyderabad	7070	291948	389018
		Thiruvananthapuram	246000	0	9246000
96	Karishma Advertising	Lucknow	0	181366	181366
		Thiruvananthapuram	0	714	714
97	Kashmir Audio Visual	Srinagar	5000	6185	11185
98	K.T.Series	Jalandhar	54000	39772	93772
99	Kunal Ads, Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	1119867	245665	1365532

1	2	3	4	5	6
100	Karam Chand Appliances	Delhi	9057731	0	9057731
101	Lekha Advertising	Hyderabad	20400	47288	67688
102	Link World, Lucknow	Jalandhar	453900	1092662	1546562
103	Lintas	Ahmedabad	354400	8262	362662
		Bhubaneswar	10625	18470	29095
		Chennai	203004	126129	329133
		Delhi	38014356	5721799	43736155
		Mumbai	5821284	159543	5980827
		Bangalore	401892	94147	496039
		Jalandhar	77031	154930	231961
		Lucknow	1044644	242048	1286692
		Thiruvananthapuram	141247	67329	208576
104	Lotus Marketing	Srinagar	127370	349797	477167
105	L.R. Swamy	Thiruvananthapuram	0	3626	3626
106	Mahesh Kamat	Mumbai	753250	1010525	1763775
107	Magnetic Creations	Patna	400	416	816
108	Media Cafe	Chennai	119000	150646	269646
		Thiruvananthapuram	141861	18360	160221
		Kolkata	1058075	1195464	2253539
		Mumbai	3350435	4136293	7486728
109	Market Matters	Bhubaneswar	1354949	245102	1600051
		Thiruvananthapuram	857810	0	857810
		Hyderabad	315765	176416	492181
110	MIN SJE	Lucknow	140250	0	140250
111	Minim Audio	Jalandhar	46040	35592	81632
112	M.G. Advertising	Ahmedabad	0	11246	1124.....
		Delhi	352223	657641	1009754

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Thiruvananthapuram	0	1785	1785
113	Mandi Parishad	Lucknow	12000	0	12000
114	Market Missionary	Mumbai	979837	2247123	3226960
115	Madison	Ahmedabad	83562	6350	89912
		Delhi	24049881	6663974	30713855
		Hyderabad	0	5179	5179
		Bhopal	0	46136	46136
		Lucknow	0	55668	55668
		Thiruvananthapuram	58502	83960	142462
		Mumbai	91412	4529	95941
		Bhubaneswar	2813	68	2881
116	Madras Advtg.	Jalandhar	520200	1046264	1566464
117	Market Pulse	Ahmedabad	0	16181	16181
118	Mahavir Comm.	Bhubaneswar	25500	47642	73142
119	Messenger	Bhubaneswar	3825	7146	10971
120	Maruti Travels	Ahmedabad	0	181	181
121	Monica Films	Mumbai	4250	10231	14481
122	Maa Comm. Bozel(Hyderabad)	Ahmedabad	153000	1530	154530
		Chennai	2995400	5945556	8940956
		Hyderabad	3318737	7723156	11041893
		Lucknow	265200	546486	811686
		Mumbai	561000	1187538	1748538
		Thiruvananthapuram	1489200	152348	1641548
123	Mauve Crimson (Regd.)	Ahmedabad	153000	0	153000
		Mumbai	153000	347697	500697
124	McCann Erickson	Ahmedabad	118575	91800	210375
		Bangalore	847025	1524019	2371044

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bhubaneswar	440300	761455	1201755
		Delhi	2509657	4731055	7240712
		Jalandhar	1119614	1348420	2468034
		Kolkata	70763	151540	222303
		Lucknow	572730	1075559	1648289
		Patna	36720	52412	89132
		Thiruvananthapuram	122400	1225853	1348253
125	Media Vision Advtg.	Jalandhar	35700	60007	95707
		Bhubaneswar	51000	90948	141948
126	Media Crest	Ahmedabad	494	772	1266
127	Mudra Communications/Optimum Media	Ahmedabad	68813	21819	90632
		Bhubaneswar	88693	29055	117748
		Chennai	6800	12281	19081
		Delhi	697527	4612939	5310466
		Hyderabad	0	5653	5653
		Bhopal	19101	7934	27035
		Lucknow	207253	321837	529090
		Patna	29750	61191	90941
		Thiruvananthapuram	185096	174953	360049
		Hisar	0	2292	2292
		Mumbai	356269	2689	358958
128	Mahamaya Advtg.	Bhubaneswar	57304	11428	68732
129	Markfed	Bhubaneswar	99	0	99
130	Multi Media	Mumbai	4250	10059	14309
131	Marketing Analysis & Prod.	Thiruvananthapuram	0	20655	20655
132	Maa Bajra Maha Kali Production	Bhubaneswar	8560	6003	14563
133	Mid Day	Mumbai	1920	1818	3738

1	2	3	4	5	6
134	MD	Bhubaneswar	1839595	715238	2554833
135	Modern Advtg.	Delhi	0	56802	56802
136	Media House Mktg.	Ahmedabad	34383	0	34383
137	N.K. Communications	Chennai	1245250	1143269	2388519
		Jalandhar	9180	8421	17601
		Lucknow	163115	153505	316620
		Patna	192984	174928	367912
		Thiruvananthapuram	354620	0	354620
138	National Advertising	Guwahati	31875	52089	83964
139	NTPC	Jalandhar	32130	22720	54850
140	Nexus	Thiruvananthapuram	0	1403	1403
141	Navnit Lai	Ahmedabad	0	3111	3111
142	NFDC	Hyderabad	590536	0	590536
		Patna	373860	0	373860
		Jaipur	546600	549687	1096287
		Ahmedabad	1434550	0	1434550
		Bhopal	558300	0	55830*1
		Lucknow	770250	0	770250
		Mumbai	6022093	10888616	16910709
143	Neeraj Comm.	Lucknow	582405	0	582405
144	Ogilvy & Mather Advtg (O & M Advtg.)	Patna	69445	96634	166079
		Bhopal	0	53538	53538
		Kolkata	0	42176	42176
		Lucknow	41650	47495	89145
		Thiruvananthapuram	5970	10517	16487
145	Octogen Advtg. & Mktg., Chennai	Chennai	210375	177678	388053
		Thiruvananthapuram	3556695	0	3556695

1	2	3	4	5	6
146	Omega Mass Media	Ahmedabad	139825	0	139825
		Bangalore	678937	921563	1600500
		Bhopal	8725	11064	19789
		Chennai	549750	489933	1039683
		Hyderabad	4061974	3758820	7820794
		Jalandhar	428400	601773	1030173
		Lucknow	117300	139432	256732
		Mumbai	1273667	1494222	2767889
		Thiruvananthapuram	1159400	0	1159400
147	Orchid	Mumbai	14280	14501	28781
148	OM Sai Films	Jalandhar	165000	141190	306190
149	One Up Ads	Mumbai	356150	710864	1067014
150	P.K.Entertainment	Bhopal	10101	9544	19645
		Lucknow	0	78434	78434
		Mumbai	759220	662140	1421360
151	Padmalaya Telefilms	Hyderabad	0	98318	98318
152	Polaris	Mumbai	28000	33311	61311
153	Publicity Parlor	Delhi	0	0	0
154	Pen A Trait Communication	Patna	0	2709	2709
155	Popular Entertinment	Lucknow	1886050	3329220	5215270
		Mumbai	204000	355898	559898
156	Prachar Comm.	Delhi	6734169	4603903	11338072
		Lucknow	194	0	194
		Bhopal	0	2593	2593
157	Pratibha Advtg.	Ahmedabad	0	3825	3825
		Thiruvananthapuram	0	5714	5714
158	Press Syndicate	Bhubaneswar	168300	357330	525630

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jalandhar	251600	506036	757636
		Kolkata	767550	1318016	2085566
159	Pressman Advtg.	Delhi	47754	40956	88710
160	Profaid, Madras	Bangalore	1952750	2964622	4917372
		Chennai	3940500	6708322	10648822
		Hyderabad	2351862	4641351	6993213
		Jaipur	38250	60532	98782
		Jalandhar	40800	64394	105194
		Mumbai	209100	326829	535929
		Thiruvananthapuram	183600	1645	185245
161	Perfect10 Advertising	Mumbai	30750	41701	72451
162	Paramahansa Production	Bhubaneswar	16530	11376	27906
163	Prativa Mohanty	Bhubaneswar	1937	1019	2956
164	PSI	Bhopal	0	53500	53500
		Bhubaneswar	153000	176811	329811
		Lucknow	122400	279522	401922
165	Pratisaad Communication	Patna	300523	134190	434713
		Chennai	125916	41718	167634
166	Prominent Advertising	Hyderabad	8183871	15980303	24164174
		Lucknow	155975	316696	472671
		Patna	34425	75653	110078
		Guwahati	447525	1161126	1608651
		Bhopal	102425	201699	304124
167	Peerage Pharma	Srinagar	25000	0	25000
168	Percept	Delhi	0	0	0
		Mumbai	189385	1430	190815
		Thiruvananthapuram	0	510	510

1	2	3	4	5	6
169	Purnima Advtg.	Delhi	187510	7970	195480
170	Pamm Advtg.	Delhi	0	3319	3319
171	Rashi Seeds	Ahmedabad	3420	0	3420
172	R.K.Swamy	Ahmedabad	5400	17145	22545
		Delhi	1625832	2636783	4262615
		Bhopal	13600	15508	29108
		Patna	0	4437	4437
		Thiruvananthapuram	34620	0	34620
		Mumbai	459400	6658	466058
		Guwahati	157280	120206	277486
		Bhubneshwar	351582	17793	369375
173	Radio TV	Jalandhar	99450	233861	333311
174	Radical Entt.	Lucknow	49725	85959	135684
175	Rashtriya Advtg. Agency	Thiruvananthapuram	0	4132	4132
176	Rasik Pub.	Thiruvananthapuram	36600	7115	43715
177	Rediffusion	Ahmedabad	156232	5219	161451
		Bangalore	393414	285381	678795
		Bhopal	850	15027	15877
		Delhi	28191733	9052240	37243973
		Hyderabad	0	19900	19900
		Jalandhar	1273416	1229380	2502796
		Lucknow	1318280	547215	1865495
		Bhubaneswar	708051	1256067	1964118
		Mumbai	2080299	121505	2201804
		Thiruvananthapuram	2737803	18108	2755911
178	Response India, Kolkata	Guwahati	20250	30187	50437
		Delhi	0	14525	14525

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Kolkata	91000	244437	335437
179	Ruperistan	Mumbai	20000	26798	46798
180	Result India, Mumbai (Mind Share)	Ahmedabad	1837951	0	1837951
		Delhi	37816156	63026622	100842778
		Cricket (Ind- Pak-2007)	3713894	2581159	6295053
		Hyderabad	26392	196516	222908
		Mumbai	3337032	178482	3515514
		Lucknow	1845694	599754	2445448
		Srinagar	179730	7115	186845
		Bhopal	455110	97459	552569
		Thiruvananthapuram	1123748	734444	1858192
		Bhubaneswar	1618927	361426	1980353
		Banglore	375488	11194	386682
181	RTVC	Mumbai	15404895	32027820	47432715
182	Rural Advtg. & Mktg. Services	Kolkata	34638	31010	65648
183	Reasonable Avtg.	Thiruvananthapuram	156846	0	156846
		Delhi	0	1928914	1928914
184	Radeus Advtg.	Delhi	2311318	415939	2727257
		Lucknow	5	1088	1093
		Mumbai	384396	0	384396
185	M/s Raqia Advertising	Srinagar	86002	12434	100436
186	Sagar Video & Ads	Mumbai	2854	2688	5542
187	Sajjala Creation, Hyderabad	Hyderabad	685528	833602	1519130
188	Sapat International	Ahmedabad	28968	0	28968
189	Sanket Communication	Bhubaneswar	17000	32470	49470
190	Sasi Advertising, Chennai	Ahmedabad	86626	21498	108124

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bhopal	0	4280	4280
		Chennai	726975	1180007	1906982
		Lucknow	31450	43249	74699
		Thiruvananthapuram	0	108198	108198
191	Shubh Telefilms	Jalandhar	11359	9016	20375
192	Sudharati Advtg.	Mumbai	40900	96838	137738
193	Sailaja Suman	Bhubaneswar	482384	359380	841764
194	Sitara Vision, Mumbai	Ahmedabad	108800	0	108800
		Mumbai	6154195	11220303	17374498
195	Sistas Pvt. Ltd.	Thiruvananthapuram	0	3366	3366
196	Situation Advtg.	Lucknow	18734	12505	31239
		Bhubaneswar	205700	285328	491028
		Hyderabad	30420	12749	43169
		Delhi	0	88224	88224
197	SITE (Lucknow)	Lucknow	18900	0	18900
198	Sagar Enterprises.	Ahmedabad	0	1122	1122
		Delhi	0	49164768	49164768
		Mumbai	337650	436044	773694
199	Spellbinder	Ahmedabad	0	1607	1607
		Bangalore	652800	738151	1390951
		Kolkata	6902000	9213101	16115101
		Lucknow	76500	102409	178909
		Patna	42840	46912	89752
200	Standard Publicity	Delhi	6610	17383	23993
		Lucknow	0	1038	1038
201	Sunrise Media	Bhubaneswar	255000	388822	643822
		Guwahati	93925	155282	249207

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Kolkata	6658050	8203401	14861451
202	Tara Sinha Associate	Ahmedabad	0	20555	20555
203	SuyojanManagement/Films	Jaipur	141999	191386	233385
		Lucknow	408000	550356	958356
		Patna	651277	987374	1638651
204	Survideo	Kolkata	1753125	2643512	4396637
205	Sambalpur Bastralaya Bergarh	Bhubneshwar	23906	0	23906
206	Shradha Suman Creative Arts	Srinagar	21	0	21
207	SnipEntertainment	Ahmedabad	12	0	12
208	TBWA-Anthem	Bangalore	82620	64888	147508
		Bhubaneswar	329047	629377	958424
		Chennai	50903	0	50903
		Lucknow	66938	136800	203738
		Thiruvananthapuram	64260	18360	82620
		Delhi	0	44569	44569
209	T. Sarkar	Ahmedabad	0	5813	5813
		Bhubaneswar	133875	245598	379473
		Lucknow	0	4543	4543
		Srinagar	81083	0	81083
210	T.V. Today Network	Jaipur	603440	959876	1563316
211	Telematics Vision	Thiruvananthapuram	12174	0	12174
212	Telestar (P) Ltd.	Kolkata	1944245	2802712	4746957
		Lucknow	30600	51521	82121
		Bhubaneswar	151725	218144	369869
		Patna	133450	191367	324817
		Jalandhar	2033625	3309934	5343559
		Jaipur	81600	110583	192183

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Guwahati	25500	47345	72845
213	Times Media	Mumbai	68000	121717	189717
214	TSME	Mumbai	1113075	2073125	3186200
215	The Press Syndicate Ltd.	Thiruvananthapuram	127500	4412	131912
		Ahmedabad	0	2429	2429
		Bhopal	76500	172780	249280
216	Technomark TV network Pvt. Ltd.	Banglore	857900	0	857900
		Thiruvananthapuram	821298	0	821298
217	Three Brothers	Bhubaneswar	77277	39394	116971
218	Premier	Mumbai	300016	0	300016
219	Travancore Advertisers	Thiruvananthapuram	1363261	577532	1940793
220	Triton Communcation	Delhi	0	5354371	5354371
221	Trinkiya Grey	Lucknow	154700	348317	503017
222	Today Vision	Delhi	870000	1481227	2351227
223	Twin Ad	Lucknow	1518440	2192011	3710451
224	Tuk Tuk Advtg.	Mumbai	46878	0	46878
225	FCB Ulka Advertising/ Lode Star	Delhi	7115074	1868265	8983339
		Jalandhar	214200	430457	644657
		Lucknow	60131	37144	97275
		Bhubaneswar	415650	814242	1229892
		Mumbai	3497062	0	3497062
		Ahmedabad	319052	0	319052
		Srinagar	193494	0	193494
226	Unit I Production	Bangalore	7433550	13342757	20776307
		Chennai	106250	182584	288834
		Hyderabad	408000	707010	1115010
227	United Teleshopping (UTS)	Delhi	0	132003	132003

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Lucknow	51000	81278	132278
228	Unique Channel	Jalandhar	300000	272799	572799
229	UPID	Lucknow	112693	0	112693
230	UTV	Delhi	0	788,920	788920
231	Urme Communication	Bhubaneswar	216017	145638	361655
232	Saurashtra Univer	Ahmedabad	0	0	0
233	V.K.Advertising	Hyderabad	1602277	1906366	3508643
234	Vanguard Vision	Bhopal	84750	93985	178735
		Mumbai	1181550	1654615	2836165
		Thiruvananthapuram	3015138	211390	3226528
235	Venture Direct	Ahmedabad	87030	87677	174707
		Delhi	677350	1011814	1689164
		Jalandhar	431853	386006	817859
		Kolkata	3981	118527	122508
236	Vishesh Advertising	Ahmedabad	0	15096	15096
		Jalandhar	102000	198107	300107
		Bhubaneswar	34000	64941	98941
		Mumbai	91800	207035	298835
		Thiruvananthapuram	0	15504	15504
237	Vision Time India, Thiruvananthapuram.	Chennai	1499350	3142631	4641981
		Hyderabad	97279	137503	234782
		Thiruvananthapuram	1115600	277371	1392971
238	View Finders	Thiruvananthapuram	12000	0	12000
239	Video Ad	Bhubaneswar	20400	25528	45928
240	Western Advtg. & Mktg.	Mumbai	15300	35667	50967
		Thiruvananthapuram	91800	0	91800

1	2	3	4	5	6
241	WinField	Bhubaneswar	3825	8117	11942
242	Wink Advtg.	Bhubaneswar	74800	69206	144006
243	Youth INCA	Bhubaneswar	22950	33177	56127
Total			504588686	492779324	997368010

*[English]***Diversifying Crop Pattern****Production of Banana and Grapes**

1525. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of banana and grapes in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish procuring centres for banana and grapes in Tamil Nadu to provide remunerative prices for agriculturists;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) In Tamil Nadu, during 2009-10, total production of banana and grapes was 63.68 lakh Metric Tonnes and 0.89 lakh Metric Tonnes respectively.

(b) to (d) There is no proposal to set up separate procurement centres for Banana and Grapes in the State of Tamil Nadu. However, there are 151 farmers markets, (Uzharvar Sandhi) in the State wherein farmers are selling the fruits and vegetables including banana and grapes directly to the consumers. This enables the farmers to get remunerative prices without involvement of any intermediaries.

During 2009-10, everyday on an average 1944 Metric Tonnes of fruits and vegetables including banana and grapes worth Rs.2.65 crores were sold by 8389 farmers benefitting 3.35 lakhs consumers.

1526. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industries (ASSOCHAM) has sought a long term farm policy to diversify the crop pattern in the country and reduce the use of chemicals and pesticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No such report is available with the Government as per records.

Financial Assistance for GPS/GPRS Project

1527. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has sanctioned any amount for a pilot project implemented by the Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation, namely, online GPS/GPRS based vehicle tracking system and automatic fare collection system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested to release the balance amount for this project;

(d) whether the Union Government has considered the proposal; and

(e) if so, the time by which the said amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs.80 lakhs as Central assistance for implementation of a pilot project, namely, online GPS/GPRS based vehicle tracking system by the Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation. So far, Rs.60 lakh has been released to Government of Karnataka in two instalments.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Government of Karnataka has been requested to provide certain requisite information such as, completion certificate, utilization certificate in respect of entire sanctioned amount to facilitate release of final instalment.

(e) No definite time frame for release of the amount can be envisaged at this stage.

Complaints against Condition of Roads

1528. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several complaints have been received by the Union Government/NHAI regarding bad condition of roads in various parts of the country under the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP);

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

(c) the steps being taken for redressal of such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Complaints of general nature regarding bad condition of some stretches of National Highways under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) are received from time to time at different offices of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

(c) Steps taken by NHAI for redressal of complaints include carrying out urgent repair work, re-surfacing, termination of contract of non-performing contractors and re-awarding the work etc.

E-Toll Collection Plan

1529. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the e-toll plan entails installation of radio frequency identification (RFID) tags on all vehicles; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) An Expert Committee was set up with an objective to have an interoperable Electronic Toll Collection System, operating seamlessly on all national highways, State highways for the use of which, the user fee is levied. The Committee has submitted its report on 02.07.2010 which has been accepted by the Ministry. The Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) system envisages use of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) (Passive) chip based technology, complying to ISO 18000 6-C.

Construction of Gadhuli-Santalpur Road

1530. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for the construction/improvement of Gadhuli-Santalpur road of the Government of Gujarat has been technically scrutinised and approved; and

(b) if so, the time by which the required funds is likely to be released to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A proposal for the construction/improvement of the Gadhuli-Santalpur road in Gujarat has been received.

The technical scrutiny of the proposal has been done. The matter is under consideration with other strategic border roads. The funds will be released to start the work after obtaining the approval of the competent authority.

Women Personnel in Delhi Police

1531. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total percentage of women personnel in the Delhi Police during the last three years;

(b) whether the Delhi Police has not fulfilled the quota prescribed for women personnel in the force; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The percentage of women personnel in the Delhi Police during the last three years is given below:

Year	Percentage of Women Personnel in Delhi Police
2007	6.31
2008	6.29
2009	7.67

(b) and (c) The Government has instructed the Delhi Police to ensure that 15% of recruitment should be for women. The strength of women in Delhi Police is 7.6% of the total strength but, Delhi Police has a satisfactory presence of women police particularly in the districts where there is regular interface with the public. The percentage of women Police constables to total constables in the districts is an overall 9.66% with figures touching 14.68% in North-West District and crossing the 10% mark in five out of 11 Districts.

Headend in the Sky Services

1532. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cable networks digitised after implementation of Headend in the Sky (HITS) services in the country;

(b) whether HITS service operators are facing tariff and content related problems to start the services;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to resolve such issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) At present, there is no operator providing Headend in the Sky (HITS) services in the country.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. One of the existing HITS permission holder M/s. Dish TV India Ltd. in its representation dated 3.3.2010 had, *inter alia*, raised the issue of absence of any tariff regime due to which broadcasters /content providers have either refused to provide their content or were asking for exorbitant amount.

(d) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) was on 10.12.2009 requested to revisit the interconnection regulations, tariff orders and quality of service regulations etc. in the light of policy on HITS services notified by the Government. Further on receipt of representations from existing HITS operators, a reference has been made on 18.03.2010 to TRAI for furnishing recommendations on the policy issues raised. TRAI has not so far submitted its recommendations. However, it has issued tariff regulations covering HITS services on 21.07.2010. The details of tariff order are available at the website (www.trai.gov.in) of TRAI.

FPS's Shops

1533. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fair Price Shops (FPS's) functioning in the country, Statewise;

(b) the items being, distributed through these shops alongwith the price thereof; and

(c) the programmes/schemes under which these items are being provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD and PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) A statement indicating State-wise number of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) functioning in the country is at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Government allocates foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States/Union Territories (UTs) for distribution under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and for other welfare schemes such as Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana, Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, Annapurna Scheme, Nutrition Programme for adolescent Girls, etc. A Statement indicating category-wise central issue price of foodgrains is at Statement-II. In addition to above, the Government also allocates coarsegrains, sugar and kerosene oil for distribution by the State/UT Governments.

Statement-I

State-wise Number of Fair Price Shop in the Country

(Compiled on 30.06.2010)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Fair Price Shop
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	42949
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1568
3	Assam	34053
4	Bihar	44480
5	Chhattisgarh	10400
6	Delhi	2546
7	Goa	508
8	Gujarat	16541

1	2	3
9	Haryana	9311
10	Himachal Pradesh	4403
11	Jammu & Kashmir	5492
12	Jharkand	14395
13	Karnataka	20433
14	Kerala	14236
15	Madhya Pradesh	20311
16	Maharashtra	50470
17	Manipur	2551
18	Meghalaya	4110
i 19	Mizoram	1240
20	Nagaland	454
21	Orissa	29432
22	Punjab	14348
23	Rajasthan	22830
24	Sikkim	1414
25	Tamil Nadu	30924
26	Tripura	1586
27	Uttar Pradesh	73004
28	Uttarakhand	8666
29	West Bengal	20243
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	458
31	Chandigarh	22
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	77
33	Daman and Diu	51
34	Lakshdweep	35
35	Puducherry	498
Total		504039

Statement-II

Central Issue Prices of foodgrains for different categories of beneficiaries under TPDS

(In Rs. Per Qtl.)

	Wheat	Rice	
		Grade A	Common
AAY	200	300	
BPL	415	565	
APL	610	830	795

Proposal under CRF

1534. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Kerala for various road projects under the Central Road Fund(CRF) in the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, project-wise including the proposed estimates for each project; and

(c) the status of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The prioritized list received from the State Government for 17 works with an aggregate estimate of Rs. 172.72 crore under the Central Road Fund(CRF) has been approved in Principle and the State Government has been requested to submit detailed estimates for these works for sanction during 2010-11. The estimates are awaited from State Government of Kerala.

Issuance of Multi-purpose Identity Card

1535. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI C. SHIVASAMI:

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to issue Multi-purpose National Identity Card/Unique Identity Card to all the citizens of the country including people living in coastal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds granted/utilised in this regard;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check misutilisation of the funds; and

(e) the time by which such cards are likely to be provided to all the citizens of the country including people living in coastal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) The Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) in the country by collecting information on specific characteristics of each 'usual resident' alongwith Census 2011. The field work of biographic data collection in the country has been completed. The NPR would also have photographs, 10 finger prints and IRIS of all 'usual resident' who are age 15 years and above. The IRIS would also be collected for persons of 5 to 15 years of age. The NPR database would be sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and issue of Unique ID Numbers.

The Cabinet has approved the scheme of creation of NPR for the country and for the coastal areas at an estimated cost of Rs.3539.24 crore and Rs.216.31 crore, respectively. Till March, 2010 Rs.116.24 crore have been spent. States/ UTs have been provided an on- account advances of Rs.484.45 crore for incurring expenditure for the scheme.

As one of the measures to strengthen coastal security, creation of National Population Register (NPR) for the

3331 coastal villages in all the 9 Maritime States, namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and 4 Union Territories (UTs), namely, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Pudducherry had been undertaken ahead of creation NPR in the country. The identity (smart) cards would be issued to the 'usual residents' of these villages who are of age 18 years and above. As on date, the biographic details of more than 120 lakh persons and biometric details of more than 66 lakh persons have been collected. Printing of Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) has been completed for the Coastal Villages in the States/ UTs of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Lakshadweep and Daman & Diu. Steps have been initiated for production and personalization of identity (smart) cards for these areas.

[Translation]

Ban on Media in J&K

1536. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of the imposition of a ban on the Media including newspapers by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir recently;

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

(c) whether similar ban were imposed on the media earlier in the State; and

(d) if so, the details during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No ban on media including newspaper has been imposed by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir during the recent past.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Shortage of Language Experts

1537. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the intelligence agencies including Intelligence Bureau is facing shortage of experts in foreign languages and Indian languages including local dialects;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill-up the said vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) In Intelligence Bureau there are 09 vacancies in the category of Experts in foreign languages. Selection and filling up of the posts in Intelligence Bureau and other Intelligence Agencies is an on-going process.

Pesticides Management Bill

1538. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from public representatives to amend certain provisions in the proposed Pesticides Management Bill, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to change the time limit of data protection from five years as proposed in the said Bill to three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to make a provision for inspection of insecticide factories by the Central Insecticides Laboratory, Faridabad instead of State Governments or its agencies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Letters have been received from Members of Parliament mainly relating to provision of data protection included in the Pesticides Management Bill, 2008.

(c) and (d) Data protection for 3 years was proposed in Pesticides Management Bill, 2008 which is pending in Rajya Sabha. Subsequently, based on the recommendation of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture, the Government has decided to propose official amendments to Pesticides Management Bill, 2008 to provide data protection for 5 years. The period for data protection will be effective from the date of first marketing approval granted anywhere in the world.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. However, there is a provision in the Bill enabling the Registration Committee to cause inspection of the registrant's manufacturing premises or processing facility with respect to adequacy of infrastructure.

Requirement of Foreign Visitors

1539. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for foreign visitors to give their finger prints from 2016 when an ambitious project to interlink foreign missions and immigration offices across India would be commissioned; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDREN): (a) and (b) Modernization and up-gradation of Immigration services in the country is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) to be undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). The MMP is titled "Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT)". This Project aims to develop a secure and integrated service delivery

framework to enhance security and facilitation in the Visa issuance process, strengthen the Immigration function besides fortifying the Foreigners Registration Processes for effective tracking of foreigners. Authentication of traveller's identity at the Missions, Immigrations Check Posts (ICPs) and Foreigners Registration Officers (FROs) through use of intelligent document scanners and biometrics, including finger prints, is one of the envisaged outcomes of the project.

The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1011 crore. The Project is to be implemented in a planned and phased manner over a period of 4½ years i.e. *w.e.f.* April, 2010 to September, 2014.

Maintenance of NHs in Karnataka

1540. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has submitted any proposals to Union Government for maintenance and repairs of certain sections of National Highways through collection of tolls;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has considered these proposals;

(d) if so, the time by which final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(e) the amount earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Karnataka.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Use of Chemical Pesticides

1541. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of farmers in rural areas being duped by certain companies to use chemicals pesticides in the garb of bio-pesticides;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There are complaints of sale of bio-pesticide laced with chemical pesticides in certain parts of the country received mainly from Crop Care Federation of India.

(c) The following actions have been taken by the Government of India for ensuring the quality of bio-pesticides:

- i) Government of India has notified seven laboratories in different States to function as Central Insecticide Laboratory in respect of bio-pesticides.
- ii) Registration Committee constituted under section 5 of the Insecticides Act 1968 has asked all States to take necessary steps for ensuring the quality of bio-pesticides recommended for various crops in the State.
- iii) Registration Committee has revised the guidelines for registration of bio-pesticides.

[Translation]

Waiving off Loans

1542. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to waive off the loans of weavers, leather workers, handicraftsmen and other workers disbursed to them by

the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, keeping in view their inability to repay their loans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) are statutory bodies of the States and are responsible for monitoring the activities of institutions enlisted with them. However, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is also providing assistance to such institutions under the schemes of KVIC from time to time. Welfare of artisans associated with khadi institutions is primarily looked after by the concerned institutions enlisted with KVIBs with KVIC providing them necessary help/inputs from time to time in the form of assistance and grants under the schemes of Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana, Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans, mandatory contribution to Artisan Welfare Funds, etc. There is however no proposal received from KVIBs to waive off loans of weavers, etc.

Survey on Women Security

1543. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre for Equity and Inclusion has conducted any survey on the security of women in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details and outcome of the survey; and

(c) the details of recommendations made by such centre, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Centre for Equity and Inclusion has conducted a survey on the violence against women. It was conducted to determine the perception and experience of violence against women in public places in the city of Delhi. The key findings of the survey are as follows:

- sexual harassment in public places in Delhi is a very common phenomenon.
- Women's vulnerability to harassment in public places crosscuts age, marital status and economic strata.
- Women are vulnerable in crowded spaces as well as lonely ones, during the day as well as in the night.
- Economic dependence, physical structure and their inability to protest make women vulnerable.
- Response of the public is shockingly inadequate.
- Low awareness of law and support mechanisms.
- Women do not have much faith in law enforcement agencies.
- Harassment in public places has a hugely negative impact on women's mobility and access.

(c) Recommendations made by the centre are as follows:

- long term need for behavior and mind set change of the perpetrators of harassment.
- sensitization of state machinery.
- Pro-activeness of the public and empowerment of women and girls.
- Encouraging girls and women to protest.
- Equipping the girls with self defense strategies.
- Putting in place preventive and redressal strategies.
- Taking serious note of gender base violations.
- Awareness campaigns on laws and support services.
- Sensitizing the public to come forward to assist women facing harassment in public places.

[English]

Review of TV and Radio Licences

1544. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests received for opening of new satellite TV and radio channels during the last three years;

(b) the present status of each of the request;

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government to expeditiously clear such pending applications and the time by which action in this regard is likely to be completed;

(d) whether there is any constraint in the availability of spectrum and transponder capacities for new satellite TV and radio channels in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Receipt of applications under the uplinking/downlinking guidelines is an on-going process. No record is kept in the Ministry of incomplete applications which are closed or returned. As many as 75 private satellite TV channels were permitted to uplink/downlink during the year 2007, 157 were permitted during the year 2008, 81 were permitted during the year 2009 and 53 have been permitted during the current year up to 23.7.2010. As on 23.7.2010, applications for uplinking/downlinking of 264 TV channels are at various stages of scrutiny which also include inter-Ministerial comments/clearances.

Regarding private FM radio channels, no such application has been received.

(c) Permission can be granted only after necessary inter-ministerial clearances. Therefore, no time-frame could

be given for disposal of pending applications. However, this Ministry has initiated a process of conducting monthly open house meetings with the applicant companies for redressal of their grievances. An online tracking system has been put in place for applicant companies to track the progress of their cases on the internet.

(d) No, Madam. WPC Wing of Department of Telecommunications has informed that Satellite Television Broadcasting companies can either hire space segment on INSAT Systems from ISRO, Department of Space or on foreign satellites coordinated with INSAT systems.

(e) Does not arise.

Training Centers for KVIC

1545. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Khadi and Village Industries Training Centres functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to modernise such training centres;

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

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Governments to set-up new training Centres;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the total funds likely to be incurred in this regard;

(f) whether the Government has held consultations with the Planning Commission in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) State/Union Territory-wise number of the existing khadi and village industries training centres, functioning in the country are given at Statement.

(b) and (c) Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), has received a proposal from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) on modernization of existing training centres and establishment of new training centres. The proposal is in conceptual stage.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) to (g) Do not arise.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise Training Centres in KVI sector

State/Union Territory	Departmental Training Centres		Non departmental Training centres Institutional	Total
	KVIC	KVIB		
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	1	0	0	1
Rajasthan	0	0	1	1
Bihar	1	0	0	1
Jharkhand	0	0	1	1
Orissa	1	0	1	2
West Bengal	1	0	1	2

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	4	1	3	8
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	1
Karnataka	2	0	1	3
Kerala	1	0	2	3
Tamilnadu	1	0	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	1	0	3	4
Uttarakhand	2	0	0	2
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1
Assam	0	1	1	2
Mizoram	0	1	0	1
Nagaland	0	1	0	1
Grand Total	15	6	18	39

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

1546. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation to the State Governments under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) has been hiked for the current year as compared to last year;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch any new initiative under the said scheme including improving production and productivity of pulses and oilseeds in the various agro-climatic zones of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Rs.6755.00 crore have been allocated for Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for the year 2010-11, as compared to last year's allocation of Rs.4067.00 crore (BE) and Rs.37.77.07 (RE). A statement showing details of allocation for 2010-11 and funds released to states upto 22.07.2010 is given at Statement.

(d) Two new sub-schemes viz. (i) Special Initiative for Pulses & Oilseeds in Dry land Areas by organizing 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in Rainfed Areas during 2010-11 and (ii) Bridging the Yield Gap in Eastern India by Extending Green Revolution to the Eastern Region of the Country have been launched during 2010-11 as part of RKVY with a budgetary allocation of Rs. 300.00 crore and Rs.400.00 crore respectively.

Statement

Allocation and release of funds for Oil Seeds & Pulses and Eastern India under RKVY

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Allocation 2010-11				Release				
		Normal RKVY	Oilseeds & Pulses	Eastern India	Total	Stream I	Stream II	Oilseeds & Pulses	Eastern India	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	278.19	33.00		311.19		69.55	16.50		86.05
2	Arunachal Pradesh	39.08			39.08		9.77			9.77
3	Assam	221.87			221.87		55.47			55.47
4	Bihar	317.00		63.94	380.94	118.88	79.25		31.97	230.10
5	Chhatisgarh	393.85		67.15	461.00	147.70	98.46		33.58	279.74
6	Goa*	11.31			11.31		2.83			2.83
7	Gujarat	326.45	27.00		353.45	122.42	81.61	13.50		217.53
8	Haryana	204.74			204.74	76.78	51.19			127.97
9	Himachal Pradesh	94.85			94.85	35.57	23.71			59.28
10	Jammu & Kashmir	122.72			122.72		30.68			30.68
11	Jharkhand	131.36		29.60	160.96		32.84		14.80	47.64
12	Karnataka	251.03	33.00		284.03	94.14	62.76	16.50		173.40
13	Kerala	192.35			192.35	72.13	48.09			120.22
14	Madhya Pradesh	517.09	72.00		589.09	193.91	129.27	36.00		359.18
15	Maharashtra	602.00	51.00		653.00		150.50	25.50		176.00
16	Manipur	24.81			24.81		6.20			6.20
17	Meghalaya	46.12			46.12	17.30	11.53			28.83
18	Mizoram	7.49			7.49					0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19	Nagaland	13.24			13.24		3.31			3.31
20	Orissa	194.73		79.67	274.40	73.02	48.68		39.84	161.54
21	Punjab	179.12			179.12	67.16	44.78			111.94
22	Rajasthan	515.47	57.00		572.47	193.30	128.87	28.50		350.67
23	Sikkim	6.56			6.56		1.64			1.64
24	Tamil Nadu	225.71			225.71	84.64	56.43			141.07
25	Tripura	116.86			116.86	43.82	29.22			73.04
26	Uttar Pradesh	551.65	27.00*	57.27	635.92	206.87	137.91		28.64	373.42
27	Uttarakhand	2.61			2.61					0.00
28	West Bengal	373.78		102.37	476.15	140.16	93.45		51.19	284.80
	Total	5962.04	300.00	400.00	6662.04	1687.80	1488.00	136.50	200.02	3512.32
1	A & N Islands	10.15			10.15					0.00
2	Chandigarh	0.14			0.14					0.00
3	D& N Haveli	0.64			0.64					0.00
4	Daman & Diu	1.70			1.70					0.00
5	Delhi	0.00			0.00					0.00
6	Lakshadweep	1.81			1.81					0.00
7	Pudducherry	18.56			18.56					0.00
	Total UTs	33.00			33.00					0.00
	District Agricultural Plan, NIRD, ISEC, IEG, IIM-CMA	60.00			60.00	0.22				0.22
	Grand Total	6055.04			6755.04	1688.02	1488.00	136.50	200.02	3512.54

* Under Process

Condition of National Highways in NE

1547. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan for the repair and maintenance of damaged National Highways in the North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the construction/repair work undertaken and the allocation made therein during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to handover the maintenance and repair of the Imphal to Jiribam stretch of National Highway No. 53 from the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) to the State Government of Manipur; and

(d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government/BRO in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N SINGH): (a) The repair and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process undertaken on the basis of traffic need, interse priority and availability of fund.

(b) The details of Sanction of works, Allocation & Expenditure for construction and repair works of National Highways in North Eastern Region during last three years and the current year, State-wise is enclosed at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Details of sanction under construction/ repair for National Highways during last three years and current year, Statewise

Name of State	(Amt Rs. in crore)															
	2007-08				2008-09				2009-10				2010-11			
	Construction No	Amt	Repair No	Amt	Construction No	Amt	Repair No	Amt	Construction No	Amt	Repair No	Amt	Construction No	Amt	Repair No	Amt
Arunachal Pradesh	3	40.37	0	0.00	2	18.53	1	1.49	4	174.09	1	8.77	0	0.00	0	0.00
Assam	32	323.86	36	65.48	34	471.06	10	25.32	34	498.77	43	80.92	0	0.00	0	0.00
Manipur	7	95.99	7	7.50	9	51.96	8	11.18	13	222.22	6	9.22	2	7.71	0	0.00
Meghalaya	7	43.87	15	25.29	17	109.62	1	0.09	7	137.55	19	45.23	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mizoram	10	53.25	8	11.99	15	273.93	0	0.00	15	162.58	2	11.59	0	0.00	0	0.00
Nagaland	16	70.32	6	9.01	10	76.85	5	9.07	4	11.70	5	6.22	1	95.68	0	0.00
Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	33.96	0	0.00	6	51.77	0	0.00	1	73.94	0	0.00
Tripura	8	32.51	0	0.00	6	26.12	0	0.00	5	85.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total sanction	83.00	660.17	72.00	119.27	97.00	1062.03	25.00	47.15	88.00	1344.15	76.00	161.95	4.00	175.33	0.00	0.00

Maintenance and repair works for National Highways with BRO are carried out departmentally out of the funds placed at their disposal

Statement-II

Allocation and expenditure under Construction/ Repair during last three years and current year, Statewise

Name of State	(Amt Rs. in crore)															
	2007-08				2008-09				2009-10				2010-11(06/2010)			
	Construction Allot.	Exp.	Repair Allot.	Exp.	Construction Allot.	Exp.	Repair Allot.	Exp.	Construction Allot.	Exp.	Repair Allot.	Exp.	Construction Allot.	Exp.	Repair Allot.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	5.65	0.37	0.33	1.10	1.10	1.82	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.9	7.00	0.00	24.72	0
Assam	485.63	479.00	58.54	46.13	765.43	761.40	54.84	57.1	966.03	965.31	101.42	77.53	699.72	286.64	432.06	11.23
Manipur	12.00	10.24	14.3	11.52	23.65	23.65	10.24	9.72	19.65	19.65	7.24	7.57	27.00	3.69	6.25	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Meghalaya	22.00	22.33	13.39	8.19	50.77	50.77	17.53	17.41	61.54	61.54	14.78	13.01	41.00	1.28	15.45	0.51
Mizoram	15.00	15.00	7.25	4.27	13.55	13.55	9.2	7.4	5.52	5.52	3.58	2.22	19.00	1.45	18.8	0
Nagaland	12.00	10.20	7.43	4.88	30.60	30.60	10.78	12.55	30.46	30.46	12.3	9.31	27.00	3.07	10.6	1.62
Total State PWD+NHA1	552.63	542.42	101.28	75.32	885.10	881.07	104.41	104.20	1083.20	1082.48	140.23	110.54	820.72	296.13	507.88	13.36
Total BRO*	200.00	196.78	21.55	21.55	201.19	198.89	11.48	22.74	193.95	179.67	9.92	23.72	261.71	32.68	13.79	4.96
Total SARDP including State Roads*	700	651	0	0	1000	637	0	0	1200	676	0	0	1500	61	0	0
Grand Total	1452.63	1390.20	122.83	96.87	2086.29	1716.96	115.89	126.94	2477.15	1938.15	150.15	134.26	2582.43	389.81	521.67	18.32

State-wise allocation for roads under BRO & Special Accelerated Road Development Programme (SARDP) are not made. Hence, figures are given for all NE states.

[Translation]

Life Saving Systems on NHs

1548. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS) implemented by the Government has been successful in saving the lives of road accident victims on the National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to formulate an effective action plan, in coordination with the State Governments to provide life saving systems including organising air ambulances and developing helipads on the NHs to save the lives of road accidents victims; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) It is an accepted strategy of trauma care that if basic life support, first aid and replacement of fluids leading to initial stabilization can be arranged within first hour of the injury called "Golden Hour", lives of many accident victims can be saved. Recognizing the vital importance of quick medical assistance and evacuation of road accident victims' in reducing the trauma and probability of death and disability associated with road accidents, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under the scheme "National

Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS)" has so far provided 307 ten ton cranes, 70 Small/Medium sized cranes and 437 ambulances to the States/ UTs/ NGOs for relief and rescue measures in the aftermath of accidents by way of evacuating road accident victims to nearest medical aid centre and for clearing the accident site. Details of these cranes and ambulances are at Statement.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a Scheme titled "Project for establishment of trauma care facilities along National Highways" during the 11th Five Year Plan, at a total outlay of Rs. 732.75 crore to develop a network of Trauma Centers along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East West Corridors of the National Highways to help the accident victims. The project comprises well equipped life support ambulances at every _____ Kilometer of the completed stretches of the National Highways equipped with life support equipments and trained staff, to be provided by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is to provide 140 advanced life support ambulances to the 140 identified hospitals under the Scheme.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has so far provided financial assistance to 110 Trauma-care centres in 16 States after signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the respective state Government. The financial assistance amounting to Rs. 4.8 crore, 9.65 crore and 16 crore are provided to level-III, level-II and level-I respectively, to strengthen the manpower, building, equipments, and communication network.

In addition, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is considering construction of helipads to be developed along National Highways within land acquired for wayside amenities. This will be used for air ambulances with life saving systems.

Statement

State	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2006-07
	Ambu- lance	Crane	Ambu- lance	Crane	Ambu- lance	Crane	Ambu- lance	Crane	Ambu- lance	Crane	Ambu- lance
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	-	1	-	-
Bihar	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhatisgarh	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	3	3	5
Goa	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	-
Gujarat	-	-	3	4	3	2	2	-	1	-	-
Haryana	-	6	6	10	10	6	6	5	5	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	8	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	7	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	1	2	1	4	4	4	4	2	4
Karnataka	2	-	-	2	2	4	4	7	13	1	1
Kerala	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	1
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	4	4	6	10
Maharashtra	5	2	1	3	2	6	6	2	4	-	1
Manipur	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
Meghalaya	1	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Mizoram	1	1	-	-	-	4	4	-	3	-	-
Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2
Orissa	1	-	-	3	3	2	2	2	2	5	10
Punjab	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	10
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Tamil Nadu	10	1	-	1	1	5	5	-	-	-	-
Tripura	1	-	-	1	1	3	3	6	8	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	1	1	2	2	8	9	2	2	-	4
Uttar Pradesh	2	1	-	2	2	6	6	8	12	5	21
West Bengal	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
A & N Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	41	22	28	48	43	60	64	61	90	31	71

Note: During 2005-06, no crane & ambulance were provided

*Out of these 24 cranes and 40 ambulances have been provided to the NGOs

2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			Total		
Crane (10 ton)	Crane Small/ Medium (Size)	Ambu- lance	Crane (10 ton)	Crane Small/ Medium (Size)	Ambu- lance	Crane (10 ton)	Crane Small/ Medium (Size)	Ambu- lance	Crane (10 ton)	Ambu- lance	Crane Small/ Medium (Size)
-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	7	-
1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	-
2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	5	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	11	10	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	4	1
4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	-
-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	27	33	2
-	6	3	-	6	-	2	3	-	9	15	15
-	-	-	-	3	-	1	4	-	11	12	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	-
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	17	22	-
4	-	8	-	-	-	2	1	-	12	16	1
5	-	8	2	1	-	5	-	-	23	26	1
-	-	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	15	27	1
-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	7	6	1
1	-	1	2	-	-	-	4	-	6	8	4
-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	6	10	2
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	3
2	-	5	2	1	-	2	-	-	18	23	1
3	-	6	2	-	-	1	-	-	12	19	-
3	-	11	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	11	-
-	1	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	3	9	6
-	-	+	5	3	-	-	-	-	12	16	3
-	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	11	15	4
-	7	2	-	2	-	-	4	-	13	20	13
4	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	28	51	-
1	-	5	2	1	-	2	2	-	6	11	3
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	6	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
30	19	100	25	21	-	30	30	-	307*	437*	70

Import of Wheat

1549. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of wheat imported into the country during the current year;
- (b) whether the quality of imported wheat is comparatively better and cheaper than the domestic wheat;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is contemplating to stop the import of wheat; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Government has not imported any wheat from April 2008 onward for Central Pool. As informed by Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Kolkata, imports of wheat into the country on private account during the current year (April to June, 2010) have been as under:

Name of port	Qty. (in tons)
Madras	973
Tuticorin	26,625
New Mangalore Sea	997
Cochin Sea	14,617
Nava Sheva Sea	2,962
Total	46,174

(b) and (c) Information on quality standards of privately imported wheat is not maintained by Government. However, field units of Plant Protection and Quarantine as well as Food Safety and Standards Authority of India at ports of entry regulate the quality of imported wheat consignments. They allow import of only those consignments which

conform to provisions under Plant Quarantine Orders, 2003 and Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. While price of imported wheat at the entry ports ranged between Rs.12, 818.78 per ton to Rs.13, 874.61 per ton, the wholesale prices of domestic wheat as on 30.06.2010 at Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram and Mumbai were Rs.20, 000, Rs.19, 900 and Rs.14, 000 per ton respectively.

(d) and (e) The Government is not importing wheat on Government account for Central Pool. At present there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to stop the import of wheat on private account.

[English]

Alleged Corruption in PDS

1550. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
 SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
 SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Public Distribution System in the country has been identified by the Wadhwa Committee as the most corrupt and inefficient, plagued by black marketing, bogus cards and diversion of foodgrains;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon;
- (c) whether the Government proposes the use of IT enabled solution for services like stock registers and issuance of ration cards and also prevention of leakages;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the assistance provided/proposed to be provided to the States in this regard; and
- (e) the details of fake ration cards detected and cancelled during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PRO. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Central Vigilance Committee has referred to certain deficiencies/shortcomings in the functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and has made recommendations for strengthening of TPDS. A gist of recommendations convvned in the Committee's reports, which are common to most of the States/UTs as well as report on Computerization of TPDS Operations, is at Statement-I. The reports of the Committee relating to States/ Union Territories (UTs) have been sent to concerned State/UT Governments to examine and send comments along with their action taken report. TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Government. Government has issued directions to State Governments to streamline functioning of TPDS by enforcing provisions of PDS (Control) Order, 2001. Besides this, the Government has also issued instructions to States/UTs to strengthen TPDS by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improving the efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations.

(c) and (d) Government of India has approved implementation of the scheme of computerization of TPDS operations in phased manner to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the TPDS. In the — first phase, the scheme has been approved to be implemented on pilot basis in three districts each of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Delhi and piloting of food grain bag tracking in one district -in Chhattisgarh with the outlay of Rs. 53.47 crore. First installment of Rs. 14.77 crore (Andhra Pradesh - Rs.4.405 crore, Assam - Rs. 3.485 crore, Chhattisgarh - Rs.4.085 crore and Delhi -Rs.2.80 crore) has been released to the State Governments.

To improve quality of delivery of services under TPDS

and to assess reliability of new technologies, a pilot scheme on Smart Card based delivery of essential commodities was approved for Chandigarh UT and Haryana with an outlay of Rs. 142.29 crore. Under the scheme, existing ration cards are to be replaced by Smart Cards. These Smart Cards as well as Smart Card transaction terminals will store details of transactions of TPDS commodities issued. The delivery of essential commodities to Smart Card holder's families will be made from the fair price shops only after verification of genuineness of the smart card holder through smart card transaction terminal. The smart cards as well as smart card transaction terminals will store details of transactions of TPDS commodities issued. An amount of Rs.25 crore to the Government of Haryana, Rs.1.10 crore to Chandigarh UT and Rs. 1.00 crore to National Informatics Center (NIC) has been released in advance as first installment. Chandigarh UT Administration and Government of Haryana have completed trial run on 7th June, 2010 and 17th June, 2010 respectively.

(e) As reported by the State/UT Governments, the details of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted and cancelled by them during 2008, 2009 and 2010 is at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Central Vigilance Committee Report on TPDS in States/UTs (Recommendations common to most States/UTs) and Report on Computerisation of PDS operations

1. Income criterion for poverty be revisited. This should not be less than minimum wage for agricultural labour.
2. Poverty in urban areas to be based upon minimum wage payable to an unskilled workman in the area.
3. Above Poverty Line (APL) as a category be abolished. Alternatively, the APL category be restricted to households having annual income of Rs. 1 lakh.
4. Global Positioning System (GPS) be installed on vehicles transporting TPDS foodgrains for tracking their movement.

5. Reconstitute and activate Vigilance Committees, which should meet at regular intervals.
6. Fair Price Shop (FPS) be allotted to persons or groups having kirana/ grocery stores. Sale of non-PDS rice and wheat not to be allowed from such FPS.
7. Fresh licenses to be granted in transparent manner.
8. Door step delivery of foodgrains to FPSs.
9. There is a need for rationalizing the number of beneficiaries attached to each FPS to make the shops financially viable.
10. Complaint redressal mechanism with 24 hour helpline for lodging complaints by beneficiaries and follow up action.
11. Supply of TPDS foodgrains in small packages of 5-10 kg in HDPE bags.
12. Facility of mobile FPS especially in remote/ tribal areas to be encouraged.
13. Zero tolerance towards corruption. Strict penal action/ departmental action be taken against offenders. Strengthening of enforcement and anti-hoarding machinery.
14. Independent agency to monitor working of TPDS - Ombudsman/Regulator be set up.
15. Political influence in operation of TPDS should be done away with.
16. Introduction of computerisation of the entire distribution chain, right from the procurement process and ending with retail distribution by the FPS dealers.

Statement

The number of bogus/ineligible rations cards deleted by the State/UT Governments with effect from January 2008 onwards

(Figures In lakhs)

Sl. No	State/UT	Nos. of bogus/ ineligible ration cards deleted eliminated		
		2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	0.02	0.03	-
2	Bihar	-	1.51	-
3	Chhattisgarh	0.74	1.91	-
4	Delhi	1.07	0.58	-
5	Gujarat	7.25	1.03	-
		(April,08-Sep.09)	(Oct.09-Jan.10)	
6	Himachal Pradesh	-	0.01	0.00#
7	Jharkhand	-	0.65	-
8	Karnataka	1.19	2.18	0.01
9	Kerala	-	0.00&&	-
10	Mizoram	0.01 (08-09)	0.01 (Oct09-Jan.10)	-
11	Rajasthan	-	0.03	-
12	Uttar Pradesh	0.52 (08-09)	0.52 (09-10)	0.11

1	2	3	4	5
13	West Bengal	24.94 (Individual cards)	6.75 (Individual cards)	
14	Chandigarh	0.00@@	-	-
15	Lakshadweep	-	0.00\$	-
16	Puducherry	-	0.00**	-
	Total	35.74	15.21	0.12

Actual figures #203, && 114, @914, \$300, **19, @@349

Crime against Foreign Women

1551. SHRI M. ANANDAN:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of crime against foreign women have been reported in the country including NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise including sexual abuse and molestation, State-wise including NCT of Delhi;

(c) the number of accused arrested and the action taken against them during the said period, State-wise including NCT of Delhi;

(d) the number of cases solved/unsolved alongwith the steps taken to solve all the pending cases; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to curb such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) The cases of crime against foreign women have been reported. However, NCRB does not maintain separate information on crime against foreign women. As per information provided by NCRB on crime against women which includes foreign women also, State/ UT-wise details of the cases registered, cases charge sheeted, persons arrested and

persons convicted under offences of rape, molestation, sexual harassment and total crime during 2006-2008 are at Statements-I, II, III and IV respectively.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime including crime against foreign women, lies with the State Governments/ UT Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches importance to the issues related to safety and security of women including foreign women. A detailed advisory dated 4th September 2009 has been sent to all State Government/ UT Administrations wherein States/ UTs have been advised to undertake comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for insuring safety and security of women. The Advisory is available on Ministry of Home Affairs website, www.mha.nic.in. The advisory has recommended measures like gender sensitization of the police personnel, minimizing delays in investigation of murder, rape and torture of women, adopting appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to public servants found guilty of custodial violence against women, etc. In order to ensure safety and security of tourists, the Ministry of Tourism has also advised all State Governments/ UT Administrations to deploy tourist police. Ministry of Tourism, in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs and State Governments/ UT Administrations, has also framed guidelines for formation of tourists' security organization which have been sent to State Governments/ UT Administrations.

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Rape (Section 376 IPC) during 2006-2008

Sl. No.	State	2006						2007						2008					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	1049	821	154	1360	1252	226	1070	1066	128	1456	1487	199	1257	1083	100	1531	1526	244
2	Arunachal Pradesh	37	29	1	40	29	3	48	29	5	57	37	7	42	22	1	37	268	2
3	Assam	1244	794	178	1290	941	203	1437	964	191	1477	965	180	1438	988	94	1445	967	201
4	Bihar	1232	772	178	1451	1111	232	1555	1103	167	1816	1446	212	1302	921	168	1464	1323	221
9	Chhattisgarh	995	994	235	1211	1208	276	982	939	162	1146	1126	238	978	922	206	1108	1059	207
6	Goa	21	14	0	20	20	0	20	15	1	25	16	1	30	21	6	41	20	6
7	Gujarat	354	332	50	539	551	69	316	289	50	503	479	59	374	328	48	529	535	75
8	Haryana	600	497	97	772	749	153	488	432	114	607	616	180	631	506	128	849	801	175
9	Himachal Pradesh	113	96	27	131	121	39	199	105	14	197	156	19	157	115	29	182	176	48
10	Jammu and Kashmir	250	211	13	301	301	15	288	235	8	331	318	7	219	142	10	234	236	17
11	Jharkhand	799	599	185	943	1119	207	855	892	318	886	832	206	791	768	136	802	761	152
12	Karnataka	400	351	51	475	435	55	436	384	59	518	514	59	446	412	45	642	581	53
13	Kerala	601	495	58	666	594	80	512	846	74	555	685	88	568	467	38	623	557	45
14	Madhya Pradesh	2900	2779	748	3878	3856	1139	3010	2896	688	4131	4132	1133	2937	2791	839	3875	3847	1357
19	Maharashtra	1500	1351	163	2162	2049	222	1451	1404	151	2097	2026	178	1558	1449	160	2206	2056	219
20	Manipur	40	2	0	20	2	0	20	2	0	12	2	0	38	6	0	19	8	0
17	Meghalaya	74	35	2	71	41	2	82	32	8	76	34	17	88	41	11	82	57	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16	Mizoram	72	69	68	77	73	74	83	78	28	87	95	32	77	69	85	94	81	92
19	Nagaland	23	20	11	29	24	10	13	12	26	15	15	31	19	18	13	27	20	15
20	Orissa	985	790	135	1020	995	186	939	784	175	1026	1000	181	1113	863	159	1045	1065	212
21	Punjab	442	373	90	618	578	129	519	392	76	709	518	121	517	442	149	863	589	224
22	Rajasthan	1085	740	262	1085	1083	377	1238	854	236	1201	1208	300	1355	857	232	1211	1205	273
23	Sikkim	20	16	1	17	14	1	24	19	0	30	21	0	20	20	5	24	20	5
24	Tamil Nadu	457	413	108	573	546	146	5823	434	87	616	591	131	573	466	109	740	583	113
26	Tripura	189	177	25	167	145	20	157	180	30	155	161	56	204	185	23	210	173	21
26	Uttar Pradesh	1314	1094	637	1770	1701	999	1648	1293	573	2283	1980	962	1871	1405	681	2825	2199	1157
27	Uttarakhand	147	128	29	233	215	57	117	101	48	171	1546	75	87	79	39	108	106	81
28	West Bengal	1731	1520	137	2045	1774	160	2106	1832	101	2409	2433	100	2263	1693	138	1790	1664	148
	Total State	18682	15512	3641	22964	21529	5080	20096	17037	3518	24581	22996	4772	20935	17101	3652	244086	22241	5374
29	A & N Islands	6	7	1	7	10	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	12	2	0	13	2	0
30	Chandigarh	19	20	9	27	31	11	22	19	11	24	25	14	20	19	5	27	26	7
31	D & N Haveli	6	3	1	5	3	2	7	6	0	5	6	0	6	7	0	8	8	0
32	Daman and Diu	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	623	798	152	778	647	209	598	541	163	731	657	727	466	478	115	573	702	155
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1
35	Puducherry	9	6	1	9	7	4	9	9	4	14	12	6	8	6	0	8	9	0
	Total UT	666	837	165	828	701	230	641	580	179	782	708	250	514	513	121	630	748	163
	Total All India	19348	16349	3806	23792	22230	5310	20737	17617	3697	25363	23704	5022	21467	17614	3773	25036	22989	5537

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

Statement-II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Molestation (Section 354 IPC) during 2006-2008

Sl. No.	State	2006						2007						2008					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	4534	3528	398	4431	3917	895	4406	3599	654	4893	4967	773	4730	3713	520	4922	4831	608
2	Arunachal Pradesh	53	33	9	40	38	11	72	48	7	72	59	8	72	64	13	73	66	16
3	Assam	1290	749	121	1716	1097	260	789	586	94	1466	1045	114	1272	731	78	1307	833	227
4	Bihar	530	449	80	720	743	117	853	724	82	1360	1118	123	999	684	76	1165	1042	105
5	Chhattisgarh	1598	1554	382	1880	1550	495	1549	1507	228	1831	1809	261	1621	1605	279	1934	1921	330
6	Goa	18	20	4	25	30	4	20	9	2	24	13	2	32	26	4	28	33	3
7	Gujarat	736	700	26	957	950	38	822	804	27	1227	1220	30	828	800	48	1291	1296	111
8	Haryana	486	393	115	853	618	133	417	403	87	572	584	125	435	385	97	533	540	131
9	Himachal Pradesh	275	266	19	391	404	23	322	263	23	404	357	27	295	275	30	358	378	44
10	Jammu & Kashmir	960	897	65	2015	2015	113	988	973	30	2306	2306	55	935	781	11	1748	1748	57
11	Jharkhand	414	344	62	445	625	69	342	290	92	402	352	78	271	235	43	302	362	51
12	Karnataka	1683	1535	73	2445	2294	101	1828	1664	67	2456	2442	105	1954	1722	93	2927	2751	110
13	Kerala	2543	2273	231	2951	2893	322	2624	2463	165	2959	3049	228	2745	2441	184	3452	3504	258
14	Madhya Pradesh	6243	6172	1184	7235	7229	1465	6772	6697	1451	8053	8061	2058	6445	6372	1971	7686	7683	2898
15	Maharashtra	3479	3240	168	4246	4074	197	3306	3079	176	3864	3725	206	3619	3340	180	4334	4253	205
16	Manipur	42	1	2	29	1	2	70	0	0	47	0	0	57	0	0	47	0	0
17	Meghalaya	57	34	5	50	38	8	45	25	4	24	15	7	54	24	12	18	19	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18	Mizoram	51	56	134	60	62	49	66	62	56	64	67	63	78	71	38	76	71	40
19	Nagaland	3	3	4	4	2	6	8	5	5	10	9	8	15	10	3	22	14	5
20	Orissa	2415	2097	144	3565	3435	244	2775	2439	102	3713	3699	277	2782	2342	109	3765	3746	383
21	Punjab	314	262	44	422	361	69	427	245	38	472	352	90	388	265	73	512	458	112
22	Rajasthan	2582	2048	958	2675	2976	1243	2477	1932	766	2953	2748	1041	2520	1964	825	2893	2898	1076
23	Sikkim	14	10	1	16	14	1	13	9	0	11	9	0	19	16	3	1s	20	3
24	Tamil Nadu	1179	1072	588	1967	1655	730	1540	1237	477	1645	178s	840	1705	1363	338	2220	2059	543
25	Tripura	207	183	13	102	130	16	244	248	24	197	155	21	346	291	17	340	312	18
26	Uttar Pradesh	2096	1914	998	2785	2763	1575	2522	2244	1164	3485	3212	1676	2955	2599	1502	4109	3723	2277
27	Uttarakhand	153	140	51	204	202	82	146	130	90	306	239	138	120	99	72	160	177	123
28	West Bengal	1837	1529	119	2004	1704	142	2281	1585	87	1712	1839	87	2396	1566	95	1584	1567	93
	Total State	35802	31472	5978	44093	42120	S410	37722	33270	5998	46628	45239	8439	39688	33784	6714	47833	46305	9838
29	A&N Islands	14	13	0	19	19	0	21	20	1	32	30	1	24	21	0	32	35	0
30	Chandigarh	20	19	6	28	25	6	32	18	2	39	24	2	19	23	1	22	30	1
31	D&N Haveli	5	4	1	5	9	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	4	0	7	7	0
32	Daman & Diu	2	1	0	5	2	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	0
33	Delhi UT	718	670	98	887	679	131	868	716	138	1143	1027	144	611	715	184	855	961	266
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	56	48	14	79	67	23	89	92	8	160	179	11	65	65	7	85	92	9
	Total UT	815	755	119	1023	801	161	1012	848	151	1375	1264	160	725	829	192	1002	1126	276
	Total All India	36617	32227	6097	45116	42921	8571	38734	34118	8149	48003	46503	8599	40413	34613	6906	48835	47431	10114

Note: Information on Disposal by Police and Courts includes the Information on pending cases from previous years also.

Source: Crime in India

Statement-III

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Sexual Harassment (Section 509 IPC) during 2006-2008

Sl. No.	State	2006						2007						2008					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	2411	2090	655	2816	2790	7859	3316	2785	917	3614	3654	964	3851	2945	569	3240	3260	636
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	5	6	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
3	Assam	10	8	1	10	8	0	10	7	2	16	7	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
4	Bihar	53	43	5	55	47	10	12	11	2	19	18	2	21	12	3	30	28	3
5	Chhattisgarh	143	135	27	179	178	41	111	106	26	129	130	30	125	123	27	165	162	40
6	Goa	7	4	0	6	6	0	7	6	1	6	8	1	12	8	0	12	6	0
7	Gujarat	135	118	15	143	139	19	120	96	11	179	157	9	122	120	5	161	181	12
8	Haryana	491	475	342	584	581	384	409	394	229	576	575	269	605	567	381	731	716	481
9	Himachal Pradesh	31	26	3	34	35	5	33	9	1	12	8	1	41	36	5	55	45	8
10	Jammu and Kashmir	347	350	82	469	469	119	353	352	83	488	465	117	296	284	69	401	400	96
11	Jharkhand	44	28	5	33	66	5	15	44	0	23	24	0	23	16	1	63	55	1
12	Karnataka	38	33	9	42	40	7	28	32	10	44	40	9	44	41	10	38	41	10
13	Kerala	222	178	16	230	220	19	262	232	13	281	284	16	258	244	35	302	293	46
14	Madhya Pradesh	762	769	259	970	973	467	780	772	263	1104	1104	455	758	739	290	958	956	452
15	Maharashtra	964	984	41	1195	1188	43	1039	964	31	1291	1242	33	1091	998	70	1362	1351	76
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18	Mizoram	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
20	Orissa	247	214	20	311	306	20	241	218	14	317	315	24	282	258	17	352	356	26
21	Punjab	60	43	19	75	63	29	48	48	16	59	62	21	49	29	18	61	37	22
21	Rajasthan	31	26	16	33	33	16	28	49	14	34	34	15	19	12	14	15	15	24
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	852	745	203	857	838	348	875	790	302	931	921	333	974	856	317	1245	1101	379
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	2	6	6	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	2714	2715	1716	3852	3825	2312	2882	2864	1649	4149	4124	2301	3374	3318	2130	4958	4876	3179
27	Uttarakhand	113	113	35	186	185	94	63	58	50	128	123	62	305	289	72	459	443	250
28	West Bengal	63	51	16	76	55	20	99	64	17	118	98	26	94	70	20	156	125	23
	Total State	9765	9072	3491	12160	12051	4722	10738	9848	3651	13505	13408	4890	12067	10972	4056	14767	14459	5734
29	A&N Islands	4	4	0	6	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	4	2	0
30	Chandigarh	13	12	3	20	20	3	11	6	0	15	10	0	2	5	6	3	7	6
31	D&N Haveli	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	144	114	19	163	41	33	167	123	44	181	179	48	130	131	57	141	163	68
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	39	38	9	70	70	9	32	31	13	52	52	23	21	20	9	28	26	11
	Total UT	201	169	31	260	140	45	212	160	57	248	241	71	157	158	72	176	200	85
	Total All India	9966	9241	3522	12420	12191	4767	10950	10008	3708	13753	13646	4761	12214	11130	4128	14943	14659	5823

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on Disposal by Police and Courts include the information on pending cases from previous years.

Statement-IV

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes Against Women during 2006-2008

Sl. No.	State	2006						2007						2008					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	21484	16139	3579	30660	27617	5892	24738	20967	3911	35121	34088	6093	24111	20107	2948	35831	35377	4507
2	Arunachal Pradesh	188	108	16	141	114	22	165	126	16	203	155	20	175	122	18	180	139	25
3	Assam	6801	3987	692	8438	5425	955	6844	4148	821	8797	5755	851	8122	4776	436	8531	5814	1007
4	Bihar	8740	4486	801	11757	9827	1591	7548	5941	764	14955	11842	1425	8662	5654	801	14223	12348	1603
5	Chhattisgarh	3757	3665	881	5758	5676	1491	3775	3637	580	5855	5764	1038	3962	3796	682	6026	5896	1097
6	Goa	96	83	29	159	166	65	80	48	10	145	88	14	130	89	22	176	144	49
7	Gujarat	7279	6592	276	18168	17566	543	8260	7763	298	21665	21665	581	8616	8165	289	22194	22258	631
8	Haryana	4617	3255	791	6857	6665	1308	4645	3368	636	7071	6876	1111	5142	3690	869	7421	7397	1407
9	Himachal Pradesh	792	645	69	1151	1153	97	1018	727	53	1476	1302	78	979	796	66	1494	1462	143
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2432	2142	170	3696	3887	268	2521	2192	123	4411	4398	183	2285	1619	92	3233	3233	176
11	Jharkhand	2979	2110	629	4117	3733	52s	3317	2383	829	4528	4047	054	3183	2584	579	4932	4503	947
12	Karnataka	6084	5252	716	11035	10494	1509	6569	5576	685	11302	11049	1412	6890	5904	486	12780	11972	1081
13	Kerala	7554	6565	617	11406	10926	1159	7837	7267	470	11210	11440	005	8117	7203	553	11353	11410	851
14	Madhya Pradesh	14321	13950	3705	23753	23696	6061	15370	15030	3737	25990	25989	6932	14908	14447	4941	26163	26100	10908
15	Maharashtra	14452	13020	584	36197	34067	1064	14924	13516	597	36040	34625	1073	15862	14748	698	38390	37015	1224
18	Manipur	171	3	3	104	3	2	188	3	1	133	3	1	211	6	0	147	6	0
17	Meghalaya	176	86	7	158	101	10	172	67	16	130	71	30	208	75	25	161	90	24
18	Mizoram	125	128	209	138	139	128	151	142	84	152	163	95	162	147	125	177	159	134
19	Nagaland	43	36	26	64	52	38	32	25	38	58	40	49	47	36	24	68	40	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	Orissa	6825	5851	535	10408	10179	957	7304	6098	547	10424	9902	1391	8303	6618	633	10910	10760	1185
21	Punjab	2242	1588	276	3882	3094	697	2694	1672	274	4211	3358	708	2627	1852	378	4233	3943	779
22	Rajasthan	12934	8155	2719	14546	14565	4987	14270	8693	2446	14548	14528	4138	14491	8925	2619	14097	14080	4099
23	Sikkim	47	34	3	39	34	3	55	33	2	63	44	2	48	49	9	55	56	9
24	Tamil Nadu	6489	5598	2923	9483	8987	4991	7811	5963	2116	11601	10449	3338	7220	5834	2104	11345	10304	3185
25	Tripura	964	834	106	1272	892	159	1067	1078	133	1107	1175	222	1416	1292	97	1774	1517	90
28	Uttar Pradesh	16375	13284	6800	34720	32599	15710	20993	15626	6918	48291	39978	17392	23569	17802	5900	57874	44420	22787
27	Uttarakhand	1038	836	207	2176	1895	523	1097	810	329	2711	2059	804	1151	918	354	1690	1694	1227
28	West Bengal	12785	11445	1001	22398	18226	2077	16544	14424	467	22175	22423	667	20912	15120	540	24326	22167	650
	Total State	159770	129851	28370	272901	251778	52833	180009	147325	26901	304373	283236	51305	191519	152374	29388	319786	296304	59851
29	A&N Islands	36	39	1	49	63	1	58	36	3	80	50	6	60	55	0	85	67	0
30	Chandigarh	224	133	24	352	267	33	230	128	28	290	232	40	143	92	22	216	138	39
31	D&N Haveli	32	22	2	25	31	3	18	14	1	21	17	1	28	26	0	64	54	0
32	Daman and Diu	9	9	1	28	26	3	11	7	1	57	30	1	15	11	0	51	69	0
33	Delhi UT	4544	2909	565	6207	5537	925	4804	2587	646	5646	4739	1022	3938	2784	402	3115	4237	856
34	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	2	2	0	4	1	1	2	1	1
35	Puducherry	149	139	35	260	250	77	179	178	32	337	351	69	129	113	17	191	194	27
	Total UT	4995	3251	628	6922	6174	1042	5303	2952	711	6435	5421	1139	4337	3082	522	3724	4780	923
	Total All India	164765	133102	289998	279823	257952	53875	185312	150277	27612	310808	288657	52444	195856	155456	29910	323510	301084	60774

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

* Total Crimes against woman includes heads: Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction of Women and Girls, Dowry Deaths, Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Dowry Prohibition Act, Indecent Representation of Women Act & Sati Prevention Act, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Importation of Girls Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act)

Upgradation of DD/AIR Station

1552. SHRI. SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISW-MUTHIARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received from various quarters by the Government to upgrade the existing Low Power Television Stations/All India Radio Stations (AIR) into full fledged Doordarshan and AIR Stations including for Kokrajhar in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the allocation made in this regard including for the upgradation of Kokrajhar DD/AIR station; and

(e) the details of the steps taken to upgrade the DD/AIR stations in the North Eastern region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The details in respect of AIR and Doordarshan are given in Statement-I & II respectively.

(c) and (d) On the basis of requests received and priorities assigned schemes have been taken up for upgradation. The details in respect of AIR is given in

Statement-I and in respect of Doordarshan as given below:- During 11th Plan period (1.4.2007 to 26.07.2010) the following LPTs have been upgraded to HPTs

LPT upgraded to HPT	Approved cost (Rs. In Cr)
Port Blair (DD1 & DD News)	0.48
Kokrajhar	10.80
Saharsa	11.85
Dharmashala	11.48
Bikaner	9.40
Chattarpur	11.92
Hissar (DD1 & DD News)	16 .60

As part of continuing scheme from 10th Plan, projects of upgradation of LPTs at Bilaspur and Mehboobnagar to HPTs are under implementation at a cost of Rs. 11.80 Cr and Rs. 10.27 Cr. respectively.

(e) As informed by Doordarshan, an interim HPT (1 kW) was commissioned at Kokrajhar in June, 2007. Permanent HPT set up (10 kW Transmitter with 150 M tower) at Kokrajhar has been commissioned with effect from 24.06.2010. There is no scheme to set up Studio Centre at Kokrajhar or to upgrade any other LPT in North East Region to HPT. The details in respect of All India Radio is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of Request received from State Government for upgradation of existing Stations

Sl. No.	State	Place	Type & location of Station requested for Upgradation	Existing Set up	Action on the request & current status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Markapur	Regarding upgradation of AIR Station Markapur	6 kW FM Tr. (LRS)	At present there is no scheme.
		Kadapa	Upgradation of facilities of All India Radio at Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	100kW MW Tr.	Conversion of 100 kW MW Tr. in to DRM mode at Kadapa has been approved in 11th Plan and is under

1	2	3	4	5	6
					implementation. Additional 1 kW FM Transmitter has also been approved in 11th Plan and is under implementation.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Upgradation of 100 kW MW Tr. to 300 kW MW Tr at Itanagar	100 kW MW Tr. 10 kW FM Tr.	Upgradation of 100 kW MW Tr. to 200 kW MW DRM Tr. at Itanagar has been approved in 11th Plan and is under implementation.
		Ziro	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Tr. to 20 kW MW Tr. at Ziro	1 kW MW Tr.	At present there is no scheme
		Tawang	Upgradation of MW transmitter at Tawang	10 kW MW Tr.	Upgradation of 10 kW MW Tr. to 20 kW MW DRM Tr. at Tawang has been approved in 11th Plan, and is under implementation.
3.	Assam	Kokrajhar	Upgradation of Kokrajhar Radio Station.	20 kW MW Tr.	At present there is no scheme to upgrade the power of the existing MW transmitter. However replacement of existing analogue Studio Equipment with modern digital equipment is under implementation.
4.	Gujarat	Bhuj, Jamnagar & Radhanpur	Strengthening of Transmission facilities in border areas of Bhuj, Jamnagar & Radhanpur	Bhuj-20 kW MW Tr.	Conversion of 20 kW MW Tr. to DRM mode at in 11th Plan is approved and is under implementation. Additional 5 kW FM Transmitter has also been approved in 11th Plan and is under implementation.
5.	Haryana	Rohtak	Strengthening of AIR in Rohtak	Rohtak-20 kW MW Tr. and 1 kW FM Tr. (Interim set up). Uplink facility.	10 kW FM Tr. has been ordered for regular setup.
		Kurukshetra	Upgradation of Kurukshetra Radio Station.	Kurukshetra- 6 kW FM Tr. (LRS)	Upgradation of 6 kW FM Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr. was approved in 10th Plan. Transmitter ordered and other installation work is in progress.
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Upgradation of 10 kW MW Tr. at Leh	10 kW MW Tr 100W FM Tr.	Already up-graded to 20 kW MW Transmitter
		Rajouri	Upgradation of Rajouri AIR, Station into full fledged Radio Station.	10 kW FM Tr. (Relay Station)	At present there is no scheme.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Karnataka	Bhadrawati	Regarding upgradation of AM station at Bhadravati into FM station.	20 kw MW Tr.	A new 1 kW FM Transmitter being installed under 11th Plan.
8.	Maharashtra	--	Demand for strengthening of AIR stations.	21 Radio stations and 31 Transmitters (17 MW, 12 FM, 2 SW)	Upgradation of 5 kW FM Tr. to 20 kW FM tr. at Mumbai has been completed. Upgradation of 2x3 kW FM Tr. to 10 kW FM tr. at Nagpur, Pune, Aurangabad and upgradation of 1 kW MW Tr. to 10 kW FM tr. at Sholapur is under implementation in 11th Plan. Transmitter for these places has been ordered and other installation works are in progress.
9.	Meghalaya	Nongstoin Williamnagar	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Tr. Community Radio Station into Local Radio Station.	1 kWMWTr.(CRS) kWMW Tr.(CRS)	At present there is no scheme.
10.	Mizoram	Saiha	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Tr. Community Radio Station into full fledged Radio Station	1 kWMWTr.(CRS)	At present there is no scheme.
11.	Nagaland	Kohima	Upgradation of AIR facilities	Kohima-100 kW MW Tr. 50 kW SW Tr. 1 kW FM Tr. (Interim setup) Uplink Facility.	10 kW FM Tr. at Kohima and 1 kW FM Tr. at Wokha, Phek and Zunheboto are under installation.
		Mon & Tuensang	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Tr. Community Radio Station into Local Radio Station.	1 kW MW Tr. (CRS)	At present there is no scheme.
12.	Tripura		Upgradation of power of AIR Centers.yy	Agartala-20 kW MW Tr. 10 kW FM Tr. Uplink Facility. Belonia-6 KW FM Tr.(LRS). Kailashahar-6 kW FM Tr. (LRS)	Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr. at Kailashahar by 6 kW DRM FM Tr. is under implementation in 11th Plan.
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Tr Radio Station at Mathura.	1 kW MW Tr.4	As per ITU LF/MF Plan 1975, power of Mathura AIR Station is restricted to 1 kW. Hence, presently there is no proposal.
14.	Uttarakhand	--	Upgradation of Power of various radio stations in the state of Uttarakhand	1. Almora-1 kW MW Tr.	A 5 kW FM transmitter being installed in 11th Plan.

1	2	3	4	5	6
				2. Mussoorie- 10 kW FM Tr. 3. Pauri- 1 kW MW Tr. 4. Pithoragarh- 1kW MW Tr.(Relay) 5. Uttarkashi-1kW MW Tr.(Relay) 6. Gopeshwar-1 kW MW Tr.	10 kW FM transmitter for additional Channel being installed in 11th Plan. There is no scheme, but following new stations are being setup under 11th Plan: (i) Bageshwar - with 5 kW FM. (ii) Gairsan - with 1 kW FM. (iii) New Tehri - with 1 kW FM. (iv) Haldwani - with 10 kW FM. (v) Champawat - with 1 k W FM. (vi) Dehradun - Studio are being set up at Dehradun.
15.	Lakshadweep (UT)	Kavaratti	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Tr. Radio Station at Kavaratti.	1 kW MW Tr.	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Transmitter to 10 kW MW Tr. is under implementation and Order for Tx being processed. 100 watt FM transmitter is also being installed in 11th Plan.
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	Port Blair	Upgradation of Port Blair Radio Station.	100 kWMW Tr. 10 kW SW Tr. 10 kWFM Tr.	At present there is no scheme.
17.	Pondicherry (UT)	Karaikal	Upgradation of the power of Karaikal Radio Station	6 KW FM Tr.(LRS)	At present there is no scheme.

Statement-II**Doordarshan**

Requests for upgradation of LPTs to HPTs/ Establishment of Studios at LPT Station ., have been received from time to time from various quarters. Some of the LPTs in respect of which requests for establishment of Studio/upgradation to HPTs have been received during the last three years are as under:

1. Cuddapah
2. Chhapra
3. Rewari
4. Kargil
5. Dumka

6. Amravati
7. Jhansi
8. Darjeeling
9. Kokrajhar
10. Kishanganj
11. Ashoknagar
12. Wardha
13. Haldwani
14. Motihari
15. Manjeri

Statement-III*Air Projects for Upgradation under Implementation in North-East Region*

Sl. No.	Scheme	Status
1	2	3
A. 1	Continuing Scheme:	
	Itanagar (Ar. Pradesh): 10 KW FM Transmitter	Tr. Commissioned.
2	Tawang (AP) Permanent Studio	Installation of studios is nearing completion.
3	Kohima (Nagaland): 10 kW FM Transmitter	At Kohima interim set up with 1 KW FM Tr. has been commissioned in place of 10 KW. The SITC work for setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter at AIR, Kohima including Tower was awarded to M/s Webel Mediatronics Ltd , Kolkata. However since execution of this work has been delayed by the firm, notice has been served on the firm. The work awarded to M/s WML has been rescinded at their risk and cost and NIT is being issued.
4	Silchar (Assam): 5 kW FM Transmitter	Civil works for the FM transmitter at Silchar have been completed and departmental works are in progress. Order for 5 kW FM transmitter Placed. Frequency clearance received.
5	Gangtok (Sikkim): 10 kW FM Transmitter	Civil works for the FM transmitter are complete and departmental works are in progress. Order for 10 KW FM Tr. has been placed and equipment is expected to be received by the end of current year.
6	1 kW FM Station at 19 Places	Installation in progress at 15 places and at rest the site is yet to be acquired.
7	Longtherai (Tripura) -1 kW FM station	Technically ready.
B.	New Schemes: Following schemes are under Implementation:	
1.	Itanagar (Ar. Pradesh) -Up-gradation of 100 kW MW Tr. to 200 kW MW Digital (DRM) Tr.	NIT for equipment issued on 17.06.2010
2.	Tawang (Ar. Pradesh)-Up-gradation of 10 kW MW Tr. to 20 kW MW Digital (DRM) Tr.	NIT for equipment issued on 17.06.2010
3.	Passighat (Ar. Pradesh) -Up-gradation of 10 kW MW Tr. to 100 kW MW Digital (DRM) Tr.	NIT for equipment issued on 17.06.2010

1	2	3
4.	Dibrugarh (Assam) Replacement of 300 kW MW transmitter by 300 kW MW Digital (DRM) Tr. ii. Installation of 1 KW Digital Compatible FM Tr. with receiving facilities.	NIT for equipment issued on 17.06.20100
5.	Guwahati (Assam) -Replacement of 10 kW MW Tr. to 20 kW MW Digital (DRM) Tr.	NIT for equipment issued on 17.06.2010
6.	Conversion of existing Analogue MW Transmitter into Digital Tr. (DRM mode) at: Silchar (20 KW), Tura (20 KW), Imphal (300 KW), Aizawl (20 KW), Kohima (100 KW), Gangtok (20 KW) & Shillong (100 KW)	NIT for equipment issued on 17.06.2010.
7.	Tezpur (Assam) -1 KW Digital Compatible FM Tr. with receiving facilities	NIT for equipment issued on 17.06.2010
8.	Tura (Meghalaya) - 5 KW Digital Compatible FM Tr. with receiving facilities	NIT for equipment issued on 17.06.2010
9.	Digitalization of Studios/ Networking at: Guwahati, Agartala, Aijwal, Imphal, Itanagar, Pasighat, Silchar, Tawang, Kokrajhar Dibrugarh Gangtok, Kohima, Shillong & Tura.	NIT for Digital Phone-in-Console issued on 17.06.201 For rest of the equipment the specifications are being finalized.
10.	News Room Automation of Existing Regional News Unit at: Gawahati, Kohima, Agartala, Aizwal, Dibrugarh, Gangtok, Imphal, Itanagar, Silchar & Shillong.	NIT for Digital Portable Recorders issued on 17.06.2010. For Portable Work station action is being taken by a Zonal Offices. For rest of the equipments the specifications are being finalized.
11.	Opening of New Regional News Unit at Passighat	-do-
12.	Digitalization and strengthening of existing News on phone service at Guwahati and Imphal	Specifications are being finalized.
13.	Start of News-on-phone Service from Kohima, Agartala, Aizwal, Gangtak, Itanagar, and Shillong	Specifications are being finalized.
14	New Studio to Transmitter Links at Kohima, Kailashar, and Shillong.	NIT for equipment issued on 17.06.2010
15	Augmentation of Uplink System at Guwahati, Shillong, Kohima, Itanagar, Aizwal, Imphal, and Agartala.	NIT for equipment issued on 17.06.2010

[Translation]

Agricultural Growth Rate

1553. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has set a target of 5 per cent growth rate for agriculture for the current fiscal year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The growth target for Agriculture and Allied Sector is set at 4 per cent for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12). There is year to year variation in growth over the targeted growth rate.

(c) To incentivize the states to increase investment in Agriculture and Allied Sector to achieve targeted growth. Government has launched several Schemes which include:

- (1) A Plan Scheme, Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana has been launched during 2007-08 to achieve 4% agricultural growth during 11th Five Year Plan in Agriculture and Allied sector.
- (2) Another, Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Food Security Mission (NFSM)" has been launched in 312 identified districts of 17 States with an aim to achieve additional production of 20 million tonnes of food grains by the end of Eleventh Plan(2011-12).
- (3) Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Horticulture Mission" for holistic development of horticulture sector was launched in 2005-06.

Improvement in production and productivity, technology promotion, extension, post harvest

management and marketing are the major programmes of the Scheme.

- (4) Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) has been launched to provide assistance for purchase of breeder seeds, production of foundation seeds and distribution of seed mini-kits, distribution of plant protection equipments, etc.
- (5) Macro Management of Agriculture and Integrated Cereals Development Programmes etc. has also been launched to augment production.

National Food Security Mission

1554. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the allocation made to various State Governments under the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the funds utilised by the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh during the said period State-wise;
- (c) the reasons for under-utilisation of funds, State-wise; and
- (d) the achievements made including the benefits reaped by the farmers under NFSM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Statement is enclosed.

(c) There has been an impressive increase in expenditure during last 3 years of mission implementation in the States and the expenditure in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is 42%, 68% and 84% respectively. Initially,

States could not gear up their procurement mechanisms and administrative machinery for the mission mode implementation, resulting in low expenditure. Understaffing at ground level also affected the execution of the mission in most of the States. Subsequently, the implementation has been accelerated due to streamlining of input procurement mechanisms and engagement of Project Management Teams of consultants, technical assistants under the scheme at State and district levels.

(d) Significant achievements under NFSM have been recorded during last three years *i.e.* during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 as per the progress reports received from the States. New farm practices have been encouraged through 3.00 lakh demonstrations of improved package of

practices. As many as 53438 demonstrations on System of Rice Intensification (SRI) as well as 24189 demonstrations on hybrid rice have also been conducted. Nearly, 85.79 lakh qtls of seeds of high yielding varieties of Rice, Wheat and Pulses and hybrid rice have been distributed. About 65.88 lakh ha of area has been treated with soil ameliorants (gypsum/lime/micro nutrients) to restore soil fertility for higher productivity. An area of about 25.77 lakh ha has been treated under Integrated Pest Management (IPM). Further, nearly 15.31 lakh numbers of improved farm machineries including water saving devices have been distributed. Capacity building of farmers has been encouraged through arranging 28821 farmers' field schools (FFS) at the farm level so far.

Statement

The details of funds made available to the States during the last three years Including 2010-11 and the expenditure reported by them are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Funds made available	Exp. Reported	Funds made available	Exp. Reported	Funds made available	Exp. Reported	Funds made available	Exp. Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	44.62	26.07	84.15	82.82	123.81	128.88	62.56	
2	Assam	11.4	2.75	27.06	30.42	36.16	41.07	27.58	
3	Bihar	36.31	13.31	81.05	42.81	44.14	89.98	16.18	
4	Chhattisgarh	14.55	2.15	71.65	54.90	21.16	33.31	3.28	
5	Gujarat	7.37	0.80	8.33	6.76	15.08	14.49	11.48	
6	Haryana	21.14	3.62	11.05	23.01	28.65	32.78	1.64	
7	Jharkhand			9.80	3.44	4.93	8.17	14.30	
8	Karnataka	7.87	2.21	30.15	18.70	47.65	58.62	50.87	0.09
9	Kerala			1.89	1.89	2.78	2.78	2.10	
10	Madhya Pradesh	46.11	8.97	64.38	58.06	59.33	84.16	58.61	0.36
11	Maharashtra	14.14	7.42	72.17	66.80	107.40	113.96	43.18	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	Orissa	11.34	3.82	62.24	69.27	63.41	63.26	49.12	1.07
13	Punjab	32.88	24.29	35.69	41.17	61.22	55.05	0.00	
14	Rajasthan	24.59	4.08	18.83	27.23	39.15	40.77	37.92	
15	Tamil Nadu	12.81	1.66	33.51	29.62	30.58	37.26	27.07	1.71
16	Uttar Pradesh	83.79	49.64	155.20	122.73	226.28	229.57	12.02	
17	West Bengal	13.00	9.24	63.36	40.72	71.65	76.87	26.44	
	Total	381.92	160.03	830.51	720.35	983.38	1110.98	444.35	3.23

[English]

**Escape of Terrorists from
Police Custody**

1555. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been several incidences of escape of terrorists from the police custody and courts reported from various parts of the country, including from the Foreign Regional Registration Office (FRRO) in New Delhi;

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

(c) whether there are also reports of alleged connivance of police personnel in facilitating the escape of such terrorists;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome of the inquiry conducted on the escape of such terrorists from the FRRO in New Delhi; and

(e) the details of the number of such terrorists recaptured and the steps taken to nab the terrorists still at large?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Revision of Targets for
Construction of NHs**

1556. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/NHAI has fixed any targets for the construction of National Highways and roads in the country during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the progress achieved so far;

(c) whether the target has been reduced;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve the target and expedite the construction of National Highways and roads in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The target fixed by the Government/NHAI for construction of National Highways is 4770 km during the current financial year. The construction has been completed for 684 km upto May, 2010.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In order to achieve the target and expedite implementation of projects, regional offices have been set up by NHAI headed by Chief General Managers. Powers have been delegated to the Chief General Managers who will monitor land acquisition matters as well as implementation of projects. Special land acquisition units are also set up to expedite land acquisition. State Governments have been requested to appoint Chief Secretaries as Nodal officers to expedite NHDP projects by removing bottlenecks if any. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at Head Quarter as well as field units.

**Sale of Ticket for
Commonwealth Games**

1557. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount likely to be collected from sale of tickets for the Commonwealth Games;
- (b) the number of volunteers required to run the said games smoothly;
- (c) whether there is any proposal for imparting proper training to the said volunteers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):
(a) As estimated by the Organizing Committee(OC), the amount likely to be collected from sale of tickets for the Commonwealth Games is Rs. 100 crore.

(b) The number of volunteers planned to run the said Games smoothly has been estimated as 22,000.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The volunteers are being imparted different types of training by the OC to prepare them for their roles, e.g. General Training, Role Specific Training and Venue Specific Training.

[English]

Six Laning of NHs

1558. SHRI MOHAN JENA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals received and approved by the Union Government/NHAI from various States for six laning of the existing National Highways in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and NH-wise;
- (b) the status of each project, State-wise;
- (c) the funds allocated, released and utilised so far for each project. State-wise; and
- (d) the schedule fixed for completion of each project alongwith the steps being taken for expeditious completion of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The proposals for six-laning of the existing National Highways are approved by the Government / National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) based on consideration of traffic volume as well as inter-se priority. Presently six-laning of 6500 km of National Highways including entire Golden Quadrilateral and 800 km of other high density traffic corridors are approved under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-V with target for completion by December, 2012. Since six-laning projects under NHDP Phase-V are being implemented predominantly on Private Public Partnership (PPP) mode, fund allocation for the same does not arise.

[Translation]

Development of Naxal Affected Areas

1559. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/ programmes launched for development of naxal affected areas including tribal areas as one of the strategies to deal with naxal menace in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the benefits of the said schemes/ programmes have not reached the targeted people and regions;

(c) if so, whether any mechanism has been established to monitor the ongoing development works in the affected regions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Planning Commission has been monitoring online the implementation of 9 major developmental schemes and the implementation of Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights)

Act, 2006 in 35 focus districts affected by Left Wing Extremism in nine States. The 9 major flagship schemes are: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Ashram Schools, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY).

(c) and (d) Regular video conferences/meetings are being held by the Planning Commission with the District Authorities, State Governments and the Ministries concerned to monitor the implementation of the flagship schemes. In addition, Task Force headed by Cabinet Secretary, monitors and coordinates the issues related to implementation of developmental schemes of various Central Ministries. An Empowered Group of Officers have been constituted under the chairpersonship of Member Secretary, Planning Commission to suggest amendments in the schemes for better results.

(e) The details are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Financial Performance during 2009-10 of the major development scheme in 35 focus LWE districts

State (No. of LWE Focus Districts)	PMGSY	NRHM	RGGVY	SSA	MGNREGA	NRDWP	ICDS	IAY	Ashram Schools
	% Expand to Sanctioned cost*	% Expand to funds available	% Release to total awarded cost	% Expand to funds available	% Expand to funds available	% Expand to funds available	% Expand to funds available	% Expand to funds available	% Expand to funds available
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh (1)	43.21	77.30	64.62	99.74	101.79	89.37	98.79	80.95	0.00
Bihar(6)	24.49	60.44	81.80	84.06	84.90	36.71	86.95	61.66	**
Chhattisgarh(7)	49.75	49.84	36.33	88.35	76.65	89.88	85.01	94.16	74.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jharkhand (11)	44.16	53.08	87.01	85.18	74.09	59.35	82.50	55.54	95.35
Madhya Pradesh (1)	61.21	86.35	36.00	58.55	86.64	80.35	170.02	95.42	63.96
Maharashtra (2)	40.23	89.43	72.39	94.34	65.38	71.69	97.90	100.00	100.00
Orissa (5)	46.81	63.88	59.79	95.32	83.91	100.00	82.74	78.12	0.64
UttarPradesh (1)	86.43	89.63	104.89	78.16	87.60	100.00	90.58	81.73	**
West Bengal (1)	80.52	54.12	68.50	88.58	88.78	89.86	115.58	58.60	99.40

* Release of funds is made as per the progress of implementation.

** No release in 2009-10

Auction of Toll Plaza

1560. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has decided to auction its toll plazas to the private sector for collection of toll tax on the National Highways for a fixed period;

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

(c) the additional revenue likely to accrue to NHAI from such a move;

(d) whether the NHAI has taken adequate steps to protect the interests of the tax payers from the tendency of private companies to earn more profit; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R. P. N. SINGH): (a) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has decided to engage user fee collecting agencies for a fixed period through open competitive bidding system and not through Auction.

(b) NHAI has been facing lot of problems in the management of toll plazas currently undertaken through Directorate General of Resettlement (DGR) sponsored ex-servicemen. They are as follows:

(i) Sub-letting of the plazas by the ex-servicemen.

(ii) Non payment of DGR salary to the employees.

(iii) As per the requirement of DGR the agency has to employ at least 90% ex-servicemen but in most of the sections percentage of ex-servicemen was much less.

(iv) Pilferage of revenue.

(v) Delay in sponsorship by the DGR.

(c) The Toll plazas will be given to the eligible bidders who quote the highest amount and market forces will decide the bid amount. Therefore, the likely revenue cannot be forecast.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. There is a mandatory provision to deploy minimum number of personnel at the plaza so that all lanes will be kept open all the time. Also there is a penal provision for over charging, viz; (i) 50 times of actual amount overcharged per day for 30 days; ii) on occurrence of 3 such incidences, performance security to the extent of one months agreed remittance shall be forfeited and if the incident of excess charging is again observed, the contract shall be terminated.

[English]

Identification of BPL

1561. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to notify the revised poverty estimates on the basis of which States can undertake proper identification of beneficiaries under the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has also decided to use biometric technology to include eligible beneficiaries and weed out the ineligible ones; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is implemented jointly by Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments with sharing of responsibilities in this regard. The Central Government has taken the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains to the States and UTs. The responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within State/UT, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on estimates of Planning Commission, issuance of ration cards to them and distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible ration card holders through fair price shops and supervision of the functioning of Fair Price Shops, etc., rest with the State/UT Governments.

Planning Commission is the nodal agency of the Government of India for estimating poverty at National and State levels. For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and UTs under TPDS, Department of Food & Public Distribution uses the number of BPL families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of the Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by the State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes 2.43 crore AAY families. Allocation of foodgrains to these 6.52 crore BPL families are made @ 35 kg. per family per month.

To improve quality of delivery of services under TPDS and to assess replicability of new technologies, a pilot scheme on smart card based delivery of TPDS commodities has been approved for Chandigarh and Haryana in December, 2008. Implementing agencies of this scheme are NIC, State Government of Haryana and Chandigarh UT Administration. Under the scheme, the existing ration cards are to be replaced by smart cards. These smart cards will contain bio-metric features of the adult members of the ration card holder families.

Involvement of Social Activists with Maoists

1562. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to connivance of certain human rights activists and NGOs with Maoists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome of the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Several Human Rights Organisations and NGOs farm pro-Maoist leanings. These organizations take up pro-Maoist propaganda by way of organising conventions, meetings, seminars, tribunals etc. in different parts of the Country.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

Iron Ore Output

1563. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the iron ore output has come down in the wake of suspension of night trains in the Maoist affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated value of loss thereon;

(c) whether the Government has worked out an alternate route/arrangements to transport iron ore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) As per available information the total iron ore production in the year 2009-10 stood at 218 million tonnes (provisional) as compared to 215 million tonnes in the previous year. However, the estimated loading loss of iron ore to Railways due to Naxalite bandh was 5.16 million tonnes during 2009-10 and 1.67 million tonnes during 2010-11 (upto June 2010).

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

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

Land Mines in Forest Areas

1564. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether vast stretches of forested pockets in Chhattisgarh have been massively land mined thereby endangering human lives;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear all the land mines in the said pocket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The naxals have been using land mines to endanger human lives both of security personnel and civilians in the forested areas of Chhattisgarh which are invariably the most naxal affected areas of the State. State Government deals with naxal problem effectively and the Government of India supplements its efforts through various ways including the

scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces to provide modern equipments of detection and destruction of land mines and Improvised Explosive Device (IED). This is further strengthened by providing Dog squads for detection of explosives.

Firing by BSF Personnel

1565. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons and children killed in firing by the BSF personnel during the current year, Statewise including Cooch Behar area in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the inquiry alongwith the action taken against the accused personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) In all 50 persons have died in firing by the BSF troops during the current year. State wise detail is as under:

(a)	J&K	-	03 (Pakistani)
			+02 unidentified
(b)	Punjab	-	04 (Pakistani)
(c)	Rajasthan	-	02 (Pakistani)
(d)	West Bengal	-	35 *(Indian-15 & Bangladeshi -20)
(e)	Assam	-	03
(f)	Meghalaya	-	01 (Bangladeshi)

* Includes 04 Indian and 02 Bangladeshi Nationals in Cooch Behar.

(b) and (c) Court of Inquiry is conducted in all cases of firing incidents and action taken under the provisions of BSF Act & Rules.

In the particular case of firing incident which occurred recently in Cooch Behar area on 04.05.2010, one lady and one child died. The Court of Inquiry conducted found that BSF Constable resorted to firing when the inhabitants of Village Dhadiyal (Sailpara), Distt Cooch Behar tried to take cattle beyond border fencing illegally without recording their entries in the Gate In-out Register, in contravention of the security instructions. On being stopped, they assaulted 04 BSF personnel causing multiple injuries to them. The Court of Inquiry held that BSF Constable Bijender Singh resorted to firing in exercise of the Right of Self-defence on bonafide Govt. duty. However, case is under investigation by the Police.

[Translation]

Development of New Seeds

1566. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research and development centres of the Government in the country have developed new varieties of seeds of various agricultural produce during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of such seeds developed alongwith their rate of productivity;

(c) whether any arrangements have been made for the commercial production of seeds developed through research;

(d) if so, the details thereof, location-wise; and

(e) the amount of capital invested in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A number of new varieties of different crops has been released during last three years (2007-2009). The crop wise details alongwith productivity are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) to (e) ICAR has provided funds to different ICAR and SAUs centers for the production of breeder seeds and other classes of seeds and infrastructure upgradation. The details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Varieties of different crops released in the last three years (2007-2009) and their average yield/range

A Field Crops

crops	Variety / Hybrid	Average yield (q/ha)/range
1	2	3
Cotton	FDK 124	22.00
	DHB 915	17.30
	NACH 12	14.50
	RAHH-98	25.00
	RAHH-95	20.00
	NH-615	12.00
	RAH-100	15.00
	RAHB-87	10.00
	DLSA-17	12.00
	Suraj (CCH 510-4)	18.00
	DHH-543 (SUVIDHA)	15.00-16.00
	RAS 299-1	12.00-14.00
	CSHH-243	20.00-24.00
	PAU-626H	25.00
	NH-615	12.00-14.00
AKA-8	12.00	
AKH-8828	12.00-14.00	
MOTI (LMDH-8)	15.00-18.00	
KC-3	10.00-12.00	
H-1226	15.00-20.00	

1	2	3	1	2	3
	JAWAHAR KAPAS-35 (JK-35)	12.00-14.00	Chickpea	Ganguar (GNG1581)	21.90
	JAWAHAR KAPAS-5 (JK-5)	12.00-15.00		IPCK 2002-29	21.80
	NDLHH -240 (Sona)	10.00-12.00		IPCK 2004-29	20.90
	LAHH -7	15.00-17.00		PhuleG0517	18.00
	KALYAN (CSHH-238)	15.00-20.00	Mungbean	PKV Kabuli 4	18.00-20.00
Sugarcane	Co 2001-13 (Sulabh)	1080.59		MH 2-15(Sattaya)	10.00-12.00
	Co 2001-15 (Mangal)	1120.99		Pant Mung-6	10.00-12.00
	Co0118(Karan-2)	780.20		KM 2241	10.00-11.00
	Co 0238 (Karan-4)	810.08		IPM 02-3	10.00-12.00
	Co 98014(Karan-I)	760.30	Urdbean	PKV AKM 4	10.00-12.00
	Co 99004 (Damodar)	1160.70		WBU-109	10.00-11.00
	CoS 96268 (Mithas)	690.80		IPU 02-43	11.00-12.00
	CoPant 97222	880.2	Lentil	NUL-7	10.00-11.00
	CoJ20193	750.9		IPL-406 (Angoori)	16.00-18.00
Jute and Allied	JRO-204 (Suren)	36.00		WBL -77 (Moitree)	16.00-18.00
Fibres	JBO-2003-H (Ira)	36.00		Pant Lentil-6	17.00-18.00
	JRC 532 (Sashi)	26.00	Fieldpea	Pant Lentil-7	16.00-18.00
	JRC517(Siddhartha)	25.00		VL Matar-42	18.00-22.00
	RRPS-27-C-3	28.00		Pant Pea-42	25.00-30.00
	JBM-2004-D (Sumit)	27.00		Hariyal (HFP 9907 B)	25.00-30.00
	SUN -053 (Swastika)	10.00		HFP 9426	25.00-30.00
	KST28 (Sahyadri)	20.00	Soybean	IPF5-19	25.00-30.00
	ABT 10	35.12		1. VL Soya 59	27.00
	Vedaganga 1	34.00		2. VL Soya 63	26.00
	MRGTH-1	32.00		3. SL 688	25.00
Tobacco	Sangami	32.65		4. JS 97-52	25.00 -30.00
	Torsa	22.00		5. PS 1225	30.00 - 33.00
	Meenakshi (CR)	34.54		6. TAMS 98-21	22.00 -26.00
				7. RKS 18	23.50

1	2	3	1	2	3
Groundnut	Vasundhara (Dh 101)	28.77	Castor	Jawala	20.00
	ICGV91114	20.00		GC-3	23.00
	AK 265	19.03		GCH-7	24.00
	M548	21.85		YRCH-1	18.00
	AK303	21.00	Safflower	NARI-38	20.00
	TG51	26.75		SSF-658	14.00
	Ajeya(R 2001-3)	24.40	Pigeonpea	TT401	15.70
	Girnar 2 (PBS-24030)	29.07		TJT501	9.50
	ICGV 00348	20.13	Rice	Improved Pusa Basmati 1	37.50
	VPJ (Gn) 7	18.65		Improved Samba Mahsuri	47.50
	VL- Moongphali-1	19.43		PA 6129	65.00
	VRI(Gn)6 (VG9816)	22.59		Akshaydhan	54.00
	Jawaher Groundnut 23 (JGN 23)	16.31		Amal Mana	45.00
	Kadiri 9	25.00-30.00		CR Dhan 40	35.00
	Greeshma	25.00- 40.00		GK 5003	52.00
	Kadiri 7	16.43		Gontra Bidhan-1	53.00
	Kadiri 8	15.23		Pusa Basmati 6	38.00
	Mallika (ICHG 00440)	25.79		Pushyami	55.00
	TGLPS 3 (TDG-39)	25.00-30.00		Sahyadri 4	55.00
	JL 501	16.61		Sampada	53.00
	Vijetha (R2001-2)	16.00		Varadhan	55.00
	HNG 69	28.00		CO(R)50	50.00
	Girnar 3 (PBS 12160)	15.20		DRH-775	47.00
	Kadiri Haritandhra (K 1319)	37.28		DRR Dhan 38	60.00
				DRR Dhan 39	42.00
				DRRH-3	60.00
Sunflower	DRSF-113	15.00		HRI 157	65.00
	KBSH-53	27.00		Narendra Usar	36.00
	PSH-569	22.00		Dhan 2008	

1	2	3	1	2	3
	NK 5251	65.00		Vivek 23	45.00-50.00
	PAC 835	62.00		Vivek Maize Hybrid 33	35.00 - 45.00
	PAC 837	63.00		Nithya Shree	70.00-75.00
Wheat	PBW550	46.90		PMH3	70.00 -72.00
	K0307	45.60		HM 10	70.00 - 72.00
	Raj4083	41.50		DHM - 117	70.00 - 72.00
	DDKT029	45.60		DHM-113	66.00 - 70.00
	VL892	37.60		DHM- 111	65.00-70.00
	HPW251	34.40		EH 434042	55.00 - 60.00
	WH1021	39.00		HM 11	55.00 - 60.00
	HI 1544	47.70	Pearl Millet	HHB 223 (MH 1468)	26.95
	HD2932	42.00		HHB 216 (MH 1421)	23.00
	HI8663(d)	45.40		Nandi 64 (MSH 199)	45.92
	HS490	31.00		RHB 154 (MH 1340)	25.52
	PBW590	42.20		JKBH 676 (MH 1299)	30.06
	RAJ 4120	47.50		GK 1051 (MH 1385)	34.57
	MP1203	41.20		B2095 (MH 1257)	28.76
	UAS415(d)	49.60		PB 727 (MSH 167) (Proagro 9555)	48.04
	PBW596	31.00		PHB2168 (MH 1295)	29.14
Maize	Vivek 27	50.00-55.00		HHB 197 (MH 1302)	29.59
	Vivek 25	50.00 - 55.00		GHB 732 (MH 1307)	30.02
	Vivek 21	45.00-50.00		GHB 744 (MH 1272)	28.05
	PMH-1	52.00 - 55.00		GHB 757 (MH 1328)	23.65
	COHM5	42.00-55.00		Pusa Composite 443 (MP 443)	16.91
	Malviya Hybrid Makka 2	54.00-55.00	Finger millet	GPU 67	30.00-32.00
	HM9	60.00 - 62.00		GPU 66	40.00-45.00
	HM8	50.00-68.00		VR-847 (Srichaithanya)	28.00-36.00
	Maize PAU 352	35.00-48.00		KMR301	40.00-45.00

1	2	3
Proso millet	TNAU 151	18.00-19.00
	PRC - 1	10.00-12.00
	TNAU 164	18.00-93.00
Little millet	OLM 208	14.00-13.00
	OLM217	15.00-16.00
Barnyard millet	VL Madira 207	16.00-17.00
	Co 2	20.00-22.00
Sorghum	CSV 20	31.00
	CSV 23	22.00
	CSH 25	37.00
	CSV 22	23.00

B. Forage Crop Varieties

Crops	Name of Variety	Average Productivity (Green Fodder Yield) (q/ha)
1	2	3
Sorghum	CSV 21F (single cut)	378.00
	CSH 24MF (multi-cut)	788.00
Bajra	NDFB-2	400.00
	AVKB -19	380.00
Maize	EC-3135	405.00
Cowpea	UPC-618	390.00
	UPC- 622	396.00
	UPC- 625	420.00
	CL- 367	350.00
Coix	KCA-3	345.00
Napier-Bajra hybrid	RBN- 13	2250.00
	Suguna	2642.00
	Supriya	2975.00
Guinea grass	Harithasree	735.00
	JHGG-04-1	650.00
Dhawulu grass	IGC-9903	375.00

1	2	3
Anjan grass	IGFRI-727	376.00
Sen grass	IGS-9901	355.00
Oats	JHO-2000-4	390.00
	JHO 99-1	345.00
Berseem	RO-19	600.00
	HFB - 600	735.00
	BL -42	750.00
Lucerne	BL-180	625.00
	AL -3	1200.00
Barley (dual purpose)	RD-2715	180.00

C. Vegetable Crops

Crops	Variety/Hybrid	Average yield /range(t/ha)
Potato	Kufiri Frysona, Kufri Himsona, Kufri Girdhari, Kufri Sadabahar, Kufri Khyati, Kufri Gaurav, Kufri Chipsona-4	25-35
Tomato	Arka Ananya	65-70
Brinjal	Arka Anand	55-60
Chilli	Arka Meghana	35.5
	Arka Harita	38.2
	Arka Sweta	35 .0
French bean	Arka Anoop	20.0
	Hisar Onion-3	31.6
Ash Gourd	Pusa Ujjawal	39.0
Coriander	APHU Dhania-1	1.0
Fennel	RF-205	1.6
Carnation	Arka Flame	300-360 flowers /m2
Crossandra	Arka Ambara	123 flowers/plant/year
Gladiolus	Arka Amar	1.8 spikes/plant
Rose	Arka Parimala	80-100 flower /plant / year

Statement-II

State wise allocation of funds during 2006-07 to 2009-10 under AICRP - NSP (Crops)

Annual Oilseed

Scheme and ICAR Seed Project "Seed Production in Agricultural Crops and Fisheries

Sl. No.	State	Name of University / Institute / Directorate	Name of Scheme	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	1. AAU, Jorhat	NSP	25.0497	98.02	42.50
			ICAR Seed Project	276.44	90.00	17.31
			NSP	46.4862	71.34	86.25
		1. ANGRAU, Hyderabad	Annual Oilseed Scheme		828	8.28
			ICAR Seed Project	335.09	0.00	35.60
			NSP	-	-	-
		2. DOR. Hyderabad	Annual Oilseed Scheme		0.00	0.00
			ICAR Seed Project	47.60	3.00	24.77
2	Andhra Pradesh	3. DRR, Hyderabad	NSP	0.55	1.34	12.60
			ICAR Seed Project	121.00	5.35	15.70
		4. NRCS, Hyderabad	NSP	0.55	8.34	5.00
			ICAR Seed Project	51.20	10.18	39.27
		5 NRCOP; Pedavegi	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	33.00	0.00	0.00
		6 Sri Venkateswara VUFRS, Undi	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	89.62	0.00	0.00
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. CARI. Port Blair	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	78.20	39.72	11.18
		1. RAU, Pusa	NSP	36.3657	49.00	66.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			ICAR Seed Project	176.29	0.00	45.81
4	Bihar	2. NRCL, Muzaffarpur	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	62.90	29.77	0.00
		3 ICAR-RCER, Patna	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	57.60	13.80	21.85
5	Chhattisgarh	1. IGKW, Raipur	NSP	12.5385	25.00	33.56
			ICAR Seed Project	264.19	0.00	35.06
6	New Delhi	1. IARI, New Delhi	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	469.00	9.00	105.73
		2 DMR, New Delhi	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	17.00	0.00	9.10
		1 AAU, Anand	NSP	-	24.84	18.81
			ICAR Seed Project	299.46	0.00	19.32
		2 JAU, Junagadh	NSP	45.40575	21.93	29.89
			Annual Oilseed Scheme		8.24	8.24
7	Gujarat		ICAR Seed Project	276.86	0.00	40.31
		3 NAU, Navsan	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	193.41	0.00	58.19
		4. SDAU, S K Nagar	NSP	186.93	50.51	33.00
			ICAR Seed Project	293.96	0.00	36.95
		5. NRCG, Junagadh	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	78.70	54.35	7.06
		6. NRCMAP, Anand	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	37.70	0.00	0.00
8	Goa	1. ICAR-RC, Goa	NSP	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			ICAR Seed Project	67.71	11.25	6.15
9	Haryana	1 CCS HAU, Hissar	NSP	32.2305	52.97	60.55
			ICAR Seed Project	357.80	0.00	22.91
		2 DWR, Karnal	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	33.80	6.02	18.88
		3. IARI. RS, Karnal	NSP	-	1.00	0.00
10	Himachal Pradesh	1. YSPUH&F, Solan	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	156.59	0.00	0.00
		2 CPRI, Shimla	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	262.70	40.00	0.00
		3 CSKHPKV, Palampur	NSP	21.612	68.22	69.45
			ICAR Seed Project	154.27	0.00	43.54
11	Jharkhand	1 BAU, Ranchi	NSP	6.447	22.28	23.95
			ICAR Seed Project	85.86	0.00	19.94
12	Jammu and Kashmir	1 SKUAS&T, Srinagar	NSP	9,9012	19.16	42.91
			ICAR Seed Project	202.55	000	18.44
		2 SKUAS&T Jammu	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	237.99	0.00	14.70
13	Karnataka	1. UAS, Bangalore	NSP	31.5645	48.22	51.00
			Annual Oilseed Scheme		17.84	19.84
			ICAR Seed Project	349.27	0.00	45.14
		2. UAS, Dharwad	NSP	15.351	44.19	20.28
			Annual Oilseed Scheme		23.06	23.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			ICAR Seed Project	335.79	0.00	48.44
		3. NRC Cashew, Puttur	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	33.75	2.33	0.00
		4 IIHR, Bangalore	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	194.90	0.23	0.00
14	Kerala	1. KAU, Trissur	NSP	7.4235	5.93	20.00
			ICAR Seed Project	276.27	0.00	15.59
		2. IISR, Calicut	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	58.00	0.00	0.00
		3. CPCRI, Kasargad	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	92.00	5.31	0.00
		4. CMFRI, Kochi	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	134.00	5.62	0.00
		5. CTCRI, Tiruvananthpuram	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	128.951	0.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	1. MAU, Parbhani	NSP	31.491	43.52	66.77
			Annual Oilseed Scheme	6.52	6.52	
			ICAR Seed Project	344.47	0.00	37.44
		2. MPKV, Rahuri	NSP	37,39725	107.79	5540
			Annual Oilseed Scheme		3.86	3.86
			ICAR Seed Project	366.84	0.00	31.57
		3 PDKV, Akola	NSP	34 014	92.55	44.72
			Annual Oilseed Scheme		26.84	22.84
			ICAR Seed Project	264.56	0.00	50.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		4 KKV, Dapoli	NSP	-	0.00	1.50
			ICAR Seed Project	274.62	0.00	23.69
		5. CICR, Nagpur	NSP	0.55	2.84	11.75
			ICAR Seed Project	141.60	17.03	26.70
		6. NRCC, Nagpur	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	82.75	0.00	0.00
		7. NRCOG, Pune	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	71.70	0.00	0.00
		8 NRCG, Pune	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	26.40	0.00	0.00
		9. CIFE, Mumbai	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	45.22	2.56	0.00
		10 VSI, Pune	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	19.09	5.00	12.75
16	Madhya Pradesh	1. JNKW, Jabalpur	NSP	32.481	109.45	67.50
			Annual Oilseed Scheme		8.64	10.64
			ICAR Seed Project	382.19	000	45.45
		2. DSR, Indore	NSP	-	-	-
			Annual Oilseed Scheme		3.86	3.86
			ICAR Speec Project	8695	8.71	0 35
17	Manipur	1. CAU, Imphal	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	216.19	40.00	41.87
18	Orissa		NSP	37.2027	90.77	72.35
		1. OUAT, Bhubaneshwar	Annual Oilseed Scheme		6.18	8.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			ICAR Seed Project	222.65	0.00	49.34
		2. CRRRI, Cuttack	NSP	0.55	10.34	5.70
			ICAR Seed Project	282.90	15.33	10.94
		3. NRCWA, Bhubaneshwar	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	14.42	1.45	0.00
		4 CIFA. Bhubaneshwar	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	138.58	46.55	0.00
19	Punjab	1. PAU, Ludhiana	NSP	36.78555	104.12	62.99
			ICAR Seed Project	346.69	0.00	10.90
20	Pondichery	1 PAJANCOA, Karaikal	NSP	-	1.74	1.25
			NSP	29.118	107.99	42.59
21	Rajasthan	1. RAU, Bikaner	Annual Oilseed Scheme		8.40	8.40
			ICAR Seed Project	259.11	0.00	38.44
		2 MPUA&T, Udaipur	NSP	6.567	29.10	17.00
			Annual Oilseed Scheme		320	3.20
			ICAR Seed Project	296.51	0.00	63.19
		3. NRCRM, Bharatpur	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	46.50	4.50	13.95
		4. CAZRI, Jodhpur	NSP	1.28	0.86	31.58
			ICAR Seed Project	129.40	65.00	49.04
		5. NRCSS. Ajamer	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project 4	4575	0.80	0.00
		6 CIAH, Bikaner	NSP "	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	62.85	2.00	0.00
22	Sikkim	1. NRCO, Pakyang	NSP	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			ICAR Seed Project	25.80	59.86	0.00
23	Tamil Nadu	1. TNAU, Colmbatore	NSP	28.3317	60.62	76.97
			Annual Oilseed Scheme		39.36	30.36
			ICAR Seed Project	369.04	0.00	39.94
		2 TNAUVAS, Tuticorin	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	54 67	0.00	0.00
		3. SBI, Coimbatore	NSP	-		
			ICAR Seed Project	53 42	18.90	25.85
		4. CIBA, Chennai	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	112.20	6.47	0.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	1. SBPUA&T, Meerut	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	181.87	0.00	17.24
		2. NDU&T, Faizabad	NSP	31 4895	67 00	59.76
			ICAR Seed Project	272.15	0.00	25.67
		3 CSAUA&T, Kanpur	NSP	28.9605	57 87	62.85
			Annual Oilseed Scheme		16 92	14.92
			ICAR Seed Project	341.57	0.00	36.77
		4. BHU, Varanasi	NSP	7 91	30.34	20.32
			ICAR Seed Project	174.94	0.00	57.81
		5 IIPR, Kanpur	NSP	0.55	0.34	13.50
			ICAR Seed Project	104.92	20.51	40.77
		6 IISR, Lucknow	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	83.75	6.02	17 54
		7. IGFR, Jhansi	NSP	0.55	0.34	10.18
			ICAR Seed Project	83.75	10.00	22.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		8 DSR, Mau	NSP	-	-	
			ICAR Seed Project	149.25	6.50	6.75
		9 CISH, Lucknow	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project m	77.25	0.00	0.00
		10. IIVR, Varanasi	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	163.00	36.99	0.00
		11 NBFGR, Lucknow	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	68.00	0.00	0.00
			NSP	34.5357	63.00	50.08
25	Uttarakhand	1. GBPUA&T, Pantnagar	Annual Oilseed Scheme		2.80	2.80
			ICAR Seed Project	355.70	0.00	26.70
		2 VPKAS, Almora	NSP	0.55	2.34	23.00
			ICAR Seed Project	89.25	4.65	23.34
		3 NRCWF, Bhimtal	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	18.90	3.92	0.00
26	West Bengal	1. BCKV, Mohanpur	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	122.67	0.00	10.19
		2. UBKV Pundibari	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	167.58	0.00	40.46
		3. WBUAFS, Mohanpur	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	14.03	0.00	0.00
		4. CRIJAF, Barrackpore	NSP	0.55	3.34	10.40
			ICAR Seed Project	91.15	13.20	56.43
		5. CIFRI, Barrackpore	NSP	-	-	-
			ICAR Seed Project	14.42	0.00	0.00

[English]

Identification of BPL Families

1567. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have issued Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards much in excess of the number of BPL families identified/approved by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken in this regard including finalising the actual number of BPL families, detection and elimination of-bogus cards etc.;

(c) whether the Union Government has directed the States to undertake fresh identification of BPL families on the basis of 2011 census;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the States thereto;

(e) whether the Government proposes to replace the present Public Distribution System with a more transparent, efficient and effective system; and

(f) if so, the details and features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is implemented jointly by Central Government and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments with sharing of responsibilities in this regard. The Central Government has taken the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains to the States and UTs. The responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within State/UT, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on

estimates of Planning Commission, issuance of ration cards to them and distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible ration card holders through fair price shops (FPSs) and supervision of the functioning of FPSs, etc., rest with the State/UT Governments.

Planning Commission is the nodal agency of the Government of India for estimating poverty at National and State levels. For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and UTs under TPDS, Department of Food & Public Distribution uses the number of BPL families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of the Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by the State/UT Governments, whichever is less.

As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes 2.43 crore AAY families.

However, as reported by 30.06.2010, the State/UT Governments have issued 11.04 crore BPL cards which includes 2.43 crore AAY cards.

The higher number of BPL ration cards issued by them is due to improper targeting of the poor households, and have inclusion as well as exclusion errors. As a result of implementation of nine-point action plan, 23 State/UT Governments have reported by 30.6.2010, deletion of 174.10 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards

Guidelines for identification of BPL families in rural areas were issued by Ministry of Rural Development in 2002. For formulating guidelines for next BPL census in rural areas, Ministry of Rural Development constituted an Expert Group which has submitted its report in August, 2009 and the same is to be finalized by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and

AAY families; ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at fair price shops; ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS; improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels; and introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels.

In the Conference of Food Secretaries of States and UTs held on 12th and 13th July 2010, various resolutions were adopted to further strengthen and streamline TPDS.

Talks with Naxalites

1568. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has offered for talks with the Maoists to abjure violence in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response received thereon; and
- (c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to assist the States to resolve the naxal problem in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Government has given a call to Left Wing Extremists to abjure violence and come for talks. Government has not received any response to the offer.

Four Lanning of NH-203

1569. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government/NHAI has any proposal to convert the National Highway-203 from two lane to four lane to tackle the volume of traffic on the occasion of pilgrims/tourists visiting Puri;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The work of 4-laning of National Highway-203 from Bhubaneswar to Puri has already been awarded on Built Operate and Transfer (toll) mode. Concession agreement has been signed. The work is likely to commence by January, 2011.

Sugar Quota

1570. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the Minimum Support Price fixed for sugarcane and the issue price of levy sugar to the States;
- (b) the quantum of sugar allocated to the States during each of the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether some States including Kerala have requested the Union Government for increase in quota of sugar; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Central Government has amended its sugarcane pricing policy to determine "Fair and Remunerative Price" (FRP) for sugarcane from 2009-10 sugar season instead of a Statutory Minimum price (SMP) previously fixed by the Government. As recommended by the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the Government has fixed a Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane for 2009-10 sugar season at Rs. 129.84 per quintal, linked to a basic recovery rate of 9.5% subject to a minimum of Rs.1.37 for every 0.1 percentage point increase in recovery above 9.5%.

FRP for 2010-11 sugar season has been determined at Rs.139.12 per quintal subject to a premium of Rs.1.46 for every 0.1 percentage point increase in recovery above that level.

Accordingly, the Central Government has notified the zonal ex-factory prices of levy sugar for 2009-10 sugar season by taking into account the 'Fair and Remunerative Price' of sugarcane for 2009-10 sugar season on provisional basis. The all India ex-factory price now comes to Rs. 1757.50 per quintal as against the earlier price of Rs. 1305.92 per quintal.

The Retail Issue Price of Levy Sugar distributed through the Public distribution System continues to be Rs.13.50 per kg.

(b) State-wise quantity of levy sugar allocated during 2006-07 to 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto August 2010) is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) In the recent past, the Government has received requests from Government of Kerala and Assam for additional allocation of levy sugar for festivals. The Government of Uttarakhand requested additional allocation for Maha Kumbh Mela. The Government of Tamilnadu requested for increase in the allocation of levy sugar of the State corresponding to the enhancement of levy percentage from 10% to 20%. The Government of Bihar requested for enhancement of their levy sugar quota. Mizoram has requested for raising the current allocation from 666 MT to 800 MT per month. Andhra Pradesh requested for increase in allocation so as to ensure that cardholders get at least 1 kg per month; and Orissa requested for allocation of sugar to Above Poverty Line (APL) families also at subsidized rate.

The Central Government has not accepted the request of State Governments for additional allocations.

Statement

The Details of State-wise Levy Sugar allocated under the Public Distribution System (PDS) during the Sugar Season 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (Upto August, 2010)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Monthly Quota	Annual Festival Quota	Allocation (Qty in'000 Tonnes)			
				2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09* (including Special Festival quota)	2009-10 (upto Aug, 2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	9690	7614	124.3	124.46	132.48	110.84
2	Arunachal Pradesh #	834	94	10.61	10.32	11.29	8.56
3	Assam #	18337	2896	224.2	224.29	233.26	187.45
4	Bihar	20516	7527	77.54	84.6	97.58	124.6
5	Chhattisgarh	4512	2013	42.95	54.12	59.92	45.2
6	Delhi	2610	2316	36.38	36.49	37.76	30.18
7	Goa	120	150	1.59	1.58	2.48	1.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Gujarat	5841	4878	75.4	75.35	79.66	61.24
9	Haryana	2485	1924	21.15	31.16	33.64	27.05
10	Himachal Pradesh	4698	608	56.01	56.74	59.62	47.67
11	Jammu and Kashmir #	6962	868	87.59	88.47	91.57	73.55
12	Jharkhand	6948	2551	0.15	0.12	4.9	70.93
13	Karnataka	8636	5350	82.71	109.64	115.89	89.58
14	Kerala	4103	3600	49.35	52.92	53.02	41.1
15	Madhya Pradesh	12441	5523	155.98	155.53	161.13	127.96
16	Maharashtra	16792	9014	148.7	171.89	189.45	143.97
17	Manipur #	1763	208	21.91	21.93	22.73	18.26
18	Meghalaya #	1704	200	20.95	20.86	21.76	17.5
19	Mizoram #	666	78	8.37	8.35	8.65	6.97
20	Nagaland #	1179	128	14.56	14.49	15.14	12.18
21	Orissa	8707	3730	108.5	106.99	111.42	89.15
22	Punjab	1385	2392	15.67	20.77	21.7	16.59
23	Rajasthan	7342	5092	55.37	97.05	99.3	79.63
24	Sikkim	391	50	4.34	4.68	4.91	3.92
25	Tamil Nadu	10820	6790	125.39	136.74	146.44	111.69
26	Tripura #	2647	302	32.93	32.94	34.38	27.15
27	Uttar Pradesh	33013	15154	365.48	412.02	433.35	346.01
28	Uttarakhand	6033	782	72.81	73.28	75.78	61.27
29	West Bengal	14087	7796	178.45	169.62	188.43	150.09
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island#	389	74	4.62	4.6	4.74	3.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31	Chandigarh	62	112	1.01	0.9	0.93	0.72
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48	14	0.6	0.6	0.63	0.5
33	Daman and Diu	11	12	0.53	0.12	0.13	0.1
34	Lakshadweep #	115	22	1.38	1.32	1.34	0.13
35	Puducherry	243	88	2.18	2.12	2.32	1.7
Total		216130	99950	2229.66	2407.06	2557.73	2138.70

* Sugar season is reckoned from October to September.

These are FCI operated States/UTs for allotment & lifting of levy sugar.

Production of Foodgrains

1571. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and achievements made for production of wheat, paddy, pulses, cotton, sugarcane, jowar, bajra and ragi during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and crop-wise;

(b) the reasons for shortfall in the production;

(c) the consumption of wheat, rice and pulses during the said period and the shortfall thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The State-wise and crop-wise targets set and achievements made for production of wheat, paddy, pulses, cotton,

sugarcane, jowar, bajra and ragi during the last three years and target of production during the current year is at Statement-I to IV respectively. The shortfall in production in the crop is mainly attributed to unfavourable climatic condition that prevailed during those years.

(c) State-wise estimated consumption of Foodgrains is annexed at Statement-V.

(d) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has been implementing various crop development programmes of National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Maize and Oilpalm (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereal Development Programme for Rice, Wheat and Coarse Cereals and Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture, Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton etc. for increasing the production and productivity of food grains, sugarcane and cotton in the country. Besides, new schemes of Green Revolution to Eastern India and organizing 60,000 Pulses and Oilseed Villages have been initiated during 2010-11 to tap the potential of eastern Indian states for enhancing agriculture production and promotion of mechanization in watershed area for enhancing the productivity of the dry land farming areas respectively. Minimum support prices are declared every year to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production.

Statement-I

State-wise and Crop-wise Target and Achievement of Production during the year 2007-08

(In Lakh tonnes)

Name of the State	Rice		Wheat		Jowar		Bajra		Ragi		Pulses		Cotton*		Sugarcane	
	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	113.00	133.24	0.05	0.08	8.05	4.70	1.09	0.92	0.89	0.69	13.20	16.97	20.00	34.91	190.00	202.96
Assam	39.40	33.19	0.69	0.71											15.00	9.8
Bihar	47.00	44.18	38.65	44.50	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.1	0.20	0.09	6.00	4.97			100.00	38.55
Chhattisgarh	51.00	54.27	0.52	0.99	0.05	0.05			0.02	0.03	5.8	5.37				
Gujarat	12.50	14.74	19.89	38.38	1.48	1.57	10.40	13.07	0.18	0.18	5.40	7.43	85.00	82.76	120.00	151.9
Haryana	31.00	36.13	98.96	102.36	0.30	0.39	10.73	11.61			2.2	1.02	20.00	18.85	80.00	88.6
Himachal Pradesh	1.20	1.22	7.51	5.04					0.02	0.02						
Jammu and Kashmir	5.50	5.61	4.76	4.96	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.1								
Jharkhand	18.50	33.36	1.5	1.40					0.11	0.06						
Karnataka	40.85	37.17	1.88	2.61	12.24	18.19	2.66	3.56	17.13	14.97	10.50	12.65	8.00	7.78	250.00	262.4
Kerala	7.30	5.29														
Madhya Pradesh	17.00	14.62	82.25	60.32	5.27	5.93	2.12	2.52			36.85	24.53	6.00	8.65	25.00	31.8
Maharashtra	27.20	29.96	18.53	20.78	43.27	40.03	9.88	11.27	1.3	1.24	21.25	30.24	40.00	70.15	390.00	884.37
Orissa	70.20	75.41	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.02	1.15	0.47	3.80	3.83	1.50	1.25	20.00	10.96
Punjab	100.00	104.89	159.75	157.20			0.04	0.04			0.7	0.23	27.00	23.55	70.00	66.9
Rajasthan	1.40	2.6	62.55	71.25	3.50	3.95	35.28	42.23			14.3	15.52	8.50	8.62		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Tamil Nadu	57.50	50.40			2.00	2.48	1.12	0.86	1.84	1.76	4.20	1.85	3.00	2.00	250	380.71
Uttarakhand	6.40	5.93	8.04	8.14					1.96	1.79					90.00	76.86
Uttar Pradesh	110.10	117.8	239.85	256.79	3.57	1.73	11.5	13.36			24.4	15.77	0.05	0.07	1440.00	1246.65
West Bengal	153.52	147.20	8.43	9.17					0.11	0.15	2.10	1.47	0.04	0.13	10.00	12.72
All India	930.00	966.93	755.01	785.70	80.00	79.26	85.00	99.70	25.00	21.52	155.00	147.61	220.00	258.84	3100.00	3481.88

*Lakh bales of 170 kgs each

Statement-II

Target and Achievements of Production of various Crops in Respect of major states during 2008-09

(In Lakh Tonnes)

States	Rice		Wheat		Jowar		Bajra		Ragi		Pulses		Sugarcane		Cotton*	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	126.50	142.41	0.05	0.16	4.50	4.36	0.50	0.60	0.80	0.52	14.20	14.48	220.00	153.80	32.00	35.69
Assam	33.40	40.09	0.65	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.66	0.65	5.00	11.00	-	-
Bihar	42.50	55.90	40.00	44.10	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.09	6.00	4.69	120.00	49.60	-	-
Chhattisgarh	53.00	43.92	0.52	0.93	0.05	0.07	-	-	-	-	5.80	4.99	5.00	0.25	-	-
Gujarat	15.20	13.03	38.00	25.93	1.50	2.08	6.50	9.61	0.20	0.20	6.05	6.09	185.00	155.10	90.00	70.14
Haryana	40.00	32.98	103.00	108.08	0.50	0.41	12.50	10.79	-	-	1.70	1.78	100.00	51.30	20.00	18.58
Himachal Pradesh	1.20	1.18	6.10	5.47	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.02	0.20	0.23	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	5.50	5.63	4.80	4.84	-	-	0.06	0.11	-	-	0.30	0.14	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	31.00	34.20	1.30	1.54	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.09	1.65	2.81	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Karnataka	36.00	38.02	2.40	2.47	13.00	16.29	1.10	1.87	17.00	13.94	10.70	9.72	270.00	233.28	5.00	8.66
Kerala	6.15	5.90	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.06	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	13.50	15.60	67.00	65.22	6.05	5.74	2.12	2.41	-	-	34.20	36.83	35.00	29.75	9.25	8.56
Maharashtra	29.50	22.84	21.00	15.16	42.75	35.87	9.88	6.62	1.30	1.25	22.00	16.56	610.00	606.48	62.00	47.52
Orissa	69.00	68.13	0.10	0.07	-	-	0.03	0.02	0.60	0.41	3.45	3.87	10.00	6.46	1.50	1.47
Punjab	105.00	110.00	157.00	157.53	-	-	0.10	0.05	-	-	0.70	0.22	70.00	46.70	27.00	22.85
Rajasthan	1.80	2.41	71.00	72.87	4.50	3.33	54.20	42.83	-	-	15.10	18.26	-	-	9.00	7.26
Tamil Nadu	63.00	51.83	0.00	0.00	4.40	2.14	1.12	0.84	2.00	1.70	4.70	1.65	410.00	328.84	3.00	1.88
Uttar Pradesh	125.00	130.97	255.00	285.54	2.00	1.95	11.50	13.02	-	-	24.00	19.98	1260.00	1090.48	-	-
Uttarakhand	6.25	5.82	8.00	7.97	-	-	-	-	2.25	1.93	0.32	0.39	75.00	55.90	-	-
West Bengal	156.00	150.37	8.30	7.65	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.15	2.10	1.49	10.00	16.38	-	-
All India	970.00	991.82	785.00	806.79	80.00	72.46	100.00	88.87	25.00	20.40	155.00	145.67	3400.00	2850.29	260.00	222.76

* Lakh bales of 170 kgs each

Statement-III

Target and Achievements of Production of various Crops in Respect of major States during 2009-10

(In Lakh Tonnes)

States	Rice		Wheat		Jowar		Bajra		Ragi		Pulses		Sugarcane		Cotton*	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Andhra Pradesh	132.00	105.14	0.08	0.09	4.50	4.36	0.66	0.52	0.80	0.54	14.80	14.01	180.00	117.07	35.00	32.65
Assam	36.40	37.96	0.75	0.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.66	0.62	12.00	10.76	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bihar	42.50	36.21	44.50	46.23	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.09	7.20	5.14	70.00	50.00	-	-
Chhattisgarh	53.00	41.40	0.90	1.22	0.05	0.06	-	-	-	-	4.95	4.87	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	15.20	12.92	38.00	26.48	1.50	1.87	9.00	7.22	0.20	0.11	5.95	5.45	160.00	134.40	94.00	78.75
Haryana	36.00	36.25	104.00	105.00	0.50	0.36	11.00	9.32	-	-	1.65	1.01	95.00	53.35	20.50	19.26
Himachal Pradesh	1.20	1.05	6.10	5.69	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.01	0.20	0.14	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	5.50	4.97	4.80	4.93	-	-	0.06	0.10	-	-	0.30	0.24	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	34.20	14.91	1.30	1.55	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.06	1.15	2.20	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	54.00	35.12	2.60	2.51	13.00	12.81	2.12	1.52	17.00	13.14	11.15	11.00	270.00	291.12	9.00	8.65
Kerala	6.15	6.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	0.06	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	14.90	12.61	63.00	78.46	6.05	5.65	2.41	2.48	-	-	35.75	39.34	351.00	23.62	9.00	8.57
Maharashtra	31.00	22.12	21.00	17.57	42.75	38.21	9.88	8.47	1.30	1.02	24.85	24.63	660.00	565.51	55.60	58.81
Orissa	67.00	68.95	0.10	0.06	-	-	0.03	0.02	0.60	0.37	4.05	3.94	12.00	4.80	1.50	1.47
Punjab	105.00	112.36	155.00	152.63	-	-	0.10	0.04	-	-	0.70	0.19	70.00	37.00	24.50	20.06
Rajasthan	2.41	2.28	71.00	68.28	4.50	1.04	50.20	20.35	-	-	16.95	7.35	-	-	8.00	9.03
Tamil Nadu	66.00	60.24	-	-	4.40	3.51	1.11	0.95	2.00	2.44	4.80	2.72	400.00	318.07	2.00	1.94
Uttar Pradesh	128.00	107.92	260.00	278.10	2.00	1.69	13.10	13.89	-	-	25.80	19.99	1330.00	1087.35	-	-
Uttarakhand	6.43	6.14	8.00	8.37	-	-	-	-	2.25	1.63	0.33	0.42	75.00	58.42	-	-
West Bengal	159.00	148.82	8.15	8.37	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.15	2.10	1.58	16.00	12.38	-	-
All India	1005.00	891.27	790.00	807.09	80.00	69.77	100.00	64.97	25.00	19.65	165.00	145.98	3400.00	2777.50	260.00	239.35

*Lakh bales of 170 kgs each

Statement-IV

State-wise and crop-wise production Target of various crops in respect of major States for the year 2010-11

Name of the State	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Ragi	Pulses	Cotton*	Sugarcane
Andhra Pradesh	139.50	0.05	4.50	0.60	0.80	16.00	32.00	140.00
Assam	39.00	0.65				0.41		
Bihar	52.00	50.00	0.05	0.05	0.10	4.87		120.00
Chhattisgarh	53.00	1.00	0.05			4.84		
Gujarat	14.20	30.25	1.50	9.00	0.20	4.93	80.00	210.00
Haryana	36.00	105.00	0.50	11.00		1.53	20.00	60.00
Himachal Pradesh	1.20	6.00			0.05	0.20		
Jammu and Kashmir	5.50	4.80		0.05		0.30		
Jharkhand	34.20	1.50			0.15	2.22		
Karnataka	51.00	2.60	13.00	2.15	17.00	13.85	8.00	250.00
Kerala	6.15					0.70		
Madhya Pradesh	15.00	72.00	6.05	2.45		38.00	9.00	40.00
Maharashtra	31.00	21.00	42.75	10.00	1.30	28.00	75.00	750.00
Orissa	68.00			0.05	0.60	4.12	2.00	20.00
Punjab	105.00	160.00		0.10		0.24	22.50	50.00
Rajasthan	2.30	65.00	4.50	50.00		17.00	8.00	
Tamil Nadu	66.00		4.40	1.10	2.00	4.00	3.00	300.00
Uttarakhand	6.45	8.00			2.25	0.33		60.00
Uttar Pradesh	126.00	284.00	2.00	13.10		20.00		1120.00
West Bengal	161.00	8.00			0.20	2.50		
All India	1020.00	820.00	80.00	100.00	25.00	165.00	260.00	3150.00

* Lakh bales of 170 kqs. each.

Statement-V*Estimated consumption of Foodgrains during 2007-08.*

States	Rice	Cereals	Pulses	Foodgrains
Andhra Pradesh	10477.2	11377.8	717.6	12095.4
Assam	4327.5	45.81.0	225.9	4806.8
Bihar	7649.4	14374.0	810.1	15184.0
Chhattisgarh	3227.8	3577.4	219.2	3796.6
Gujarat	1430.1	6568.0	566.0	7134.0
Haryana	286.5	2838.0	179.7	3017.7
Jharkhand	3091.5	4403.9	223.3	4627.1
Karnataka	3847.5	6903.9	554.2	7458.2
Kerala	3208.6	3649.9	242.5	3892.4
Madhya Pradesh	1890.2	8911.1	648.1	9559.2
Maharashtra	4043.8	12185.5	1150.2	13335.6
Orissa	6002.8	6420.7	251.1	6671.9
Punjab	273.3	2933.2	274.6	3207.8
Rajasthan	251.8	9199.4	389.2	9588.6
Tamil Nadu	7122.1	7754.8	683.6	8438.5
Uttar Pradesh	8310.2	25994.7	1912.9	27907.6
West Bengal	10545.7	12750.3	464.8	13215.1
All India	80358.9	139338.2	10090.3	149428.6

- Total consumption of foodgrains is based on per capita monthly consumption of Cereals and Pulses as per latest Consumer Expenditure Surveys of National Sample Survey Organization and Projected Population (as on 01.09-2007) released by Office of Registrar General of India (RGI).
- Total consumption of Foodgrains is based on per capita consumption of Cereals for 2007-08 and Pulses for 2004-05 as the same for 2007-08 is not available.

Land for Cultivation of Foodgrains

producing pulses, oilseeds and other foodgrains to meet the domestic consumption requirements;

1572. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any suggestions in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage Indian companies to buy lands in other countries for

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Government's priority is to concentrate on development of agriculture within the country and ensure that there is adequate production of foodgrains to meet the demand.

There are, however, reports of Indian firms entering into arrangements for lease of land for commercial agriculture purposes in some African countries which may include exports to third countries including India. Details of these arrangements are not available.

Industries and farmers association have generally expressed an interest in these acquisition wherever feasible and are generally supported by liberalized policy of Government for overseas investments.

Production of Copper

1573. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mining companies engaged in extraction of copper in the country;

(b) the estimated quantum of copper production alongwith its consumption in the country during each of the last three years and the current year. State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to conserve the mineral resources to meet the current and future domestic demand?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) Hindustan Copper Limited, a public sector undertaking, is the only mining company engaged in extraction of Copper in the country.

(b) State-wise copper production is not maintained centrally since copper is finished product. Quantum of copper production (in the form of copper cathode) in the organized sector during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:

(Unit: Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Installed Capacity (Annual)	Cumulative Production			
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Up to May, 2010)
1.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	49,500	44,734	30,036	17,516	2061
2.	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	5,00,000	3,23,900	2,97,800	3,33,300	45,725
3.	Sterlite Industries (India) Ltd.	4,00,000	3,39,294	3,12,833	3,34,202	54,013
4.	Jhagadia Copper Ltd	50,000	10,000	11,100	3,300	Nil
Total		9,99,500	7,17,928	6,51,769	6,88,318	1,01,799

Consumption of copper in the country during each of the last three years and the current year (Estimated) is as under:

Year	Consumption (in thousand tonnes)
1	2
2007	475
2008	500

1	2
2009	525
2010	550

(c) Hindustan Copper Limited has prepared a road map for enhancing its mine production by optimal mining from current level of 3.15 million tonne per annum to 12 million tonne per annum in the next 7 to 8 years by

expansion of Khetri Copper Mines in the State of Rajasthan, expansion of Malnjkhand Mine in the State of Madhya Pradesh by developing underground mines after the end of useful life of existing open-cast mines. Apart from this HCL has planned for integrated development of Singhbhum Copper Belt Mines at Ghatsila in the State of Jharkhand and green field exploration within the country.

Crime against Senior Citizens

1574. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crime against senior citizens are on the rise in the country including, NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered during the last one year and the current year, crime-wise including murder and looting separately, State-wise;

(c) the number of accused persons arrested and the action taken against them alongwith the cases solved/unsolved and the steps taken to solve all the cases during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has issued any advisory to the State Governments to conduct any survey about the number of senior citizens living alone and provide security to them;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has launched any special drive and protection scheme to provide security to the senior citizens in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per input given by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), information is collected by NCRB on elderly persons who are victims of murder, rape, culpable homicide not amounting to murder and kidnapping and abduction. The State/UT-wise detail of elderly victims (above 50 years of age) for 2006-2008 is at Statement.

(c) As reported by NCRB, no information other than the number of victims in respect of victims in respect of elderly victims (above 50 years of age) is maintained separately.

(d) to (g) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime including crime against senior citizen lies with the States/UT Administrations. However, the Union Government has issued detailed advisory dt. 27.3.2008, to all the State Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens; sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons; regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers, etc.

Statement

Elderly victims of Murder, Rape, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder and Kidnapping & Abduction (Above 50 Years of Age) during 2006-2008

Sl. No.	State	Murder			Rape			Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder			Kidnapping & Abduction		
		2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	392	273	303	10	7	11	9	26	22	10	46	37
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	Assam	83	97	55	2	14	21	0	0	0	0	0	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	Bihar	111	166	114	9	0	24	12	11	28	128	8	18
5	Chhattisgarh	141	227	152	27	13	3	2	2	0	2	0	0
6	Goa	11	8	11	1	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	1
7	Gujarat	96	127	107	1	1	1	1	0	7	5	9	2
8	Haryana	56	60	112	5	3	5	5	3	4	10	7	8
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	16	14	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	17	18	18	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0
11	Jharkhand	258	129	98	2	5	2	3	2	3	0	11	5
12	Karnataka	164	174	172	2	7	1	4	1	6	18	16	16
13	Kerala	78	85	77	7	5	6	21	15	19	10	0	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	362	281	312	7	43	20	17	11	21	5	10	5
15	Maharashtra	367	348	335	4	13	5	10	13	20	13	18	15
16	Manipur	17	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	17
17	Meghalaya	3	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	2	NA	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7
20	Orissa	54	44	98	2	0	12	0	0	17	8	4	8
21	Punjab	111	85	83	0	3	5	9	13	12	0	11	9
22	Rajasthan	145	128	131	5	8	10	4	8	4	57	28	39
23	Sikkim	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	236	314	327	2	1	0	4	3	2	15	9	13
25	Tripura	18	25	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	510	446	396	3	0	0	148	163	123	19	0	10
27	Uttarakhand	12	25	28	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	69	78	165	0	5	1	21	13	33	1	6	0
Total State		3329	3180	3151	92	132	130	275	289	329	313	192	221

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	28	41	43	2	1	6	2	3	2	0	0	5
34	Lakshadweep				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	3	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
	Total UT	39	52	55	2	1	6	3	4	3	0	0	7
	Total All India	3368	3232	3206	94	133	136	275	293	332	313	192	228

Source: Crime in India

Research and Development in Agriculture

1575. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for research and development in agriculture during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of utilization of such funds during the said period;

(c) whether any monitoring committee has been

constituted to monitor the extent of expenditure and review the performance of agricultural research in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the outcome of the review made by the said committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Plan funds allocated and utilized in respect of DARE/ICAR are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual up to March 2010
1620	1434	1317.19	1760	1760	1652.61	1760	1760	1754.13

(c) to (e) No, Madam, no special monitoring committee as such as been constituted by ICAR/DARE to monitor the extent of expenditure and review the performance of agricultural research. However, the ICAR has an in-built

mechanism of monitoring the performance of agricultural research and expenditure, such as Institute Research Committee (IRC), Research Advisory Committee (RAC) and Quinquennial Review Team (QRT). In addition, ICAR

has also developed mechanism for evaluation through independent agencies. Eight major Plan Schemes have already been evaluated by outside and independent agencies/organizations, as per details enclosed as statement. Monitoring of the expenditure is carried out by internal and external auditing.

Statement

Evaluation of various Plan Schemes done by Some outside Agencies/ Organizations

1. National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), New Delhi by Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi.
2. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow by Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.
3. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin Conducted by National Academy of Agricultural Sciences.
4. Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal conducted by National Academy of Agricultural Sciences, New Delhi.
5. Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal, conducted by National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research, New Delhi.
6. Project Directorate on Poultry, Hyderabad. The report was submitted by National Institute of Rural Development.
7. Indian Agricultural Research Institute during the Tenth Five Year Plan made by National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi.
8. Indian Institute of Horticulture Research, Bangalore by Department of Agricultural Extension University of Agricultural Sciences GKVK, Bangalore.

Status of New Nehru Yuva Kendra

1576. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) functioning in the country, State-wise, district-wise;
- (b) the number of posts lying vacant at various levels at NYKs alongwith the reasons thereof and the action taken to fill these posts, State-wise;
- (c) the present status of expansion of NYKs to be set up in all the districts of the country alongwith the steps taken in this regard;
- (d) the present status of new scheme "National Youth Corps" (NYC) which is to be rolled out during the current financial year; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to recruit district youth coordinators in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):
(a) As on date, 501 Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) are functioning in different districts and States, throughout the country as per the details enclosed as statement.

(b) 431 posts are lying vacant in NYKS at present. Posts lying vacant at various level at Nehru Yuva Kendras have recently been regularized by the Competent Authority. Vacancies in the grades are being filled up by promotion, transfer on deputation/ contract in accordance with the Recruitment Rules. Posts earmarked to be filled up by promotion/ deputation have recently been filled up. Similarly, the process of filling up vacancies to be filled up through direct recruitment /contract is being taken up.

(c) It is proposed to seek the approval of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) for opening of 122 new Nehru Yuva Kendras in the uncovered districts of the country.

(d) The Government has launched the new Scheme 'National Youth Corps' (NYC) during the current financial year 2010-11. Under the Scheme, till date, 9315 volunteers

have been selected, trained and deployed in different districts including new 122 Districts where District Kendra Offices are yet to be opened.

(e) All State Governments have been requested to recommend name of suitable officers of the State Government/ Autonomous Bodies of the State Government

or Government Colleges for consideration for their appointment as District Youth Coordinators (DYCs) on deputation basis. Further, process has also been initiated as per the provisions of Recruitment Rules for appointment of District Youth Coordinator (DYCs) on the basis of direct recruitment/short term contract.

Statement

Details of NYKs State-wise and location-wise

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the districts covered by NYK	Total No. of NYKs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Vijaywada, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur Kakinada (East Godavari), Karim Nagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Nizamabad, Medak (Siddipet), Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, Adilabad, Vizianagaram, Nellore, Warangal, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, West Godavari (Elluru), Prakasham (Ongole), Ranga Reddy.	23
2.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Diphu (Karbi Angiong), Dhubri, Kamrup (Maligaon), North Lakhimpur, Nogaon, Cachar (Silchar), Tezpur (Sonitpur), Haflong (N C Hills), Karimganj, Barpeta, Kokrajhar, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Nalbari, Goalpara, Dhemaji, Darrang (Mangaldoi), Hailakandi, Golaghat, Morigaon, Bongaigaon, Tinsukia.	23
3.	Bihar	Araria, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur (Arrah), Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran (Motihari), Gava, Gopalganj, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimoor (Bhabua), Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Madubani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Purnia, Rohtas (Sasaram), Saharsa, Samastipur, Saran (Chapra), Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul, Vaishali (Hajipur), West Champaran (Bettiah)	34
4.	Gujarat	Bharuch, Nadiad (Kheda), Kutch (Bhuj), Godhra, Sabarkantha (Himmat Nagar), Junagarh, Mehsana, Surendra Nagar, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Valsad, Surat, Gandhi Nagar, Ahmedabad, Vadodra (Chhota Udaipur), Dangs, Amreli, Palanpur, Rajkot	19
5.	Haryana	Ambala, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Karnal, Sirsa, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Faridabad, Sonapat, Jind, Hissar, Mahendergarh (Narnoul), Rewari, Yamuna Nagar, Kaithal, Panipat	16

1	2	3	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Chamba, Dharamsala (Kangra), Hamirpur, Kinnaur, Kullu, Keylong (Lahoul Spiti), Mandi, Nahan (Sirmour), Solan, Shimla, Una	12
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua, Anantnag, Bidgam, Baramulla, Doda, Jammu, Kupwara, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Pulwama, Poonch, Rajouri, Sri Nagar, Udhampur	14
8.	Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Bidar, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kanwar, Kodagu (Madikeri), Kolar, Mangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur, Dharwad, Chitradurga (Devengere), Bellary, Shimoga, Bangalore (Rural), Bangalore (Urban)	20
9.	Kerala	Alleppey, Kannur, Thodupuzha (Iddukki), Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat, Pathanamthitaa, Trivandraum, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Kasargod, Wynad, Quiion	14
10	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa [^] Khargaon, Mandala, Mandsor, Morena, Narsinghpur, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh (Bajora), Ratlam, Reewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Vidisha	40
11	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Alibag (Rajgad), Bhandara, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Thane, Jalgaon, Nanded, Yavatmal, Amravati, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Buldhana, Nagpur, Mumbai (Kal), Satara, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Dhule, Ratnagiri, Latur, Pune, Sindhudurg, Akola, Chandrapur, Wardha, Beed, Sangli,	30
12	Manipur	Churachandpur, Imphal, Senapati (Kongpokpi), Tamenglong, Ukhrlul, Thoubal, Chandel, Bishanpur, Senapati - II	09
13	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills (Jowai), West Garo Hills (Tura), East Khasi Hill (Shillong), East Garo Hills (Willim Nagar), West Khasi Hills (Nongstoin)	05
14	Nagaland	Kohima, Mokokchung, Zonheboto, Tuensang, Mon, Wokha, Phek	07

1	2	3	4
15	Orissa	Balasore, Balangir, Mayurbhanj (Baripada), Behrampur (Ganjam), Kalahandi (Bhawani Patna), Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Cuttack, Naupada, Khurda (Bhubneshwar), Kendrapara	16
16	Punjab	Amritsar, Bathinda, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Mansa, Fatehgarh Sahib, Tarn Taran	15
17	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Banswar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore, Swai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur, Alwar, Kota, Pali, Dholpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Sri Ganganagar, Raisamand, Baran, Dausa	30
18	Sikkim	East Sikkim (Gangtok), North Sikkim (Mangan), West Sikkim (Gayzing), South Sikkim (Namchi)	04
19	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Cuddalore (South Arcot), Dharmapuri, Madurai, Pudukottai, Salem, Sivaganga, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Nilgiri (Udagmandalam) Ooty, Veilore, Kamrajar (Virudunagar), Kanya Kumari (Nagercoil), Chengalpeta (M G R), Erode (Periyar), Dindigul (Anna), Ramanathapuram, Chidambaram (Tuticorin), Chennai (Rural), Nagapatnam, Thiruvannamali, Villupuram, Tiruvallur, Theni, Tiruvarur, Namakkal, Karur, Perambalur	29
20	Tripura	Agartala (West Tripura), Dharam Nagar (North Tripura), Udaipur (South Tripura)	03
21	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandshahr, Amethi, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farukhabad, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun (Orai), Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Maharajganj, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muzaffar Nagar, Partapur, Pilibhit, Rai Bareilly, Rampur, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Sidharth Nagar, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Unao, Varanasi,	55

1	2	3	4
22	West Bengal	Barsat (24 Parganas North), Burdwan, Murshidabad, Darjeeling, Baruipur (24 Pargana South), Jalpaiguri, Midnapore, Purulia, Calcutta, Cooch Behar, Uttar Dinajpur, Bankura, Birbhum, Hoogly, Nadia, Howrah, Malda, Durgapur (Burdwan - II), Diamond Harbour (24 S Parg), Tamruk Midnapore - II, Calcutta (South), Raghunathpur (Purulia)	22
23	Arunachal Pradesh	Siang (Along), Lower Subansiri (Ziro), Upper Subansiri (Daporijo), Lohit (Tezu)	04
24	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nicobar, Port Blair, Kamotra, Campbell Bay, Mayabander (Rangat), Diglipur	06
25	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
26	Delhi	Alipur, Mehrauli, Nangloi	3
27	Goa	North Goa, Panji, South Goa (Margaon)	3
28	Lakshadweep	Kavarati	1
29	Pondicherry	Karaikal, Pondicherry, Mahe, Yanam	4
30	Mizoram	Aizwal, Lungeli, Ghhimtuipuri (Saiha)	3
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	1
32	Chhatisgarh	Bilaspur, Champa, Durg, Ranker (Bastar), Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja	8
33	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Chatra, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum (Jamshedpur), Garwah, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau (Daltonganj), Ranchi, Sahabganj, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa)	16
34	Uttaranchal	Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi	9
35	Daman and Diu	Daman	2
Total NYKs			501

[Translation]

Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers

1577. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance/ compensation to be provided by the Government to the farmers particularly, small and marginal farmers affected or likely to be affected

due to decline in production of foodgrains in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any strategy to tackle this situation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has been implementing various Crop Development schemes for enhancing the food grain production in the country including low productivity areas, wherein, farmers are provided assistance for procuring quality seeds, nutrients, pest chemicals, farm machinery etc.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM) has been implemented in low productivity districts for enhancing the food grain production of rice, wheat and pulses by 20 million tones during 11th plan; Crop production programmes for rice, wheat and coarse cereals are being encouraged under Macro Management Agriculture (MMA) scheme. Maize production is also being promoted through Integrated Scheme on Oilseed, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM). Under these schemes preference is being given to small and marginal famers including women, SC, ST farmers.

Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), additional Central assistance is provided to the states to achieve 4% growth in Agriculture and allied sectors and to reduce yield gaps of crops and maximizing returns to the farmers. New initiative of "Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India" in Six eastern states is also focused towards enhancing agriculture production. Besides, new initiative of "organizing 60,000 pulses and Oilseed villages"

is being implemented in major pulses growing states to supplement the efforts of other schemes in enhancing the pulses production in the dry land areas.

[English]

Implementation of RKVY

1578. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of work executed and the success achieved in the animal husbandry, dairy and fishery sector under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana alongwith the steps taken by the States for proper implementation of the scheme; and

(b) the funds allocated under the scheme to the States for the development of the said sectors to make the scheme more successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) States approved projects relating to animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors lor amounts given in the Statement in each of the last three years. Many of these projects have been implemented, while some are still under implementation.

(b) Government of India does not allocate or earmark funds out of RKVY for specific sectors. It is for the States to approve projects relating to specific sectors based on their priorities.

Statement

Amounts of Projects approved by States under Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries under the Rashtrivi Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - 2007-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/Year	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development	Fisheries	Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development	Fisheries	Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development	Fisheries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh			4689.00	620.00	10560.00	954.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh			0.00		73.60	235.00
3	Assam			3000.00	2000.00	1500.00	1000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Bihar	1576.17	342.40	6497.85	241.00	7146.14	859.00
5	Chhattisgarh	1195.46	390.00	2462.30	942.00	4848.81	1369.00
6	Goa	18.90		0.00		0.00	
7	Gujrat	92.62		2742.08	1532.00	6722.17	1776.00
8	Haryana		209.00	2085.00	568.00	1724.70	25.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	163.80		43.22	65.00	324.90	50.00
10	Jammu and kashmir			0.00		617.13	
11	Jharkhand	358.04		2187.20	644.00	3233.41	304.00
12	Karnataka			3492.00	1314.00	3387.00	1869.00
13	Kerala	2055.50	91.50	1294.66	1178.01	1728.51	1499.53
14	Madhya Pradesh	587.37	200.00	3268.95	688.20	3073.86	106.40
15	Maharashtra			8970.00		1500.00	
16	Manipur			0.00		100.00	100.00
17	Meghalaya			1053.00	250	834.00	151.00
18	Mizoram			0.00		0.00	
19	Nagaland			165.00	114	200.00	160.00
20	Orissa	5.00		2254.57	222.90	2340.02	158.00
21	Punjab	998.00		3143.80	70.00	1578.50	120.00
12	Rajasthan	300.00	222.50	5868.40	317.50	130.00	
13	Sikkim			120.00		436.34	
24	Tamil Nadu	732.00	764.00	1905.15	157.00	1493.93	117.37
25	Tripura	50.00	60.00	668.00	190.00	687.85	302.28
26	Uttar Pradesh	400.00	400.00	6774.17	1377.73	2716.67	187.00
27	Uttarakhand	989.24	513.50	563.72		875.58	
28	West Bengal	1603.08	562.00	3217.80	923.16	2960.81	715.40
	Total	11125.18	3754.90	66465.87	13414.50	60793.93	12059.70

[Translation]

**Revision in Norms for
Calamity Relief**

1579. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received

requests from the State Governments to revise the norms fixed for Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Contingency Calamity Fund (NCCF);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the union Government has also received proposals from the State Government to revise the list of calamities for assistance under CRF and NCCF;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(e) the details of the States where Disaster Management Cell has been set up at the State and district level in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam.

The Ministry of Home Affairs had constituted an Expert Group on 27th October 2009 to review and recommend revision of the items and norms of assistance from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/ State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)/ National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15. The Expert Group, in order to have a wider cross section of opinion on board, consulted and sought suggestions from all the State Governments and concerned Central Ministries/ Departments. The Group has submitted its report on 30th June, 2010 and is being processed in consultation with Ministry of Finance. The revised items & norms are likely to be issued shortly.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam.

The present list of notified natural calamities is unchanged, which was based on the Award of 12th and 13th Finance Commission operative during the years 2010-11 to 2014-15, consists of cyclone, drought, earthquake, tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst and pest attack.

The concerned State Governments are required to

submit their proposals regarding inclusion of new calamities to the Finance Commission, for consideration and its inclusion in the notified list of natural disasters.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, in its memorandum submitted to the 13th Finance Commission for consideration, had *inter-alia* suggested the inclusion of sea erosion, cold wave/ heat wave, frost and lightning in the list of calamities eligible for relief under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF/ National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). The 13th Finance Commission, had also *inter-alia* considered the proposal for inclusion of these proposed calamities in the notified list, however not recommended as one of the calamities qualifying for assistance from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/ State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)/ National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). As such, the concerned State Governments are required to provide assistance for relief, rehabilitation from their Plan/ own resources, to the population affected due to other than notified natural calamities.

(e) As per the existing institutional mechanisms all the State Government and Union Territory are having disaster management cell at the State as well as District level for undertaking a holistic, coordinated, and prompt response to any calamity situation in the respective areas in the country. To strengthen the existing DM system in the country, the State Disaster Management Authorities and Districts Management Authorities have been established under the DM Act-2005 to handle the calamities. The list of State Disaster Management Authorities and Districts Management Authorities are at Statement-I and Statement-II.

Statement-I

State Disaster Management Authorities established under the Disaster Management Act, 2005

Sl. No.	Name of State	Headed by	Date of Orders/ Notification
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chief Minister	14.11.2007
2.	Andman and Nicobar	Lt. Governor	09.01.2008
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Chief Minister	31st August 2006

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	Chief Minister	Intimated vide letter RGR/DM/52/2005/83 dated 5th August, 2009
5.	Bihar	Chief Minister	06.11.2007
6.	Chhattisgarh	Chief Minister	01.08.2007/ 22.5.2009
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Administrator	09.06.2009
8.	Delhi	Lt. Governor	19.03.2008
9.	Goa	Chief Minister	29.06.2006Reconstitution 24.7.09
10.	Haryana	Chief Minister	09.10.2007
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Chief Minister	01.06.2007
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Chief Minister	23.04.2007
13.	Jharkhand	Chief Minister	28.5.2010
14.	Karnataka	Chief Minister	16.5.2008
15.	Kerala	Chief Minister	04.05.2007
16.	Lakshadweep	Administrator	27.2.2006/26.05.2006
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Chief Minister	05.09.2007
18.	Maharashtra	Chief Minister	2006. Intimated vide letter dated 5th August, 2008
19.	Meghalaya	Chief Minister	26.06.2008/23.4.2009
20.	Mizoram	Chief Minister	23.5.2006
21.	Nagaland	Chief Minister	21.07.2008
22.	Puducherry	Lieutenant Governor	01.08.2007
23.	Punjab	Chief Minister	22.02.2006
24.	Rajasthan	Chief Minister	06.09.2007
25.	Sikkim	Chief Minister	Intimated vide Memo No. 497/UN/ LR & DM dated 20th October, 2008
26.	Tamil Nadu	Chief Secretary	4.12.2008

1	2	3	4
27.	Tripura	Chief Minister	30.10.2008
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Chief Minister	21.04.2008
29.	Uttarakhand	Chief Minister	10.10.2007
30.	West Bengal	Chief Minister	01.08.2007

Note:

- Gujarat State has constituted Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) under the 'Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003' w.e.f. 01.09.2003 under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister.
- Apart from above, Orissa, Manipur, Chandigarh and Daman & Diu have also formed SDMA's but not under DM Act, 2005. They have established SDMA's prior to enactment of DM Act, 2005 i.e. 26.12.2005.

Statement-II*District Disaster Management Authorities established under the Disaster Management Act, 2005*

Sl. No.	State	Date
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.11.2007
2.	Andman and Nicobar	09.01.2008
3.	Assam	Intimated vide letter RGR/DM/52/2005/83 dated 5th August, 2009
4.	Bihar	13.06.2008
5.	Chandigarh	17.7.2008
6.	Chhattisgarh	01.08.2007/ 22.5.2009
7.	Dardra and Nagar Haveli	09.06.2009
8.	Delhi	19.03.2008
9.	Goa	04.09.2006
10.	Haryana	09.10.2007
11.	Himachal Pradesh	01.06.2007
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.04.2007
13.	Karnataka	16.5.2008

1	2	3
14.	Kerala	9/9/08
15.	Lakshadweep	26.05.2006
16.	Madhya Pradesh	05.09.2007
17.	Maharashtra	2006 Intimated vide letter dated 5th August, 2008
18.	Meghalaya	26.06.2008/ 23.4.2009
19.	Mizoram	06.06.2006
20.	Nagaland	21.07.2008
21.	Punjab	22.02.2006
22.	Puducherry	01.08.2007
23.	Rajasthan	06.09.2007
24.	Sikkim	Intimated vide Memo No. 497/UN/ LR & DM dated 20th October, 2008
25.	Tripura	27.12.2006
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21.04.2008
27.	Uttarakhand	04.12.2007
28.	West Bengal	01.08.2007

State Crisis Management Group in Uttar Pradesh on 08.04.2009. Apart from above, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Orissa, Jharkhand, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Daman & Diu have not formed DDMA's under DM Act, 2005.

Procurement of Wheat

1580. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI P. LINGAM:
 DR. GIRIJA VYAS:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the procurement of wheat during the current year have been lower than the targets/estimates;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to procure wheat at market price to meet the requirement for the Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes;
- (d) if so, the details and the status of implementation of the said scheme;
- (e) whether a large quantum of procured wheat was soaked in rain;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard; and
- (g) the action taken against those held responsible for such negligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Against the estimated procurement of 262.66 lakh tonnes of wheat as stated by the State Governments at the beginning of procurement season, 225.25 lakh tonnes wheat has been procured as on 28.7.2010 during Rabi Marketing Season 2010-11.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The available stocks of wheat with the Government are sufficient to meet the requirement for Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes.

(e) to (g) Some of the foodgrains stocks kept in Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State agencies got damaged by rains and floods during July, 2010 in U.P., Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Haryana and, Punjab. Details of FCI godowns and State Government agencies where the damaged took place is at Statement. The FCI and State agencies take action as per the extant instructions and the laid down procedures when wheat get soaked in rain for any reason.

Damage to the foodgrain stocks at these FCI depots/storage centres of other agencies have taken place due to failure in taking required precautionary measures by concerned agencies except at Bani and Ismailabad in Haryana where the damage has been due to floods.

For dereliction of duty of FCI officers at Hapur, Orai and Harduaganj, FCI has initiated action including suspension of eight officers.

Statement

FCI godowns and storage centres of State Government agencies where foodgrains got damaged during July 2010

Sl. No.	State	Depot/CAP complexes
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur- FCI depot Orai - FCI depot Harduaganj (Aligarh) - FCI depot
2.	Rajasthan	Udaipur Rail-head - FCI stocks

1	2	3
3.	Haryana	Bani in Sirsa district - FCI stocks at SWC depot Ismailabad in Kurukshetra district - State Food Dept. stocks in CAP complex
4.	Uttarakhand	Gadarpur in Rudrapur district - FCI stocks at SWC godown.
5.	Punjab	Sangrur FCI CAP Complex at Khonuri (Shergarh) Three Punjab Agro Food Corpn. CAP complexes Ferozpur PUNGRAIN, Talwandi, Two Punjab Agro Food Corp. Ltd. CAP complexes MARKFED CAP Complex, Zira

Relief Package for Natural Calamities

1581. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to increase the amount of assistance provided under relief packages in the event of natural calamities like drought in view of the present rate of inflation;

(b) whether the Government has assessed/fixed the amount of relief on the basis of the old rates of inflation;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, the yardsticks for assessing the amount of relief for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) There are laid down items and norms of expenditure for assistance from relief funds in the wake of natural calamities including drought. The Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with matters relating to such items and norms and they have already initiated action for review of existing norms and recommend items and norms for the 5-year period 2010-11 to 2014-15.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

1582. SHRI PASHUPATINATH SINGH:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) setup in the country, State-wise;

(b) the allocation made and utilized by the KVKs during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the criteria fixed for opening KVKs;

(d) the achievements made by these KVKs during the said period;

(e) whether the Government has fixed any target to set up more KVKs especially in rural areas;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the allocation made for the purpose, State-wise; and

(g) the expenditure incurred in setting up of KVKs during the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established 577 Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the Country till date. The State-wise list is placed at Statement-I.

(b) The allocation of funds made and utilized by Krishi Vigyan Kendras during each of the last three years and the current year State-wise is placed at Statement-II.

(c) A decision regarding the sanctioning of a KVK is taken by the competent authority based on the recommendation made by a Site Selection Committee after visiting the sites of those organisations which mainly fulfill the basic requirement of ownership of about 20 ha. (50 acre) of well developed, contiguous, encumbrance-free and mortgageable land, located preferably in the central part of the district having easy accessibility and permanent source of water supply for drinking and irrigation purposes. Land should be in name of the Organisation.

(d) The KVK aims at assessment, refinement and demonstration of technology/products. The activities include on-farm testing to identify the location specificity of agricultural technologies under various farming systems, frontline demonstrations to establish the production potentials of improved agricultural technologies on the farmers' fields, and training of farmers and extension personnel to update their knowledge and skills. The details of the achievements made during the period under report are placed at Statement-III.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Ninety Krishi Vigyan Kendras are to be established by the Council by the end of XI Plan in the rural areas of the Country. The State-wise allocation made for these KVKs is placed at Statement-IV.

(g) The expenditure incurred so far in setting up of KVKs during the current plan period is Rs.2120.93 lakh.

Statement-I

No. of Krishi Vigyan Kendras set up in the country State/UT-wise;

Sl. No.	States/UTS	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12

1	2	3
4.	Assam	21
5.	Bihar	38
6.	Chhattisgarh	16
7.	Delhi	1
8.	Goa	2
9.	Gujarat	25
10.	Haryana	18
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	14
13.	Jharkhand	22
14.	Karnataka	28
15.	Kerala	14
16.	Lakshadweep	1
17.	Madhya Pradesh	47
18.	Maharashtra	34
19.	Manipur	9
20.	Meghalaya	5
21.	Mizoram	8
22.	Nagaland	8
23.	Orissa	30
24.	Pondicherry	2
25.	Punjab	17
26.	Rajasthan	32
27.	Sikkim	4
28.	Tamil Nadu	30
29.	Tripura	4
30.	Uttar Pradesh	67
31.	Uttaranchal	13
32.	West Bengal	17
	Total	577

Statement-II

The allocation made and utilized by KVKs during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise:

Name of the State/UT	Allocation during (Rs. in lakh)				Utilization during (Rs. in lakh)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 till 26.07.2010	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 till 26.07.2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	781.78	838.45	1007.06	942.45	781.78	838.45	1007.0	305.12
Haryana	717.58	863.00	1173.09	1052.75	717.58	863.00	1173.0	89.28
Himachal Pradesh	609.58	670.40	812.95	816.55	609.58	670.40	812.95	323.25
Jammu and Kashmir	556.97	658.90	737.61	794.44	556.97	658.90	737.61	343.91
Delhi	39.00	50.45	78.50	72.01	39.00	50.45	78.50	37.32
A&N Islands	39.00	87.75	103.55	80.20	35.04	72.88	103.30	25.81
Bihar	1358.3	1413.2	1685.54	2598.69	1263.7	1232.2	1434.2	704.30
Jharkhand	1046.4	1038.6	1050.50	1502.10	992.91	948.93	1004.6	590.27
West Bengal	796.26	1017.3	919.57	1189.02	766.70	978.44	907.92	451.00
Assam	1048.4	950.02	1212.61	1179.35	883.80	843.54	1088.0	410.50
Arunachal Pradesh	324.00	425.40	719.48	994.75	231.64	339.77	686.84	336.55
Manipur	391.38	387.52	680.48	457.65	369.24	382.55	675.70	216.00
Meghalaya	155.75	144.75	195.08	229.18	123.68	127.41	182.15	117.15
Mizoram	267.10	312.00	570.45	362.80	245.34	269.89	547.65	133.10
Nagaland	510.32	447.50	645.30	867.33	478.14	443.50	637.47	298.04
Sikkim	135.00	155.00	327.52	562.14	109.13	132.25	287.42	66.10
Tripura	111.00	113.31	138.28	145.70	70.16	97.04	135.10	48.93
Uttar Pradesh	3049.0	3401.1	3153.73	3388.40	3044.5	3401.1	3153.7	1008.07
Uttarakhand	919.18	682.98	668.54	661.44	919.18	682.98	668.54	194.34
Andhra Pradesh	917.66	1272.3	1033.24	1108.40	917.66	1272.3	1033.2	460.51
Total Of MS	1204.4	1919.3	1722.87	1765.49	1204.4	1919.3	1722.8	583.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	1246.8	1599.1	1944.89	2342.19	1246.8	1599.1	1944.8	783.19
Gujarat	1095.0	1315.2	1405.14	2048.09	1095.0	1315.2	1405.1	572.48
Madhya Pradesh	2051.6	1709.6	1810.56	1918.98	2051.6	1709.4	1810.5	562.91
Chhattisgarh	422.54	520.16	494.58	507.59	422.54	520.16	494.58	162.60
Orissa	1210.9	1652.4	1446.47	1434.21	1210.9	1652.4	1446.4	490.20
Karnataka	1262.2	1209.1	1374.39	2088.68	1262.2	1209.1	1374.3	493.23
Tami Nadu	1264.9	1462.4	1651.95	2391.90	1264.9	1462.4	1651.9	600.03
Kerala	588.48	670.18	769.59	1030.54	588.48	670.18	769.59	263.26
Goa	72.75	100.47	137.50	234.75	72.75	100.47	137.50	42.13
Pondicherry (UT)	75.95	76.80	94.80	138.70	75.95	76.80	94.80	32.62
Lakshadweep(UT)	20.75	21.65	41.80	47.80	20.75	21.65	41.80	0.00

Statement-III*Achievements made by these KVKs during 2007-08 to 2009-10:*

Activities	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	No./q	Area (ha)/ No. of participants	No./q	Area (ha)/ No. of participants	No./q	Area (ha)/ No. of participants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Technologies assessed and refined	1015		520		1913	
Frontline demonstrations	71640	25000	75825	31627	86285	51101
Training Programmes						
i) Farmers Training	33589	9.42 lac participants	35533	9.66 lac participants	39912	11.27 lac participants
ii) Training for rural youth	6323	1.52 lac participants	12754	1.87 lac participants	12978	3.10 lac participants
iii) Training for Extension Personnel participants	3373	80416 participants	3487	90398 participants	3929	103428

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
iv) Sponsored Trainings	5265	1.52 lac participants	6099	2.33 lac participants	6091	2.55 lac participants
v) Vocational Trainings	1886	44847 participants	6073	49176 participants	2763	54924 participants
Extension Activities	318325	49.63 lac participants	264485	80.69 lac participants	304235	106.85 lac participants
Production of Technology Products						
i) Seeds	1111.64q	-	2.02 lac q	1.39 lac farmers	2.09 lac q	41.15 lac farmers
ii) Planting material	91.29 lac	-	133.20 lac seedlings	1.89 lac farmers	146.09 lac	1.59 lac farmers
iii) Livestock, poultry and Fish Fingerlings	40.08 lac	-	61.35 lac	12509 farmers	142.72 lac	98984 farmers
Soil sample, Water samples, Plant samples and Fertilizer samples	111303	96207 farmers	1.52 lac samples	10963 farmers	1.58 lac	1.40 farmers

Statement-IV

Target of 90 more KVKs to be set up with State/UT wise allocation:

Name of the State/UT	More number of KVKs to be set	Budget provision made for (Rs. in lakh)	
		2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Punjab	3	351.69	144.30
Haryana	2	159.98	95.20
Jammu and Kashmir	9	1204.22	436.55
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	15.00	60.00
Jharkhand	2	30.00	120.00
West Bengal	4	60.00	240.00
Assam	5	145.60	274.70
Arunachal Pradesh	7	107.55	233.10
Meghalaya	2	76.10	133.20

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	4	175.64	153.22
Andhra Pradesh	10	141.00	612.00
Maharashtra	11	129.25	561.00
Rajasthan	10	598.34	469.77
Gujarat	4	242.90	196.71
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	12.00	17.00
Daman and Diu	2	24.00	34.00
Madhya Pradesh	1	24.27	26.30
Chhattisgarh	4	396.46	303.81
Orissa	3	135.30	427.58
Karnataka	3	146.97	154.50
Pondicherry (UT)	2	24.00	103.00

Coverage under PYKKA Scheme

1583. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL

TIWARI:

SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of panchayats and villages in the country covered under the 'Panchayat Yuva. Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA) scheme;

(b) the total fund sanctioned/ released to all the States under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, alongwith the total expenditure incurred by the State Governments during the same period, State- wise;

(c) the number of panchayat and block panchayats likely to be covered under the said scheme during the current year; and

(d) the target set and achievements made in the implementation of the said scheme in all the panchayat and block panchayats of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government has introduced a nation-wide rural sports programme called 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA) in the year 2008-09. This schemes aims at creation of basic sports infrastructure in all the village/block panchayats (and its equivalent units) in the country, in a phased manner, over a period of 10 years, at an annual coverage of 10% for normal States, and 20% for border States and special category, including North Eastern States. The scheme is implemented through the state governments/ UTs. administrations. The scheme also provides 100% central assistance to States/UTs for holding annual rural sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels. A plan outlay of Rs.1,500 crore has been approved for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. Around 25,000 village panchayats and 640 block panchayats would be covered annually subject to availability of funds. Year-wise allocation of budget and its utilization for the last two years (2008-09 and 2009-10) and upto 30th June,2010 of the current financial year is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Budget allocation	Infrastructure component	Budget utilization Competitions	Total
1.	2008-09	92.00	83.85	8.15	92.00
2.	2009-10	135.00	105.00	30.00	135.00
3.	2010-11	413.00	76.29	20.60	96.89

State-wise sanction and release of grants for the of the current financial year is given in Statement-I, II & last two financial years and upto 30th June, 2010 III.

Statement-I

State wise sanction and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme during 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	25.98	12.99
2.	Assam	333	22	4.81	-
3.	Bihar	847	53	10.44	5.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	10.11	-
5.	Goa	19	04	0.35	-
6.	Gujarat*	900	22	9.65	-
7.	Haryana	619	12	6.51	3.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	4.02	2.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	5.32	2.66
10.	Kerala	100	15	1.60	0.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	23.65	11.82
12.	Maharashtra	2689	35	27.55	8.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Manipur	79	04	1.08	0.87
14.	Mizoram	82	03	1.07	0.85
15.	Nagaland	110	05	1.48	1.18
16.	Orissa	623	31	7.34	3.67
17.	Punjab	1233	14	12.55	6.27
18.	Rajasthan	869	24	9.43	3.71
19.	Sikkim	16	10	0.67	0.54
20.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	13.82	5.00
21.	Tripura	104	04	1.36	1.09
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	53.91	10.00
23.	Uttarakhand	750	10	8.89	3.00
24.	West Bengal	335	33	4.63	
	Total	22385	601	246.22	83.85**

* initially 1,369 village panchayats were approved for the year 2009-10 and the same were reduced to 900 by the State Government.

** Out of outlay of Rs.92 crore, 83.85 crore was released to States upon fulfilling terms and conditions and Rs. 8.15 crore to SAI for release to States/UTs for conducting annual competitions.

Statement-II

State/UT wise sanction and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	* Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	25.98	12.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	5.56	4.44
3.	Assam	-	-	-	3.85
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	5.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	5.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	-	-	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	7.10
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	3.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	4.79	2.39
12.	Karnataka	565	18	6.22	3.12
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	0.80
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	4.86
15.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.32	1.06
16.	Mizoram	164	05	2.08	0.21
17.	Nagaland				0.30
18.	Orissa	623	31	7.34	8.05
19.	Punjab	-	-	-	6.27
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	4.72
21.	Sikkim	32	20	1.35	0.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	1.91
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	16.96
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	5.90
25.	West Bengal	-	-	-	2.32
	UT				
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands #	19	01	0.23	
	Total	4434	249	54.87	105.00*

* It includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09).

Proposal of A & N Islands has been approved 'in principle'.

Statement-III

*State wise sanction and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme for
the year 2010-2011 (unto 30th June, 2010)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	Funds released
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	5.56	5.56
2.	Gujarat	-	-	-	2.53
3.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	4.02	3.02
4.	Karnataka	565	18	6.23	7.78
5.	Kerala	100	15	5.70	4.28
6.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.32	1.19
7.	Mizoram	-	-	-	1.88
8.	Orissa	-	-	-	1.13
9.	Punjab	1233	14	12.55	11.49
10.	Sikkim	-	-	-	1.21
11.	Tripura	-	-	-	0.27
12.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	26.95
13.	Uttarakhand	750	10	8.89	6.67
14.	West Bengal	-	-	-	2.31
Total		3410	105	44.27	* 76.29

* It includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09) and second year (2009-10)

[English]

Assistance to Sports Persons

1584. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any programme for providing assistance to national and international level sports persons of various disciplines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan for encouraging sporting disciplines other than cricket; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):
(a) and (b) The Government provides financial assistance to national and international level players under the Scheme relating to Talent Search & Training and National Sports Development Fund for personalized training/

coaching under national/international coaches, participation in international tournaments held in India and abroad and purchase of sports equipments.

(c) and (d) Development of sport is the responsibility of the National Sports Federation concerned. However, the Government supplements their efforts by providing financial assistance to NSFs for in charge of 'priority', 'general' and 'others' category disciplines, conducting national/international championships in India, training and participation of national teams in sporting events abroad, engagement of coaches and other supporting personnel and purchase of equipments, including consumables. Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) does not take any financial assistance from the Government.

Communal Violence Bill

1585. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005';

(b) the salient features of the Bill alongwith the reasons for pendency; and

(c) the time by which the Bill is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Bill titled 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5.12.2005 and was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing committee on Home Affairs. The committee submitted its report on 13.12.2006 to the Parliament. After necessary inter-Ministerial consultations, and the Government decision thereon, notices were given in March, 2007, December 2008, February 2009, December 2009 and again in February 2010 in the Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing of the Bill. The Bill could not be taken up for consideration on these occasions.

(b) The salient features of this Bill are as under:

- (i) Provides for declaration of certain areas as communally disturbed areas by the State Governments;
- (ii) Measures for prevention of acts leading to communal violence;
- (iii) Enhanced punishments for offences relating to communal violence and for certain other offences;
- (iv) Provides for speedy investigation and trial of offences through Special Courts;
- (v) Institutional arrangements for relief and rehabilitation measures for victims of communal violence;
- (vi) Provides for compensation to the victims of communal violence and provide for special powers to the Central Government in certain cases;
- (vii) Constitution of a National Communal Disturbance Relief and Rehabilitation Council, State Communal Disturbance Relief and Rehabilitation Council and District Communal Disturbance Relief and Rehabilitation Council; and
- (viii) Prohibits any discrimination in providing compensation and relief to the victims of communal violence on grounds of sex, caste, community or religion.

(c) In recent times, a number of recommendations/ suggestions regarding the aforesaid Bill from various civil society groups and stakeholders were received in this Ministry through Ministry of Law & Justice. These recommendations/ suggestions have been examined in this Ministry in consultation with Ministry of Law & Justice. Subsequently, the National Advisory Council (NAC) in its meeting held on 14.7.2010 has, inter alia, expressed the opinion that there is a need to draft a fresh law on the subject. The opinion of the NAC is under examination in the Ministry. In view of the facts stated above, it is not

possible to lay down a definite time frame for the introduction or enactment of the aforesaid Bill.

Setting up of NATGRID

1586. SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has shelved the proposal to set up a National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Madam. Government of India has set up National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID), as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs with effect from 01.12.2009.

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

Funds for Youth and Sports Activities

1587. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate funds are available for the benefit and welfare of youth and sports activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, separately;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to formulate any strategy to improve/develop the youth and sports activities in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated/released for construction of youth hostels and stadiums and for various schemes in all the States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the allocation of funds to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

	Budget Estimates 2010-11		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Department of Youth Affairs	280.00	55.92	335.92
Department of Sports			
1. Sports	1109.02	50.54	1159.56
2. Commonwealth Games (CWG)	1454.98	614.54	2069.52
Total	2844.00	721.00	3565.00

(c) and (d) For promotion and development of youth and sports activities in the country, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, along with Subordinate and Autonomous organizations under its administrative control, is operating a number of schemes viz. National Service Scheme, National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development, National Youth Corps, Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan, Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, Scheme of Talent Search

and Training, Scheme of National Sports Development Fund, Scheme of Special Awards to winners of medals in international sports events and their coaches, Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons, Scheme of National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons, National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme, SAI Training Center (STC) Scheme, Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme, Army Boys Sports Companies (ASBC) Scheme and Centers of Excellence (COE) Scheme.

The State-wise and year-wise allocations with respect to schemes of NSS and PYKKA are as per Statement-I and II respectively.

(e) PYKKA is a new major initiative which has led to sufficient increase in allocation of funds to the State Government.

Statement-I

Funds Released under National Service Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State /UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
		Central Release	Central Release	Central Release	Central Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.73	4.3	6.92	6.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.17
3	Assam	0.52	0	0.81	0
4	Bihar	0.94	1.03	1.03	1.2
5	Chhattisgarh	1.49	0.97	1.64	1.9
6	Goa	0.48	0.52	0.53	0.6
7	Gujarat	2.65	2.91	2.91	3.3
8	Haryana	0	1.43	1.90	2.2
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.30	1.72	2.15	1.5
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.9	0	0.99	0
11	Jharkhand*	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	1.08	3.68	4.77	0
13	Kerala	2.42	2.84	2.84	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	1.5	2.38	2.38	2.8
15	Maharashtra	4.61	5.26	5.61	6.4
16	Manipur	0.33	0.42	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0.38	0.49	0.49	0.49
18	Mizoram	0.71	0.61	0.69	0.62
19	Nagaland	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.18
20	Orissa	1.72	1.45	1.79	1.7
21	Punjab	0.66	2.05	2.03	3.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Rajasthan	2.85	2.58	3.18	0
23	Sikkim	0.34	0.28	0.38	0
24	Tamil Nadu	6.08	6.27	5.69	7.7
25	Tripura	0.60	0.61	0.69	0.62
26	Uttar Pradesh	4.38	8.54	5.53	5.6
27	Uttarakhand	1.34	1.68	1.68	1.2
28	West Bengal	1.54	1.69	1.69	2.00
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06
30	Chandigarh	0.28	0.31	0.31	0.47
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04
32	Daman and Diu	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.06
33	Lakshdweep	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.05
34	Puducherry	0.13	0.22	0.12	0
35	Delhi	0	0.57	0	0
	Total	44.34	55.27	59.27	50.76

Statement-II*Funds released under Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Funds released 2008-09	Funds released 2009-10	Funds released 2010-11 (upto 30.06.2010)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.99	12.99	---
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	---	4.44	5.56
3.	Assam	---	3.85	---
4.	Bihar	5.22	5.02	---
5.	Chhattisgarh	---	5.06	---
6.	Goa	---	0.18	---

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	---	7.10	2.55
8.	Haryana	3.26	3.25	---
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.01	2.01	3.02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.66	2.10	---
11.	Jharkhand	---	2.39	---
12.	Karnataka	---	3.12	7.78
13.	Kerala	0.80	0.80	4.28
14.	Maharashtra	8.91	4.86	---
15.	Meghalaya	---	1.06	1.19
16.	Mizoram	0.85	0.21	1.88
17.	Nagaland	1.18	0.30	---
18.	Orissa	3.67	8.05	1.13
19.	Punjab	6.27	6.27	11.49
20.	Rajasthan	3.71	4.72	---
21.	Sikkim	0.54	0.13	1.21
22.	Tamil Nadu	5.00	1.91	---
23.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	16.96	26.95
24.	Uttarakhand	3.00	5.90	6.67
25.	West Bengal	---	2.32	2.31
26.	Madhya Pradesh	11.82	---	---
27.	Manipur	0.87	---	---
28.	Tripura	1.09	---	0.27

[Translation]

**Utilisation of Funds for Road
Development**

1588. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 40% of the funds allocated for the year 2009-10 regarding development of highways have been utilised;

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

(c) whether the Planning Commission has made any observations/suggestions in this regard;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure optimum utilisation of the budgetary allocation and accelerate the pace of National Highway development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The total allocation for the Central Sector Roads at Budget Estimate (B.E.) stage during 2009-10 was Rs. 20,198 crore. This was reduced at Revised Estimate (RE) stage during 2009-10 to Rs. 18,632.75 crore. As against this, the total expenditure incurred / release made during 2009-10 was Rs. 14,844.34 crore, which is about 80 % of its total budgetary R.E. allocation.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) The National Highway (NH) projects are periodically monitored at various levels and necessary corrective actions are taken up from time to time, wherever required, so as to enable effective utilization of funds and time bound implementation of the projects.

Agricultural Productivity

1589. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the productivity of wheat, paddy, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton in the country as compared to the world's productivity average;

(b) whether the country's productivity still runs far below the world's productivity average despite owning vast arable area as compared to other developed/developing countries;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to enhance the agricultural productivity; and

(d) the details of the crops which have shown increasing/decreasing trend in productivity during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per latest available reports of the Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) for the year 2008, the details of productivity of wheat, paddy, pulses, oilseeds (primary), sugarcane and cotton in India vis-a-vis major countries and the world are as under:

Country	Productivity (Kg/ha.)					
	Paddy	Wheat	Pulses	Oilseeds Primary	Cotton Seed	Sugarcane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
China	6556	4762	1181	563	3906	73114
USA	7672	3018	1740	473	2250	73765
Australia	9500	1579	1131	526	4825	87110
India	3370	2802	615	254	1206	68877
Pakistan	3520	2451	511	298	2046	51494

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thailand	2973	1000	865	1355	1190	69707
Brazil	4229	2480	911	522	3757	79709
Cambodia	2746	-	846	341	1368	28972
World	4309	3086	822	603	2099	71510

(c) The reasons for lower productivity of various crops in India as compared to other developed/developing countries vary from crop to crop as detailed below.

- India is the 2nd largest producer of rice and wheat after China. Productivity of wheat in India is low as compared to China and European Countries mainly on account of the fact that wheat production in these countries is under winter conditions wherein wheat crop have longer duration and higher production whereas in India wheat is grown in spring conditions. For rice, area coverage under hybrid rice in China is very high as compared to India.
- Low productivity of pulses and oilseeds in India as compared to world's average is mainly on account of long duration of cropping seasons and favourable climate conditions in other major producing countries. Majority of our varieties are of short duration as cultivation is mostly rainfed.
- Productivity of cotton is below the world's average because of agro-climatic conditions in India wherein 65% cotton area is dependent on monsoon with limited scope for irrigation for supplementation as per requirement of the crop.
- In case of sugarcane, productivity of India is marginally below the world's average mainly due to cultivation of sugarcane in sub-tropical region where sugarcane productivity is affected by high temperature in summers, low temperature in winters and erratic pattern of rainfall.

In order to enhance production and productivity of various crops in the country, the Government is implementing a number of schemes such as National

Food Security Mission, Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and Integrated Cereals Development Programme. Under NFSM, it is targeted to enhance the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tonnes respectively by the end of XI Plan i.e. 2011-12 through area expansion and productivity enhancement in the identified districts of the country. Apart from these schemes, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), an umbrella programme, is focusing on increase in public investment for achieving 4% growth rate in agriculture & allied sector in the 11th Plan. Further, for productivity enhancement, the Government has also taken a number of steps to develop improved varieties of crops through research initiatives by various institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). Further, a task force has been established to enhance the productivity of rice particularly in eastern INDIA. Under this programme, emphasis is also laid on promotion of hybrids.

(d) Details of the productivity observed in major agricultural crops in India during the last three years are given in the table below:

Crops	Productivity (kg/ha)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4
Rice	2202	2178	2130
Wheat	2802	2907	2830
Coarse Cereals	1431	1459	1222
Pulses	625	659	625
Foodgrains	1860	1909	1798

1	2	3	4
Oilseeds	1115	1006	955
Sugarcane	68877	64553	66099
Cotton	467	403	395

The overall productivity in most of the crops except sugarcane during 2009-10 has suffered due to deficient/erratic monsoon in major crop producing States during 2009.

[English]

Shortage of Procurement Centres

1590. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in the country, particularly in the backward, underdeveloped areas are not able to get remunerative price for their produce despite an increase in production due to shortage of procurement centres;

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

(c) the steps taken to open adequate number of procurement centres in such areas of the country including Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Under the existing policy, procurement of foodgrains is open ended under which FCI and State Agencies procure all the foodgrains conforming to the prescribed specifications at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) as offered by farmers.

(c) State Governments through its agencies procuring on behalf of FCI for Central Pool & FCI open procurement centres in accordance with expected

procurement. Government of India does review with the State Governments & FCI at the beginning of procurement season to impress upon the need to open adequate number of procurement centres.

Indecent Depiction of Women in Media

1591. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any legal provisions to take action and penalise indecent depiction of women in the print and the visual media sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken under such provisions against violators in the print and the visual media sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 has provisions prohibiting indecent representation of women through advertisements, publications, pamphlets, etc. Any person who contravenes the provisions of the Section 3 and Section 4 of the Act shall be punishable with imprisonment and fine.

The law relating to obscenity is also codified in Sections 292, 293 and 294 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Besides, the Press Council of India, a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in

India to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the Press. The Council, in exercise of its powers under Section 13(2)(b) of the Act has built 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' which cover principles and ethics with regard to journalism as also guidelines on reporting the specific issues of public and national importance. Para 17 of the 'Norms' relating to 'Obscenity and Vulgarity to be eschewed' is enclosed at Statement-I.

In respect of the visual media sector, Rule 6 (1) (k) of the Cable Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which "denigrates women through the depiction in any manner of the figure of a woman, her form or body or any part thereof in such a way as to have the effect of being indecent, or derogatory to women, or is likely to deprave, corrupt or injure the public morality or morals". Rule 7 (2) (vi) of the above Rules provides that no advertisement shall be permitted which "in its depiction of women violates the constitutional guarantees to all citizens. In particular, no advertisement shall be permitted which projects a derogatory image of women. Women must not be portrayed in a manner that emphasises passive, submissive qualities and encourages them to play a subordinate, secondary role in the family and society. The cable operator shall ensure that the portrayal of the female form, in the programmes carried in his cable service, is tasteful and aesthetic, and is within the well established norms of good taste and decency".

(c) to (e) The PCI adjudicates on complaints of violation of the 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct'. A list of cases relating to obscenity and vulgarity adjudicated by PCI during the last three years is at Statement-II. Action is also taken by the Government against the TV channels which violate the provisions of Cable Networks Act. A Statement showing the Show Cause Notices issued to various private TV channels for indecent depiction of women and final action taken thereon during the last three years and during the current year is at Statement-III.

Statement-I

17. Obscenity and vulgarity to be eschewed

i) Newspapers/journalists shall not publish anything which is obscene, vulgar or offensive to public good taste.

- ii) Newspapers shall not display advertisements which are vulgar or which, through depiction of a woman in nude or lewd posture, provoke lecherous attention of males as if she herself was a commercial commodity for sale.
- iii) Whether a picture is obscene or not, is to be judged in relation to three tests; namely
 - a) Is it vulgar and indecent?
 - b) Is it a piece of mere pornography?
 - c) Is its publication meant merely to make money by titillating the sex feelings of adolescents and among whom it is intended to circulate? In other words, does it constitute an unwholesome exploitation for commercial gain. Other relevant considerations are whether the picture is relevant to the subject matter of the magazine. That is to say, whether its publication serves any preponderating social or public purpose, in relation to art, painting, medicine, research or reform of sex.
- iv) A photograph or a painting is a work of art and the artist enjoys artistic liberty in its portrayal. However, it is to be understood that a work of art is enjoyed, judged and appreciated by the connoisseurs. The pages of a newspaper may not be the most appropriate place for such painting.
- v) The globalisation and liberalisation does not give licence to the media to misuse freedom of the press and to lower the values of the society. The media performs a distinct role and public purpose which require it to rise above commercial consideration guiding other industries and businesses. So far as that role is concerned, one of the duties of the media is to preserve and promote our cultural heritage and social values.
- vi) Columns such as 'Very Personal' in a newspaper replying to personal queries of the readers must not become grossly offensive presentations, which either outrage public decency or corrupt public moral.

- vii) The attempt of the press should be to ensure coverage that is in keeping with the norms of the society at large and not merely a few. It is also our duty to prevent the degeneration of culture and standards and press with its reach and impact carries an immense potential in moulding the psyche and thought process of a society.
- viii) The Indian reader is much more mature and able to appreciate good journalism and in the long run, the

attempts to copy the west by promoting the 'so-called popular permissiveness' may defeat the very aim of the paper to boost circulation.

- (ix) The newspaper may expose the instances of immoral activities in public places through its writings but with proper caution of restrained presentation of news or photographic evidence.

Statement-II

Cases on obscene/nude news/photographs

April 1, 2007-March, 2008

Sl. No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken
1.	Shri Sanjay Kumar Bansal, Advocate, Moradabad	Rashtriya Sahara, Noida	Publication of obscene/nude photographs	Regret Expressed
2.	Shri B.K. Sinha, Income Tax Officer, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand.	Dainik Jagran, Ranchi	Pictures of tennis icon Miss Sania Mirza as soft porn object.	Closed
3.	As above	Vichar Saransh, New Delhi	As above	Closed
4.	Mr. Ashok Basappa Udyavar & others and Mrs. Sheetal Vivek Mehta, Vasai & others, Thane, Maharashtra	Maharashtra Buland times, Thane, Maharashtra	Publication of indecent and explicit photographs.	Censured
5.	Suo-motu action	Debonair, Mumbai	Publication of obscene photographs and write-ups.	Censured

April 1, 2008-March 31, 2009

1.	Shri Chandrahas Shukla, Leader, Shiv Sena, Delhi.	Punjab Kesari, New Delhi	Publication of obscene and half naked pictures against the Hindu culture.	Assurance
2.	Shri Sanjay Kumar Bansal, Advocate, Moradabad.	Amar Ujala, Meerut.	Publication of obscene, vulgar pictures of women and sex related advertisement	Closed
3.	As above	Punjab Kesari, New Delhi	As above	Closed

4.	Shri V.P. Goel, Lucknow	The Times of India	Publication of advertisements on massage parlour.	Upheld
5.	Shri Mayurkumar Shah, Ex-Chief of Shiv Sena, Bhavnagar, Gujarat.	Sanjh Samachar, Rajkot, Gujarat.	Publication of an objectionable material photographs of soccer sensation David Beckham and his wife.	Action condemned
6.	Shri Nisaruddin Ahmed Jeddy, Advocate, Hyderabad, A.P.	Deccan Chronicle, Vijayawada, A.P.	Publication of sexual stories, nude photographs of ladies and false scoops and reporting.	Disposed of
7.	Shri N. Raveendran, Chennai.	Deccan Chronicle, Chennai.	Publication of obscene and naked man and women in an indecent posture.	Matter allowed to rest with observations.

April 2009 PCI Review

1.	Shri Mayurkumar Shah, Ex-Chief of Shiv Sena, Bhavnagar, Gujarat.	Sanjh Samachar, Rajkot, Gujarat.	Publication of an objectionable material photographs of soccer sensation David Beckham and his wife.	Action condemned
2.	Shri Nisaruddin Ahmed Jeddy, Advocate, Hyderabad, A.P.	Deccan Chronicle, Vijayawada, A.P.	Publication of sexual stories, nude photographs of ladies and false scoops and reporting.	Assurance
3.	Shri N. Raveendran, Chennai.	Deccan Chronicle, Chennai.	Publication of obscene and naked man and women in an indecent posture.	Assurance

October 2009 PCI Review

1.	Ms. Pratibha Naithani, Mumbai	Mumbai Mirror, Mumbai.	Publication of pornographic material	Reprimanded
2.	S/Shri Satinder Kadian and Sandeep Kadian, Advocate, Panipat Haryana	Punjab Kesari, Jalandhar.	Publication of nude/scantily clad women	Disposed of
3.	Ms. Pratibha Naithani, Mumbai	Mumbai Mirror, Mumbai.	Publication of pornographic material under the caption "Vinamra kept kissing me."	Censured
4.	Shri Dheeraj Jindal, New Delhi	Metro Now, New Delhi	Publication of nude and obscene photograph of Hollywood actress Angelina Jolie.	Closed

Statement-III

Details of Show Cause Notices issued to various private TV channels for indecent depiction of women and final action taken thereon during the last three years i.e. 2007, 2008 & 2009 and during current year i.e. 2010

As on 26.07.2010

Sl. No.	Name of the Channels	Reasons for issue of SCN	Date of SCN issued	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2007				
1	IBN7	For programme 'Kiss Par RokNahi'	28.03.2007	Order dated 14.11.2007 was issued to IBN7 Channel directing them to run an apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction. Matter Closed.
2	Zee News	For programme 'Jumma Chumma De De'	28.03.2007	Order dated 14.11.2007 was issued to Zee News Channel directing them to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the directions. Matter Closed.
3	Star News	For programmes 'Sex Me Twist' and 'Kiss Karo'	28.03.2007	Advisory dated 25.06.2008 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
4	India TV	For programme on Ms. Jhanvi Kapur	02.07.2007	A Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the channel for running apology scroll. The channel complied with the direction. Matter Closed.
5	IBN7	For programme 'Kissa Kiss Ka'	06.07.2007	Warning dated 06.12.2007 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed
6	NDTV	News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
7	CNNIBN	News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER. CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
8	NETV	News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
Year 2008				
9	MTV	Telecast of advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	Order dated 02.05.2008 directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the directions. MATTER CLOSED.
10	Star News	Telecast of advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	Order dated 02.05.2008 directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the directions. MATTER CLOSED.
11	Headlines Today	News item titled 'Birth Day Suit' based on completion of 62 years of bikini.	11.08.2008	An Advisory dated 23.03.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED
12	ETV Bangla	Vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement was modified.
13	Aaj Tak	Vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement was modified.
14	Discovery	Vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement was modified.
15	Channel [V]	Telecast of obscene reality beauty show titled 'Get Gorgeous 5'	08.10.2008	Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
16	Colors	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season - 2'	28.11.2008	An Advisory dated 03.06.2009 was issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED
Year 2009				
17	Real TV	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.06.2009	A Warning dated 16.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
18	SONY	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Iss Jungle Se Mujhe Bachao'	26.08.2009	A Warning dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
19	FTV.com India	Telecast of visuals of nude upper body of female models	11.09.2009	An Order dated 10.03.2010 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of channel for 9 days from 12.03.2010 to 21.03.2010
Year 2010				
20	Bindass	Telecast of reality show 'Emotional Attyachar'	02.02.2010	A letter has been sent to the channel directing them to shift the timing of the reality show to 11.00 P.M.
21	MTV	Telecast of reality show 'Splitsvilla-3'	03.02.2010	A Warning dated 26.04.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction.
22	TV 5	Telecast of a programme titled 'Chintamani' showing obscene visuals	25.02.2010	Final Order under issue
23	Jai Hind TV	Telecast programme 'Life Sketches' which denigrate women through depiction in an obscene manner.	26.04.2010	Final Order under issue
24	SS Music	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits* which appeared to be obscene and vulgar	13.05.2010	Reply under examination

Contribution of Cottage Industries

1592. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of Small Scale and Cottage Industries in the economic growth of the country, State-wise including Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment on the potential of cottage industries in income and employment generation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Arunachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The share of Micro, Small and Cottage Industries in total manufacturing output & Gross Domestic Product was 45.42% & 6.09% respectively in 2007-08 (latest available). The contribution of Micro, Small and Cottage Industries State-wise is not centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) The importance of cottage industries in income generation and employment generation is well recognized. Though no specific state-wise data is available in this regard, cottage industries in States like Arunachal Pradesh hold lot of potential.

Development of Rainfed Areas

1593. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rainfed areas identified for their sustainable development in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether production and productivity in such areas is low in comparison to the irrigated areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of funds earmarked for the development of rainfed areas under the 11th Five Year Plan; and

(e) the corrective measures being taken to increase the production and productivity in such areas by developing irrigation and water harvesting system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The net sown area in the country is about 140.86 million ha. of which 62.28 million ha. area is covered under irrigation and the remaining 78.57 million ha. is rainfed. The state-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. There is a difference in rate of productivity of crops under rainfed and irrigated conditions. The productivity of rainfed area is about 1 tonne / ha which is much less than the irrigated areas. The rainfed areas contribute to about 40% of the food production of the country. Yield of principal crops under irrigated and un-irrigated conditions, is as under:

Yield in Kg. per ha.

Crop	Irrigated	Un-irrigated (Rainfed)
1	2	3
Rice	1880.3	1220.4
Sorghum	1242.6	606.9

1	2	3
Pearl Millet	1170.2	596.2
Maize	2040.5	1339.2
Ragi	1966.8	995.9
Wheat	2068.1	1100.1
Barley	1836.6	1127.2
Gram	830.0	548.5
Groundnut	1244.2	844.4
Sugarcane	70687.5	43161.2
Rapeseed & Mustard	893.6	573.2

(d) and (e) Ministry of Agriculture under the Scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) allocates approximately Rs. 500 crores annually for the Programmes of Natural Resource Management for development of rainfed and degraded areas based on watershed approach as per Annual Work Plan proposed by the States. Department of Land Resources has a provision of Rs. 15,359 crores for the XI Plan for watershed management. Government of India has set up a National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) to address various problems of farming in the rainfed areas and to ensure a coordinated strategy for development of rainfed areas. For the XI Five Year Plan, Rs. 123 crores has been earmarked for this purpose.

Government of India has accorded highest priority to the holistic and sustainable development of rainfed areas through integrated watershed development approach. More thrust is given for in-situ moisture conservation and rain water harvesting under watershed interventions. The following major schemes are being implemented by Government to enhance soil and water conservation.

Ministry of Agriculture

- (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR)
- (ii) Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR)

(iii) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA)

Ministry of Rural Development

(iv) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various programmes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, Micro Irrigation, National Horticulture Mission with a special focus on rainfed areas for improving the production and productivity.

Statement

State-wise extent of Net Sown Area and Rainfed Area (2007-08)

(in thousand hectaters)

Sl. No.	States	Net Sown Area	Net irrigated area	Rainfed area
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	10755	4644	6111
2	Arunachal Pradesh	209	54	155
3	Assam	2753	76	2677
4	Bihar	5665	3462	2203
5	Chhattisgarh	4727	1334	3393
6	Goa	134	35	99
7	Gujarat	9747	3528	6219
8	Haryana	3594	3025	569
9	Himachal Pradesh	542	104	438
10	Jammu and Kashmir	734	308	426
11	Jharkhand	1536	142	1394
12	Karnataka	10419	3132	7287
13	Kerala	2089	388	1701
14	Madhya Pradesh	14687	6418	8269
15	Maharashtra	17473	3181	14292
16	Manipur	235	51	184
17	Meghalaya	236	58	178
18	Mizoram	92	9	83
19	Nagaland	316	76	240

1	2	3	4	5
20	Orissa	5624	2158	3466
21	Punjab	4186	4112	74
22	Rajasthan	17096	6444	10652
23	Sikkim	108	9	99
24	Tamil Nadu	5062	2864	2198
25	Tripura	280	61	219
26	Uttarakhand	765	345	420
27	Uttar Pradesh	16417	13085	3332
28	West Bengal	5296	3136	2160
29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	13	0	13
30	Chandigarh	1	1	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	7	14
32	Daman and Diu	2	0	2
33	Delhi	23	22	1
34	Lakshadweep	3	1	2
35	Pondicherry	20	17	3
Total		140860	62287	78573

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

Funds for Development of Highways in Karnataka

1594. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds sanctioned and released by the Union Government to Karnataka for development of National Highways/Express Highways/State Highways and to connect the villages with National Highways since the last three year, year-wise;

(b) the details of funds utilised by the State Government under various heads till March, 2010 out of the amount sanctioned, year-wise;

(c) the extent to which progress has been achieved in this regard; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of the remaining funds by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAY (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of the funds sanctioned and released/ utilized for development of /Highways in the State of Karnataka during the last three years are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The progress achieved has been in accordance with the stipulated targets and allocation of funds.

Year	Original works		Permanent Bridge Fee Fund		Periodical renewal Special repairs		Inter State Connectivity		Economic Importance		Central Road Fund	
	Funds Sanctioned/ Allocation	Released/ Utilized	Funds Sanctioned/ Allocation	Released/ Utilized	Funds Sanctioned/ Allocation	Released/ Utilized	Funds Sanctioned/ Allocation	Released/ Utilized	Funds Sanctioned/ Allocation	Released/ Utilized	Funds Sanctioned/ Allocation	Released/ Utilized
2007-2008	9950.00	9950.00	713.00	703.00	3635.00	3635.00	1524.00	1927.41	740.00	1829.77	11252.00	14715.38
2008-2009	21208.00	21208.00	351.33	310.59	5166.00	5166.00	1500.00	2087.34	536.43	990.00	14887.00	11846.20
2009-2010	30145.00	30145.00	381.97	380.60	3700.00	3290.00	906.00	1771.48		1376.00	12030.00	19888.00

[Translation]

Utilisation of Funds by Sports Federations

1595. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recognised Sports federations/associations alongwith the grants provided by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, federation and association-wise;

(b) whether the said sports federations/associations have submitted the utilisation certificates of the said grant;

(c) if not, the list of such bodies which have not submitted the certificates alongwith the reasons therefor and the steps taken to ensure their financial accountability and transparency in the utilisation of funds;

(d) the number of players who failed the dope test in various sports including power lifting and body building in the country during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the details of the action taken against such sports persons during the said period, sports event-wise?

year under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs and preparation of Teams for the Commonwealth Games 2010 is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) NSFs that are not upto date in submission of utilization certificates are not given further grant. At present, three NSFs viz. All India Tennis Association, Billiards & Snookers and Badminton Association of India are not upto date in submitting the utilization certificates of the grants released to them. Besides, NSFs receiving annual grant of Rs. 1.00 crore or more are subject to audit by Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG). Further, all NSFs receiving annual grant of Rs. 10.00 lakh and above have been declared as Public Authority under the Right to Information Act.

(d) The number of sportspersons, including powerlifters and body builders detected positive in the dope test during the last three years and the current year is as under:

	2007	2008	2009	2010 (Till July, 2010)
No. of sportspersons found positive	44	69	76	101

(e) The federation concerned with the discipline of such sportsperson is required to take appropriate action as per norms fixed by its international federations and WADA Code.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) A list showing grant released to National Sports Federations (NSFs) during the last 3 years and the current

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 Upto 12/7/2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	2.33	2.32	3.10	0.60
2	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	0.81	0.96	5.26	0.41
3	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	2.39	2.21	2.71	0.47
4	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	7.17	4.21	6.65	1.95
5	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	0.92	1.37	2.64	0.28
6	Judo Federation of India, N.Delhi	0.92	0.62	0.92	0.17
7	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	0.65	0.55	1.35	0.25
8	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	3.32	1.79	3.88	1.08
9	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	0.84	0.15	1.53	0.22
10	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	0.11	0.57	1.73	0.75
11	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	1.54	1.85	1.91	0.47
12	Indian Hockey Federation/Ad-hoc Committee Indian Hockey Federation	1.25	2.10	1.81	0.06
	Hockey India	-	-	3.63	-
	Indian Olympic Association for Hockey	-	-	2.21	0.79
	Indian Women Hockey Federation	1.91	1.35	0.17	-
13	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	0.00	0.26	1.11	0.66
14	Badminton Association of India, Rajasthan	1.99	2.66	4.58	1.03
15	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	0.61	0.86	0.08	0.00
16	Football, Delhi	0.68	0.52	0.42	1.25
17	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	0.56	0.18	0.20	-
18	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G.Stadium Delhi	0.06	1.18	4.76	0.34

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	1.17	0.36	2.33	0.17
20	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation,	0.25	0.32	0.18	0.10
21	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	1.04	0.63	1.04	0.27
22	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur (Raj.)	0.39	0.18	0.90	0.83
23	Amateur Handball Federation of India, J&K	0.18	0.72	0.24	0.05
24	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	0.71	0.44	0.62	0.06
25	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	0.06	0.34	0.50	0.83
26	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	0.43	0.30	0.52	-
27	All India Sports Council of the Deaf.N.Delhi	0.17	0.42	0.48	0.18
28	Para Olympic, Bangalore	2.19	0.40	3.43	0.05
29	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	0.87	0.53	0.04	-
30	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.08
31	All India Karate-Do-Federation,	00	00	00	-
32	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Keshavpuram,Delhi	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.05
33	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	0.08	0.16	0.08	0.05
34	Ball Badminton Federation of India,	00	00	00	-
35	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	0.14	0.15	0.12	-
36	Indian Body Building Fedn.	00	00	00	-
37	Indian Polo Association, N.Delhi	0.02	0.06	00	-
38	Indian Power lifting Federation, N.Delhi	0.11	0.16	0.12	-
39	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	00	00	0.04	0.05
40	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi.	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.05
41	Netball Federation of India, Sahadara, Delhi	0.14	0.18	0.65	0.00
42	Roller Skating Federation of India, Kolkata	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur, Maharashtra	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6
44	Shooting Ball Federation of India,	0.00	0.09	0.24	0.00
45	Softball Federation of India, Jodhpur	0.09	00	0.13	0.03
46	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	0	00	0.12	0.19
47	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, N.Delhi	0.09	0.16	0.09	0.05
48	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur, U.P.	0.08	0.16	0.07	0.09
49	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.05
50	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	0.11	0.31	0.31	-
51	Throwball Fedn. Of India, Bangalore	0.19	00	00	-
52	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	0.33	0.37	0.44	0.03
53	Indian Rugby Football Union	-	-	2.02	0.55
54	Winter Games Federation of India (WGFI), Daryaganj	0	0.02	00	-
55	Women's Cricket Fedn. of India, Delhi	0.01	00	00	-
56	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	0.27	00	0.49	0.53
57	Malkhamb	0.03	0.09	0.0016	-
58	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India	00	0.06	0.11	0.10
59	Bridge Federation of India	00	0.03	00	00
60	Ice Hockey	00	0.01	00	00
61	School Games	00	0.13	0.72	-
62	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	2.44	2.38	2.59	1.98
63	Sports Authority of India, J.N.Stadium, N.Delhi	17.00	71.00	209.72	10.05
64	Association of Indian Universities	-	-	1.58	-
65	Tenpin Federation of India	-	-	-	0.08
66	Bowling Federation of India	-	0.02	0.57	0.26

*[English]***Utilisation of Allocated Funds**

1596. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has utilised miniscule funds from the allocation during the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the percentage of funds

utilised during each of the said Plan period alongwith the reasons for under utilisation; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for optimum utilisation of the allocated funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) The details of allocation and utilization of funds during first three years of the 11th Five Year Plan for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are given below:

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure	Percentage of Utilization	
				Over Budget Estimate	Over Revised Estimate
2007-08	475.00	400.00	392.92	82.72	98.23
2008-09	700.00	600.00	395.84	56.55	65.97
2009-10	800.00	507.00	473.29	59.16	93.35

The low utilization of funds is mainly due to the time taken for inter-departmental consultation, as part of the process of approval of projects/schemes.

The following steps, inter-alia, have been taken with a view to ensuring optimum utilization of funds:

- (i) expeditious completion of approval process for the new schemes designed during the 11th Five Year Plan;
- (ii) putting in place a system for regular periodic review of plan expenditure by the Media Units and the Ministry.
- (iii) setting up of Special Committees to over-see and closely monitor the progress of implementation of some important projects.

of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of small industries set up in various States during the last three years;

(b) the details of the main items produced in the said units;

(c) the production capacity in terms of value of units and actual turnover achieved during the said period;

(d) the details of new locations identified by the Government where small industries are proposed to be set up during the current year; and

(e) the time by which the said units are likely to start production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Information on small industries set up in various States is at present assessed through periodic conduct of All India Census for the sector. The

*[Translation]***Production of Small Industries**

1597. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister

latest All India Census of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) was conducted with reference year 2006-2007. As per the 'Quick Results: Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises 2006-2007', the details of MSMEs working in various States are given in Statement-I.

(b) The details of main items produced by MSMEs, as per the 'Quick Results: Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises 2006-2007', are given in Statement-II.

(c) The actual turnover (Gross Output) achieved during the year 2006-07 by the MSMEs in the Registered Sector (latest available) is Rs.7,09,468 crores. Information on production capacity in terms of value of units is not maintained centrally.

(d) and (e) Government does not decide locations for setting up of small industries. The decision on identification of new locations for setting up small industries is investor driven.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Enterprises: 2006-07		
		Registered Sector	Unregistered Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5
01	Jammu and Kashmir	14534	246803	261337
02	Himachal Pradesh	11937	172914	184851
03	Punjab	50113	753872	803985
04	Chandigarh	1001	30746	31747
05	Uttarakhand	23767	202746	226513
06	Haryana	33783	570312	604095
07	Delhi	728	616479	617207
08	Rajasthan	55108	1216355	1271463
09	Uttar Pradesh	187522	2925794	3113316
10	Bihar	52188	950071	1002259
11	Sikkim	123	11716	11839
12	Arunachal Pradesh	452	19971	20423
13	Nagaland	1331	25807	27138
14	Manipur	4507	60295	64802
15	Mizoram	3714	18665	22379
16	Tripura	1253	108412	109665
17	Meghalaya	3063	45627	48690
18	Assam	18671	584870	603541
19	West Bengal	42635	2470668	2513303
20	Jharkhand	18200	357433	375633
21	Orissa	19587	1042099	1061686

1	2	3	4	5
22	Chhattisgarh	26235	338316	364551
23	Madhya Pradesh	108804	1181732	1290536
24	Gujarat	229830	867271	1097101
25	Daman and Diu	595	6612	7207
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1715	4412	6127
27	Maharashtra	86635	2496235	2582870
28	Aandhra Pradesh	24892	1980152	2005044
29	Karnataka	139640	1472015	1611655
30	Goa	3137	48354	51491
31	Lakshadweep	89	1097	1186
32	Kerala	149847	1318257	1468104
33	Tamil Nadu	233996	2361131	2595127
34	Puducherry	2109	32300	34409
35	Andman and Nicobar Islands	750	8767	9517
	All India	1552491	24548306	26100797

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Description of Activities/Products	No. of Enterprises: 2006-07		
		Registered ' Sector	Unregistered Sector	Total
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Wearing Apparel	214861	1092501	1307362
2	Food Products & Beverages	212559	1317070	1529629
3	Repair of Personal and Household Goods and Retail Trade	141050	11968341	12109391
4	Fabricated Metal Products	137957	181766	319723
5	Textiles	106616	939018	1045634
6	Furniture	99920	565569	665489
7	Machinery and Equipments	72400	49845	122245
8	Repair and Maintenance of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles, Sale of Automotive Fuels	58021	609843	667864
9	Non-Mettalic Mineral Products	56692	220060	276752
10	Wood and Wood Products	53939	494471	548410
11	Chemicals and Chemical Products	50065	89687	139752
12	Publishing, Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	40464	102649	143113

(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
13	Rubber and Plastic Products	35894	25212	61106
14	Electrical Machinery and Apparatus N.E.C.	34326	43030	77356
15	Leatherproducts(Footwear,Luggage, Handbags, Etc.)	26741	62549	89290
16	Other Business Activities	25855	421327	447182
17	Computer and Related Activities	21357	41752	63109
18	Basic Metals	19274	55610	74884
19	Post and Telecommunications	17127	610214	627341
20	Other Transport Equipment	15579	5877	21456
21	Not Reported	15450	5434	20884
22	Other Mining and Quarrying	12943	8866	21809
23	Paper and Paper Products	12888	20111	32999
24	Service Activities Related to Agriculture and Hunting	11871	34933	46804
25	Medical, Precision, Optical Instruments, Watches & Clocks	10488	10004	20492
26	Radio, TV and Communication Equipment and Apparatus	8784	25987	34771
27	Other Service Activities	8622	1092632	1101254
28	Motor Vehicles, Trailers & Semi-Trailers	5773	9391	15164
29	Office, Accounting and Computing Machinery	4750	1909	6659
30	Tobacco Products	4461	923693	928154
31	Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities, Travel Agencies	2709	149174	151883
32	Recreational, Cultural and Sporting Activities	2560	161523	164083
33	Coke and Refined Petroleum Products	2166	3016	5182
34	Health and Social Welfare Activities	1371	569017	570388
35	Hotels and Restaurants	1256	1322994	1324250
36	Wholesale Trade and Commission Trade	1255	655973	657228
37	Service Activities Related to Forestry, Logging	1025	15751	16776
38	Education	801	213418	214219
39	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Supply	645	15362	16007
40	Mining of Metal Ores	464	2861	3325
41	Renting of Machinery and Equipment Without Operator and Household Goods	458	265671	266129
42	Real Estate Activities	312	54284	54596
43	Construction	184	53904	54088
44	Recycling	183	15502	15685

(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
45	Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	124	3826	3950
46	Collection, Purification and Distribution of Water	101	11358	11459
47	Service Activities Incidental to Mining	71	23	94
48	Service Activities Incidental to Extraction of Oil and Gas	42	3847	3889
49	Sewage and Refuse Disposal, Sanitation and Similar Activities	34	0	34
50	Research and Development	4	1450	1454

[English]

Condition of NHs

1598. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of National Highways (NHs) in the country, particularly in Gujarat State is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government/NHAI to repair such NHs and constructing bridges on them; and

(c) the time-frame fixed for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Development & maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process. Accordingly, National Highways in the country including the State of Gujarat are maintained in traffic worthy condition depending upon availability of funds, inter-se-priority and traffic density.

Amendment in Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995

1599. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received from the State Governments including Maharashtra to amend the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 to make it mandatory for the cable operators to get themselves

registered and empowering action against cable operators defaulting payment of entertainment tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said proposals are pending with the Government;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which such proposals are likely to be accepted/rejected by the Government;

(f) whether the recommendations received from the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India on restructuring of cable services in the country, have been cleared;

(g) if not, the reasons therefore and the time by which it is likely to be cleared;

(h) whether the Government proposes to specify uniform MRP for cable connection to be charged in the country; and?

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The proposal dated 20.10.2006 of the State Government of Maharashtra was received by the Ministry vide their letter No.LAA0805/C.R.236/T-I dated 17th May 2008 seeking certain amendment in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

(b) to (g) The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 at present does not provide for cancellation of registration. There are some other deficiencies in the Cable Act which needs to be rectified. The proposal of the State Government of Maharashtra also seeks an amendment in the Act to enable the registering authority to refuse registration and renewal of registration in cases of non-payment of entertainment duty. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has on 25.07.2008 submitted comprehensive recommendations on restructuring of cable services to the Ministry. The recommendations, *inter-alia*, provide for migration to a system of licensing from the present system of registration with clear terms and conditions of license and its renewal and also suspension/cancellation of license in case of breach of terms and conditions of license. The documentary proof requirements suggested for grant of license /renewal also include the payments etc. The Government is in agreement with the TRAI's recommendations in the above context.

The Government is firming up its view on the other recommendations of TRAI which also require amendments to the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 so that a comprehensive proposal can be taken to Parliament. No time limit can be prescribed as such policy issues require large scale consultations with stakeholders and other Ministries/Departments of the Government.

(h) TRAI has informed that there is no proposal to specify uniform MRP to be charged for cable connection in the country.

(i) Does not arise.

Violation by Toll Operators

1600. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed by the Government regarding the distance between two toll plazas on the same section

of National Highways;

(b) whether the said criteria has been violated on various NHs including NH-7 between Omalur the Salem in Tamil Nadu and user fee collected from local vehicles under BOT rates;

(c) if so, the details; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the violators and to ensure justice to the local commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Sub-rule (2) of Rule 8 of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 (NH Fee Rules, 2008) prescribes that any other toll plaza on the same section of national highway and in the same direction shall not be established within a distance of sixty kilometers. However, where the executing authority deems necessary, it may establish or allow the concessionaire to establish another toll plaza within a distance of sixty kilometers. Further, a toll plaza may be established within a distance of sixty kilometers from another toll plaza if such toll plaza is for collection of fee for a permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

[Translation]

Supply of Foodgrains

1601. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to provide upto one truck load of foodgrains to consumers and small traders;

- (b) if so, the details there of and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the total quantity proposed to be sold alongwith the rate thereof;
- (d) whether the quality of such foodgrains has been established; and
- (e) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Guidelines / modalities for sale of wheat by Food Corporation of India (FCI) under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) permit such sale to any private trader from designated depots of the Corporation subject to the quantity of wheat sale per person per depot per day being not less than 3 tonnes and not more than 9 tonnes.

(b) This decision has been taken to enable Government to check price rise and to make Open Market Scheme more convenient for the small traders / bulk consumers and wheat processors.

(c) As per the Government of India decision FCI has to fix depot-wise month-wise quantity that can be sold in the open market under this provision keeping in mind regional balance, demand and shortages. In addition to this FCI has to fix quantity for sale in such manner that PDS and other requirement do not suffer because of lifting under OMSS. FCI has also been directed to ensure availability of enough stocks at nominated depots for open sale.

(d) and (e) The foodgrains stocks for the Central Pool are regularly and periodically inspected and tested by the quality control staff of FCI and only Fair Average Quality (FAQ) stocks conforming to prescribed specifications and fit for human consumption are released for sale under the OMSS (D).

[English]

National Bamboo Mission

1602. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of targets fixed by the Government under the National Bamboo Mission during the current Five Year Plan period;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated and expenditure incurred in the current Five Year Plan;
- (c) whether the Government has provided any assistance under the said mission to various States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the assistance so far provided to the various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Statement-I showing physical and financial targets fixed under National Bamboo Mission during the current five year plan is enclosed.

(b) The funds allocated and expenditure incurred under National Bamboo Mission during the current five year plan (2007-08 to 2010-11) is as under:

Year	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Allocation	Expenditure
2007-08	12924.00	11439.62
2008-09	11000.00	8466.60
2009-10	6000.00	5089.25
2010-11	6000.00	2503.00
Total	*35924.00	*27498.47

* Includes Expenditure on Bamboo Technical Support Group and R&D Institutes

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam, Statement-II showing financial assistance released to various States under National Bamboo Mission is enclosed.

Statement-I

Physical Target under National Bamboo Mission

Sl. No.	Description	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1.	Plantation in forest area (in ha.)	41834	22533	19245	19424	103036
2.	Plantation in Non-forest area (in ha.)	23338	11090	12103	12645	59176
3.	Improvement of Existing Stock (in ha.)	20609	10076	5552	10068	46305
4.	Training of Farmers within state (in nos.)	20330	8073	1412	2626	32441
5.	Training of Farmers Outside State (nos)	4374	2234	710	1167	8485
6.	Training of field functionaries (no.)	3183	1263	580	1055	6081
7.	Nurseries (in nos.)	533	264	55	22	874
8.	Workshop/Seminars-State Level (nos.)	19	21	12	16	68
9.	Workshop/Seminars-District Level (nos.)	303	177	58	110	648
10.	Pest and Disease Management (ha.)	27411	7325	18635	10650	64021
11.	Micro-irrigation (ha)	1739	610		53	2402
12.	Demonstration of Technology (nos.)	651	280	232	20	1183
13.	Post Harvest Storage & Treatment Facilities	4	14	6	9	33
14.	Bamboo Wholesale & Retail Markets near village (in nos.)	5	10	8	28	51
15.	Bamboo Bazaar (in nos.)	2	5	3	17	27
16.	Retail outlet (in nos.)		5	1	4	10
17.	Participation in Domestic Trade Fairs (in nos.)	17	17	16	9	59

Statement-II

State-wise financial assistance released under National Bamboo Mission so far

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	States	Amount Released
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	230.45

1	2	3
2	Bihar	543.87
3	Chhattisgarh	2278.74
4	Goa	31.00
5	Gujarat	1015.06
6	Himachal Pradesh	396.33

1	2	3
7	Jammu and Kashmir	130.20
8	Jharkhand	612.70
9	Karnataka	859.49
10	Kerala	229.59
11	Madhya Pradesh	601.59
12	Maharashtra	784.11
13	Orissa	1518.31
14	Punjab	475.19
15	Rajasthan	675.85
16	Tamil Nadu	407.91
17	Uttar Pradesh	710.83
18	Uttarakhand	1163.84
19	West Bengal	161.00
	Sub-Total	12826.06
	NE States	
20	Arunachal Pradesh	2829.95
21	Assam	2940.27
22	Manipur	1806.15
23	Meghalaya	1534.80
24	Mizoram	4092.69
25	Nagaland	5535.91
26	Sikkim	1416.10

1	2	3
27	Tripura	946.46
	Sub-Total (N.E.)	21102.33
	Grand Total	33928.39

Relief to Farmers

1603. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide relief package to the farmers including waiver of loans, distribution of free seeds for further cultivation to those farmers who have lost their entire crops in the flood;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of natural calamities. Government of India supplements the efforts of the state governments by providing logistic and financial support.

Relief in the form of financial assistance under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund is admissible in the form of Agriculture Input Subsidy to the affected farmers in the wake of damage to the crops due to natural calamities including floods. Statement showing the allocation and releases of central share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and funds released from National Calamity Contingency fund to various States including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the year 2009-10 is enclosed.

The expenditure from CRF/NCCF is required to be incurred as per the items and norms approved by the Government of India. In addition, the farmers are also entitled for compensation under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme under the Ministry of Agriculture, which is being implemented by the State Government.

Statement

State-wise details of allocation and releases of CRP/SDRF and NCCF/ NDRF during the years 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation under CRF/ SDRF				Centres share of CRF/ SDRF released				Released from NCCF			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (till date)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	379.35	398.31	418.22	508.84	219.99	298.73	313.67	190.82	37.51	29.82	685.81	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29.97	30.87	31.81	36.74	22.48	23.15	23.86	16.535	0.00	26.40	32.29	0.00
3	Assam	204.48	210.63	217.06	263.77	153.36	157.97	162.80	118.695	0.00	300.00	-	0.00
4	Bihar	157.74	162.48	167.45	334.49	233.24 #	121.86	125.59	125.44	0.00	1000.00	267.48	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	118.35	121.91	125.62	151.32	65.57	45.72	139.935 #	56.745	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
6	Goa	2.32	2.44	2.56	2.96	1.74	1.83	1.92	1.11	0.00	0.00	4.04	0.00
7	Gujarat	271.22	284.77	299.00	502.12	48.57	315.29 #	224.250	188.30	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
8	Haryana	137.13	143.99	151.18	192.90	102.85	54.00	167.385 #	72.34	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	106.65	109.87	113.21	130.76	79.99	103.63	63.69	58.84	24.59	40.33	14.58	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	91.58	94.33	97.21	172.46	68.68	35.38	108.275 #	77.605	13.51	0.00	-	0.00
11	Jharkhand	133.53	137.55	141.75	259.45	148.79 #	51.58	157.890 #	97.295	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
12	Karnataka	126.41	132.73	139.36	160.96	71.11	99.55	104.52	60.36	68.89	189.11	1594.36	0.00
13	Kerala	94.26	98.98	103.91	131.08	70.70	74.23	77.930	49.155	50.81	9.48	-	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	269.29	277.39	285.88	392.75	151.48	208.04	214.41	147.28	0.00	0.00	40.53	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	Maharashtra	245.75	258.04	270.94	442.69	47.70	0.00 *	488.895 #	166.01	168.92	0.00	182.10	0.00
16	Manipur	5.89	6.05	6.25	7.22	10.67 #	4.48 *	6.96 #	3.25	0.00	5.45	0.91	0.00
17	Meghalaya	11.95	12.31	12.68	14.65	8.96	9.23	9.51	6.595	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
18	Mizoram	6.97	7.19	7.40	8.55	7.77 #	0.00 *	10.941 #	3.85	8.81	49.60	0.00	
19	Nagaland	4.05	4.16	4.30	4.97	7.42 »	3.12	3.22	2.235	0.00	0.00	8.47	0.00
20	Orissa	319.38	328.97	339.03	391.58	180.87	324.50 @	176.504	146.845	0.00	98.87	-	0.00
21	Punjab	160.99	169.04	177.49	222.92	178.24 #	126.78	133.12	83.595	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
22	Rajasthan	458.25	481.16	505.21	600.66	257.34	360.87	378.90	225.25	0.34	0.00	115.12	0.00
23	Sikkim	18.57	19.13	19.70	22.75	27.46 #	14.35	14.78	10.24	0.00	8.36	-	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	230.51	242.03	254.13	293.52	172.88	229.17	142.95	110.07	0.00	522.51	-	0.00
25	Tripura	13.61	14.03	14.44	19.31	10.07 #	10.37 #	16.09 #	8.69	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	313.45	322.87	332.75	385.39	235.10	242.15	249.55	144.52	0.00	0.00	148.96	0.00
27	Uttarakhand	98.58	100.67	101.85	117.66	73.19 #	112.47 #	76.39	52.945	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
28	West Bengal	248.62	256.09	263.92	304.83	186.47	192.07	197.930	114.31	0.00	0.00	166.869	0.00
Total		4258.85	4427.99	4604.31	6077.30	2842.67	3220.48	3791.865	2338.91	373.38	2279.92	3261.519	0.00

[Translation]

Release of Hindi Features by PIB

1604. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Hindi Feature Unit of the Press Information Bureau (PIB) releases features regularly;
- (b) if so, the number of features released during each of the last three years and the current year; and
- (c) the norms laid down for writing such features?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The number of features released by the Press Information Bureau in Hindi during each of the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Year	No. of Features
April, 2007 - March, 2008	81
April, 2008 - March, 2009	104
April, 2009 - March, 2010	97
April, 2010- 26th July, 2010	46

(c) Features in Hindi are mostly on topical issues of contemporary relevance, and are released by the Bureau after editing and vetting. Further, features released by the Press Information Bureau (PIB) in English are also generally translated and released in Hindi.

[English]

New Technology in Agriculture

1605. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers are being encouraged to adopt new technologies, inter-cropping, integrated nutrient management, drip and sprinkler irrigation etc. so as to increase the agricultural productivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified 60,000 pulses and oilseed villages in the country and is planning to provide tractors and other farming machinery to such villages;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the facilities provided therein; and

(e) the details of areas covered by these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. These interventions are assisted under several schemes including (i) National Food Security Mission; (ii) Micro Irrigation; (iii) National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility and (iv) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

(c) to (e) Under RKVY, a sub-scheme - organizing 60,000 Pulses and Oilseed Villages in Rainfed Areas - has been launched during 2010-11. Under this sub-scheme it is envisaged to establish 6,000 custom hiring centers on hub and spoke model to service 60,000 pulses/oilseeds villages. These custom hiring centers are proposed to have a set of implements - tractors, rotavators, and ridge furrow planters - along with some working capital. The state-wise targets of area coverage and funds allocated for the year 2010-11 are enclosed at Statement.

Statement

Targets under Pulses and Oilseeds Village Programme of RKVY in Rainfed areas during 2010 -11.

Sl. No.	States	No. of Villages to be covered (10 villages/ units)	Funds allocated (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6600	33.00

1	2	3	4
2.	Gujarat	5400	27.00
3.	Karnataka	6600	33.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	14400	72.00
5.	Maharashtra	10200	51.00
6.	Rajasthan	11400	57.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	5400	27.00
Total 7 States		60000	300.00

[Translation]

Sports Grounds under PYKKA Scheme

1606. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sports grounds constructed under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), State-wise; and

(b) the details of expenditure incurred on the said sports grounds, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Grant-in-aid is released to States/UTs under the PYKKA scheme to develop and maintenance of basic sports infrastructure in village/block panchayats. State-wise sanction and release of grants under the scheme for the last two years (2008-09 and 2009-10) and upto 30th June of current financial year (2010-11) is given in a Statement-I. State-wise details of number of playfields developed and number of playfields under the process of development is given in a Statement-II.

Statement-I

State wise sanction and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (up to 30.06.2010)

					(Rs. in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4380	226	51.96	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	710	64	11.12	10.00
3.	Assam	333	22	4.81	3.85
4.	Bihar	847	53	10.44	10.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	10.11	5.06
6.	Goa	19	04	0.35	0.18
7.	Gujarat*	900	22	9.65	9.65
8.	Haryana	619	12	6.51	6.51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	648	16	8.04	7.04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	5.32	4.76
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	4.79	2.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Karnataka	1130	36	12.45	10.90
13.	Kerala	200	30	7.30	5.88
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	23.65	11.82
15.	Maharashtra	2689	35	27.55	13.77
16.	Manipur	79	04	1.08	0.87
17.	Meghalaya	166	16	2.64	2.25
18.	Mizoram	246	08	3.15	2.94
19.	Nagaland	110	05	1.48	1.48
20.	Orissa	1246	62	14.68	12.85
21.	Punjab	2466	28	25.10	24.03
22.	Rajasthan	869	24	9.43	8.43
23.	Sikkim	48	30	2.02	1.88
24.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	13.82	6.91
25.	Tripura	104	04	1.36	1.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	53.91	53.91
27.	Uttarakhand	1500	20	17.78	15.57
28.	West Bengal	335	33	4.63	4.63
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	01	0.23	
	Total	30229	955	345.36	265.14

Statement-II

State wise details of playfields developed/being developed at village/ block panchayats with grants released under PYKKA Scheme for the year 2008-09

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	2008-09					
		No. of panchayats approved		No. of playfields			
		Village	Block	developed		under process	
				Village	Block	Village	Blocks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,190	113	1,800	100	390	13
2	Assam	333	22	-	-	-	-
3	Bihar	847	53	-	-	-	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
4	Chhattisgarh	982	14	-	-	-	-
5	Goa	19	4	-	-	19	4
6	Gujarat	900	22	-	-	900	22
7	Haryana	619	12	309	6		
8	Himachal	324	8	242	4	82	4
9	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	28	2	385	12
10	Kerala	100	15	-	-	100	15
11	Madhya Pradesh	2,304	31	823	-	245	-
12	Maharashtra	2,689	35	-	-	-	-
13	Manipur	79	4	-	-	79	4
14	Mizoram	82	3	82	3	-	-
15	Nagaland	110	5	110	5	-	-
16	Orissa	623	31	623	31	-	-
17	Punjab	1,233	14	-	-	1,233	14
18	Rajasthan	869	24	-	-	869	24
19	Sikkim	16	10	16	10	-	-
20	Tamil Nadu	1,261	38	-	-	-	-
21	Tripura	104	4	-	-	-	-
22	Uttar Pradesh	5,203	82	1	1	5,202	81
23	Uttarakhand	750	10			750	10
24	West Bengal	335	33	122	17	204	28
	India	22,385	601	4,156	179	10,458	231

Source: Progress reports received from the States. Columns left blank indicate that the information is yet to be received from the State concerned.

[English]

Revenue earned by DD Channels

1607. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government monitors the financial performance of various private channels including their earnings and financial viability;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the revenue earned by DD channels is less than the earnings of private channels;

(d) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study to improve the revenue earned by DD channels to that of private channels;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the efforts being made to improve the contents, programmes, techniques etc. of the DD channels at par with prominent news and private channels in order to improve its coverage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting does not monitor the financial performance of private channels including their earnings and financial viability.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) No study has been conducted to compare the revenue earned by Doordarshan channels *vis-a-vis* private channels.

(f) Doordarshan's mandate is to undertake public service broadcasting whereas private channels are driven by commercial interests. The parameter of revenue earning cannot be comparable.

(g) As informed by Prasar Bharati, improvement in production/telecast quality is a continuous process. Efforts are being made by Doordarshan to improve overall content, programmes, techniques etc. for the DD channels by:-

- (i) Acquiring quality software from various professional software houses/producers through Self Financed Commissioned Schemes.
- (ii) Improving transmission quality with digitalization of the studio equipment.
- (iii) Outsourcing good feature films for telecast on DD-I.
- (iv) Improving overall quality of the in-house programmes by outsourcing better talent.

[Translation]

Corruption cases in MCD

1608. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is rampant corruption in Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD);

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether several officers of the MCD have been booked on charges of corruption;

(d) if so, the details of such cases registered and officers placed under suspension during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the steps taken to weed out corruption from MCD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that during the last three years and the current year (up to 29th July, 2010), the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Government of NCT of Delhi has registered 92 cases of corruption involving 191 officials of the MCD. The details in this regard are as under:

Year	Number of Cases registered	Number of officials booked	Number of officials suspended
2007	32	68	12
2008	30	60	21
2009	20	43	14
2010 (up to 29th July, 2010)	10	20	5
Total	92	191	52

(e) The preventive steps taken by the MCD to curb corruption include the following:

- i. Introduction of biometric system of attendance to check fake attendance;
- ii. Introduction of e-tendering to maintain transparency and to reduce corruption;

- iii. Undertaking a special audit for verifying financial irregularities;
- iv. Bring systemic improvement in sanction of building plan (now building plan will be approved within one week if the same is submitted through an approved architect certifying that building plan is in conformity with the MCD Building Bye Laws);
- v. Modifying the system of booking of municipal parks in order to curb the menace of fake booking by tent mafia;
- vi. Introduction of special task force in MCD to carry out multifarious inspections;
- vii. Introduction of more effective third party checking (besides adding two more laboratories namely RTC Okhla and National Test House, Ghaziabad, another factor in quality testing protocol has been introduced by inclusion of Indian Institute of Technology, CRRl and NCCB Ballabgarh for third party assurance);
- viii. Chalking a proper procedure for the hospitals for conducting medical tests for new appointees;
- ix. Evolving mechanism for disposal of complaints received from Central Control Room at Raj Niwas, inception of newly constructed Central Control Room and subsequent time bound action and forwarding the report accordingly;
- x. Introduction of a toll free telephone (1266) to invite complaints in order to bring effective changes and improvement in working of MCD; and
- xi. Putting the names of NGOs applying for grant in aid on-line and inviting objection from the public regarding their performance so that the working of NGOs can be taken into account while recommending grant in aid.

Import of Sugar

1609. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether sugar is being imported on a large scale in the country;
- (b) if so, the quantity of sugar imported during each of the last two years and the current year;
- (c) the reasons for the said import;
- (d) whether the Government is taking any special steps to increase the production by giving incentives to sugarcane growers and sugar mills so that the demand could be fulfilled; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Government did not import sugar on its account either during last two years or in the current year. It is the sugar mills/public sector undertakings/merchant importers-exporters who are undertaking import of sugar as per their commercial prudence.

As per data received from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Kolkata, 3,86,099 MT and 24,24,045 MT of sugar were imported during 2008-09 and 2009-10 financial years respectively.

As reported by Department of Revenue, 528732.38 MT of sugar were imported upto 14.07.2010 during current financial year.

(c) Production of sugar during the previous 2008-09 sugar season was provisionally estimated at about 147 lac MT against estimated consumption of 220 lac MT. Also, production of sugar in the current sugar season 2009-10 was estimated to be lower than the estimated consumption of 230 lac MT. To bridge the gap between production and consumption of sugar in the last sugar season 2008-09 (October - September) and also in the current sugar season 2009-10, the Central Government has allowed duty free import of raw sugar under Advance Authorization Scheme (AAS) by sugar mills on "ton-to-ton" basis with effect from 02.03.2009 upto 30.09.2009 and

further allowed duty free import of raw and white/ refined sugar under Open General License (OGL) with effect from 17.04.2009. This facility is in force upto 31.12.2010.

(d) and (e) Steps taken by the Government to increase area under sugarcane and sugarcane production is given at Statement.

Statement

The Central Government has taken the following steps to boost production of sugar and sugarcane in the country

(a) The Central Government has fixed the Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane payable by sugar mills for 2009-10 sugar season at Rs. 129.84 per quintal linked to a basic recovery rate of 9.5% subject to a premium of Rs.1.37 per quintal for every 0.1 percentage point increase in recovery above that level. Hitherto, the Central Government was fixing the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane. This FRP is substantially high over the SMP of 2008-09 sugar season which was Rs.81.18 per quintal, with an additional premium of Rs.0.90 for every 0.1% point increase in the recovery above 9%.

The 'Fair & Remunerative Price' (FRP) of sugarcane for ensuing sugar season 2010-11 has also been announced at Rs.139.12 per quintal linked to a basic recovery rate of 9.5% subject to a premium of Rs.1.46 per quintal for every 0.1 percentage point increase in recovery above that level.

(b) The Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) is one of the components of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), namely Revised Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme (RMMA). The main thrust of SUBACS is on the transfer of improved production technology to the farmers through field demonstrations, training of farmers, supply of farm implements, enhancing production of planting materials, efficient use of water, treatment of planting materials etc.

(c) The Central Government provides Concessional loans at an interest rate of 4% per annum to sugar factories from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for

modernization of plant and machinery, expansion of crushing capacity, utilization of by-products viz. baggasse for co-generation of power and molasses for production of ethanol, upgradation of technology and sugarcane development including better irrigation facilities, improved seed variety, ratoon management etc.

(d) A short term scheme was announced for cane development in the financial year 2009-10 under which loans of Rs.1.0 to 2.5 crore at 4% simple interest from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) were made available to sugar factories depending upon their crushing capacity, for purchase of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc. to be passed on to the farmers at the same rate of interest.

(e) To optimize processing of raw sugar along with cane juice to produce white sugar, a scheme was introduced in the financial year 2009-10 for loans from SDF at 4% simple interest to be given to sugar factories to install balancing equipment so as to maximize availability of processed sugar from imported raw sugar in 2009-10 sugar season.

[English]

Status of Mercy Petition

1610. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mercy petitions filed under Article 72 and 161 of the Constitution by prisoners sentenced to death during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of such petitions which have been examined/processed by the Government and forwarded for final decisions during the above period indicating the date of forwarding of each of such petition, alongwith the final disposal thereon, prisoner-wise;

(c) the number of such petitions which are still pending with the Government;

(d) the number of cases in which the Government has recommended for clemency/upholding of death sentence and accepted;

- (e) whether certain such petitions were returned to the Government during the above period;
- (f) if so, the reasons thereof, petition-wise; and
- (g) the number of such petitions pending for final decision during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (g) The required information is given in Statement.

Statement

The details of Mercy Petitions filed and processed under Article 72 of the Constitution during the last 3 years and current year are as under:

Year	No. of cases Received	Details of Petitioners/Prisoners	Date of submission to President' Sectt.
2007	5	Gurmeet Singh, UP	18-05-2007*
		Satish, UP	14-07-2008
		Saibanna, Karnataka	28-09-2007
		Sonia & Sanjeev, Haryana	11-02-2008**
		Bandu Baburao Tidake, Karnataka	23-10-2008
2008	-	-	-
2009	2	Sattan & Guddu, UP	-
		Bantu, UP	-
2010	-	-	-

* Resubmitted on 09-12-2009 as the file was recalled for review.

** Resubmitted on 21-5-2009 & 05-03-2010 after furnishing the clarifications sought by President's Secretariat.

As regards mercy petition under Article 161 of the Constitution which are submitted to Governor of the concerned State, the details are not maintained centrally.

Papers on the Table of the House and Introduction of the Bills etc., may be taken up.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dara Singh Ji, Please speak.

11.52 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS - *Contd.*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): It always happens. You, please, tell us what are your directions in this regard? ...*(Interruptions)*

Re: Diversion of funds from the Scheduled Caste sub plan of Delhi to Commonwealth Games Projects.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, before we proceed with the discussion, all the other items relating to the laying of the

MADAM SPEAKER: You have just given a notice to me on the matter. Your notice has been received on the matter. We have just discussed it with you and all the Members. After a while, I will make you aware of my decision.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: It should be discussed

in detail. We want to have a detailed discussion
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, its all right. You have given a notice on that. We will take a decision on that.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: It will be better if you admit it.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: I have given a notice to have a discussion on the matter. Now you have to give direction regarding the time when you would like to hold discussion ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I can't tell you right now. I have just received your notice.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam, I have given a notice. Now your directions are required regarding the time when you would like to hold discussion ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I can't tell you right now. I cannot take decision immediately. You have just given the notice, instant decision can't be given on that.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: We all want to know your decision. We want to get assured from your side...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will surely give decision, but you have given notice just now. I cannot give decision instantly.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: I have given a notice in the morning. At what time is it likely to be discussed? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, all right. You have given it in the morning.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: You are requested to give some decision by today itself and thereafter let discussion be held ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give decision today itself.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam, please give a decision right now ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Not now.

[English]

Now Papers to be laid.

Shri Mullapally Ramachandran.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, we want to know your decision. We want that you should give some decision today ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Papers be laid.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): We all associate with the points raised by Dara Singh Ji.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: If you do not give decision right now, we will walk out ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not say like this. I will not be able to give instant decision. You, please, sit down.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Please give the decision today itself.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give decision today itself. You please sit down.

11.54 hrs.

Shri Dara Singh Chauhan and some other hon. Members then left the House.

11.54 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 352(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 28th April, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R. 737(E) dated 6th December, 2006, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2691/15/10]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, under sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2692/15/10]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Marine Fishing Regulation, 2003:—

- (i) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Marine Fishing (Amendment) Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. 23/2010/F.No.3-38/2008-09/TS/DF in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 15th January, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2693/15/10]

- (ii) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Marine Fishing (Amendment) Rules,

2009 published in Notification No. 90/2009/F.No.3-85/2008-09/TS/DF in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 22nd July, 2009, alongwith a Statement of Delay thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2694/15/10]

- (5) A copy of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Assistant Commandant (Office) and Assistant Commandant (Staff Officer) (Group 'A' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 414(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th May, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 156 of Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2695/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968:—

- (i) The Central Industrial Security Force, Assistant Commandant (Junior Administrative Officer), Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 215(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2696/15/10]

- (ii) The Central Industrial Security Force, Group 'A' Posts (Executive Cadre) Recruitment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R.-326(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 2010, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 368(E) dated 3rd May, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2697/15/10]

- (iii) The Central Industrial Security Force (Group 'A' Executive Cadre) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 327(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 2010

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2698/15/10]

- (2) A copy of the Central Reserve Police Force Constable (Daftry), Constable (Peon), Constable (Farash) and Constable (Safai Karmachari Ministerial) Recruitment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 347(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd April, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2699/15/10]

- (3) A copy of the 40th Annual Assessment Report (Hindi and English versions) regarding Programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union and its implementation for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2700/15/10]

- (4) A copy of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Assistant Sub-Inspector (Stenographer), Group 'C' post, Recruitment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 446(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th May, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 156 of Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2701/15/10]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 155 of the Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007:—

- (i) The Sashastra Seema Bal, Store-Keeper Group 'C' posts Recruitment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 421(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2702/15/10]

- (ii) The Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'C' Constable (Driver) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 422(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2703/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

- (1) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Railways) (No. 8 of 2010-1 I)-Performance Audit for the year ended March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2704/15/10]

- (2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Civil) (No. 3 of 2010-II)-Performance Audit for the year ended March, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2705/15/10]

- (3) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Civil) (No. 9 of 2010-1 I)-Compliance Audit Observations for the year ended March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2706/15/10]

- (4) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Defence Services-Army) (No. 6 of 2010-11

performance Audit of Supply Chain Management of Rations in Indian Army for the year ended March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2707/15/10]

- (5) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Defence Services) (No. 7 of 2010-11)-Air Force and Navy for the year ended March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2708/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2709/15/10]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Food Corporation of India and the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2710/15/10]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Food Corporation of India and the Department of Food and Public Distribution Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2711/15/10]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) G.S.R. 348(E)/Ess. Com./Sugarcane published in Gazette of India dated 23rd April, 2010 regarding Factory-wise Fair and Remunerative Price of Sugarcane for 2009-2010 sugar season in respect of 68 sugar factories, mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2712/15/10]

- (ii) G.S.R. 518(E)/Ess. Com./Sugarcane published in Gazette of India dated 17th June, 2010 regarding Factory-wise Fair and Remunerative Price of Sugarcane for 2009-2010 sugar season in respect of 19 sugar factories, mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2713/15/10]

- (iii) The Sugar (Price Determination for 2009-2010 Production) Order, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 527(E)/Ess. Com/Sugar in Gazette of India dated 21st June, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2714/15/10]

- (5) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Horticultural

Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Limited for the years from 1994-1995 to 2008-2009 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the respective accounting years.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2715/15/10]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976:—

(i) S.O. 551(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd June, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 632(E) dated 2nd September, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2716/15/10]

(ii) S.O. 1480(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 18 June, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 3267(E) dated 22nd December, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2717/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2718/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2719/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the National Highways Authority of India (Budget, Accounts, Audit, Investment of Funds, and Powers to Enter Premises) Amendment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 591(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2010, under Section 37 of National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2720/15/10]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

(i) S.O. 748(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 154 (Dhaleswari-Bhairabi Section) in the State of Assam.

- (ii) S.O. 333(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bangalore Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) S.O. 474(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (iv) S.O. 331(E) and S.O. 332(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (v) S.O. 322(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (vi) S.O. 323(E) and S.O. 324(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (vii) S.O. 325(E) and S.O. 326(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (viii) S.O. 140(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 (Extension) (Dindigul-Theni-Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (ix) S.O. 181(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (x) S.O. 367(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy-Karur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xi) S.O. 752(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 205 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xii) S.O. 3210(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (including bypasses) (Trichy-

- Karur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xiii) S.O. 3088(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 68 (Salem-Ulundurpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xiv) S.O. 3083(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Chennai Port-Maduravoyal) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xv) S.O. 3265(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xvi) S.O. 3085(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Salem-Coimbatore Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xvii) S.O. 3263(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Salem-Karur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xviii) S.O. 3113(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xix) S.O. 3253(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 18 (Kadap-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xx) S.O. 3294(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxi) S.O. 3168(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxii) S.O. 102(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Rudrakota-Nellore Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxiii) S.O. 103(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management

- and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Chilakaluripet-Rudrakota Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxiv) S.O. 104(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Tatapudi-Murikipudi Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxv) S.O. 105(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th January, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 3060(E) dated 30th November, 2009.
- (xxvi) S.O. 106(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th January, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2944(E) dated 18th November, 2009.
- (xxvii) S.O. 170(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxviii) S.O. 173(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxix) S.O. 310(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management
- and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Salem-Coimbatore Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxx) S.O. 315(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bangalore Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxi) S.O. 481(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for construction of approaches to Road Over Bridge on Chittoor-Kurnool Road of National Highway No. 18 (Chittoor-Kurnool Road Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxii) S.O. 489(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bangalore Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 494(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxiv) S.O. 501(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (xxxv) S.O. 504(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 668(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 202 (Hyderabad-Yadgiri Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxvii) S.O. 676(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 202 (Hyderabad-Yadgiri Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 1101(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. NE-II (Eastern Peripheral Expressway) (Gautam Budh Nagar Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxxix) S.O. 1048(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 75 and 76 (Jhansi-Khajuraho Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xl) S.O. 1166(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24 (Bareilly-Sitapur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xli) S.O. 1200(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24 (Moradabad-Bareilly Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xlii) S.O. 1288(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. 810(E) (in Hindi version only) dated 9th April, 2010.
- (xliii) S.O. 1360(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2853(E) dated 9th November, 2009.
- (xliv) S.O. 1361(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 940(E) dated 9th November, 2009.
- (xlv) S.O. 1362(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2837(E) dated 4th November, 2009 and S.O. 579(E) dated 11th March, 2010.
- (xlvi) S.O. 1442(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 91 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xlvii) S.O. 1445(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 2010,

- regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 58 (Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xlvi) S.O. 1535(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Delhi-Agra Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xlix) S.O. 1538(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 84 (Patna-Buxar Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (l) S.O. 1546(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 84 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (li) S.O. 799(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border-Kanniyakumari Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lii) S.O. 884(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 205 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (liii) S.O. 886(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (liv) S.O. 889(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 205 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lv) S.O. 883(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2083(E) dated 4th December, 2007.
- (lvi) S.O. 891(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 210 (including Trichy bypass of National Highway No. 67) (Trichy-Karaikudi Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lvii) S.O. 908(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Salem-Coimbatore Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lviii) S.O. 973(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building (construction), maintenance, management and operation of

Chennai bypass (Phase-II) connecting National Highway Nos. 4 & 5 in the State of Tamil Nadu.

and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Salem-Coimbatore Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(lix) S.O. 962(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Salem-Coimbatore Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(lxiv) S.O. 809(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Nagapattinam-Thanjavur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(lx) S.O. 972(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2010, authorising the District Revenue Officer, Madurai, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 49 (including bypasses) (Madurai-Ramanathapuram-Rameshwaram-Dhunushkodi Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(lxv) S.O. 1283(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 205 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2721/15/10]

(lxi) S.O. 974(E) and S.O. 975(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 68 (Salem-Ulundurpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

11.56 hrs.

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING
COMMITTEE - A RESUME

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Hindi and English versions of the 'Departmentally Related Standing Committees (2008-2009)-A Resume'.

(lxii) S.O. 1017(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Salem-Kauru Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

11.56¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

10th and 11th Reports

[English]

(lxiii) S.O. 893(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to present the following Reports* (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Agriculture:—

- (1) Tenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-seventh Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Agriculture (2008-2009) on 'Impact of Global Climate Change on Agriculture and Allied Sectors in India'.
- (2) Eleventh Report on 'Deficient Monsoon and steps taken by the Government to mitigate its impact on Agriculture Sector'.

11.56½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS

9th Report

[English]

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): I beg to present the Ninth Report# (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on the 'The Chemical Weapons Convention (Amendment) Bill, 2010'.

11.57 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

[English]

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1st Report of Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2009-10),

* These Reports were presented to Hon. Speaker on 17th June and 13th July, 2010 respectively under Direction 71A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha when the House was not in Session and the Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Reports under rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

The Report was presented to Hon. Speaker on 2nd July, 2010 under Direction 71A when the House was not in session and the Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Ninth Report under Rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

pertaining to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): On behalf of Shri Sharad Pawar, I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1st Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2009-10), pertaining to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture.

First Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (15th Lok Sabha), was presented to Lok Sabha on 18.12.2009. This report relates to examination of Demands for Grants of Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, for the year 2009-2010 and contained 21 recommendations. These recommendations mainly pertain to issues like plan allocations, back-loading of plan funds, new/revamped schemes, mid-term appraisal of XI Plan, declining growth rate, zero based budgeting (ZBB), extension programmes, agriculture census, availability of fertilizers, soil health and fertility, pest management control, NFSM, ISOPOM, RADP, national bamboo mission, agriculture insurance, RKVY, national policy for farmers, etc. Action Taken Statements on recommendations/ observations contained in the report of the Committee were sent to the Standing Committee on Agriculture on 16.03.2010

The present status of implementation of 20 recommendations of the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement which is laid on the Table of the House. Regarding the 21st recommendation number 3.80, observations of the Committee have been noted and since no further action is called for, the same is not included in the Statement. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read the contents of this Annexure, which may be taken as read.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2722/15/10.

11.57½ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Joint Committee on Offices of Profit

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam, I beg to move that:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

11.58 hrs.

DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 2010-2011

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary

Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2723/15/10]

11.58¼ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (JHARKHAND), 2010-2011

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): On behalf of Shri Namo Narain Meena, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Jharkhand for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T.2724/15/10]

11.59 hrs

NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Madam, on behalf of Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part -II, Section-2, dated 03.08.2010.

11.59 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Those Members who are desirous of laying their matters under Rule 377 on the Table of the House may send slips at the Table within 20 minutes. Only those matters for which slips have been received at the Table shall form part of the proceedings and the rest of the matters shall be treated as lapsed.

- (i) **Need to eradicate the problem of malnutrition in Vidarbha and Nagpur regions of Maharashtra**

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Vardha): I would like to draw the attention of the government towards the fresh report of an agency of the state government in Nagpur named Ekamk Bal Vikas Prakash which discloses the matter that 32 percent children of this city are still the victims of malnourishment and child mortality rate has gone up from 17 to 39. It has also been mentioned in the report of the year 2010 of this agency that the average weight of 20 to 24 percent children is below two and a half kilogram in this city. 32 percent children among the children surveyed have been found malnourished. People living in slums in the cities and the people in tribal areas find employment at irregular intervals. This impacts not only their children but also the mothers and in such a situation there is least possibility of bearing healthy children by the pregnant women. As per the doctors, the I.Q. of the children, who do not take nutritious food from their childhood, is found low when they grow up.

Malnourished children at a large scale in Nagpur city is a matter of serious concern. The shortage of nutritious food has created such situation. Hence, I request the government that it should make arrangement of nutritious food in the backward areas of Vidharbh and Nagpur and direct the state government to pay its attention towards the problem immediately.

- (ii) **Need to provide compensation to the families of those farmers who lost their lives and crops due to menace of wild animals in Theni Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu.**

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): In my Theni Parliamentary Constituency, which is surrounded by hills, wild animals including wild elephants, wild bears, bison are found in abundance. These animals frequently come out to the villages lying near the forest areas and damage the crops. Cultivation of sugar cane, banana, ground nut and coconut trees carried out by the poor farmers are damaged. The poor farmers suffer heavy losses on this count. These wild animals are also attacking people. Recently 5 people have been killed by wild elephants in these areas. The Central Government has not provided compensation to the families of those killed despite repeated requests. I would request the Government to release the compensation to these victims immediately and also to erect wire fencing across the borders of these forests areas so that wild animals do not stray in to and damage the crops of poor agriculturists. I also urge upon the Government to provide immediate financial assistance to the poor farmers whose crops have been damaged by wild animals.

- (iii) **Need to review the proposals of the Draft Tax Code to confer tax holiday benefit to the industrial units set up inside Special Economic Zones in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): The Special Economic Zone development activity in Tamil Nadu has slowed down due to a sudden change in the policy of the Union Government on the tax holiday plan. The issue relates to the removal of income tax benefits for new SEZ units and the units which had invested, but not yet started commercial production.

The Draft Tax Code (DTC), which does not confer tax holiday benefit on units inside SEZs, will leave millions of square feet of commercial space across the State unoccupied. Almost all States in the country will be affected

*Treated as laid on the Table.

if the tax proposals take effect of but Tamil Nadu stands to lose significantly because it has a large number of SEZs both operational (20) and those under notification/development (57). There were a total of 220 units located in the above 20 SEZs including Infosys, Mahindra, DLF, L&T, CCL Infrastructure, MARG, TCS Group, Nokia, Cognizant and Foxconn. These units have generated direct employment for 1.62 lakh persons. Tamil Nadu is the only State that has all types of SEZs ranging from leather to IT, food processing, textiles, apart from multi-product SEZs. Further, industrialization of many towns in the State including Hosur, Madurai, Tiruchi, Coimbatore, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli and Cheyyuar, are dependent on the SEZs.

I shall, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to review the proposals of DTC and to save the industries and economy of the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (iv) Need to increase the amount of disabled/old age pension under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme in Chhattisgarh and other parts of the country.**

[Translation]

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT (Korba): Amount of social security and old age pension provided to the handicapped and old age persons living below poverty line is scanty at present. The Union and state governments provide the said amount to these sections of people in equal share. Earlier the disabled and old age persons were provided Rs. 150/- per month, which comprised Rs. 75 each from the Union Government and the state governments. The Union government has enhanced this amount to Rs. 150/-. On this ground even the Chhattisgarh government should have provided Rs. 300/- per month to the disabled and the old age persons by adding its matching share of Rs. 150/- per month but the same was not done by the Chhattisgarh government.

I request the Union government to ensure that these sections get amount of Rs. 300/- per month in the entire country including Chhattisgarh state. At the same time, in

view of the spiraling price-rise, this amount should be increased to Rs. 500/- so that the disabled and old age persons living below poverty line may lead their lives with honour in the society.

- (v) Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Hoshiarpur district, Punjab**

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Hoshiarpur): In the words of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Baba Sahib Ambedkar, citizens cannot make their future bright unless every citizen of India becomes educated. They made a provision to set up schools under five year plan in the independent India for this very purpose. In the field of education, my parliamentary constituency, Hoshiarpur holds first position in the state of Punjab. But unfortunately, there is no Kendriya Vidyalaya for the wards of the soldiers who protect us from the enemies by standing at the higher hilly areas. My parliamentary constituency is backward and hilly area. Most of the persons of this area are serving the Indian Army and they demand that a Kendriya Vidyalaya must be opened in the Hoshiarpur district (Sham Chourasi) so that their children may get quality education. I request the Education Minister to boost up the morale of the soldiers by according the priority to the district, which holds the first position in the field of education.

- (vi) Need to protect the standing crops from menace of 'Neel Gai' in Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country**

DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad): It will be proper to call 'Neel Gai' as 'Neela Daitya' or Neel Baigha (Blue Ox + Horse). Today farmers are facing the menace of 'Neel Gai'. Herds of Neel Gai has started not only destroying the crops but also attacking human beings. These wild animals continue to be the main reason of decline in the yield of pulses and oil-seeds. The reason of accidents on various highways is that the herds of these animals appear on the road suddenly.

The cow is source of the livelihood of the farmers. Therefore, they cannot belong to the category of cows.

Hence, union government should instruct the states to permit the farmers to kill these Neela Daitya (Neel Gai) or these may be killed in the government's supervision.

(vii) Need to enact a legislation to remove the Net Present Value (NPV) provisions for setting up of irrigation projects in the forest areas of the country

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): As per the instructions of the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Environment and Forest recovers the Net Present Value for the construction of irrigation projects. The cost of irrigation projects goes high in the areas having maximum forest land due to the higher Net Present Value fixed by the Union Government during its recovery. At the same time, the approval to the irrigation projects is cancelled by the concerned department of finance due to the resultant increase in the benefit cost. The construction of irrigation projects in the forest area and forest land is facing difficulty due to the Net Present Value (NPV) being recovered by the Ministry of Environment and Forest. The development of farmers and agricultural areas may be done through irrigation projects. The Union government states that the irrigation projects are not the means of revenue receipt, then what is the justification of the recovery being made in the form of Net Present Value. The irrigation projects may turn out to be instrumental in removing the dependence of the farmers on rain-water and in providing perennial irrigation facilities to them and ultimately lead them to prosperity. They might be helpful for environment conservation, wild lives, birds and water harvesting. Keeping in view, the Net Present Value becoming an impediment in the construction of the irrigation projects, which have proven to be boon for the agriculture sector, the Government should enact a law through parliament, to scrap this and to bring the farmers of forest area into the mainstream of development.

(viii) Need to review the implementation of Welfare schemes meant for Scheduled Tribes in Bharuch and Namada districts of Gujarat.

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): I would

like to bring to the notice of the House that several schemes are being implemented in the country for the development of Scheduled Tribes and crores of rupees are being spent on these schemes. It is regretted that the amount being allocated and spent for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes is not reaching to the Scheduled Tribes. This work of welfare and development is being done only on papers. Local MPs are unaware even of the quantum of funds allocated and spent for the development of the Scheduled Tribes of their constituency. The Union government has not assigned any role to the local MPs in the monitoring of such schemes. My parliamentary constituency Bharuch and Namada districts are Scheduled Tribes dominated area, but schemes of union government are not being implemented effectively there. Though the union government has passed several laws to give ownership right on the forest land to Scheduled Tribes and for their development, even the benefits of these laws are not percolating down to them.

It is requested through the House that the review of works related to welfare and development schemes of Scheduled Tribes be done and the loopholes found therein be plugged and the tribals living in the forest be developed and brought to the mainstream of the nation.

(ix) Need to release funds for the proper repair and maintenance of road on Malidahar-Churaibari Section of NH-44 in Barak Valley, Assam

[English]

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): The N.H.-44 is an important and the busiest road of Barak Valley in Assam. This road was taken over from the Border Roads Organization (BRO) on 27 July 2009 by the PWD NH Division. The Malidahar to Churaibari portion of the NH-44 falls in the Barak Valley. Present condition of the above said portion is very deplorable. Particularly, from the point of P.W.D. (R. Roads) Sub-Division to Malidahar (Baleswar) Bridge Point the road is in a bad shape due to lack of timely maintenance. It has been mentioned that after 7 (seven) long years i.e. 2001-2002 to 2007-2008,

the bituminous work was done from PWD (R. Roads) Sub-Division point to Koroti Bridge under the supervision of Border Road Task Force (BRTF). But due to mixing of L.D. oil with bituminous this work could not last for more than six months even from the date of its completion. As per the status Report of the Department one FDR estimate of an amount of Rs. 2.88 crores has already been sent to the Ministry for immediate sanction and release. It is learnt that money was sanctioned but the work has not yet been started causing severe problems to not only the people of Barak Valley but also to the people in the states of Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.

I demand immediate release of funds and the completion of the above work on war footing.

(x) Need to include Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): It has been mentioned in the provisions of the Right to Education Act, passed by the Union Government that primary education should be imparted in mother tongue itself but the Rajasthani Language has neither been included in the Eight schedule of the constitution nor been granted recognition so far. Hence there is a dilemma in the entire Education Department of Rajasthan over the language in which primary education should be given in the state. I, through you, appeal to the Minister of Home Affairs that action should immediately be taken to Recognize the Rajasthani language in accordance with the assurance given by the then Union Minister of state of Home Affairs on 15th December, 2006. I would also like to remind here that the State Legislature of Rajasthan after unanimously passing a motion on 25th August, 2003 has already forwarded it to the Union Government. As per official data the number of Rajasthani speaking people is more than 10 crores. Therefore, if the Right to Education is to be implemented in letter and spirit the Rajasthani language should immediately be included in the Eighth schedule, so as to implement the Right to Education at the Primary level and to give desired respect to the language spoken by the crores of people.

(xi) Need for widening and strengthening of Jathwara-Kunda and Gethwara Lalgopal Ganj Roads in Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh from Central Road Fund

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Uttar Pradesh is a major state of the country. There is a proposal for the widening and strengthening of two roads namely Jathwara-Kunda road 31.40 kilometers and Gethwara Lalgopal Ganj Road (25.50 kilometers) in Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh from the Central Road fund to be carried out through, Public Work Department. This scheme was put up before the State Government and the same is pending with the Union Government for approval. I, therefore, requested to get the construction work both these roads carried ofoe-from the Central Road fund.

(xii) Need to construct a bridge over Ghaghra river at Kamhariya Ghat in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI BHISM SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Construction of a concrete bridge over the Ghaghra river at Kamhariya is a long pending demand of lakhs of people residing in and around that area. I have raised this demand several times in the Parliament. In response, it has been stated that steamer is operating there. What to talk of a steamer during monsoon season it is extremely dangerous to run even a boat in Ghaghra river. Moreover this route remain closed almost 7 months due to over flowing of the Ghaghra river in rainy season. There have been boat accidents several times due to which a number of people have lost this lives.

I, therefore, urge upon you to issue order for the construction of a concrete bridge over Ghaghra river at the earliest.

(xiii) Need to implement the provisions of 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO (Balmikinar): The Forest Dwellers Rights Act was passed in 2006. Under this law rights have been given to the primitive

tribes and other castes residing in the forest area. But till today, this law have not been originally implemented. As a result thereof the tribes are being deprived of these rights.

Therefore, I demand to implement it at the earliest.

(xiv) Need to relax Central Reserve Forest rules and regulations in order to facilitate the tribals of Tiruvannamalai Parliamentary Constituency of Tamil Nadu to carry out their traditional occupations

[English]

SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvannamalai): In my Tiruvannamalai Constituency, there are many remote villages situated in the forest area. These remote hamlets, which are traditional habitations of Scheduled Tribes and others, do not have proper connectivity except for narrow paths and hill tracts treaded by foot. There is need to take various developmental activities to those areas for which proper road connectivity is essential. The Central Forest officials under whom these reserve forest areas lie come in the way of extending public service like moving essential commodities for Public Distribution System and also Health and Education facilities. The Government of the day evolves many schemes aimed at benefitting the poor tribal people living there but the hurdles also keep on continuing. The Government of Tamil Nadu, has been taking up with the Centre to make certain amendments in the Laws and Rules to protect the traditional rights of the tribal people living in the remote forest areas. Ancient worship places are also there which attract at least once in a year pilgrims from the surrounding villages and towns. Places with tourism potential like Elagiri, Jamna Maruthur, Parvatha hills are there. The natural resources available there are most often left untouched. These poor tribal people are also not permitted to carry on with their traditional occupation like collecting the natural resources available there.

I urge upon the Union Government to take up with the Central Reserve Forest Authorities to relax their stringent rules and regulations and to permit the poor tribal people to carry on with their traditional occupation without affecting

the environment. These tribal people will be protecting the forest in their own interests and this must be taken into consideration. In a permissible way, road connectivity must be provided to take several welfare measures and health facilities to those people provided by both the State Government and the Union Government.

(xv) Need to revive Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. At Durgapur in West Bengal

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): The Urea producing plant of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd situated at Durgapur in West Bengal was-closed during the year 2002-2003. There is a growing demand of urea all over the country. Various exercises for revival of the closed unit have been made since last 4 years, with no result. Hence, I urge upon the Government to revive the Durgapur unit of HFCL.

(xvi) Need to declare Teesta River Project as a National Project and expedite its completion

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): The North Bengal's Economy largely depends on agriculture and tea. Land is fertile. If we provide irrigation facilities, these areas will become prosperous. Many rivers such as Teesta, Torsha, Jaldhara, Mahananda, Kulik, Aetrya, Panarbhata, etc. flow over the North Bengal zone. Teesta Project has been launched many years ago but the project has covered only very little areas. The project has faced many difficulties.

The people of North Bengal have heard many times from daily newspapers, T.V. and through other sources that Teesta Project has been taken over by the Central Government. But, now we see that not a single penny has been allocated for Teesta Project. The Teesta Project is the lifeline of North Bengal and also of the State of Sikkim. So, I demand from Union Government that Teesta Project should be declared as National Project and the work of the Project should be completed immediately.

(xvii) Need to provide stoppage to all the South and West bound trains at Kokrajhar railway station in Assam

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY

(Kokrajhar): It has been a matter of serious concern that except Guwahati-Delhi bound and Guwahati-Chennai bound trains, non of the South and West bound trains has been allowed as yet to stop at Kokrajhar Railway Station, which happens to be the Headquarters of Bodoland Territorial Council administration in lower Assam in spite of having submitted a lot of representations and Memoranda to the Ministry of Railways over the recent past few years. The 3 million people of Bodoland territory and also the people of Bhutan kingdom and lower Assam have been deprived of the railway service facility.

In view of the above, I would like to strongly urge upon the Ministry of Railways to take initiatives to help ensure the stoppage of all the south and West bound trains at Kokrajhar Railway Station. Besides, some selective trains also must have stoppages at the railway stations mentioned below:

1. Kokrajhar Railway Station:- Train Nos. 2501/2502-Poorvotar Sampark Kranti Express, 2507 up - Ernakulam Guwahati Express, 2509 up-Bangalore Express, 2515 up-Trivandrum Express 5652 up-Lohit Express, 2345 up-Saraighat Express, 5941 up Jhajha Express, 5631 up-Bikaner-Jodhpur Express, 5635 up-Okha Express, 5639 up- Puri Express, 5645/5646 up Lokmanya-Tilak Express, 5647/5648 up Lokmanya-Tilak Express, 5654 up-Amarnath Express, 5934 up-Dibrugarh-Amritsar Express; and 5901 Dibrugarh-Yesvantpur Express.
2. Gossaigaon Haat Station: Train Nos.: 5959/5960 Kamrup Express, 2515 up-Trivandrum Express, 2345/2346-Saraighat Express, 5609/5610 Lalgah GHY Avadh Assam Express, 2505/2506-North East Express;
3. Fakiragram Junction: Train Nos.: 2515 up-Trivandrum Express, 2505/2506-North East Express, 2509 up-Bangalore Express;
4. Basugaon Railway Station: Train Nos. 4055/4056-Brahmaputra Mail, 2505/2506-North East Express, & 5959/5960 Kafhrup Express;
5. Bijni Railway Station: Train Nos. 2505/2506-North East Express, 5959/5960 Kamrup Express, 2345/2346-

Saraighat Express, 2509 up Bangalore Express and Amarnath Express;

6. Barpeta Road Railway Station: Train Nos. 2505/2506-North East Express, 5652 up -Lohit Express; and
7. Sarbhog Railway Station: Brahmaputra Mail (4055-4056).

12.00 hrs.

MOTION RE: CONSIDERATION OF INFLATIONARY PRESSURE ON THE ECONOMY AND ITS ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE COMMON MAN

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, I beg to move:—

"That this House may consider the inflationary pressure on the economy and its adverse impact on the Common man."

Hon'ble Madam Speaker, there, may be consensus for having a discussion on inflation-in the House, but through you, I would like to say to the Finance Minister that today the situation a common man is passing through only he knows and expresses his pain by saying this price rise crushed us. Whenever, a housewife goes to the market to purchase flour, rice, pulses and sugar or pays to the deliveryman for gas cylinder, she just says 'This price rise has crushed us. Whenever a poor person goes to the market to buy kerosene to light up his lamp, he also says 'this price rise has crushed us. When a 18 to 19 years old boy demands money from his mother to buy petrol for his scooter, he and his mother both say this price rise has crushed us. Even a domestic help while pleading to increase her wages says that Madam, this price rise has crushed us. Therefore, today on behalf of the common man, the housewife aggrieved domestic help and the anguish youth, I rise here to participate in this debate.

During the last sessions, when the Budget session

was going on, in this very house, we had discussed the issue of price rise and at that time cutting across the party lines the whole House has raised their voice against the price rise. We felt that the Government will take any effective measures to check rising prices. We were surprised, when the Government within 24 hours after discussion on 26th February, the Hon'ble Finance Minister while presenting the budget made an announcement for increasing price of Petrol and diesel. We all were shocked, as a result thereof as we were listening the budget speech very quietly. There was no pre plan, but we all suddenly stood up and stage walk out of the House and not only on that day but we on other day as well, we tried our best to pressurize the Government in different ways. As you know that cut motions which use to be presented as mere a formality earlier, we have brought it to logical conclusion and had voting thereon. Though it is different thing that democracy is a number game and right now treasury bench is having more numbers than us, therefore, they are in power. The Government use every means to add additional number in their strength. This time too, they use it. I do not want to go into in that as the whole country witnessed it. But I can say one thing that if B S P votes were deducted from the total votes they got then, this Government would have fallen short of Majority. The Magical figure for this House is 272. The total strength of this house is 543. They begged 289 votes. There are 21 members of B S P. If we deducted the votes of B. S. P then the remaining number would be 268. Therefore, I would like to point out, though technically this Government had won in that voting on the whole, if was defeated therein. We were of the opinion that even after winning they will come to know the actual position in the House and therefore, this Government would introspect and check the formation of anti-people policies.

But with the heavy heart, I am pointing out that there is no change in the arrogance of this Government. Only four month earlier i.e. on 26 February it had increased the prices of petrol and diesel in its Budget and just after four months i.e. on 26th June it has again announced the increase in the prices of petrol and diesel and have not spared the kerosene and LPG even. The food-items were already costly and now. They have increased the price of LPG as well

Hon'ble Madam Speaker, we call it as. 'Yet another misery for a an already miserable man' and the same has happened with the common man of India. I would like to say that I have not seen such an insensitive Government. This Government is not only an insensitive, but also a betrayer ...*(Interruptions)*

It was your duty to serve the common man as you were elected second time in the name of common man.

Hon'ble Madam Speaker, it was their duty to provide some sort of relief to the common man as they have elected them second time but contrary to this, pulses which were being sold at the rate of Rs. 60 per kilogram before election is now being sold at the rate of Rs. 90 Per kilogram. Sugar which was being sold at Rs. 25 per kilogram is now being sold at the rate of Rs. 35 per kilogram and now it is being telecast on the Television that sugar going to be more dearer. Hence nobody knows how much the prices will go? The flour which was being sold at the rate of Rs. 17 per kilogram is now after the election being sold at the rate of Rs. 20 per kilogram. Whereas Rice which was being sold at the rate of Rs. 20 kilogram before election, is now being sold at the rate of Rs. 25 kilogram and the petrol which was being sold at the rate of Rs. 40 per liter before elections, is now being sold at the rate of Rs. 51 per liter. The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas says that as the prices have been increased in the international market, therefore, we have to increase its prices in the domestic market.

I want to ask only one question to the Minister of Petroleum or the Finance Minister may reply as to what were the prices of crude oil in International market in June, 2008? The price of crude oil was 134 \$ per barrel in international market in June 2008 but then, you did not hike the prices. Why did you not hike the prices? Today, it is 74 \$ per barrel. Pranab Da, are my data wrong? It was 134 \$ per barrel in 2008 and today it is 74 \$ per barrel. Why have you hiked the prices now? There is only one difference-the year 2008 was the year before the election and 2010 is the year after the election and this is called betrayal that you do not hike the price before an election. You delude and mislead the people and make a lot of hue

and cry in the name of people. But once you win the election, you forget that common man and then you increase the price ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Adhir jee, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I want to tell the House through you about the process through which prices of petrol and diesel are fixed. Four elements are necessary in determining the price. First element is -price in international market. Second one is -customs duty, which is levied on the imported crude oil. Third element is - Excise duty, which is levied on the crude oil refined here. The fourth element is - sales tax to be imposed by states. The price of petrol is fixed by integrating these four elements and this is what the consumer pays. I want to tell you by making comparison with neighbouring countries before you that tax levied in our country is higher than that of neighbouring countries and the most developed country among the developed countries but no one can deny the fact that America is the most developed country in the world. In comparison to that tax imposed in our country is higher. In Pakistan tax on petrol is 42%, in Nepal it is 31%, Bangladesh 24 percent, in Sri Lanka 37 percent, in America it is only 14 percent and in India it is 48 percent.

On Diesel, tax in Pakistan is 20 percent, in Nepal 22 percent, in Bangladesh 24 percent, in Sri Lanka 5 percent, in USA 16 percent and in India 34 percent tax is imposed. Maximum tax is imposed in our country. You talk about states, I tell you, if we make comparison among states then, we would find that a maximum 33% tax has been imposed on petrol in Andhra Pradesh and in case of Diesel, Maharashtra tops the table with 26 percent tax and both these states are congress ruled ...*(Interruptions)* So far as prices in international market is concerned, we cannot have control on that. We import 80 percent of our oil consumption. Only 20 percent of total consumption is produced in our country. So, for a large chunk of our consumption we are dependent on international market and pricing there of is beyond our control. But we determine our taxes ourselves, and it is also-determined by us as to

how much excise duty, custom duty we have to impose and at what rates-sales taxes are to be imposed by our states. It has been recommended a number of times that we should impose taxes not in percentages but at flat rates. If we impose taxes at flat rate, the consumer will be relieved from double burden and only the increased prices in international market will put burden on the consumer. It might sound incomprehensible to people. So, I want to tell them in simple terms, through simple calculations. If a thing costs Rs. 200/- and 5% tax is imposed thereon then consumer will get that in Rs. 210/- . If the price of that comes to Rs. 220/- then consumer will have to pay Rs. 231/- because the price of that thing is Rs. 220/- and tax is 5 per cent so tax is Rs. 11/-. If we impose tax Rs. 5/- as flat rate instead of imposing 5 percent then consumer will have to pay Rs 205/- for a commodity of Rs. 200/- and even if prices are increased to Rs. 220/- consumer will have to pay Rs. 225/- only because tax will remain Rs. 5/- only. They have accepted it in case of excise duty and have imposed flat rate but they do not accept it for customs duty. They have imposed 5 percent duty on crude petroleum and crude oil, 7.5 percent on Diesel and 7.5 per cent on Petrol. On that day, Pranab Da was asking us to give a proposal of immediate steps that can be taken by the Government. I would like to give only one suggestion as to what action can be taken with immediate effect and what immediate steps can be taken by the Government. You can take this immediate step that you can convert your regime into revenue neutral regime. Let us at least not put extra burden of tax on consumer. But, the situation at least now is that wherever price gets increased in international market, the Finance Minister gets very happy that the time has come to fill up the treasury. Whenever the price will increase, the additional tax on that will also increase thereby swelling his treasury. You yourself do not lower the taxes and instead you ask states to lower the sales tax. States tell you that you have ample powers to impose taxes, you do not lower taxes and ask us to do so. It is always better to act than preach. I want to tell that if you yourself come out with revenue neutral regime, then you will have moral strength to tell states to keep that revenue neutral also. If you come to persuading the states then begin with Andhra Pradesh

and Maharashtra. Why do not you tell them? They are states governed by your party. You ask other states only. So, I want to say that you have asked as to what immediate steps could be taken. ...*(Interruptions)* The matter is not sorted out by Delhi, I am talking about him. If custom duty is imposed at flat rate then additional burden of tax will not shift to the consumer. My first suggestion regarding immediate steps is that you implement revenue neutral regime and by doing so, you can provide relief to consumers. Now, I would like to talk a little about cooking gas and kerosene oil. Madam Speaker, who uses kerosene oil, either she; who belongs to lower middle class, who cooks on stove, you have already disturbed their budget. Prices of flour-pulses-sugar had increased already, now you have increased prices of kerosene oil also. The poor woman has become more helpless. Who else uses kerosene oil? The poor has not access to electricity, who uses Lantern and the poor, who does not have money to purchase even Lantern, uses Dhibri, he uses kerosene oil. Every woman who belongs to middle class uses cooking gas. This cooking gas has relieved her of Chulha and Angithi of burning coal in Chulha used to cause irritation and inflammation in her eyes so she began to use cooking gas. Now you are pushing her back to Chulha and Angithi. People in villages, and women have begun to say that such a costly gas has become unaffordable to them. They say that they will keep cooking gas for making tea etc, and are forced to use Chulha with the help of cowdung-cake and wood, again. They will cook food on Chulha because they cannot afford to use such a costly gas. But they say that we have increased the price of kerosene oil only by Rs. 3 per litre and increased the price of cooking gas only by Rs. 35 per cylinder. Only Rs. 3, only Rs. 35, it is not the end, Madam Speaker, it is only the beginning because they have constituted committees, which are making anti-poor recommendations. There was a Kelkar Committee, which was constituted during our regime. We are not getting out of troubles even till date by accepting their recommendations, Pranab Da, you will say that you had done that but I myself telling this. We are not getting ourselves out of trouble by accepting recommendations of that and you have constituted three committees. One is Rangrajan committee, other one is

Chaturvedi Committee and the third one is Kirit Parikh committee. All of this is due to that Kirit Parikh committee that hike in prices of kerosene oil, diesel and LPG has seen light of the day. This is not an end, if I read recommendations of Kirit Parikh committee, you will get astonished. Sharad bhai, please listen what Kirit Parikh committee has said. There is a recommendation.

[English]

"The price of PDS kerosene should be increased by at least Rs.6 per litre. Thereafter, the price of PDS kerosene should be raised every year in step with the growth in per capita agricultural GDP at nominal prices."

[Translation]

i.e. increase the price by Rs. 6 per litre for the time being and keep on increasing the prices of kerosene oil every year. This is the recommendation of Kirit Parikh committee. Listen the 2nd recommendation.

[English]

"The prices of domestic LPG should be increased by at least Rs.100 per cylinder. Thereafter, the price of domestic LPG should be periodically revised based on rise in per capita income."

[Translation]

increase the price by Rs. 100 per cylinder, again keep on revising the rest, keep on increasing. The committee's 3rd recommendation is

[English]

"The subsidy on domestic LPG should be discontinued for all others except the BPL households once an effective targeting system is in place."

[Translation]

They recommend to abolish the subsidy on domestic LPG for all the people except BPL. These are the recommendations by Kirit Parikh committee and these are not only recommendations, as I have said earlier that

these are highly anti-poor. The Government intends to accept these recommendations.

A question was asked in this session itself. Question no. is 72 by our M.P. from Jabalpur Shri Rakesh Singh and other M.P. is P. Karunakaran jee. They had asked the question and reply to the same has been given by the Minister of Petroleum. I want to read out the reply to you what has been said by the Minister.

[English]

"To reduce the under-recovery burden of the OMCs as also to protect the common man, the Government decided to increase the retail price of PDS kerosene by only Rs.3 per litre and of domestic LPG by only Rs.35 per cylinder. This is against the required increase of Rs.18.82 per litre in PDS kerosene and Rs. 261.90 per cylinder in domestic LPG."

He has replied that the price of kerosene should be increased by Rs. 18.82. Also, the price of LPG should further be increased by Rs. 261.90 per cylinder, i.e., a cylinder is to cost Rs. 550 and kerosene should stand at Rs. 30-32 per litre.

These are his recommendations. While he had proclaimed that only a hike of Rs. 3 is there with a view to protect the common man, he came out with a projection that the price of kerosene and LPG cylinder should be increased by Rs. 18.82 & Rs. 261.90 respectively. But this question is: why the prices of these items are increased? So, there was a reply that such increase is aimed to allocate more funds for the social sector schemes for the good of common people. Not only the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas has presented this logic here but Smt. Soma Gandhi in her article published in a magazine named 'Congress Sandesh' has advocated this herself, as, I have read in a news item today. In her article, she has given the same logic that hike in petro-prices was in order to provide more funds for the social schemes being run for the common people. Madam, Sonia ji is not here at the moment but I would like to quote a famous line for her:

Aaj ki rat bachenge to sahar dekhenge. "(One can

hope for bright future only one saves one's present.) One can only be benefitted with your programmes if one is able to sail through such agony of inflation. If one dies in the clutches of inflation, how will one get the benefits of the so-called social schemes? How can we justify this logic that price-hiking is necessary in order to wheel out more plans and programmes and to mobilize funds for the said schemes. And this does not end here. People know of the price-hike in LPG, kerosene, diesel and petrol as it is done publicly but they certainly know not about hike in the rates of gases of other kind. The Member of Parliament from Agra constituency is now present in the House. He had led a delegation from Agra to call on the Prime Minister. Only APM gas is used in Agra. Owing to the ruling of the Supreme Court, as no fuel other than this gas can be used in the industrial units of Agra with conservation of Taj Mahal in mind. I would like to inform the House that the price of this APM gas has been increased by 60 percent. When the said delegation from Agra called on the Prime Minister on this issue, he assured them to see the matter. But the very next day, the price of APM gas was increased by 60 percent. About two lakh people are engaged in small industrial units there and these units require 1.25 lakhs standard cubic metre (sqm) gas everyday. The fertilizer plants wherein the rates are increased require 100-lakh sqm of it every day. Just come to think of it that how can you expect such industrialists to compete with those ones who are free to use any kind of fuel as they are not rule-bound to use only APM gas. How can they compete with such industries at all? You just cannot expect them to compete with their other counterparts as they are bound by the Supreme Court's decision to use no other fuel. That is why, I would like to urge the Petroleum Minister on behalf of the people of Agra to kindly roll-back the hike in the prices of APM gas as it is a special case and to provide relief to the public there. Further, you know, the common man is already aware of the increased prices of LPG, kerosene, diesel and petrol.

Madam, whenever we put out such views before the Petroleum Minister, he always harps on the old logic of huge losses to oil companies. But he never discloses the plan to revive them. And he needs not to tell that especially

to me. The Petroleum Ministry has brought out a big, really big advertisement and which states that these companies shall further incur loss to the tune of Rs. 53,000 crores even after this increase. They have stated this in front of the whole country that they shall have to bear the loss to the tune of Rs. 53,000 crore. Nothing can be more false and baseless than that. I would like to put the mirror before the Petroleum Minister in regard to his own statement. We will get him confronted with his own reply. The 2009-10 report of the Petroleum Ministry mentions about the largest company; i.e. Indian Oil Company. Here is the report which you have placed before the House It says:

[English]

"During 2008-09, IOC posted net profit of Rs. 2950 crore on an unprecedented turnover of Rs. 2,85,337 crore".

[Translation]

Now, the company, which has a turn over of Rs. 2,85,337 crore rupees, which has earned a hefty sum of Rs. 2950 crore in the year 2008-09, you say it is running into losses and [English] And that too after holding the price line for the four major products like petrol, diesel, PDS kerosene and LPG for domestic use.

[Translation]

That is to say, the company has earned profits even when the prices of petrol, diesel, LPG and kerosene were stable.

After that, it is stated that:

[English]

"...IOC is also the first and the highest ranked Indian company in the Fortune Global 500 placed at 105th position by sales in 2009. The profit after tax for the year 2009-10 upto December, 2009 is Rs. 4663.78 crore whereas the turnover for the said period is Rs. 208289.46 crore."

[Translation]

So, this is your annual report. But, there is much to tell further. Here is another question. This is Question no. 79 asked during this very session and it is about profit and loss of oil companies. The Petroleum Minister has replied to it on 29 July in the House. Now, let me read out the profit of all the three companies stated here in:

[English]

"The profit after tax realized by the public sector oil marketing companies since 2006-07 is given below."

[Translation]

This is the latest position, which I am going to read out from this. It is since 2006-07, and covers subsequent years, say, 2007-08. Now, he cannot say that it was yesteryears' and presently we are incurring losses. Your kind attention, please. In 2009-10 Indian Oil Companies earned net profit of Rs. 10,221 crores after tax. Bharat Petroleum earned a profit of Rs. 1538 crores and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation earned Rs. 1301 crores. Now, this is not a data produced by me. The Petroleum Minister himself has presented these details before the House on 29 July ...*(Interruptions)*. And now, the Petroleum Ministry talks of the loss of Rs. 53000 crore even after the price-hike! What at all is happening here? You never tire of praising Fortune Global 500 companies in your annual report. On one side, you inform the House that all the three of your companies are earning profit and in the same breath you state here only that your companies have to bear the losses; so you are helpless. So, I don't think this is a question of companies bearing losses. Rather, it more seems how the Finance Minister uses it to clear his Budget-deficit. Madam Speaker, you will be surprised to know that they have gained a sum of Rs. 90,000 crore from within the petroleum sector last year ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Why do not you give the figures of the oil marketing companies which sell diesel, petrol and

kerosene? ...*(Interruptions)* You have mentioned about producing companies only. Why do not you mention about the oil marketing companies?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: It pertains to ONCs' only. Let me come to your budgetary provision ...*(Interruptions)* he spoke of oil marketing companies. Let me quote from his Budget. It is the government only who is suffering from inflation. The petroleum sector gave them Rs. 90,000 crore on account of UT and dividend last time. He himself said this in the House just three days ago, after myself. Advaniji and Arunji had gone to meet him.

He called us to brief on GST and we were told that Rs. 1,18,000 crore as Net tax had come from the petroleum sector and Rs. 24,000 crore were allocated to states and the residual of Rs. 94,000 was with the government ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The states have got Rs. 96,000 crore and I got Rs. 84,000 crore.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I correct myself.

[Translation]

so, you got Rs. 84,000 crore ...*(Interruptions)* He admits that they got Rs. 84,000 crore.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You have approved it. Those are budgetary figures.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, it is our obligation to pass this budget, whether we agree to it or not. Pranab Da himself has admitted that the government gets Rs. 84,000 crore and after this hike, you will get Rs. 1,20,000 crore in lump-sum and its burden will be on the common man. Please note my accusation that by multiplying your margin from Rs. 84,000 crore to 1,20,000 crore, you might be reducing your budget deficit but it will certainly shake common man's budget. Hon'ble Prime

Minister is also here; may I ask the Petroleum Minister and the Finance Minister to not to harass the poor. They are already reeling under the heat. When the Petroleum Minister interacts with the Media, he trivializes the hike saying the Rs. 3 per litre hike in kerosene is no hike at all. It means one has to eke out only Rs. 30 extra for a fill of 10 litres, i.e. one rupee per day. This is his logic. He also makes no issue of Rs. 35 hike per cylinder saying it is minimal increase viewed by per litre count. I would ask the hon'ble Prime Minister that one of your ministers is trivializing the grave price-hike issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I admit the point regarding NDA regime, then why Mr. Narayan Swamy is on his feet? I myself accept that point regarding NDA. But, if we were bowled out by a single committee, you people are bowled out by three committees. I myself have said it. Let me ask the hon'ble Prime Minister that if your Petroleum Minister says that one rupee hike on kerosene and L.P.G. is nothing, does it not make any difference? Similarly, if the Minister for Food says that one or two rupee per kilo hike in the prices of rice or pulses or sugar is of no importance, would it still not bother you? You are on a price-hike spree, but just think about that poor who earns a meagre Rs. 20 per day. Where will he go with this price-escalation? This is official figure, the Arjun Sen Gupta committee's report is in public domain, it does say that hundreds of millions of people are living on a very meagre income as low as Rs. 20 a day. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: If you assess the daily purchase-power of the people according to Arjun Sen Gupta Committee, then it says that millions of people earn only Rs. 20 a day. But, you are still going one plus one with price-escalation of essential items. Ultimately, their expenditure is bound to shoot up while their earning remains limited. The poor is dying of starvation today. It is strange irony that on one end, poor are dying of hunger and on the other end, million tonnes of foodgrain is left to

rot in godowns. Rajnathji is also here. Last year, Rajnathji went to a F.C.I. godown at Palwal in Haryana and brought some wheat from there and we were shocked to see its quality. It looked more of a heap of garbage than to be wheat. But the matter did not end there. Shri Rajendra Aggarwal, Member of Parliament from Meerut is here. Some time back, he went to Hapur. A news item regarding it has been published in the Daily 'Dainik Jagran' demanding C.B.I. probe in the matter. Millions of tonnes of wheat-sacks are kept in the open in Hapur getting wet. Our Ex-MP Shri Kirit Somaiya visited Shahjehanpur FCI godown yesterday, 180 k.m. from Lucknow. You can check with the officials, Sharadji, that 3,97,000 unit of wheat has rotten. That Godown has a capacity of having 7,18,000 sack units and out of that, 3,97,000 sacks are lying outside the godown. He came back with many photographs and samples from there. But following the convention of the House, I cannot show those photos and samples here. But I will send them to you later, Madam, and also to you. Sharadji. So, as many as 3,97,000 sacks of wheat are lying and rotting outside one F.C.I. godown. On one hand, our State governments are demanding foodgrains for the starving and the centre refuses, while on the other hand, grains are rotting in godowns. I have with me the figures from three Chief Ministers. Of late, the Chief Minister of Uttarakhand demanded for 80,343 metric tonnes of wheat and rice in the N.D.C. meeting, out of which the separate demand of 41,578 metric tonne wheat and 38,771 metric tonne rice is there. He said that they had 22,09,567 ration cards in their State and so there was a requirement of 86,343 metric tonne foodgrains. But, you are providing them only 34,521 metric tonne, which is short of 45,828 metric tonne as per the demand.

The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has been writing to you since June, 2008. First, we wrote to you, then to the Prime Minister that there were 60 lakh BPL cardholders in Madhya Pradesh and you are catering to only 41 lakh of them and the remaining 21 lakh is falling short. So, that is it.

The Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh is running the best P.D.S. system in the country at present. On the 7th of

every month, every beneficiary unfailingly gets one's 35 kg. wheat and rice. He demanded additional foodgrains, you provided that but not sufficiently. I am unable to understand, how you can think of money-making in this too? The Government has fixed wheat and rice prices for the APL. The Central issue price for APL is Rs. 6.10 but you provided the same at the rate of Rs. 8.50 to Chhattisgarh. APL wheat-rate is Rs. 8 per kg. and you provided it to them at the rate of Rs. 11.85! How surprising it is that you are ready to get the food rotten, but not to provide it to a person who are hungry and poor. Even the APL class is not any elite class. They cannot buy foodgrains from the open market. Still, you charge Rs. 8.5 per k.g. instead of the fixed rate or Rs. 6.10 per kg; and then, Rs. 11.85 per kg. instead of rs. 8.5 per kg. And, to top all that, you are not supplying what they are demanding and you term it temporary allocation. The Congress-ruled states might be facing the same fate. I have with me only figure of the three states ruled by us. I would ask how are you going to do away with this irony. The states are demanding more foodgrains and the people are dying of starvation. Affordable ration is not available and foodgrains are rotting. What an irony! How insensitive have you become! Why are you not providing that stock of foodgrains to State Governments, so that they could feed their starving and poor people? They are ready to pay you for it and they are not demanding it free of cost. But you are overcharging for it. That's why I have said that this is an insensitive government, it needs to be shaken up. This Government is functioning like a deaf and blind. Therefore, we had to bring an Adjournment Motion, motion of Discussion under rule 184. But there could not be a consensus on it. And how, we are into this Motion once again. I would like to plead to the House that under this motion, we do not intend to divide the House.

Inflation is hurting all and sundry in the country but being in opposition, we can express our views openly. Pranabda, even your people, your allies including your supporting parties have the same feelings. Supporting parties speak in husled voice though people of your party are unable to speak, but everyone feels that inflation needs to be controlled. Madam Speaker, it is in our interest the sooner this Government becomes unpopular

the better for us if I play the politics of opposition. But I am not a merchant who weigh everything in profit and loss. We are concerned because we have to see the interests of the people of this country, who have sent us here after getting us elected. As a custodian, I am presenting these facts in front of you. I would also like to say that though you are in power, you are also a custodian so are your supporting parties as well as your allies who cater the interest of their people. I, therefore, humbly request the Members of entire House that while passing this resolution, I urge the Government to come out of its slumber and take immediate steps to provide relief to the common man, who are suffering heavily an account of this inflationary pressure.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the inflationary pressure on the economy and its adverse impact on the common man."

[Translation]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): Madam Speaker, I thank you and also thank Smt. Sushma Swaraj for brining an important resolution in the House today. The leader of opposition has urged in her concluding speech that we are not here to play party politics. It is our duty to protect the interest of people and raise their issues in the House as custodians. I will come to her points later but I welcome her suggestion on this point. It is, therefore, bounden duty of each and every member of this House that whenever a subject related to common man is introduced which may adversely effect their psyche is introduced, we should present our views before the House without any fear with utmost integrity and honesty.

I would also like to present some of my points. The words used by leader of opposition, are directly related to inflation and how it is affecting their lives. We should accept this. I don't think that anyone in the House will disagree to this that inflation is adversely affecting the lives of common man. It has affected all in the society.

May be few have not been affected from it. If some one says that this is not true then he is wrong. The Government agrees to this fact that present inflation is adversely affecting every person of this country. Further, it is the responsibility of the Government that if any such subject is brought into light for which it need to act as custodian of people then we need to analyse that whether the Government is taking steps with utmost integrity, honesty. Whether the Government is using its full resources to tackle the problems or not? Its impact is seen later. At times its impact is favorable and at times it is adverse. I would like to alaborate it further.

Madam Speaker, the first point raised about the increase in price of petroleum products. Leader of opposition stated that one and half years before the election, crude oil price was hovering around 140 or 142 dollar per barrel in international market, and the Government continued with it. I would like to state that this did not happen only one and half years ago but continued for many months even after the election, and this Government could not bring it down. After that they increased the price of petroleum products by three or four rupees. I think Sushmaji went beyond and talked about international situation. How could we have faced the challenge posed before us, but subsequently she could not restrain herself from using it as a political too to attack Government. I would like to ask two-three questions from this House. The price of Petroleum products was hovering around 35 or 36 dollar per barrel. When we came into power five to six years ago. I am not a economic but I will express my views in a very simple language, what I understand. I am open to correction if I am wrong as large number of economists are sitting here. At that time it was 35-36 dollar per barrel and today it is approximately 70 or 80 dollar per barrel. Sometimes it touch 100 dollar and sometimes 140 dollar. When they were in power it was 18 or 20 dollar per barrel and then it reaches to 30 dollar or 36 dollar per barrel. What happened to Kerosene, about which a lot of noise is being made. It was sold at 2 or two and half rupees a litre when they came to power and suddenly it touched rupees nine. I can not understand this. If we have made a mistake of three rupees, then why was it increased by seven rupees at that time, I would like

to ask the question? What happened at that time, what were compelling circumstances? If you feel that Government should take that burden, may be I agree to that, then you need to introspect as to why you increased the price of kerosene from rupees two to rupees nine. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep silence. Please listen to him.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Madam, I would like to say one more thing in front of everyone. During this tenure of nearly six years. When they came to power and now when they are sent to opposition by the people, the total change in barrel price is approximately 18 dollar. The situation is entirely different in our time if it was increased 18 dollar per barrel during their tenure. If we take it into account 40-45 rupees per dollar then rate of increase is 700 to 800 rupees per barrel. During our tenure of six years, it has increased 70 to 90 dollar which is an increase of three and half thousand to four thousand rupees. In spite of this we have only increased the petroleum price by 16 rupees 80 paise, when we have a burden of 4000 rupees. But why did they increased 16 rupees 70 paise when they had bear the brunt of rupees 800? We would like to have this answer. If we have this much of burden and we say that we cannot take this burden may be cause of the facts that the Government has not enough strength to give subsidy of lakh, crore or one and half lakh crore. We will see it in future whether people agreed to our view points or not they need to self introspect as it is easier to raise finger on Government. The logic with which dollar rate increases and they increased the price, if the same policy would have been continued, I would like to extrapolate these figures only, there may be few Mathematicians here. They will state further, if we increased the price of petrol by 17 rupees and if these argument had been followed then by today it would have increased by 84 rupees per litre. If today we have increased the price of cylinder by rupees 103 per cylinder and they had increased it by 140 rupees in the that period, and today they would have increased it by rupees 520 per cylinder. These are not my figures, these are such figures which are presented by you and I have got few figures from newspapers. I am bringing it from them ...*(Interruptions)* Kindly listen to me.

Your members will also speak. Please respond to my queries. I am to say that atleast this government under whose regime the price of kerosene oil has increased from Rs. 2 to Rs. 9 cannot cast aspersion on us. The minster of petroleum has argued that the increase is due to the increasing financial burden on the government while the Leader of the Opposition has said the loss of Rs. 53 thousand crores or Rs. 54 thousand crores as has been claimed by the Government is not authentic because the companies are showing profits. I would like to read it before you. These companies publish figures from their accounts of profit and loss. I want to to quote these figures from that very account. It has been said that these companies are reaping profit. I would like to quote the figures from the consolidated account of profit and loss of the oil marketing companies. If the figures of the IOC, BPC, HPC and IBP are mixed, the profit before tax for the year 2009-10 was Rs. 18,600 crores. It shows that when they are earning profit of Rs. 18,000 crores then the issue of loss is out of question. But some of the figures are hidden behind these figures which I would like to place before the House. If the compensation, provided to us by the upstream companies and which is a kind of subsidy, is deducted; if the bond and budgetary support, given to these companies for undertaking their work, is withdrawn, then they are making loss of Rs. 21,800 in place of the profit of Rs. 18,600. We need to know these facts because they are public sector companies. These are run on public funds. If we talk about their profit, we need to know authentic figures. Thereafter if you want to accept any thing, you can do it. I have no objection to that. But it has been told that these companies are showing profit in their account of profit and loss and being run in profit with the support of someone, This is not the complete truth. I have tried to present the complete truth before you. Madam, the inflation has been mentioned today. It is true that our inflation has increased rapidly. At some point of time our food inflation had touched the line of 21-22 percent. During the budget the inflation was. 18-20 percent. We are concerned about that. Sushmaji said that we talked about it in hushed tone. It is wrong we do not talk the hushed tone. But party leads the government and there is culture of temperance, which we should show while putting

our concerns to the government. I am pleased that Prime Minister, Minister of Finance or Minister of Agriculture have been consulted in this regard. All the members know this issue and they are concerned about it. But the point is what effective steps have been taken by the government after that. Are the wrong policies of the government responsible for the Price-rise or other things are also responsible for the same?

Madam, Arjun Sen Gupta Committee was mentioned here. Perhaps it is the most mis-understood report. Someday I will request Arjun Sen Gupta ji to give clarification on the figures he presented regarding the expenditure of Rs. 20 per day. I don't want to go into its details. Today's situation is a little bit different.

Since the introduction of MGNREGA, my colleague Members of Parliament, say that now labourers are not available even at the wage of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150. Today, the rate of wages has increased. The input prices have increased. We are not telling it rather some newspapers and news channels themselves have reported. Sushmaji is the member of Parliament from Vidisha. I have visited the place let me know about it. There is good impact of it. If our farmers and labourers earn money, it is a positive step. It seems to me that if the prices increase due to the earnings of farmers nothing can be as good as it is.

Madam, you have pointed out the issue of MSP that it has not been increased during our tenure. You mentioned that during the six years only Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 has been increased in MSP. Sushmaji told that it was the mistake on our part to accept the recommendations of a Committee. But that was not the only mistake. You forgot farmers, it was also a mistake. Had you increased the MSP by Rs. 500 - 600 in place of Rs. 60 - 70, perhaps you would have continued to be part of treasury bench and we would have on the other side. Even this exchange would not have happened we have increased the MSP from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1100. It has affected the prices. We have gathered courage to do that. Respected Mulayamji and Laluji said that the MSP should have been increased even by Rs. 100-200 per ton more. I accept it. If the Government feels that the increase in it does not put adverse impact on

people, it should be increased. Besides increasing the MSP the Government has taken two more steps. There is shortage of pulses. The prices of flour and oil are decreasing slowly. But the prices of pulses are yet to be stable. The reason for the shortage of pulse is that the production of pulses, during the last ten years, has neither increased nor decreased. It has been stable. But the Government have provided support prices to the pulses under agriculture development scheme. This is very commendable. Earlier two thousand rupees were spent on pulse, now three thousand rupees are spent on it. There is no such pulse, the support price of which has not been increased by 40 to 60 per cent. This will definitely affect it. Even the prices are also likely to impact affected more or less. But should we leave this issue due to it? Should our farmer not earn only because of the increase in inflation by one or two percent. It is a very important matter and it will have impact on it. Today, I was reading an article of Shri Yashwant Sinha, published either in the Times of India or The Hindustan Times. You had mentioned some issues in the article, if I am not correct, please correct me, but the issue was about storage facility, you had perhaps commented on it in this article or in your other article.

Speaker Madam, we assume that you raised the issue of FCI, I will discuss it later. Sometimes we produce much foodgrains and when FCI procure it, all the people are aware of the conditions of its godowns. We get such reports today due to press. All our friends visit thousands of kilometers across the country. Not only today but 15 years ago also if you happened to visit the FCI godowns, you would say how our foodgrains are being preserved. This has been our mistake. It is possible that we have taken delayed steps in this regard. But our agriculture ministry is taking steps to provide funds to increase the storage facilities of FCI and to give aid to the north-east states and a Jammu and Kashmir and some other states to increase their storage capacity. We have involved some private sector companies. As per the official data a programme has been initiated these enhance the capacity upto 127 lakh tones, the positive impact of which will come out in the next two or three years. I am giving all these details because this Government has initiated the

essential steps to preserve the foodgrains. Though it is delayed. Today, we have too much foodgrains in our godowns to collect more. At this point of time Minister of Agriculture is not available here but Minister of State for Agriculture is here. I request him. I think all the members present here, will support that a question has always been raised on the works related to FCI in the country during the last several years. I would like to give a little suggestion that, we have used different models at different places. We have used the different kinds of management. We have done it by taking private sector companies into confidence at some places. Why it is possible to use the said methodology to some foodgrains.

Speaker Madam, last time when the leader of opposition party had put some points regarding scams like - foodgrains, rice, wheat and sugar.

I do not know why he did not present .three four to five things or it may be possible that the data itself reached to him, which shows that these scams were not scams but were manipulation of data. If we simply go through it, then these scams do not seem scam. But I would like to put this point, today I would not waste the time of the House because it is not the point of discussion for the day. I want to mention it because I want to bring this point to the record. Hon. Minister of agriculture is not present here at the moment. I would like to urge him that after three or four allegations, the way I went through the data I got from the Government and news papers make it clear that what you had mentioned in respect of purchase of wheat, if we are giving minimum support price of Rs. 9.50 per kg. from out side. It has been an allegation, there has been talk of allegation in respect of sugar or paddy, there is no allegation in the last three or four months that have proved against the Government. It is easy to stand here and say something but the Government has not been proved wrong anywhere in the so-called scams. I want to put this point strongly and with full responsibility in the House. Sushmaji has talked about committee, she said that they had accepted the committee i.e. impacts negatively. You have formed three committees. Hon. Prime Minister and Minister of Finance are sitting here. I would like to urge them that the challenges before agriculture is,

perhaps the biggest ones. Today our productivity is not increasing despite many efforts. In our area where only one crop used to be grown, perhaps two crops are being grown and I think it is happening in India in only twenty-five or thirty percent area and one crop is being grown on the rest of the area. It is my request that whenever you work on it, please involve our states. Our machinery of agriculture extension has become defunct. Therefore, I like to make this much request that do not use the experts of the Ajit Wadekar era in the age of Mahendra Singh Dhoni. We need the people with new thoughts energy who can bring revolution in our agriculture.

13.00 hrs.

Madam Speaker, I am putting this point very humbly, not leveling any allegation against anybody but this country is in urgent need of new ideas. Now I come to the point of states and their duties. One good point you have mentioned is that if there is demand of food grains from states we do not meet their demand of food grains. Minister of Agriculture will elaborate it but one thing I would like to ask you that if we are talking about sensitive Government, then we all will have to be sensitive. Hon'ble leader of Opposition has said that all states have less tax basket. Government of India is earning 84 thousand crore rupees. States are earning 96 thousand crore rupees, it is our necessity but you do not need that much. I would like to ask one thing that some states can levy 12 per cent tax and some states can levy-five percent tax on the same diesel and petrol, then Government elected for public welfare especially those of left Governments, who always claim to have full support from public and why their rates of taxes are highest in India. Whether each state need not that much of money? I did not want to point anybody, but hon'ble Sharad Yadavji sitting here, 12.50 percent sales tax is levied on kerosene oil in his state. I know that Bihar needs money but there is one more argument that your state Government has imposed 12.50 per cent sales tax because you need money. Do we always misconstrue it and should we take it only with political point of view? Therefore, I request you that if the Government increase or decrease the duty, it is out of compulsion to ensure the fiscal balance. Government of India too needs to ensure

fiscal balance of the entire nation and sometimes, it needs to take such steps.

You had stated that if you would do only politics, then, you would keep yourself away and would like that prices might rise and the Government might fail. If we had also played sheer politics, then there was no need to increase the prices of petrol by three or four rupees. There were many things to do. If we have to give Rs. one lakh subsidy and our budget is of 10 or 10.50 lac crore rupees, we can stake rest of the future by reducing the prices of some commodities. We can make the prices of petrol upto the level of Rs. 20, 25 or 30 per litre. If the subsidy is 50 thousand crore earlier, then it would increase upto 1.5 lakh crore or two lac crore, but what would happen to the next Government, which would perhaps be our Government, that will come into power after three or four years. Perhaps I am mentioning it because I do not want to take people of the country into over-confidence. Election and results of election are solely people's right. None of us has right to make second-guess in anyway. Perhaps that is why I have said so. Should we sell out country or should we burden our children with loan of three lac crore rupees in the times to come.

Madam, the rate of crude oil in the international market is 140 dollar per barrel. I had invited Greece as a member of Government's committee one and half year ago, we had been told there that prices of petrol might go to 200 dollar per barrel in next five six or eight years. If we will not prepare ourselves from today itself, then anything can happen all of a sudden and we have to bring flexibility to our present policy and will have to change it. When petrol will be sold on 180 or 200 dollar per barrel and we will put direct burden on public, then public will not forgive us. If we would not keep truth before public, then later public would look back and say had you told us earlier, we would have been ready for this.

Madam, I know it is easy to say that we have increased the rate of this and that. Sushmaji has put forth her point nicely. I don't accept her logic fully that there is an increase of Rs. one or Rs. one and half only. I accept your point as it is. With due respect I want to say that Minister

of Petroleum is sitting here, he has put his point logically. I accept that there is huge increase in the rate by increasing one two and three rupees. I also accept the point that in present circumstances we will have to take issue of inflation

[English]

on a war footing.

[Translation]

It is called in English as a war footing and so we have to take it on war footing. It is not the matter of inflation, not an issue in coming election and it is not also concern with yours as well as future of mine but the concern is this that people of the country should accept. Whenever our Government comes to power whatever Government comes to power it will take adequate steps with all integrity in our interest in the case of crises. I have told you about some steps. That too because I wanted to convey message to the public through this House that even though food inflation is 9.5 per cent today, it is also not satisfactory as long as it dips down to three to four per cent, till then none of us have right to sit silently. Thus, we should continue to fight for the same. I want to make two requests before I conclude. The issue of inflation, which we can call price rise or inflationary pressure that impacts common man adversely. The most important thing is to give the message to country that Government is committed to price-rise issue.

The Parliament is one, the country is one, I am not raising my finger against anyone, I am taking about the Government and the Government is our ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: I have got more courage than you, I am only a member, if I feel I have to say something to the Government, then I will say, because we have come here very much to express our own views and

not because you are sitting that side and I am sitting on this side.

I agree that the Government could not send a message in the country that if it will take concrete steps, then the outcome will be positive. I express politely that the Government has taken many steps, it is necessary to mention, it will also be mentioned in future, but sending this message is very necessary. It is very important to send the message to those people that the Government may take firm action.

You spoke about the development of agriculture in the last 10 years and the result of which is about to come in the next three or four years, and you have to mention that point necessarily. I have to say that when we do import and export, that information is required to be sent in the public. *...(Interruptions)* This is not about 41 percent, which 41 percent? This is a separate thing.

In case our inflation rate has come to 9 or 9.5 percent then my request is that the Government may go ahead in this manner. I believe that the steps taken by the Government, after many requests steps taken by you to strengthen our food security, many efforts of yours did minimum possible increase in petroleum alongwith the increase in M.S.P by which farmers are protected. You tried to strengthen the PDS systems. You should be ahead in this manner.

I fully believe that in case we go ahead along with the confidence of people of the country in the future then not only will we be able to Control the inflation but we may give a strong India to the farmers, labourers and the poor of this country.

13.07 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at One Minute
past Fourteen of the Clock*

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

...(Interruptions)

MOTION RE: CONSIDERATION OF INFLATIONARY
PRESSURE ON THE ECONOMY AND ITS ADVERSE
IMPACT ON THE COMMON MAN - *Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on the point of order and it is being discussed but the Finance Minister is not present nor the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, nor the Agriculture Minister or even Petroleum Minister. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, the hon. Minister of State is here. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: There is no question of Minister of State *...(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I should tell one thing: We agreed on the condition that a Cabinet Minister will be present here then we shall discuss for one day in the Lok Sabha and on the second day, in the Rajya Sabha. But there is neither Finance Minister nor Petroleum Minister, Agriculture Minister or even Parliamentary Affairs Minister *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall call them.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: The Discussion will start only then. Please adjourn the house till then *...(Interruptions)* You adjourn the House till then.

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The rules say that at least one Cabinet Minister should be present. A Cabinet Minister is here *...(Interruptions)* It is not the convention *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Not a single concerned Minister is present ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, as former Parliamentary Affairs Minister, the hon. Leader of the Opposition knows the rules and procedure, everything ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir there is not a single Minister present in the House. Neither the Finance Minister nor the Petroleum Minister nor Agriculture Minister is present here then how the discussion will be possible? ...*(Interruptions)* Many senior leaders have to speak, leaders of many parties have to speak ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Minister of State for Finance and the Minister of State for Agriculture are here. They are all here ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: We shall consider the Minister of State in case discussion will be held in the Rajya Sabha ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: What was the situation during the NDA regime? Do not go by that. Let us go by the rule book ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You adjourn the house till then ...*(Interruptions)* The leader of any party will not speak till Minister comes ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mulayam Singhji will

not speak till ministers do not come ...*(Interruptions)* After the arrival of Finance Minister Mulayam Singhji will speak. Petroleum Minister, Finance Minister, Agriculture Minister, all are absent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Minister of State is present.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: What does it mean? ...*(Interruptions)* The MOS Finance has come ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, will you please quote the rules? Please quote the rules ...*(Interruptions)* A Cabinet Minister is sitting here ...*(Interruptions)* She is taking notes ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): As long as Cabinet Minister do not come, no discussion will take place. ...*(Interruptions)* This is a wrong practice ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: It is not only the rules but the convention also ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: That is not the way ...*(Interruptions)* Please do not try to block the proceeding of the House...*(Interruptions)* What are you talking about ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Discussion is going on after adjournments of even seven days and all the Ministers are absent ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): Sir, the Opposition is not serious about this debate. I can do very little to help them. As the representative of the Cabinet I am here ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: One Minister may be busy ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: She will take notes and pass on ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Deputy Speaker, Sir, Ministers have to be called by ringing quorum bell again and again ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Ministers of all the Ministeries are present here ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Cabinet Ministers of neither Parliamentary Affairs nor the Finance Minister or the Agriculture Minister is present ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, Madam knows the rules and the convention and everything. But she is raising an issue which is not an issue at all ...*(Interruptions)* You kindly quote the rules. You are the Leader of the Opposition ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: As long as Finance Minister does not come, you may adjourn the House ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Petroleum Minister has come.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down Petroleum Minister has come.

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I would like to bring it on record that the hon. Leader of the Opposition is bringing a wrong precedent in this House ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: This is the convention of this House.

[Translation]

After adjournment of the House for seven days discussion is being held and this is the seriousness of the Government that there is not a single person on the treasury bench ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Ministers are here. All the Cabinet Minister may not be here ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Cabinet Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not here, Finance Minister is not here, Petroleum Minister is not present. Your all benches are lying vacant and you say that this is wrong Convention ...*(Interruptions)* Is there any established convention of the House or not? ...*(Interruptions)* You are lowering the dignity, decorum, traditions of this House ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Except their leaders, they will not raise anything in the House, hereafter ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Hereafter, we will not allow anyone other than their leaders ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Decorum of the house is being maintained. New Conventions are brought in ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Cabinet Minister is here ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down. The Minister has come.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people are starving and the Government is having lunch. Discussion is going on starvation of the people and the Minister has gone for having lunch. Therefore, not even a single Minister is present here ...*(Interruptions)*. This act shows the seriousness and sensitivity of this Government.

Today's debate is very serious and important because inflation is enemy to our country and happiness of its people. There cannot be any happiness with inflation. Happiness may be a reality but only for 10 percent people. The gap between haves and have-nots will increase more. Whatever decisions are being taken by the Government are only for these 10 percent people and in reality only for two percent, five percent people inflation has brought chances to earn more. Statements by the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers are being made that inflation would increase more. What it means — it is a chance to earn more. Now the statement has come that inflation would decrease from December onward. Additional four months have been given so that as soon as possible they can earn more and more. It is proving that 85 to 90 percent people, middle class people are also

fed up with inflation. They any how save their dignity in the society and do not show that they are also stressed with inflation. But today, middle class is also perturbed. Why there is such a huge price rise? Price rise occurs when there is shortage. If there is shortage of wheat then we can accept the upward trend of price rise. If there is shortage of sugar then we can accept that prices are risen. If there is shortage of pulses then we can accept that inflation has increased. All these things are available in plenty in the markets. We can purchase as much sugar as much grain we want, then for what the price rise exists. We of course want to ask this question. You will reply then what reasons you will make? He has placed data in respect of many countries. I do not want to look into those data but what is the price of sugar, wheat, pulses, petrol in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and in Nepal. You please find out. China is putting pressure on us from all corners. There also, things are not as costly then why this dearness exists? Whether the price rise is only for making loot for making some people rich? So, I have already said that price rise is the enemy of happiness. You cannot bring happiness in the country with price rise. The poor are becoming poorer and the rich are becoming richer. Due to this process, even the education of many persons would come to an end.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had said that how a person can take medicine in hospitals with an empty stomach. There are some medicines, which are such that by taking these with empty stomach, any person can die due to reaction. There is an incident that Doctors have administered dose of medicine to a patient with empty stomach by providing him breakfast. Whether you have any feeling for this. If there is a feeling of this to the Government, the Government is sensitive then the price rise would have been curbed. Even a single stern warning by the Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture or Minister of Finance were enough that he would take strict action to curb the price rise. How many raids you have conducted? It is correct that this data is entirely different. Now this thing might be different. Food grains to the tune of more than 61 thousand tonnes is stored in open. These food grains are not stored in Godowns. This food grain should go to the poor. What is the difficulty of the Government in doing

so? This food grains would get rotten lying in open, would become not fit for consumption but will not be given to the poor because the motive is to provide benefit to the rich. Our direct allegation is that this is the usual practice of the Government to increase the wealth of certain rich people, to provide them gain and when time of elections come near then to take money for the elections from them. Under these circumstances we will fight elections and get vote of the poor by exploiting them.

The second point is that price rise is at one hand and on the other adulteration along with price rise is taking place. You have enacted a law that people indulged in adulteration will be hanged will get life term. Let Government inform as to how many raids have been conducted, how many persons got sentence, how many persons are facing cases and how many persons are in Jail? Adulteration has become more dangerous than this. There is adulteration in each product. Nothing in the market is without adulteration. Milok flour, vegetables etc, each thing is adulterated. You inform me about the steps you have taken to curb adulteration. Legislation has been brought to curb adulteration, bill has been brought. In this legislation also, the act of framing innocents will be committed. Today, the society is such that frame anybody by the use of money and get release of anybody from the clutches of police. Today in this situation strict action should be taken against hoarders or persons indulged in adulteration. Now persons indulged in adulteration will be hanged. What would be the result of this? You have provided very good opportunity to play enemy. The act of framing innocents could be committed by meeting officials of police stations and by manipulating. It is a serious matter. We want that adulteration be curbed. For this, we will provide support. We raise this matter and also take steps with help of our workers to stop this practice. But not a single step has been taken by the Government to curb the adulteration.

Deputy Speaker Sir, my third point is that common man is fed up with this. Persons sitting here are not fed up. We all sitting here are not fed up. We would have to accept this. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): We are also fed up. Our people are fed up so we are also *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): We are fed up due to the people. Otherwise we make arrangements to continue our living *...(Interruptions)*

DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh Ji, you please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The persons sitting on the other side have prospered a lot in true sense *...(Interruptions)* The Government will be formed again. Now if Government is formed in future then you will only be responsible. If the Mosque were not fallen, we would have been united again *...(Interruptions)*. This is the problem. That day Laluji had said unless we will not get united, they will continue in power. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speaker on the topic.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: He is making speech on the topic itself *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: This also is a reason of price rise that we are not united *...(Interruptions)*. Food grains to the tune of 61,000 tonnes is stored in open, there is no place in Godowns. Whether this could not be made available in the markets or for the poor? Why are you killing the poor. The food grains which is stored in open is not fit for consumption and on one hand that food grains is not consumable and on the other you are giving momentum to the price rise. Prices have been risen due to you. Why you have implemented the VAT act? I was the Chief Minister at that time and Chidambaram Saheb had come to me and threatened. I am saying this before him, you had made threat that if VAT act would not implemented then we will not provide assistance from Delhi. I said "do not provide us assistance from the centre, we will not implement VAT act" and we did not implemented. Uttar Pradesh was the only one state which did not implemented VAT at that time. As soon as the Government of other party formed, on the very first day VAT has got implemented. Whether VAT act is not the reason for price rise? By

imposing three percent four percent tax on the product the price get increased by five to six rupees at the consumer end. I want to ask you that why you had implemented VAT act?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): VAT was a correct decision.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You had come, you had made threat that assistance would not be provided from Delhi. I am saying this before him ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: VAT was a correct decision ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: He says that he has threatened him.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I congratulate Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav for imposing VAT like every other State. It was a correct decision. I think you have done a great service to the country by falling in line.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: They had not implement VAT ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I had not enforced VAT. The government of BSP had implemented it. They have got your blessings. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You have agreed to implement VAT.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The way the former Finance Minister, Shri Chidambaram advised Shri Mulayam Singh

Yadav, that was not a simple language. He had threatened him.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: He was not alone. He was accompanied by the Finance Minister of the Government of Bengal. Both of them had gone together. They threatened me a lot, if they had requested me, I would have conceded. I was threatened that I would not get assistance from Delhi. My government ruled well without your assistance. But I would like to tell you that you had also implemented the law of VAT. At that time only the Government of UP alone in the whole country had not enforced the VAT. The common people are in distress. I would like to clearly state that more than 40 to 50 percent people are unable to get two meals in a day. How are such people alive? Today is such condition. Therefore, we are speaking out about these people, we are citing their emotions. To honour their emotions, we all have brought a motion today, and the Finance Minister have accepted it. The Finance Minister speaks about financial discipline. But I would like to ask whether there is financial discipline. Tell us about that and what you have done in this regard. If there is financial discipline, why is there so much price rise. What did you do to take action against black-marketeers, hoarders and how many such actions have been taken? Financial discipline will be fruitful when you take actions against them and bring them to book. If you do this job, then the people will praise but I will not speak more on this matter.

I want to just speak that you are responsible for price rise and it is you who responsible for that. You bring such a law that harasses the common people and very few people are benefited with it. VAT is the example of such law. I stress on VAT because price rise is attributable to it. When I was the Chief Minister of UP, I had not implemented VAT in the state and this is why there was no price rise there.

I would like to raise another point that extravagance may be stopped. Why do you not control extravagance? Extravagant indulgence and large scale hoteling is rampant as Lalu Ji has also mentioned. You present your

fellowmen from doing so. I do not like to cite anybody's name because we are here to save the honour of each other. Extravagance is so high in this government that, you see, the stadia, which are to be constructed for the Commonwealth Games, remain uncompleted and 40% works are yet to be completed. Apart from this, the old stadia, which you are repairing, have consumed 40% amount out of total budget and they are still not repaired completely. While China had organized Olympic games by constructing 14 stadia by spending equal amount of funds. So, the shortcomings and corruption which prevail, should be controlled. The deeds in the name of the Commonwealth Games must be stopped. Therefore, we demand to constitute a special task force to investigate the matter and to find out whether right works being carried out or only extravagance is taking place.

So far as forward trading is concerned, if it should be implemented strictly, just then the price-rise may be stopped. Till now, there is nothing in writing in forward trading, there is no tax and everything is run on indications and transactions at crores of rupees is made. This is also a reason of price-rise. We know that you are fully aware of it.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: A hole has developed in the roof of a stadium.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You are talking of a hole, the whole roof has fallen down. Therefore, the Government should take the matter seriously. Please think how much insult is being made to the country, how much ridicule is being done to the country and how much misuse of funds is being made.

Whether the matter is not spread in the whole world? All of them know that in the name of Commonwealth Games, money is being made in Delhi and the game of making money is being played. If there is any doubt, then constitute an all-party committee and visit the site to see the roofs are falling. Already constructed stadia are being repaired and thousands of million of rupees have been spent thereon.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, the foodgrains are rotting, please do not let it happen. Sell the foodgrains to the poor people at cheap rate or distribute it free of cost. Why is such wheat not being taken out? What is the intention of the government in this regard? Please tell the House about your views. If your views are right, we will cooperate. We are cooperating with you, saving your government. We also know why the government is being saved. We are saving government due to those who are sitting there. Till when will you take advantage of this? When you will go to the people, whether the people will allow you? I am saying about this with reference to your call to unite.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: First, they may shun communalism.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I have talked about extravagance. If you want to reduce the price rise, then limit the expenses. When I said that we, the socialists, have the solution to control price rise and the solution is the policy of pricing. I have clearly stated in the policy of pricing that other expenses should be included in the cost. Pulses have ripened last year. Pigeon pea (arhar) was bought at the rate of rupees 25 per k.g. With the process of peeling and making it a pulse, the cost may soar upto rupees 30 per kg. You have increased the price of pulse upto rupees 100 per kg. If you fix the price of pulse at rupees 45, in this situation also the farmer get rupees 15 more. You raised the price of pigeon pea (arhar) upto rupees 100 per kg. You killed both of them. You plundered the farmer. You bought pigeon pea (arhar dal) at the rate of rupees 25/- per k.g. and sold it at rupees 100/- per k.g. On one hand, you plundered the farmer and on the other, you sucked the poor. I would like to ask what is going on. Lalu Ji, you and we will have to think seriously. These people will not ponder. Sharad Ji, does not correct them. Why do you not reform them? It is not a big matter to form a government. I could also form a government, if we leave our principles.

We will never go away from our principles. You and we fought together for the sake of principles. What are you doing leaving those principles?

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Whom are you addressing?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I am addressing Sharad Ji. He is our friend.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, please conclude.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, I have just begin to speak out my points. They are speaking that black money will flow in the market and it is not possible to control price rise. How much money is stashed in Switzerland, take out and distribute among the poor. This will make prosper the country and the poverty will be eradicated. Money is stashed in Switzerland and the government is aware of it and the government knows about it. What is the reason and why is money stashed in Switzerland not taken out? Take out the money from there and distribute among the poor. Government can give grains free of cost also. Such a big amount stashed in Switzerland that would develop the country and prosper the country and you also would be wealthy. Take out money from there. No matter whose money is this. Money should come from Switzerland. Laluji, you and I will be trapped in the net of CBI and the people who stashed the wealth of the country will enjoy. CBI is investigating against us and, our total value along with land and house was seven and half crore rupees. This is the report of senior most officer of Income Tax department. If inquiry is made collectively I have lands in such a area, that value ten crore rupees. The land in Etawah is not so dear as that in Saifai. We and Laluji will be questioned by CBI. The people who are against him, will be investigated by CBI ...*(Interruptions)* I am telling the fact. They want to run government by virtue of CBI. They want to suppress by virtue of strength of CBI.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Therefore, I am saying that black money may be taken out from Switzerland. This will help to remove poverty of the country. The burden of loan on our country will be removed and the price rise will also stop and prosperity will dance everywhere in the country. But we know that you will not

do so because you do not have courage, nor will power. If this may happen, a lot of problems of the country may be solved today. There should also be well power and determination. You only focus on government. The government is running. But the country is not running. Lalu Ji, we are running the government. The country is not functioning. We have to keep it in mind, have to ponder. The country is not running, only the government is running. Therefore, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, you have to think that the Minimum Support Price of the produce of the farmer increased but the price rise is on the same speed. Price rise not*decline.

You claim that you have purchased foodgrains on higher prices, which has resulted into inflation. You did not provide anything to farmers, now you have calculated it cost Rs. 1000 for farmers to produce one quintal of wheat. I could have calculated it but it will take time. We are still doing farming. I would have thanked this government, if you have provided reasonable/remunerative prices to the farmers. But you did not do that. You must find out where the black money is stashed and try to bring it back. You are bothered only in instituting CBI enquiry against us. We are not worried about it. You may send us to jail. You have initiated CBI enquiry against daughter-in-law and my son Akhilesh and even against other leaders. But what about black money lying deposited in Switzerland which is causing loss to the country ...*(Interruptions)* Whereas the people are dying of starvation in the country ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Name the leaders against whom such enquiry has been initiated ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: There are many leaders. Have you enquired about the persons whose black money is lying deposited in Switzerland ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: They would have withdrawn that money from there after the commencement of discussion on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It might be. Who have withdrawn?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, 6 more members from your party have yet to speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Who has withdrawn the amount, it should also be investigated. Minimum support prices of the farmers produce should be increased. It will reduce starvation. Otherwise production will come down. The production will decrease so much that the government will have to import foodgrains and if we will not get foodgrains from outside in that situation, then what will happen? It will create anarchy. Godowns are full of foodgrains, yet the people are dying of starvation. There will be violence for food. I would like to warn the Government that it should not allow such situation to come. It would be a grane situation. If you ruin the farmers they will not bear it anymore. They are watching you live on television, earlier they used to listen to you. People in Delhi are also listening to you.

A lower employee is getting Rs. 14000-15000 per month. Have ever thought what will happen to them? 80% of the population does not have any means. What will happen to the fourth class employee like peon or others who is drawing Rs. 14000 as his salary after working the whole day. Whether you are paying attention towards the poor? When will you pay attention toward the poor people? Keeping in view the dignity of the office of the President it was provided that no officer will draw salary higher than the H.E. President of India. It will be known to all. You are an industrialist and had also been a lawyer in the Supreme Court. But you can see the chairman and C.E.O.s of various private companies are drawing thousands time more than the salary of H.E. President of India. You did not keep the dignity of the office and have shown disrespect to H.E. President of India. According to the constitution nobody will draw salary more than the President of India. The Socialists are demanding that the difference should not be more than 10 times.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is more than half an hour, only 12 minutes were allotted to you for presenting your views.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: If a peon is drawing Rs. 14000 than senior most officer should not get more

than Rs. one lakh forty thousands. We have had enough discussions on inflation and yet I do not think the rising price will come down after it. I am not sure whether you will keep your promise or not. You must keep your promise made in your election manifesto. You made the promise to the public, but you did not fulfill it. On one hand you talk about controlling inflation and on the other you are continuing to increase prices. Perhaps, they will mend only after the public will come out and agitate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this situation should be changed for the welfare of the poors. According to an assessment made by the neutral observers in Commonwealth Games out of Rs. 80000 crores at least Rs. 40000 crores have been swindled away. I will prove that scām to that extent which has taken place in the Commonwealth Games. Please respond to it ...*(Interruptions)*. Members from your party have said that financial assistance given by the British Government for education have been spent by you on procuring ACs. Whether the British Government has not written to you in this regard. This matter is being discussed in British Government. You have to clarify this issue. I do not want to elaborate more on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already taken enough time, how long will you continue.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I would like to say that Rs. 40000 crore were levelled away and then allegations will be level against each other. The Congress leaders are quietly indicating me about the bungling going on in the name of Commonwealth Games. You have failed to check the inflation and deprived the poor. Today, in various parts of the world, workers and poor people are on the streets. It might happen in India too. I do not want that day to come, as that will be very unfortunate for the country. After taking a decision either in the Cabinet meeting or otherwise, respond here so as to check the inflation at the earliest. After the discussions as told in the statements given by the Prime Minister, Minister for Agriculture and other Ministers, there has been further increase in the inflation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. You are still not concluding.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am concluding. I demand money stashed in Swiss Banks should be brought back.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They will bring it back, they will discuss about it.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It should be announced that the huge amount stashed in Swiss Banks will be brought back by conducting an enquiry and the corruption prevailing in the Commonwealth Games will be checked. Finance Minister, who is now Home Minister, having control over all the investigation agencies, utilize them in investigation. If it happens, I will be first to congratulate you.

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on an important issue like price-rise. The discussion has begun on price-rise after the efforts of one week. There is multi fold increase in price-rise for the last one year. If we see the history of congress, we find that price-rise has taken place constantly since independence.

But the present price-rise has affected the public badly. At present, there are many families facing hardships towards maintaining their livelihood. We have data that tell that we have more number of the poor having no means of livelihood. The Government is not concerned with their livelihood. The show off is being made in the villages to live in huts of the poor and to have food in their houses but the Government is least concerned with livelihood of the poor. Therefore, I would like to state that prices of foodgrain have doubled during last six years. Prices of wheat, rice, pulses, flour and sugar have concerned. As far as price of sugar is concerned, it has been increased three times. This Government is fully responsible for the same. There are some ministers in the Government who are insensitive. They give statements that prices of sugar and pulses may increase in next months. Consequently hoarders make hoarding and this

leads to increase in price-rise. Thus, I would like to say that prices of petrol and diesel are increasing constantly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, discussion was held on price-rise during last session of Lok Sabha but this discussion has not made any impact on the Government and prices of petrol and diesel have again been increased. The prices are cut when they have to face elections but after coming into power the prices are again increased. Statement issued by the Government suggests that the Government is evading the responsibility and shifting the same on Oil Companies to fix the prices of petrol and diesel. What misfortune has led the Government to take this decision. The clearly shows the Governments intention that it is benefitting capitalists, industrialists and owners of Oil Companies because money is misused during election. Where does this money come from? So the Government is putting the pressure of price-rise on the common man for the favour of capitalists and industrialists.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, many statements are being given by the Government and it is known from the newspapers that while on the one hand wheat is rotting in many FCI godowns of FCI, on the other people are dying of hunger but this Government has no proper arrangement to save the wheat from rotting.

Government has no vision for this and to cater to the hunger of the people. I would like to say that Government is shirking its responsibility and imposing the same on states stating that price-rise is due to states. This price-rise is-not increasing due to states. I want to tell you that raids have been conducted against hoarders in Uttar Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* I am telling you. Twenty eight thousand nine hundred twenty raids have been conducted in Uttar Pradesh on January 20, 2010 in order to control the price. On the basis of the said raids, FIRs have been lodged against 1370 people and 550 people have been lodged in jail. This reduced the price-rise to some extent. If the intention of the Government is bonafide, it should conduct raids against hoarders and black marketeers. This would reduce price-rise. What steps are you taking to control the price-rise? This Government has directed its Members of Parliament that we have to control the price-

rise. That is why we would travel in second class in place of AC first class. Do not travel in Z class but in Y class. Would this control the price-rise? If we want to control the price-rise, we need to take stringent steps, only then the price-rise would decrease.

Sir, I also want to tell you that BPL lists have been prepared to alleviate the poverty of the poor. On the basis of census 2002. BPL list consisting one crore six lacs people has been prepared in U. P. in the year, 2002. But Tendulkar Committee and Saxena Committee reports say that 42.7 per cent rural population of Uttar Pradesh is affected by poverty and hunger. Saxena Committee is stating, the same is 58.09 per cent. The Government is not taking any steps to provide the livelihood to those people who do not have land and assets and means of livelihood. The Government has least concern for the same. If you want learn more, you go to Uttar Pradesh and learn from the state. Ms. Mayawati Ji has taken a decision on January 15, 2010 to give Rs. 300 to 30 lack families of Uttar Pradesh who have not been put in BPL list and do not have source of livelihood.

If you want to alleviate poverty, you will have 10 formulate this kind of scheme. Not only this, she has also formulated a scheme to educate the member of poor family. ...*(Interruptions)*

DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please maintain silence.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Sir, on one hand they are not controlling the price-rise, and on other hand they are not allowing us to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not talk to one another.

DR. BALIRAM: Sir, we are sensitive to price-rise. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar has made provision in the constitution to remove the inequality prevailing in the country. The provisions for reservation have been made for the poor as the reservation would make their condition better and they would earn livelihood. The Congress Party has been in power in the Central and the states for fifty, years continuously in 63 year history of independence. Dr.

Baba Saheb Ambedkar has given 22.5 per cent reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Indian constitution but they are not getting more than 9 per cent reservation till date. Backward castes have been given 27.5 reservation but they are not able to get the benefits of reservation more than four percent till date. Is the Government worried for these class? How would the poverty be alleviated. Therefore, I want to say that we take oath of the constitution when we come as Member of Parliament that we would run the country in the letter and spirit of constitution but we are not getting the facilities envisaged in the constitution. We were happy at the time Ms. Mamta banergee, while presenting the rail budget admitted that reservation has not been filled till date, and she would complete this task. But reservation quota has not been filled up completely in other departments of the Government.

Sir, through you, I demand the Government that it should withdraw the increased prices of diesel, petrol and kerosene. The poor of the country need kerosene but there are 30 to 40 per cent villages which have no electricity. The people of the said villages use kerosene for lighting. They cannot study without kerosene. But the has also increased the price of kerosene. Therefore, I demand that increased prices on diesel, petrol, kerosene and LPG should be withdrawn so that price-rise could be checked. With this, I conclude.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with much difficulty we have seen this day. Situation is such that the Government has not done anything to improve the condition which existed in the House for the whole week to conduct a discussion on the price rise. With much difficulty we all were called yesterday and then it was decided that a discussion should be held on the price rise. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should let Sharad Yadav Ji speak.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Please get up and say whether you want to say. ...*(Interruptions)* There is

restriction of time and therefore a detailed discussion cannot be held. Today, discussion will be held all day long. I do not want to repeat what Sushma Ji, Mulayam Singh Ji and BSP's Dr. Baliram Ji have said. The situation in the second term of the Government has become very difficult. The Government also feels but even after that it finds it difficult to take action. ...*(Interruptions)* It feels but is afraid of falling while taking action. ...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: It lacks courage. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Not courage, they are afraid of falling themselves. Now, when discussion is going on here, they are reminding of time restriction very much. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am saying so because a member of hon. Members have to speak.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You are speaking right. But, the Member of UPA and a few hon. Members of trinamool who are present here, they are on our side as well as on the other side too ...*(Interruptions)*. Lalu ji will speak in a while ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Lalu ji does not worry about you ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You have a strange equation. How will the house run if will not speak ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sharad ji, you should address the chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Sharad Bhai, look where something can be achieved. Why are you looking there, can something be achieved there? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you going to give something?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: The country can progress only when it will look upto you.

The attendance is thin today. You are the head. The

time restriction that you are imposing is a very good thing but this restriction, too, is only for this side of the House while it should be applicable to the other side also.

One hundred ten crore people of the country observed Bharat Bhandh on 5th July. The parties were on the backfoot while the people lead from the front. In Uttar Pradesh, whether people belonged to Samajwadi Party or BJP, the Government lathicharged them heavily. The party of Dara Singh Chauhan there resorted to lathicharge ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: We had also observed a Bandh.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You had observed Bandh the next day i.e. on 6th July. You, too, had participated in it ...*(Interruptions)* I am not saying that you had lesser number of people. I believe that you might have had a huge turn out. What is wrong in that? If it is of pool and ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, let Sharad Yadav Ji speak. Silence please. Please do not interrupt.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Please, address the chair.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Narayansami Ji, I speak looking towards you only. The fact is that the attendance is thin. I wanted to speak but the attendance in the entire House is not proper and without full attendance I do not feel comfortable. People like me are able to speak only in the presence of House and people. Our brains work only in the presence of people.

Today, Shri Pranab Mukherji is not present and I have been made to speak here. The minister in the Government of India, Ambika Soni Ji is present here but not Shri Pranab Mukherji. The Prime Minister might have some work but the leader of the House is Shri Pranab Mukherji, Sharad Pawar Saheb has too much responsibility.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that all the ministers cannot be present in the

House all the time as they have to visit many places. This demand that every minister should be present here for the entire debate is also not reasonable.

Every point will be noted and wherever we would feel the necessity and whichever point would need a reply, we will give a reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Silence please.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that a very important reason for the price rise in the country is that Shri Sharad Pawar Ji has a lot of burden and he has asked the Prime Minister to reduce his burden. He is saying that his burden should be decreased. The work relating to domestic and international cricket is immense. That is why he asked for reduction in his burden but the Government failed in doing even this little piece of work. One solution to solving the price rise is that all the people should become active and stand up together. Then you are asking what is the solution? So, in view of the difficulties regarding price rise described by the people, what is the solution?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, what is the solution? In this country, there is loot going on from Delhi to villages; corruption is prevailing everywhere; the election have become very costly. Many persons in the Government are not able to do it because the elections involve huge expenditure. It is a big problem for the candidates and the democracy in the country is not for the common man; it is moving far away from him. If there is helplessness here or there, then I can talk you what can be done and how. The Government started austerity drive I thank the Government for doing a great job. The ministers sat in the second class from first class and moved to Y class from the Executive class. ...*(Interruptions)* That is a different matter. The Government did a good job even if it was just for a day or two.

Mulayam Singh Ji was speaking rightly about the forthcoming Commonwealth Games and I am not saying this. Both Kalmadi Ji and Mani Shankar Ayyar Ji are saying so. I apologize to Mani Shankar Ayyar Ji and withdraw his name. But, Kalmadi Ji is a Member of this

House. It is clear from the rift between both of them. Secondly, the Chairman of the Games either Hooper or cooper. So, Mr. Hooper is asking the Government of tell clearly whether Games can be conducted or not. Such is the game going on.

The road here was well made, it has now potholes people are getting drowned and stumble down there and buses fall therein. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to tell that there was a pretty foot path in front of my residence, but for the last one month digging is going on there relentlessly it seems as if they were going to busy some dead bodies there. Such is the state of affairs there. Whole of the Lutyen's zone was well-made. Is it not a sort of loot? I fail to understand to whom they are showcasing it all, as if someone were going to conduct inspection of this country or somebody was coming to inspect it from outside to find out the development status of the country. 1st it add that when 90 percent people of this country are in distress and misery, you are growing lotus here while whole of the country has been mired into mud which is being discussed as we are discussing inflation here. This louts of commonwealth games has been grown, these Commonwealth games have been decided by a few people sitting here in Delhi. There is a very small number of people in this country who are well off and are not affected by price rise .

You can go to Khan Market where they don't count money there and nobody talks there in Indian languages. They also walk in a different style Europeans walk in their typical style, but how a joker would walk? You won't be able to differtiate between such a male or female foreign visitor if they are seen form backside. When people of our country try to imitate them, they become a joker. This ridiculous imitation reveals which is Indian Lajwanti and which one is Kalawati. The wastage of money meant for commonwealth games can be saved. Hooper was saying it, he stated it earlier also and expressed doubt over our ability to conduct these games. They are using filthy words against him criticising him. For thousands of years they have taken strong strides in evdving their culture wherein they provide security to their people if somebody gets suffered from economy there, then they provide

salary to the person sitting idle at home, but no one bothers here as to who is dying of starvation, how is he living. They have brought this show here. I would like to say about this show that it will lead to multiple scams. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to tell that no one will be caught in these scams because the one who are responsible for unearthing the scams will also get involved in it. Then someone else will come to investigate the scams and will catch the persons involved in scam. Corruption in India is far beyond all estimates. When the news came I and Advani Ji raised the issue of money deposited in Swiss banks. This will highlight that who all are honest and corrupt in this country ...*(Interruptions)*. He rightly stated that you are catching for crore rupees through CBI investigation. This amount is quite negligible ...*(Interruptions)*. We simply asked them to reveal names of the depositors so that all these who are in politics in this country can be differentiated and we may get to know who are fighting with honesty and who are living honesty and who are dishonest. Bansal Ji, you are not willing to give their names. With a population of 110 crore we are one of the most populated countries of the world. Germany detects such people. American people can find it out, but we people from Bhopal. ...*(Interruptions)*. I would like to request that you need not do anything, This will create fear in the mind of dishonest, you kindly make their names public. You have rightly pointed out about the Asian Games that it is the same money which is deposited there. You asked how price rise can be controlled? This 2G Spectrum scam involves fraud amounting to one lakh crore rupees. The Indian economy has been looted. If it would have been traced or recovered then gravity of Pranab Ji's concern for deficit and G.D.P would have been mitigated. Make laws against corruption. Make a law that will not only send corrupt to jail but also make separate courts for them. Not only send them to jail but also seize their whole property. After seizing their property schools for girls and youths should be run in those premises so seized. You make such a law that the one who is involved in corruption will be given lite imprisonment. Under section 302 a person is hanged, do not hang huri. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Do you believe that the investigation will be impartial?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: If there is 'Bhang' in the well, then how will you save 'Bhang'? There are many honest and sincere people, who have given decisions in this country. There have been many such decisions, which shows that had all the people of the country been dishonest then this country would not have run. I can assure you that if you conduct a survey of people in the whole country, bureaucrats big names in media, high officials, they are not big people. I am not talking about them. Please constitute a commission for all those who have been ministers, MP, MLA during the last sixty years of this country. I would like to say that a commission for IAS, officers upto the rank of Deputy Collector should be constituted. You may however, not take any action in commission but at least initiate a debate inside the country. If you initiate a debate then I can assure you that the market forces in the country have hatched this conspiracy of vilifying and for getting only political people and cinema people, cricketers etc, get good converge Bharat Bandh was organized. I can tell you that there was no news item regarding protest against price rise till evening on TV. It came next day at 9 a.m. Whole night they showed the interview of Dhoni's horse. ...*(Interruptions)*. Some baba had died. ...*(Interruptions)* There will not be any coverage of today's discussion. You get to view news if some rich person has taken any rich girl in love. You will see news item, if some heroine gives dancing performance. Boys in our Bihar also perform dances. A press person pointed to me that boys were dancing during my programme. It is called as Launda dance. It has been in vogue for thousands of years. I reacted to the reporter asking him why they don't feel ashamed of whatever they show on TV throughout the day.

15.21 hrs.

(DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the chair*)

Who is dancing on the TV. Even a boy dances in a style which is not Indian. In India dance is performed to the accompaniment of Swaras. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the culture of the entire country. Here women would not dance but boys used to dance. India's dance is the most artistic in the world. Even Ghunghroos produce music. There are scores of musical instruments. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Wind up please.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I would like to state that I have not yet touched inflation. ...*(Interruptions)*. If Pranab Ji would have been here then I would have come to inflation. If he has gone then what will we do here? I have suggested the option of controlling price rise in the country. Earlier Mulayam Singh Ji was telling about controlling price. It has a simple and easy solution. You operate market. You cannot stop market and globalization and neither we want that. We cannot remain in isolation from the world. Whether it is factory price or agriculture prices, it should not be more than double. If you control prices then we are ready to submit papers. You ask for the option. We are ready to give the policy of controlling price to you. There is shortage of time, hence I cannot define it here. The second thing is commodity exchange. There has been tremendous increase in inflation due to future trading. Future trading is a wonderful thing. I would like to tell you something about this. In the year 2009, the country produced 40 lakh tonnes of potato. It traded 99.92 in the future trade market. But actual delivery was 7215 tonnes from future trading in market i.e. you lakh tonne potato. Under the future trading 99 percent product did not game out and only 7215 tonne came out. Actual delivery was 0.16 percent. Bansal Sahib, you leave this. ...*(Interruptions)*. I am giving figures of only one item. I have the details of several items but I am giving the details of only one item due to lack of time. I am telling you that 40 Lakh tonnes of potatoes were traded while only 7,215 tonnes of potatoes came to market. They provided potatoes to the market, 40 lakh tonnes of potatoes were produced but how much have they given? Only 7,215 tonnes of potatoes came to market. You should decipher the mystery. Bansalji, why are you nodding? I am telling you that the Indian market and the people of this country do not have the temperament to run the future trading. If the grain market runs here in such a way then, nobody in Hindustan. ...*(Interruptions)* In January its price was Rs. 5 per Kg while in November-December, its price grew upto

Rs. 15 per Kg. You charged Rs. 5/- at the farm level and collected Rs. 5/- from each of the farmers. The same happened in case of pulses, rice and wheat also. You said that you have given higher prices to the farmers. I challenge the claim that you have given higher prices to the farmers. Prices are three and four times more than what has been given to the farmers. None else but the middlemen are behind the three and four times increase in the prices. Price rise cannot be controlled unless and until these middlemen are taken to task by the Government of this country. You have left the country to market and have hoped or dream that the price rise will come down if weather happened to be good. If it is not good, you know better what to do. Government has nothing to do whether you live or die. Then what is the purpose of democracy and election? For whom was the democracy system brought? Hence colleagues and I have suggested all these measures.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me some more time.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, at the very initial stage of the discussion it was raised that Sharad Pawar ji, or Pranab Mukherjee ji, or Murli Deora ji were not present in the House. I have just come to know that Sharad Pawar ji is not well, and he has sought permission from hon. Speaker, hon. Leader of the House, and hon. Leader of the Opposition Sushma ji also, due to which it has not been possible for him to attend the debate, for which, possibly, he may kindly be excused.

The debate is taking place after one week when the discussion was going on whether it will be debated under Rule 184 or under an Adjournment Motion. Then I also gave a notice for discussion under Rule 193. The content of the motion moved today by Sushma Swaraj ji is:

"That this House do consider the inflationary pressure on the economy and its adverse impact on the common man."

We are discussing on this issue. But in the notice that I gave for discussion under Rule 193, the statement was:

"The Government increased the prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene, and LPG recently. This will affect the rate of inflation and put additional hardship on common man. The Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas gave a Statement today in the Lok Sabha. The House needs to discuss this important issue which concerns the common man."

I feel is that this statement is not any softer one, and it is enough. When I had a talk with Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal ji, he admitted that this could be Tabled for a discussion. Ultimately, on the last Friday, Shri Dara Singh Chauhan and Shri Sharad Yadav ji also told me that my notice for Discussion under Rule 193 could be taken up and we could initiate our discussion on this issue. So, during the last week we could not take up this discussion. When this has been tabled now, we all should be serious as to how a solution can come out from our discussion today.

Shri Sharad Yadav ji has said that our Party can be accepted to either the Opposition side or the Government side. I would better say that as the second largest Party of the UPA Government we are firmly behind the Government headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh. There is no iota of doubt about this.

But our Party is of the habit, our leader is of the habit, to call a spade a spade. The way the price hike had taken place this time, no doubt, affected the poorest of the poor people, the lower middle-class people and the farmers. They are totally fighting with hunger. As I said earlier, the hungry people at this juncture are fighting with hunger, and the situation is going beyond their control.

The price hike in diesel, kerosene, domestic gas and petrol at a time was not tolerable to us. Our leader, Kumari Mamata Banerjee put her note of dissent and very categorically requested the Government - she had every right as another political Party - to reconsider the decision of such type of price hike. This note of dissent was Tabled and this matter was officially raised.

The price rise in petrol was Rs.3.50 per litre; the price rise in diesel was Rs.2 per litre; the price rise in kerosene

was Rs.3 per litre; and the price rise in LPG was Rs. 30 per cylinder. This increase in price would affect the rate of inflation.

We certainly know that oil prices are connected with international oil prices. There are some social obligations which we always have to keep in our mind. Still we have some positive proposals to the Government and we would like to point out the steps to be taken by the Government at this crucial juncture.

Firstly, BPL List, throughout the country, is to be published; that has to be declared publicly. There are many States where BPL lists has not yet been finalized and it has not yet been declared.

Secondly, the Government has to fight with hoarders and black-marketeers. The State Governments are empowered with enough power and capacity to deal with them. I am sorry to say that in not a single case, no exemplary punishment has been given to any black-marketeer or hoarder through which the other people would get a lesson. The Government of India should certainly keep a vigil eye over the functioning of the State Government in this regard.

There is Enforcement Directorate in every State to look after the conditions of the retail market, and also to see whether the prices are going up or down. The State Enforcement Police Directorate is to be activated and through this the common people can come to know that the monitoring system is properly functioning. There is a monitoring system about the market by the Government of India. I think, it is to be further activated.

Our positive suggestion is that the Public Distribution System is to be made more activated, and all the essential commodities are to be sold to the BPL category people through the Public Distribution System.

We categorically mentioned the items, which are to be sold through the Public Distribution System. They are: rice, wheat, atta, gram dal, arhar dal, mung dal, masur dal, tea, milk, sugar, vanaspati, mustered oil; groundnut, potato, onion, all sorts of vegetables and salt. If all these items

are sold through the PDS and there is a maximum amount of subsidy, then only the poor people would get some relief from the Government in terms of prices. Just as we have announced the MNREGA where a huge amount of subsidy is being given on this project to give relief to the poorest of the poor, the downtrodden people, why can we not bring these items under the total PDS, which can be sold at the Government rate to the poorest of the people, the people who live below poverty line?

Fuel prices have increased sometimes during the NDA Government and sometimes, during the UPA Government. There is nothing new in it. But any increase up to certain amount, which may genuinely cause difficulties and trouble to the common people, makes us very much on the alert. Here, I would say that the increases in prices have been unprecedented at this juncture. As you know the Wholesale Price Index has been the indicator of percentage of prices of primary food articles. I was going through the figures of the Wholesale Price Index of the country for May, 2010, the latest month for which data is available, and it has been detected that the price of primary food articles increased by 16.5 per cent; price of pulses grew by 32.4 per cent; price of eggs, meat and fish grew by 35 per cent; price of milk grew by 21 per cent; price of sugar increased by 26 per cent; price of flour increased by 16 per cent; price of cereals grew by 66 per cent; and the price of fruits and vegetables grew by 7.6 per cent.

Therefore, we should remain very much alert and conscious, and try to find out some ways as to how this system can be changed and how we can overcome these issues.

Now, it has been told that prices of vegetable and onions are coming down a little bit. But so far as the other items are concerned, their prices are gradually increasing. We propose to save the farmers from the distress selling. We raise the slogan "Grow more food". In our State of West Bengal, once the farmers produced so much potatoes, they had to go in for distress sale; and the potato was sold by the farmers at Re. 1 per kilo whereas its cost was Rs. 2.05 per kilo. They had to throw this. So, proper storage

system is required. It is the most important aspect. There is a tremendous need for the cold storages in different States for the common and poor farmers of the country.

So, the number of cold storage facilities is to be increased, and the places to keep their products in a very systematic and scientific manner are to be given proper opportunity. Food grains storage systems are to be strengthened.

I am interested to know from the Government of India the steps the Government is going to take in connection with the price rise which has taken place. We, as a partner of the UPA Government, would urge the Government that since the price rise, which has taken place, is causing tremendous difficulties to the common people, this issue has to be reconsidered very firmly, considering the position of the common man. We also suggest the withdrawal of the taxes both by the Central Government and by the State Governments that they charge from petrol and petroleum products. Those taxes can be withdrawn. If they are withdrawn, the present price rise can be reduced by 25 to even 50 per cent. The price can come down by 50 per cent below from the present position.

What we find is that every item is available in the market if we can pay a higher price, if we can pay more price. So, sometimes artificial shortage causes people and throws people into uncertainties. So, the Government has to somehow rise to the occasion very firmly and very boldly. People are not interested to see whether we are discussing the issue under Rule 184 or under Rule 193 or under any Resolution or under Adjournment Motion. People want to see that some positive discussions are going to take place on the floor of the House in Parliament and they are going to get some relief.

Unemployment is going up sky high. We never bother whether this issue will at all be discussed on the floor of the House at any time. I am a Member of the Business Advisory Committee. I have never succeeded to introduce this issue of unemployment. With a great priority, this issue has to be discussed but it has never happened at all.

Everywhere some frustration is growing up. When frustration comes up, then these Maoists, extremists and separatists come up and then these forces grow up. Each one is inter-related with one another. We should not take any issue lightly. So, it is better if we consider all issues together. If we see how one issue is jumping, affecting and making influences on other issue, then we can come to a conclusion that how these things can be properly shaped and how we can give some relief to the common people.

I think either on the right side or on the left side, either on the Treasury Benches or on the Opposition, all political parties are deeply concerned with the price rise issue. Who cares? So, the Government should come up with all strength, and all stern measures are to be taken. We firmly believe that price rise has taken place. The UPA Government is positively the pro-people Government. If not, how could it happen, being an ally partner of the UPA Government, we could have submitted a notice under Rule 193, for which not less than a person like Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal gave his consent, that yes we have the authority and the right under Rule 193 and the discussion can take place on this issue?

What is the necessity at this hour is that the Government takes over all the essential commodities under Public Distribution System to save the people who live below poverty line. I propose that let the Government tackle black-marketeers and hoarders in a very stern measure by giving exemplary punishment. Let the Government have a thought over the major unemployment issue of the country which has skyrocketed. It can be a part of the solution to this unprecedented price rise issue. We believe that each one of us should remain alert, each one of us should contribute our thoughts and ideas in a very serious manner and never try to score upon one another.

Sushmaji spoke very well today, which was very nicely responded to by Shri Sandeep Dikshit. When I was talking to Ambika Soniji, I told her that possibly by today's debate we will hopefully get a very good dimension. She agreed with me. Mulayamji spoke, Sharadji spoke and I think Laluji also spoke very nicely about the plight of the common people.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Shri Laluji has not yet given his speech.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: I thought he has delivered his speech.

[English]

The hon. Member from Bahujan Samaj Party also spoke. We should all be very serious. No point is to be taken very lightly. I think if we maintain in the real spirit the united effort of the whole House, as the Resolution has been placed, the people of the country will really feel that the Indian Parliament has delivered something at least today by which we are gaining something and we are certainly going to get some relief. I hope this should be the spirit of today's discussion.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I have a submission to make. We had planned to keep the whole day for this debate and in fact we will carry out this debate for the whole day. The submission I wish to make is that it is going to be quarter to four now and the first round is not yet over. A good many hon. Members are yet to speak. So, you may fix any time for the debate today, we are prepared up to any time tonight. We have no hassles about that. But, today let the debate conclude. Accordingly, you may apportion the time. The debate may conclude today. At the most, the Minister may reply tomorrow morning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, we may sit up to 8 p.m.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Let the time be distributed as they wish today but the debate should be completed today and let the reply be given tomorrow. We wanted that the replies should be given today itself but the same will be given tomorrow.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, initially we may extend the time of the House up to 8 o'clock and try to

complete the whole discussion. Let the Minister reply tomorrow. I hope all the hon. Members will cooperate and try to see that their views are expressed very briefly.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Chairman Sir, I had requested that I had to go for a necessary work. ...*(Interruptions)* So, I wanted to speak first ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You said that you want to leave by 5 o'clock. Before that we will call you to speak.

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Mr. Chairman, I would like to record our Party's views on the issue of inflationary pressure on the economy and its adverse impact on the common man.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition Shrimati Sushmaji has rightly pointed out that we are not traders, we are watchdogs. That is what she mentioned at the fag end of her speech. I could understand 'we' means, not only BJP, not only the opposition, it includes Members of the ruling party also. Over and above, I wish to point out a Tirukural in Tamil said by Thiruvalluvar.

It says:

'Nahudal poruttandru natal mihudhikkan Merchendru idithal poruttu'

It means - friendship is not for playing fun and frolic but to correct, to criticise if he or she exceeds. In the same way, as a friend of the ruling Party, as an ally of the ruling Party I could say this. If they exceeded, it is for me to correct. If they had gone wrong, it is for me to criticise. But, as far as we know, I do not think this Government headed by the great economist Dr. Manmohan Singh has done anything wrong. It is because of the increase of the crude prices world over, because of the international price, because of that pressure, we have rationalised the prices of our petroleum products with a heavy heart, not intentionally, not willingly but it was done because of the international pressure, because of the pressure of the oil market. So, we have rationalised the prices.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would ask my friends in the Opposition. When hon. Advaniji was the Deputy Prime Minister of this country in NDA regime, have we not rationalised the petroleum prices? Hon. Deve Gowdaji, when I was the Petroleum Minister under you as Prime Minister, in the United Front Government, have we not rationalised the petroleum prices? Shri Yadavji, it applies to yourself also. Hon. leader of the CPI Shri Gurudas Dasgupta is here. When late Shri Indrajit Gupta was the Minister in the United Front Government, have we not rationalised the petroleum prices? Shri Mulayam Singhji, Shri Lalu Prasadji, all of them, one day or the other, were running the Government and during their tenure in the Government, each and every leader of the Parties were party to the Government and that Government has rationalised the petroleum prices. Otherwise, what would have happened?

Supposing we have not rationalised the petroleum prices, according to the international market price, what would have happened? The outlets would have been dried. Our oil markets would have gone into bankruptcy. Finally, what would have happened? The wheels of the entire economy would have come to a grinding halt. Is it not a fact? That is why, there is no other way for this Government headed by Congress to see that corrective measures are taken to cope up with the international oil market.

It was because of the prices in the oil market, the prices of the entire essential commodities have gone up. It is a fact. To be very frank with you, in the past five years, under Rule 193 alone nine discussions have been held on this subject time and again and there were discussions under Calling Attention, Special Mentions and so on by Shri Basu Deb Acharia and Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and so many other hon. Members.

As Sushmaji has said, we are watchdogs. We are responsible Members of the Parliament. We are representing the common man in this Parliament. There is no other way except to help him by at least discussing and deliberating the issues of common man in Parliament which is a temple of democracy.

We have not done anything wrong; no Government for that matter, willingly or wantonly would have raised the prices of petroleum products. It was only to see that the wheels of economy are put on move that the prices of petroleum products have been increased.

Rising prices of essential commodities is definitely a great concern of common men, the people of middle class, the lower middle class, the poor people. But at the same time, I would like to ask whether it is possible to insulate the price of each and every essential commodity in a rapidly growing economy like ours. It is not at all possible. In a way, on the one side, we have to give proper prices, the remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce and on the other side, the consumer should have an affordable price to pay for the commodities. In-between these two, the Government has to act pro-actively. There is no other way.

The population of India is growing exponentially. Compared to the rate of growth of Indian population, the rate of production has not gone up. In 1971-72, the population of the country was of the order of 551 million and in 2006-07, it went up to 1,122 million. So, the population has doubled during this period. It means that we have to provide double of what we used to provide in 1971-72 because the population has increased two-fold. At the same time, because of the development, the land mass has reduced and the production has reduced. So, because of the demand-supply situation, there is bound to be rise in the prices of essential commodities.

It would not be out of context if I point out here a report of the UN

Department of Economic and Social Affairs which reported in 2009, and I quote:

"13.6 million more people were pushed into the ranks of poor in India because of joblessness and high rate of inflation."

The UN had warned in 2009.

There are two ways of measuring inflation in India - one is WPI-based inflation and the other is CPI-based

inflation. The WPI does not reflect the price the common man pays to purchase the commodities from the street corner shop. The WPI reflects the price of raw material, the price of intermediary products and the price of finished goods. It does not even take into account service sector, which is 55 per cent of our economy. It does not take into account the cost of transportation, health and education. It does not take into account house rent also. That is why, the WPI, which the Government Departments and the planners are often using, is not reflecting the real price the consumer pays.

During the months of June, July and August of 2009, the WPI was negative while the CPI was showing inflation of 11 per cent. That means there is no chance of WPI reflecting the prices the common man pays to purchase commodities from the street corner shop. So, I would recommend that hereafter invariably, at least the planners, the Government and the administrators should take into account only the CPI. That is my request.

The fuel-related inflation in June 2010 has gone up from six per cent to 14.3 per cent.

16.00 hrs.

As regards the manufactured food articles, the inflation went up to 26.7 per cent, and it is moderated now. The inflation steadily went up from 0.8 per cent to 7.3 per cent in 2010 for non-food manufactured articles. It was 0.8 per cent in December 2009 and 7.3 per cent in 2010. The inflation in food articles was 20 per cent in December 2009 and it was 14.6 per cent in June 2010. Pulses and milk were the highest — within the food articles — as far as inflation is concerned. Pulses went up from 32 per cent to 46 per cent; milk went up to 21 per cent from 13 per cent.

According to the production and demand estimate done by the National Food Security Mission, the shortfall of pulse production is likely to rise further to an extent of four million tonnes. It means that there is going to be a shortage. ... (Interruptions) There is going to be a shortage of pulses to the extent of four million tonnes. So, timely anticipation of food shortage should be reckoned and

recouped. It can be done by import, and it can be done by purchasing from other countries. After identifying the shortage import should be done, and imported articles as also available stocks should be delivered to the masses immediately when there is a shortage.

But, to my knowledge, things have not gone well and it has not been carried out by our friends on time. If corrective measures had been taken on time, then things would have been somewhat easy. I think that the action taken against the hoarders / speculators / black marketeers by the Central Government or the law enforcing States are very minimal. I would like to cite a few examples. The persons arrested for hoarding / speculating / black marketing under the Essential Commodities Act in West Bengal is 117; in Uttar Pradesh is 1,023; in Maharashtra is 2,565; in Gujarat is 30; in Andhra Pradesh is 43; in Karnataka is 137; in Kerala is 21; and in Tamil Nadu it is 4,775. That shows the prudent and effective administration of my leader Dr. Kalaignar. ...*(Interruptions)*

16.03 hrs.

(SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI in the Chair)

In Tamil Nadu alone 16,404 raids have been conducted, and 4,775 people have been arrested. In India, a total of 9,012 people have been arrested, and in Tamil Nadu alone 4,775 people have been arrested. This shows the proper administrative mechanism that is in place in the Government of Tamil Nadu under the able leadership of my leader Dr. Kalaignar. ...*(Interruptions)*

What is the action to be taken? Since, a high level of inflation of food articles is affecting the poor due to inefficient supply side management, the Government should come out with a long-term plan. Secondly, fuel inflation has contributed to inflation of non-food manufactured articles, which affects the poor, transport and industries by cost push inflation. Hence, macro-economic management has to be tuned up. Thirdly, inflation in non-food manufactured articles is more than visible because of demand side factors. Hence, the RBI should intervene and take corrective measures to provide better monetary policy.

What is the experience in Tamil Nadu? The State of Tamil Nadu is adopting the universal distribution system.

There is no APL. APL and BPL put together, there are 1.97 crore cardholders. We are issuing rice at one rupee per kilo by adopting the universal public distribution system to all the 1.97 crore cardholders. All the food grains have been exempted from VAT, except wheat on which two per cent CST is being charged. We need 3.16 lakh tonnes of rice whereas the Central Government is issuing only 2.96 lakh tonnes. For 20,000 tonnes, we have to go to the market to purchase rice at the rate of Rs. 15.37 per kilo, and we are issuing the same at one rupee per kilo.

What is the cost of sugar? The Government of India is issuing sugar at the rate of Rs. 13.50 per kilo. We need 34,000 tonnes whereas the Government of India is issuing only 11,000 tonnes. So, we are purchasing 23,000 tonnes at the rate of Rs. 40 per kilo, but distributing it at the rate of Rs. 13.50.

Tamil Nadu has also introduced a special public distribution system for pulses, edible oils, wheat products, spices and condiments at subsidized rates from 14th April, 2007, onwards. Under the special public distribution system, the Government of Tamil Nadu is supplying tur dal at Rs. 40 per kilo whereas the price at Delhi is Rs. 76 per kilo at today's rate. Urad dal is being supplied at Rs. 40 per kilo in Tamil Nadu. In Delhi, the issue price is Rs. 67 per kilo. Ravva Suji, in Tamil Nadu, is being supplied through PDS at Rs. 17 per kilo, while in Delhi, it is Rs. 25 per kilo. Maida is being supplied at Rs. 16 per kilo, in Delhi, it is Rs. 25 per kilo. Atta is being supplied at Rs. 11 per kilo whereas in Delhi it is being supplied at Rs. 15 per kilo. Palmoline is being supplied at Rs. 30 per kilo whereas in Delhi, in Kendriya Bhandar, it is being sold at Rs. 49 per kilo. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, from 2008 onwards, from the Gandhi Jayanti Day, we are issuing ten items of spices, condiments like turmeric, coriander, chilli, mustard, pepper, garam masala, Bengal gram dal, jeera, and maida. We are supplying these ten items in a packet. Hitherto it was issued at the rate of Rs. 50 per packet, but from this Independence Day onwards, we are going to issue at the rate of Rs. 25 per packet.

It reflects a better supply management of public distribution system of the State headed by Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi. Not only that, our leader, Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi has established uzharav santhai which means farmers' market. The farmers can bring their farm produce directly to the market and sell it to the consumer directly. That is why the prices of vegetables or fruits and oilseeds are very less. The pulses prices also went down. These things form part of the better management of the State. So, not only the Central Government, but also the State Government should come forward for better management as that of Tamil Nadu to manage this situation and the essential commodities should be sold at an affordable price to the common man to tide over this situation. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Sir, I apologize to all the major parties for encroaching upon their time with permission. I have done it as I have to go outside.

Sir, 'Bharat Bandh' was observed twice, once with the left party and for the second time with Chautalaji and Mulayam Singhji. 'Bharat Bandh' was called on the issue of price rise. Thereafter, BJP and NDA observed Bharat Bandh separately. At our call, the people of Bihar observed Bihar Bandh twice. Concern was expressed over spiralling price rise in and outside the House, newspapers and magazines. But no action was taken thereon and we do not expect even from the debate going on today that the increased prices of petroleum products will be rolled back. The opposition leader and BJP asked for discussion under the rule 184. I was also among them and said that it was the game of subsidy. The prices of petroleum products and food grains have been raised suddenly. Keeping the election in view, this has been done. It does not matter whether we are in the Government or in the opposition. We were also in the UPA-I. We also used to sit with the Government. But we did not give blanket permission in respect of matters related to petroleum product, farmers, food grains etc. We protected the interests of farmers and the poor. There is an extreme price rise and the situation is alarming. Whether the people enamoured

with the power accept it or not but the situation is alarming.

Sir, despite the innumerable protests and questions, Prime Minister said that if the rain falls short then the prices will go up further. This gave a dangerous message. The rivers, canals and ponds depend on rains. Raut used to be very clever. He used to forecast - "Rohin Rawe Mrigta Tawe Aur Kuch Din Adra Jaye. Kahe Ghagh, Ghagh Inse Swan Bhat Na Khaye". Rice plantation is possible only in August. The State like Bihar, which has always been in news for its flood, faces drought in its 32 districts. Paddy has not been sowed there. Even Uttar Pradesh is facing the same situation. So, I apprehend whether the poor will get even boiled-rice and rice starch or not. Meanwhile, the prices of diesel, kerosene and foodgrains have suddenly increased. The future market forecast the prices of rice and wheat during a particular month in this country. Consequently, the hoarding of foodgrains has been started. There gamblers have increased the price of wheat only in the name of better quality. But the Governments, both at the centre and in the States, are doing nothing?"

Sir, now eastern wind is blowing. In such a situation the clever Raut used to say- "Sawan Maas Bahe Purbia, Becho Bardha Kharido Gaiya". It means sell the bullock and buy cows. The situation is this. The members of treasury bench are quite ignorant of it. These people might not be knowing the clever Raut. The situation is alarming and it is going from bad to worse. Bhai Mulayam Singh and Sharad Yadav ji wasted their time in discussing the issue of corruption or commonwealth game very much.

It is an alarming situation. I would like to say in this regard that when the price of diesel was increased, it was not the diesel also. It has impacted other things also. Indian Railways consumes 1/3rd of the diesel imported in the country. The price of diesel was increased in my tenure also but the Railways did not increase the fare and even Mamata Ji did not increase the fare. Due to the increase in the diesel price every sector is running in loss, the bus fare has increased, the expenses of generator

sets and trucks have increased. The prices of cement and iron have increased. In Karnataka of Devegowda Ji who.... * are selling the precious iron-ore to the world and making iron costlier. Could you follow or not? This is the situation. The price of iron is sky-rocketing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: ... name should be expunged.

LALU PRASAD: You can expunge it. I am ready for that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): There is nothing to expunge. We have already given notice for discussion under Rule 193 and it has been admitted by the Speaker ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): This is not the forum to level allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Shahnawaz Ji, why are you defending? Whether your Government is there, why are you favouring him? ...*(Interruptions)* The Congress Party is least concerned in this country. Balu Ji speaking. This time he is not available here. Balu is here, Lalu is here and Swami Ji is there. The condition of Swami Ji is same ...*(Interruptions)* Both Swami Ji and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Shri Bansal Ji put their nose into every affair. There is a bird named 'Titiha'. Its face is down and both the legs are up by the grace of nature. It is in illusion that it holds the sky on its legs. Both these gentlemen think that they are running the Government. That is why they put their nose again and again ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, inspite of knowing everything we are not speaking much in this regards. So, please understand the reality. The price rise is your concern, the concern of the Prime Minister and the whole opposition has no dispute over price rise. How it will be rolled back and controlled? Prime Minister says that the State Government is not co-operating.

It is true that the State Government puts the onus on the Central Government. Black marketeers, hoarders, PDS system in a recent judgement pertaining to Bihar, the Supreme Court has stated that the SFC in Bihar is the most corrupt in the country. In the case of PDS, which controls both the places; this has been brought to light in the Wadhwa Committee's report. I do not want to criticize any Government in the parliament

[English]

Where is the PDS system?

[Translation]

Where is the Red Card, Green Card and Yellow Card? You, too, had accepted that we had also provided wheat and rice at two rupees and three rupees a kilo. Sharad Pawar Saheb said that they had made allocation for Bihar but it was not lifted. People are dying, getting devastated but there is no wheat. Sharad Pawar Saheb is not sitting here now; I wanted to speak before him. There is a big racket in the case of wheat and this racket is going on since long. There are no godowns and wheat has been kept covered in Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The Government does not procure wheat from Bihar saying that it has more moisture content and will rot. The State Government procured wheat and built their buffer stock. The farmers provided strong support.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Supreme Court has recently observed that at the one side wheat is rotting while the poor are dying on the other and therefore, it should be distributed among them. It is said not by Lalu Prasad, not by Mulayam Singh, not by Sharad Yadav, not by Opposition but by the hon. Supreme Court that the Government should distribute the wheat. After sometime, there will be much demand for wheat in case production of paddy falls beyond expectation.

Sir, I am a son of a small farmer. I, too, have reached here through hard work and labour in the farms. But the time has changed now. The farmers who sowed seeds are not able to reap its fruits. There is no hope of water. Kindly listen. A game is being played in the name of

wheat. What does it mean? It is sheer loot of wheat and this will continue in future also. When wheat will get rotted then it would be displayed as,

[English]

'Not fit for human consumption'

[Translation]

means it is not fit for consumption and would be sold to the beer factory owners at throw away prices and the shortfall so emerging will be shown as consumed by rats.

[English]

Rat is eating the wheat

[Translation]

It is a complete scandal. I would tell you about sugar. It is being diverted to the factories of Campa Cola, Cocoa Cola, as well as a number of breweries. The government says that sugar has got rotted. Prices of all edible items including sugar are increasing. The poor are buying bad quality of rice at Rs. 25 per kilo. Lalu Prasad says just what the common man says. His figures also say something. He will provide figures, they will provide figures. I have nothing to do with the figures.

Shri Dasgupta ji and Basudev ji, I like only one thing of the leftists that 'Jab Tak Bhookha Insaan Rahega, Tab Tak Dharati Par Tufaan Rahega'. Samajwadi Party and Lohia ji also had the same slogan. What is the condition of the middle class, lower middle class in the country and the scooter borne journalists? Therefore, there is an urgent need to check inflation before it is too late to lock the stable door. To achieve this objective, they will have to resort to de-hoarding and take strict action against them in order to bring down the rising prices. We will not rest until such measures are taken. We would observe not one Bharat Bandh but many Bharat Bandhs until the roll back is effected. It is, therefore, necessary to keep pressure re-mounting on the Government and if the pressure does not work we will take other measures to force the government to check the price rise. Therefore, the

Government must take action at the earliest else we know that hunger defies all logic when push comes to shove. With this, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Patka Patki' is a specific language.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): After such an earth shattering speech, I feel humbled. There is no intention on my part to have a political one-upmanship which we have been seeing and happening here in this House throughout the discussions on price rise today. Politics is not the only answer to all the problems and that is probably why we are not able to address the real situation. A call for Bharat Bandh was given only July 5, 2010. ...*(Interruptions)*

It was not something led by the political parties. This was a change in the scenario; it was a movement led by the people of India and the political parties had to run after the people, to prove that they existed. In my State, my Party, Biju Janata Dal organized a very peaceful hartal and that was to show the solidarity with the people of the State. It is said that inflation is the rate at which the prices rise; this House is supposed to give a voice to the poor of this country, but unfortunately, we all represent the middle class or the rich. Today, a situation has come where the middle class has become totally silent because of very personal interests. The tom-tomming of globalization, economic reforms and the so-called development has shut the mouth of the middle class - either they have ensconced themselves and become a small group and are directly benefiting from the so-called development or they are in a stage now where they hope that maybe, some bits and crumbs will fall their way so that they will be the beneficiaries of this development that is being spoken about.

But we are all, unfortunately forgetting the real India, the poor, the downtrodden. We mention them in our speeches. But if you have seen the atmosphere in the House today, it was a very fine atmosphere, jocular, laughing, and funny. But rarely - I am pained to say this because I probably have become a part of this futile exercise - has anyone spoken sincerely on what the true problem is.

I have noticed that after every Pay Commission Report that is published, the prices immediately start increasing. That means, the whole nation is waiting to what is happening to the salaried Government employees, who probably are about 3-3.5 per cent of the population of this country. But once the report is out, the common man again, who has no fixed income, is strapped and is pounded down by the rising prices. The Federal Government here has consistently blamed the State Governments for not controlling the prices. But all of us here are aware that except for some disciplinary moves, some raids and some little control here and there, prices actually depend a lot on economic policies, on economic discipline. But unfortunately the Federal Government has completely ignored its own responsibilities and is trying to pass the buck to the State Governments, hoping that this will save its skin by this sort of an excuse.

I may be criticized, but I am willing to admit that as a stand-alone case, just the increase in the petroleum prices is not the sole cause for all round rise in prices. Your faulty taxation practices, as was briefly mentioned by the Leader of the Opposition, have gone into the inflationary machine to increase its price. It has become fatter; the rise in the prices of petroleum products has definitely further fuelled this increase in prices. But on the other hand, the wrong policies being pursued since the 1990s until today, and I am not depriving the credit from either side - the side that represents the shopkeepers or the side that supports multinationals and businessmen.

Both sides are today equally responsible for the plight that India is in. One example that I would like to state here, this Government in just one year, 365 days, has actively helped in decreasing, by a whopping 8 per cent, the amount of land under cultivation in India; from 680.9900,000 hectares in 2008-09 to 626.4700,000 hectares in 2009-10. This is a sad case and we are all aware that today when we go to our constituencies we do not see the youth of this country being interested in agriculture. The youth want to move to cities. Given a chance they would probably move to Mumbai, Delhi or Bangalore but they do not wish to live in villages. What is the reason? Have we ever tried to find out the reason?

You talk about nuclear power, SEZ, seat in the un, India becoming a world power, etc. etc. but deep inside you know that you are just ...(Not recorded) of some unseen power who pull the strings from behind your back; whether from Washington D.C. or from some other country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anuragi ji, please sit down.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Unfortunately, in the last five years of UPA-I and now one-and-a-half years of UPA-II, you have not invested any sizeable amount in the field of agriculture. The population of this country has been growing by leaps and bound but today I do not know what the political compulsions are, what are the necessities. You are scared to talk about 'family planning'. You have changed the name to 'family welfare'. You have taken out every sign, every little activity that was going under the name of 'family planning'. All your programmes have been trashed. You want to collect revenue so that you can spend that for poverty amelioration programmes. But this very moment, while we sit in this air conditioned hall and talk merrily, laugh and joke that the poor is suffering, what are we doing about them now? How do you address their problem today, this minute, you have no answers.

All your yojanas when they go to the block, taluka or panchayat level they are nothing. They are just mere paper. Indira Avas Yojana, NREGA, all these are programmes to perpetuate poverty. You want to perpetuate poverty because you have a feudal mindset. The Raja is happy when the praja is in darkness and in misery. When the praja is eloquent, can speak out, can stand up for its rights and responsibilities, there exists no Raja. So, you believe in a system that perpetuates this mindset.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): There are no Rajas today.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: You are the Rajas. You represent the Rajas.

You follow the Raja system which is a shame for a democracy like India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: You know, Sir, that I am an obedient Member.

Sir, 60 per cent of the sugar produced in this country, as has been mentioned by earlier speakers, go to biscuit factories, cold drinks, chocolate manufacturers and candy manufacturers. Have we ever thought as to how we can bring in more sugar into the PDS?

How can we bring in more sugar into the PDS system? Thirty-five per cent of wheat produced in this country is used by breweries. Have we thought of how we can save this wheat and instead of asking people to drink beer, how can we give them bread and so on and so forth?

Before winding up, I would take one more minute. It is easier said than done and I am aware of what I am saying but these are simple suggestions because I think that today we have not as yet come up with any concrete proposals. I would suggest that instead of thinking about nuclear power or about tying up with foreign countries, we must seriously sit back and think of investing in agriculture. How can we revamp our agricultural system? How can we improve the minimum selling price? When we give Rs.1400 to an Australian farmer for a certain quantity of wheat, we give Rs.500 to an Uttar Pradesh or Punjab farmer for the same amount of wheat.

I would suggest that land classification has to be taken up at a very urgent level. All your SEZs or industries must be banned from using cultivable land. You have to think about improving marketing facilities for agricultural products. There are small models which have been working in different parts of the country. Those can be studied very closely and an expanded model of that can be implemented. It is possible.

As regards strengthening PDS, I know it is again easier said than done, all of us have talked about corruption. But I do not believe that if you go back 60 years and investigate all your MPs, MLAs, Ministers, IAS, IFS and IPS, then you will be stuck in the background. You have to think about tomorrow. You have to strengthen PDS in such a manner that the goods reach the people. You have to encourage food preservation industry. How

do we preserve food and what can be done at the point of production? Research has to be made to better cold storage facilities. Our rural areas lack water, electricity and communication but communication is something that the farmer can overcome with our old methods of transportation. But how do we give water and electricity so that cold storages can be put into use. This has to be researched into.

At the final before I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak, in brief, I would suggest to all sides that are ruling this country or wish to rule in future that this time you look back to where the real India lives and please do not look at Washington DC.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Leaders of all the parties had given a call for Bharat Bandh on 5th July. We saw total participation by the masses in the Bharat Bandh of 5th July. Everyone will agree that the Bharat Bandh was a hundred percent success. This has been going on since the last six years. Opposition raises this matter in every session of the Parliament. It demands discussion under adjournment motion or under rule 184. But every— time, this Government have had the apprehension that it will lose the majority in House once voting is allowed. But, this time, when massive support of people was in favour of Bharat Bandh, it became a bounden duty of the Opposition to teach this government a lesson. That is why the proceedings of the House could not be conducted in the first week of this session. But, the leaders of Opposition also keep in mind that proceedings of the House should also be conducted and because of that this discussion has been started today.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is necessary to tell the various games played by this Government. In fact, they indulged in horse trading to get the no confidence motion passed in its favour when it was introduced in this House last year. Not only that, they tried to switch over the allegiance of some MPs in their favour by playing the CBI card against them. As usual, they made declarations when the

elections came. During the time of late Indira Gandhi ji, the slogan 'Garibi Hatao' was made popular. That slogan was used for many years. In the last elections, the slogan 'Congress Ka Haath, Garibon Ke Saath' has been given. But, after the elections, it is clearly seen that the hand of the Congress is with the rich.

Respected Sharad Babu had thrown light on the issue of corruption and how it is managed in this Government. It is related to Telephone scam in Spectrum-II. It was auctioned last year and its value was pegged at Rs. 1650 crore. The value of the Spectrum-III auctioned this year has been put at one crore seven lakh thousand crore rupees. The difference is self-explanatory. Clearly, a scam of one lakh crore rupees has occurred. If this money is spent on us poor, prices of petroleum products are not increased, then. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): I do not know how you got those figures? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: I am a Member of that Committee...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

You should see whether it is true or false. After that you will see. You should not give false support ...*(Interruptions)* You have become habitual of corruption ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, the matters raised by us are not considered as true by the Government ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to give figures regarding the price rise for the last two years. In the year 2007, rice was Rs. 14/kgs while in 2009 it rose to Rs. 32/kg. Wheat, which was Rs. 12/kg rose to Rs. 24/kg. Sugar rose to Rs. 50/kg from Rs. 16/kg. Edible oil was Rs. 40/kg and rose to 100/kg. Tuar dal prices increased from Rs. 24 kg to Rs. 100/kg. Milk was Rs. 14/litre and rose to Rs. 30/litre. Kerosene was Rs. 18/litre and rose to Rs. 35/litre in January and is now Rs. 38/litre after the hike of three rupees today. Poor man has already been affected by the price rise. According to a survey by the RBI, 12% people who were living above the poverty line have come under the BPL. The prices of almost everything have increased by 16% which

subsequently had the cascading effect on the prices of the petroleum products. In fact, the Government has raised the price of each cylinder by Rs. 35. Kerosene prices rose by three rupees. The effect of all this is that prices of everything rose by 16 per cent. Poor have become poorer due to this, they are unable to have two square meals. I would like to give an example. There is a Government scheme – NREGA – which Rs. 100/day is given as wages everyday. Let us consider that there are four persons in a poor household—husband, wife and two children. If they need 2 kg wheat, one kg rice, 250 ml oil, 250 gm sugar, then it will cost Rs. 105 at current prices. Forget about other things. He needs milk, sugar, oil, kerosene, water, electricity. From where can he buy all these things? How will he survive if Rs. 105 are spent just for two square meals? This Government is misappropriating funds everywhere. Not even a single paisa is spent for the poor.

I would conclude by giving one more example. Just now, the leader of Opposition, respected Sushmaji has raised a point. Three and half lakh tonnes of wheat is rotting in the godowns. When media persons asked our Minister of Agriculture about it, then he brushed it aside saying it is insignificant. If we ask a poor the price of a kilo of grain, then he would say that it is his entire day's wage. I think that this Government has no right to remain in the power; they take everything so lightly.

I conclude while thanking you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on price rise and inflationary condition ...*(Interruptions)* The issue of 2G is also related to this issue in one way. We cannot deny that. It is because we have lost the government's money by the wrong policy followed by the Minister of Telecommunications. We lost nearly Rs. 1 lakh crore. It is a fact.

Sir, there are many issues in the country which we have to tackle but price rise is a very important issue as it affects the common man. Recently, the Central

Government raised the prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene, LPG, etc. Because of this, prices of other commodities have also increased. To protest this, on 13th July, 2010, my leader, Amma, Dr. Jayalalitha, held a historic rally in Coimbatore in which 20 lakh people attended. This shows the unhappiness of the people of the country and that is why, we have seen such a turnout in that rally. When we go to the market to purchase various items, we not only purchase wheat or rice, but we also purchase other food items like chillies, vegetables, ghee and dal. What about the prices of these commodities? They have gone up many times. The price of dal is nearly Rs. 100 per kilo. The price of oil is also Rs. 100 per kilo. If we want to purchase sugar, its price is Rs. 45 per kilo. The price of cooking salt has increased to Rs. 12 per kilo. The cost of match box is Rs. 2 each. This is the kind of price hike which is going on.

Why are the prices rising? It is mainly because agricultural production is going down. The agricultural cultivated area is going down nowadays.

As farmers are not getting remunerative prices, they are not interested in cultivating crops. That is one reason. We are not getting rain on time. Inter-State water disputes are also affecting the cultivation. It is also affecting the people of Tamil Nadu particularly. We are not able to get sufficient water, either from Cauvery or Mullai Periyar or Palar. Therefore, the farmers are not in a position to cultivate crops. Since the farmers are not getting remunerative prices, most of them are migrating to towns seeking some other job. So, the production is going down.

As I said earlier, the prices of petrol and diesel affect the prices of other commodities. One of our colleagues defended the increase in prices of diesel, petrol, kerosene, etc. Even the Members of the ruling party, the Congress did not defend it so much. But the hon. Member, who is an ally of the Congress defended it strongly. He said that it was unavoidable. He recalled what the earlier Prime Ministers and Ministers, like Shri H.D. Deve Gowda and Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav did. He also recalled that the BJP Government also increased the prices of these products during its regime. I would like to say that that is

why they have lost the Government. Shri H.D. Deve Gowda, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and the BJP lost the Government because they took wrong decisions and followed wrong policies. That is why they have lost. If the Congress Party also follows the same policies, this Government will also not survive. They have to face the election.

I would like to talk about the Public Distribution System. In order to control the prices and in order to help the poor people, we have to distribute all essential commodities through the Public Distribution System. This is very important. One of our friends said that they are giving one kilo of rice at one rupee in Tamil Nadu. But see what is actually happening in Tamil Nadu. In open market or in any shop, you cannot get good variety of rice below Rs. 45 per kg. Even the price of dal has gone up to Rs. 90. ...*(Interruptions)*

When we go to villages and when we meet people, they are telling that they are not getting sufficient rice at particular time. Most of the PDS shops in the villages are part-time shops. They distribute the commodities once or twice a week. When agriculture labourers go to shops at certain times to get the essential commodities, they are not able to get it. Some times they are told that all the stocks are over. We do not know where the stocks have gone. They are telling that they are giving one kilo of rice at one rupee. But most of the rice is smuggled to neighbouring States and also to other countries.

I would like to bring to your notice one particular incident. A few months back in Tuticorin harbour, 2210 tonnes of ration rice was confiscated by the customs officers. They said that it was the PDS rice. They had certified it. But after four days they have sent some other officers and they told, "It looks like PDS rice, but not PDS rice." What they have said is that they procured rice for Andhra Pradesh, in the same shop the trader also purchased the rice. That is the certificate they are giving. The rice has gone to Maldives. What they are telling is something and what is happening in Tamil Nadu is something else. We are not able to get any of the essential commodities. They said that they are giving dal at a

subsidised price. They are giving only small sample pockets. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri T.K.S. Elangovan, please try to tolerate what he says and when your turn comes you reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: He is just going on accusing. He is not giving any useful information. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you get the opportunity, you can express your views. But do not intervene.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, I am telling it because I am the elected representative. I am facing the public when I am going to my constituency. ...*(Interruptions)* I am making my observation on the basis of whatever representation they are making to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly conclude now?

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, I have just now come to the point. I have to highlight the points that the country is facing. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, these kinds of things are happening.

Sir, hoarding is a very bad thing which is happening in the country. It is because of the unscrupulous hoarding that the rich people are stocking all the goods and when the prices increase, then only they are allowing them to be sold in the market. This affects the poor man very much.

Then, there is a problem of on-line trading. On-line trading is the worst thing which affects the people. The man who is running the on-line trading is having one computer. That is all. He is not a farm owner or he is not a trader. It is only because of having these types of facilities that he blocks all the essential commodities giving some advances. With the help of one lakh of rupees, he can even stock ten lakh worth of goods. So, when they are stocking all these things, naturally, without investing anything, by way of doing this on-line trading, it

is increasing the price of essential commodities. So, it is better to stop this kind of on-line trading.

The hon. Minister of Finance said in the month of February that growth is there and there is no inflation at that time. Now, he is telling that there is a moderate inflation. In the same way, the hon. Minister of Agriculture said in the month of February that the prices of commodities are going down. But it is not going down, rather it has been increasing. Even the hon. Prime Minister has said that the period of inflationary conditions has gone and now the prices will be stabilized. But in the recent NDC meeting the hon. Prime Minister said that still the inflationary conditions are prevailing. Even our Ministers have rolled back their statements. I am requesting that instead of rolling back their statements, it is better that they roll back the prices. That way they can help our people.

Now, I come to the godown facilities. We are seeing in the newspapers that whatever food materials they are stocking in the FCI godowns, they are not in good condition. Wastage is there. Therefore, it is high time to modernize stocking of all these goods. In that way, they can save goods worth lakh of rupees.

Even our noted Economist and also Advisor to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rangarajan said the RBI must play a vital role because the RBI is the monitoring authority which can control the monetary aspects. There is a lot of money in circulation. The liquidity of the money can be reduced by way of a good monetary policy of the RBI. In this way, the inflation can be controlled.

There is one more important point which I would like to highlight here. A lot of counterfeit money is getting circulated in the country. Three days back also we have seen in the newspapers that in some parts of our country, particularly in Tamil Nadu, they have circulated Rs. 500 notes which are all counterfeit notes. A lot of counterfeit money is getting circulated in the country and they are coming from Pakistan, Nepal and China. So, these are the places from where the money is coming and getting circulated in the country. What the real estate people are doing is that they are getting this money and they are

purchasing the land. As they cannot keep this money, they are reinvesting a lot of money. The price of one acre may be one lakh of rupees, but these people who are having the counterfeit money are ready to pay even one crore of rupees to farmers to purchase one acre of land. In this way, the poor agriculturists and farmers are becoming unemployed. At the same time, this kind of circulation of counterfeit money, affects our policy and our economy.

I would like to make one suggestion as has been mentioned by my colleague, Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay. If we want to really help the poor people, then we have to strengthen the PDS system. We have not only to give rice and wheat, but we have also to give other items like dal, oil, kerosene and even gas also. That can be given through the Public Distribution System. That is the only way to help our people.

17.00 hrs.

Then only the common man, the *aam aadmi* will be benefited. Therefore, I would request the Government to take necessary steps to control the inflationary condition and see that the common man gets the benefit.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at long last, the discussion is not on price rise. The discussion is on whether the Government has done its best to contain the inflation and curb the price rise. If the Government had done all its best, things would have been different. If the Government had done all its best, there would not have been the demand for the Adjournment Motion in the House. There would have been no need for a special discussion and a consensus on having a Resolution passed in the House constituting a Parliamentary advice to the Government. Therefore, the issue is whether the Government has done its best to contain inflation and curb the price rise in the country.

17.01 hrs.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*)

The Government's failure to control the prolonged inflationary crisis seem to signal that it cares less for inflation and it cares much less for the sufferings of the

majority poor whose income has been slashed down because of the fall in purchasing power. The Government does not seem to care for inflation. It is a theoretical position and the philosophical outlook that the Government today is moulded with. What is the reason? Inflation is sought to be recognised as an unavoidable outcome of adjustment to promote economic growth in the country. The Government believes inflation is unavoidable because the economy is growing and because of the growth, inflation is bound to be there. But this is a sterile economic theory. The myth is exploded because of certain facts provided to us by the FAO. The OECD's *Agricultural Outlook* - It is an international document - says categorically that India is one of the few countries having double-digit food inflation. It is not I but the FAO who said it. More than that, they say that many of the countries which have faced spiraling inflation had been able to stabilize the prices after a long time. Why is India an exception? It is a growing economy. In other growing economies, if the prices had been stabilized, why in India it cannot be?

I do not like to speak of China. I know the political system is different. The two economies are growing economies, the most fast-growing economies in the world. What is the rate of food inflation in China? Less than one per cent is the food inflation in China in 2009. If the expression of strong public anger has not been evident against the callous economic policy that benefits the corporates rather than the poor, it may be due to the strange and peculiar political circumstances in the country. But, of late, the increasing phenomenon is rise of protest in the streets. A number of *bandhs* have been there and more united protest in the street is in the offing. That is known to the Government. The coming together of the political parties having diverse political views, the Left, the Right, the Centre - all had combined not because of any opportunistic gain but because of having the greatest confidence of the correctness of the demand that they are raising on behalf of the people of India.

It is the voice of protest that was raised by us collectively. It cannot be attributed to the opportunistic alliance. We spoke for the people, we spoke for the

distressed and we called for a change in the policy of the Government.

Sir, it is a Government of non-performance, recklessly moving ahead with unmitigated arrogance. I call it arrogance because it pays no heed to the criticism that has made even within its own house by their own friends and partners. Of late, it is being said that prices are on the decline. Unfortunately, the reality is quite different.

The Wholesale Price Index of July, 2010 spells out three ominous features. Firstly, for the fifth consecutive month, the month-to-month inflation rate has become double digit inflation. The Wholesale Price Index says that the rate of inflation is double digit and double digit inflation is a run away inflation.

Secondly, as a result of this situation, the price of food articles, as a group, has increased by 16.5 per cent. It is the latest figure and not only that. The fuel price has increased by 13 per cent and the price of manufactured items has increased by 6 to 7 per cent.

What is the third characteristic? The rate of inflation or the rate of increase in the prices has been much greater at the retail counters than at the wholesale centres. What are the examples? Am I speaking arbitrarily? No. The examples are as follows. In July, there has been a rise in the price of wheat by 19 per cent over the two previous years, 58 per cent has been the increase in the price of Tur dal, 71 per cent has been the increase in the price of Urad dal, 113 per cent has been the increase in the price of Moong dal, 73 per cent has been the increase in the price of sugar and 32 per cent has been the increase in the price of potatoes and onions. When we are speaking of potatoes, I agree that there has been a distress sale.

This is the clear picture. So, the Government should not live under the impression that prices are on the decline. Therefore, why is the Opposition making so much of noise in the House and holding up the Session? I do not subscribe to the view that the House should be held up. The House is meant for discussion and the House is meant for debate, however acrimonious the debate may be. But the point is this. Why was there a need for an

Adjournment Motion? Why was there a need for a Resolution being passed? It is because the situation is grim and is becoming grimmer, maybe a disaster as there is a stark reality of the country having less rain this year. Therefore it is wrong to say that the prices are declining.

Now I come to the basic question. Why has the situation become so grim? Who is responsible for it? It is the Government which is responsible. Why should I say that the Government is responsible for this?

Firstly, domestic corporates and foreign corporates have been allowed to enter into the grain market. Why have the foreign corporates been allowed to enter this field? As a result of allowing them into this sector, there has been a concentration in distribution and so the gap between the retail price and the wholesale price is widening, the gap between the farm gate price and the wholesale price is increasing. What does it mean? Whatever might have been your Minimum Support Price, the farmer has not been benefited. At the same time, consumers have suffered because there has been a distress sale in the country as a whole.

Sir, another factor that has accelerated the crisis is total neglect of agriculture. Agriculture has been neglected over the years. This is the Government in power for seven years. Is it a small period of time to revive the agriculture? Is it a small period of time to turn around the crisis in the agriculture?

The Green Revolution has pitted out and a counter revolution of scarcity has set in. The basic reason for the Government which can be held responsible for the crisis, the total neglect of agriculture; not only that investment has declined, private and public investments in agriculture have declined. This is the basic reason why the country is being held to ransom by the speculators, by the online traders that my hon. Friend has just now referred to.

Third point is the withdrawal of the subsidy, structural influence of the withdrawal of subsidy; and finally, even the prospect of a good monsoon could not stimulate the market. On top of everything, little attention has been paid.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please conclude now. There are a lot of speakers to speak. I have given you enough time.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Sir, give me two-three minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I give you maximum two minutes more.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Give me three minutes more, I am not bargaining like that.

Sir, on top of everything, little attention has been paid to enhancing the spread and penetration of Public Distribution System in the country. Therefore, there are three main factors responsible and the Government can be wholly held responsible for that, agricultural crisis, failure of Public Distribution System and speculative take over of Indian market.

I hold the Government responsible for what? I hold the Government responsible because it did not strengthen the Essential Commodities Act. The Essential Commodities Act was diluted by the BJP Government. This Government did not strengthen the Essential Commodities Act. Secondly, bank credit for foodgrains was not contained. People's money is being used for causing people's distress. Banks have been generous to advance money for the foodgrains, for stockpiling, for speculation in the country. Thirdly, irrigation has not been expanded. Even today, 60 per cent of agriculture is dependent on rain. Fourthly, speculation in foodgrains has been allowed very generously by the Government.

Therefore, what is the main reason? The Government is responsible for setting up a speculative economy and it is the speculative economy, economy of forward trading, economy of entry of foreign and domestic corporates in the foodgrains that has taken advantage of the scarcity of food production and held the country to ransom.

Why has the Government done it? Why has the Government not intervened? It is because of their belief in liberalization. They believe in the philosophy of liberalization; that market forces will automatically bring

about the adjustment, therefore, there is no need for the State to intervene. This is the non-interventionist policy of the Government, over zealous confidence in liberalised economy, dependence on market forces that has brought the country to a disaster. Therefore, I hold the Government responsible for all that has happened.

It is not that growing economy is bound to have inflation, it is not that in this country inflation is bound to take place, it is not that country has to pay the price for development and grow up by becoming a victim to inflation. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to change its basic tenor with regard to the philosophy of liberalization and take the road of intervention in the country.

All over the world, in America, the State has played an important role in stemming the crisis that has overtaken the State. All over the world, people are talking about the active role of the State. All over the world, the theory of liberalisation has been given a good bye too. I believe, the Government will come to senses to take care of inflation, and will come to the rescue of the distressed people. I hope, the Motion supposed to be passed by this Parliament will act as a Parliamentary directive to the Government; and as a proponent of Parliamentary system, the Government will bow down to the collective will and assessment of this power.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have a list of 33 speakers yet to speak on this Motion. Those who would like to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House can do so and they will be treated as a part of the proceedings.

Shri Ramesh Rathod. Hon. Members, please be brief; stick to the time.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD (Adilabad): Mr. Chairman Sir, leader of the opposition has spoken how prices are continuously rising in the country. After the formation of U.P.A. Government at the centre, during the last 6 years prices of petrol and diesel have been increased 13 times. There is 20% VAT on petrol and diesel in Delhi. While in

West Bengal, it is 12.5%. In Andhra Pradesh VAT has been imposed at the rate of 22.55% on petrol and 21.33% on diesel. In Gujarat and Delhi there is no VAT on L.P.G. while in Karnataka it has been reduced from 4% to 1%, while in Adnhra Pradesh, 4% VAT is being charged. Moreover, 10% service tax has been increased in Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh 4% VAT has been imposed on rice, pulses, suji, maida, kerosene oil. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Karnataka are charging 4% VAT on tamarind and chilli. While in Andhra it is 14.5%. West Bengal government have not imposed VAT on rice till now while Andhra Pradesh Government is charging 4% VAT, while it is 12.5% on water. The quantity and number of commodities to be distributed under the ration cards, which were used before the election have been restricted. The rice was Rs. 13 per kg. before the U.P.A. government which is now Rs. 30 per kg. This is 27% increase. The prices of Tur dal has increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 95, Urad dal from Rs. 22 to Rs. 50, Moong dal from Rs. 24 to Rs. 105, Chana dal from Rs. 22 to Rs. 44 and tamarind from Rs. 20 to Rs. 58 and chilli has increased from Rs. 24 to Rs. 65. The price of sugar have increased from Rs. 13 to 35, the price of Jiggery from Rs. 11 to Rs. 42 and prices of edible oil have increased from Rs. 45 to Rs. 73 per kg. and palm oil from Rs. 35 to Rs. 46. I would tell the government that rich are becoming richer while it is very difficult for poor to make both ends meet. On 5th July, call for 'Bharat Bandh' was given, people came out in large numbers on the road and they made the Bandh successful. But the Government is not paying any attention to the issue. I would like to request the Government to take steps to fulfill their promise made in this House to check the price rise within 100 days. The price hike on Urea and complex is resulting into the burden of Rs. 560 crores on the farmers of this country while the price hike of Potas will put a burden of Rs. 140 crore on the farmers. While a hike of Rs. 30 per bag of MPO complex is causing a burden of Rs. 150 crore. Due to the price hike of diesel a hike of Rs. 8 paise per k.gm. to 25 paise per k.m. in R.T.C.s. 10 paisa to 11 paisa in express, 13 paisa in super luxury, 15 paisa in Maghdoot and 25 paisa more in Volvo has been made. Not only this, fares of buses plying in rural areas have also been increased by paisa. It has

cost the country an additional burden of Rs. 900 crore. The surcharge on electricity will generate Rs. three thousand two hundred eighty eight crore ...*(Interruptions)* I would further like to request the government especially the hon. Finance Minister that they should feel the pulse of the poor people, poor farmers of this country to understand their problems. The Government must understand how the poor or the farmer can support his family with an income of Rs. fifty-sixty by toiling very hard.

We speak very highly of the MGNREGA that Government is providing Rs. 100 per day under MGNREGA. It is a good work but I would like to draw attention of the Government to the fact that those who work for entire day are not getting even rupees 40 whereas those who do not work at all get more than Rs. 100 or 150. Those who can work for 100 days are not being provided job even for 50 days. It is because of this 'NREGA' has turned into 'MAREGA' at most of the places in the country. Therefore, the Government need to pay attention towards these problems so as to make this scheme successful. Funds being provided by the Government are being pocketed by politicians and bureaucrats.

So, I would like to draw your attention towards the Bayana Iron Ore mines in Andhra Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)* where inhabited by tribals. But it has been seen over the years that these schemes are not benefiting the tribals whereas rich people are cornering more and more benefits. It is therefore, requested that the government should take care of the interests through implementation of pro-tribal schemes. I hope that the Government would act upon what has been stated during this debate.

[English]

*DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): I thank you, Sir for providing me an opportunity to express my views in the debate on Price Rise. A burning issue and ugly gift to Aam Adami contributing more than 90% population of our country.

In recent monsoon session of Parliament since there is extra ordinary rise in the prices of essential commodities

*Speech was laid on the Table.

like vegetables, petroleum prices etc. the united opposition raised this major issue for discussion under "House adjournment motion" surprise everyone, the UPA Government was reluctant to discuss the issue under Standard parliamentary proceedings and rules. There were discussion on this major issue several time. Looking to the magnanimity of the issue, discussion under different rule having provision of voting was a logical demand but as it was rejected suggest disregards towards the standard parliamentary practice on the part of UPA Government. It is very much unfortunate and antipoor act on the part of UPA-II.

Prices Soar when Congress comes in Power

It's a general experience that whenever Congress comes to power, prices of essential commodities shoots up. Before the general election of Lok Sabha last year, they promised to bring down prices with in 100 days, but Congress got the votes in the name of "Aam Adami" but prices got increased by three to four time. It's a clear cut betrayal of people of India for vote bank politics.

Our Prime Minister is renowned economist but unfortunately, under his leadership the prices are rising at rocket speed.

Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene & LPG Price Rise

It is unprecedented rise in prices of essential commodities, vegetables etc. However, Central Government has fueled it by increasing prices in petrol, (3.5), Diesel (2), Kerosene (Rs.3) and LPG (Rs.35). It seems that "Central Government is concerned about oil companies not the common man.

The question is why UPA Government is adopting policies that transfer the burden of volatile oil prices on the common man. Its moves seems intended to favour corporate interests of various kinds.

The increase in petroleum product is a vicious circle leads to further rise in the price. The decontrolling of petrol & diesel prices is antipoor and petroleum companies benefiting policy. After independence, this is the first occasion when petroleum products are kept in open market.

All previous Governments have given subsidies in all petroleum products including previous Congress Governments. Also decontrolling step of UPA II Government is anti poor. If you grant huge subsidy to industries, infrastructure, agriculture etc. Why it is taken away from "Aam Adami"? I strongly appeal Government to take back price rise in petroleum products and take concrete steps to curb price rise, otherwise this Government has no right to rule this country.

[Translation]

*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): The rising prices in the country have made life of common people very difficult, the price hike of essential commodities have disturbed the budget of farmers, clerks, women, labour class and students. The Union Government is wholly responsible for this and they are now putting the blame at the door step of states to save their skin and all the state Governments are being asked to reduce the sales tax. While the State Government finances are limited. Crores of people of our country are compelled to have only one meal in two days on the one hand and the godowns of our country are full of food grains but it is rotting in open due to it being in abundance on the other. The State Governments are not being provided food grains as per their demands. You have increased the price of kerosene oil making the life miserable for poor who use it for lighting up their house and cooking. They have been forced to use dung cake and wood as fuel for cooking. Hike in L.P.G. have disturbed the budget of common man which becomes even more precarious due to use of additional cylinder whenever any programme is held in a family or when a large number of guests visit the family. The college going student and lower middle class clerk who used to go to office on motorcycle, after the increase in petrol they are forced to travel by local city buses or use their vehicle on sharing basis after the hike in petrol prices. There was a time when it was stated that the poor survives on Dal-Roti but now it has become difficult for him to manage it. The prices of vegetables have increased in such an unprecedented manner that one has to think before buying which one is the Salad is missing from the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

dish, a person is forced to have food with only one vegetable in place of having two. Dishes which were often made during festivals at home are not being made these days due to increase in the prices of oil and ghee. When children ask their mother that why are sweets not made on the occasions of Raksha Bandhan, Deepawali, Holi, Sankranti then mother with tears in her eyes tries to assure children that sweets will be made at home on the occasion of next festival.

This government has totally failed in controlling the price rise, the government had promised to bring down the prices before election. At that time price of flour, pulses, wheat were reduced but immediately after the elections the prices of flour, pulses, wheat, medicines are continuously increasing. Bus and taxi fares have increased many a time. The salary increased due to 6 pay commission is turning out to be very less in comparison to the increase in prices. Future trading markets have increased the prices manifold. Common man is unable to dream of building house due to increase in price of cement, iron, kerosene oil. The poor cannot even think to give ten or twenty-gram gold to his daughter during her marriage. The whole economy of the country is getting affected with price-rise. The demand has decreased due to price-rise and it has affected the construction work. Many factories have been closed. The poor have become jobless. The situation of price-rise, poverty and unemployment has gone from bad to worse. When the opposition called on Bharat Bandh to protest price-rise then the whole nation came forward in its support by closing their factories and business to show the government the extent to which they are bearing the burnt of price-rise, but it seems that people sitting in the government are completely insensitive to it. The ministers in government gave a reply that increased prices will not be rolled back in any condition which means they are pushing their own voters into the well of price-rise. The people are crying for help.

The government should endeavour to bring down the price-rise by taking strict action. People should be provided some relief by reducing the increased prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene and gas cylinder. Foodgrain godown should be opened to distribute foodgrains to poor people

through state governments otherwise public will never forgive you. If the volcano of resentment simmering in the mind of people against this price-rise erupts, it will bring devastation with it. Hence, the government should come forward to take timely steps to bring down the price-rise, before it gets too late.

*SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Today, our country has large number of challenges, but the largest one amongst these challenges is the price rise. The people of the country should have high morale to face any challenge. But today, public who are the common men have completely lost their morale. Sir, this spiraling price-rise has led the head of the family into such a situation that he is unable to perform his duties. Our people should show patience with their limited income. As our elders have stated 'Dal roti khao, Prabhu ke gun gao'. But it seems that in the coming time a new proverbs will be coined in the society because this spiraling price-rise has moved pulses out of the plates of common man. He is unable to have even roti only.

The prices of food items have broken all records. Although this trend of price-rise started getting momentum right from the previous tenure of the UPA and the common man started reeling under the spectre of price rise and that is why scarcely had Manmohan Singh ji took oath for the second time when he stated that inflation would be controlled within 100 days. Instead of 100 days a year has now passed and the government has not shown any intention to control the price-rise. Sir, it is clearly evident from the steps of the government to increase the prices of petrol, diesel and cooking gas despite being aware that the price-rise is already at its acme. What to speak of the hon. Prime Minister who himself is an economist. Even an illiterate person can state that this increase will further increase the price-rise. With the increase in the prices of petrol, diesel and cooking gas the wholesale price index based inflation rose to 11.05 per cent as compared to 3.75 per cent of the current week. This data makes it clear that the price-rise has broken the records of previous 13 years.

If this trend of increase in inflation continues, it will

*Speech was laid on the Table.

cause huge loss to the economy of country and all development projects will come to a standstill mid-way. There is no harm in accepting it that sky-rocketing price rise has pushed the country into an unannounced financial emergency. This price-rise has broken even all the established laws of economics.

According to economics price of commodities is fixed on the basis of the principle of demand and supply. It means if supply of a product is higher than its demand, its price will be less and on the other hand when its supply is less than its demand in the market, then its price increases. But this principle does not apply on this.

This is surprising to note that the products are in abundance in the market. Anyone can buy as much quantity of products as one desire. There is no shortage of products but still the price is continuously increasing. This leads to the conclusion that these be other factors responsible for this sky-rocketing price-rise to which the government does not want to pay attention. But the statements of the responsible persons in the government deviated the attention from the factors responsible. The fact is that today MNC syndicate is running the economy of the whole country and their desire to earn huge profits is continuously increasing the prices.

We can take the example of pulses. The price of pulses is quite high and it is being stated that there is decline in the production of pulses, hence prices are increasing. But this is not true. There is no change in the production of pulses. In the year 2008 the production of pulses was 147.6 lakh tonne whereas in 2009 it was 146.6 lakh tonne. This shows that the decline in the production was only by one lakh tonne, but India has imported 25 lakh tonne this year. This show that total availability of pulses in the market is 171.6 lakh tonne, which is more than the demand of 150 lakh tonne. But still the prices are increasing.

All these reasons are the major impediments to the development of economy. The government's huge development claims are unable to eliminate poverty and starvation. The fact is that the more the government states about economic development the more poverty is increasing.

I would like to draw the attention of the government to the fact that the report of the Expert committee headed by chairman of Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council Sh. Suresh Tendulkar states that India has 37.2 per cent poor people. This figure is nearly 10 per cent more than that of 27.5 per cent as has been estimated in 2004-05.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, this clearly indicates that another 11 crore people have been added to the number of people living below poverty line. This is a matter of irony that on the one hand the number of poor is increasing and on the other hand income of billionaires is increasing.

The Government do talk about the economic development but don't utter anything about economic disparity. For example, Sir, the wealth of 30 wealthy families in India constitutes one third of the wealth of the country. As long as the wealth will continue to flow these thirty families, the economic growth of the country will continue to go upwards in that ratio. Thus, this complex mathematics of the rate of economic growth of the country hides the real situation of the country.

During the last 6 years, the Prime Minister and his Government have said so many things about raising growth of the country but the Tendulkar Committee's reports express all those data according to the which almost 41.8 percent i.e. about 45 crore people of the country are surviving on a mere Rs. 44 per month per person. This is the reality of high economic growth rate of the Government.

It is difficult even to imagine how 45 crore people of the country, who are not earning even Rs. 15 per day, would be meeting their daily requirements. It is clear, Sir, that the Government has always kept on trying to camouflage the poverty in Jugglery of figures and thus trying to understate the number of BPL families *vis-a-vis* their actual numbers. If the Government accepts the report of Tendulkar Committee, then the bill of foodgrains grants would be to the turn of Rs. 47917 crore whereas till date only Rs. 28890 crore are being spent as the foodgrain grant for BPL people and that is why the Government want to underreport the number of the poor.

In 2007, it had been said in a report of Arjun Sengupta Committee that 77 percent population of the country i.e. 83.6 crore people are not in a position to spend even Rs. 20. Therefore, Chairman Sir, the actual number of BPL people in India should be recorded and out to them also those people who belong to very poor category should be provided cash also in addition to foodgrains.

The path of development India has taken, is not right. The Agriculture Minister of the country himself claims to be a farmer and farmers in the country are committing suicide. The statement of the minister for agriculture that he is not an astrologer who can tell when the price rise will come down is tantamount to crushing the hope of common man whereas the people in the country are in dire need of foodgrains they have seen tonnes of grains rotting in the country. This is breach of trust for the people who rely on statement of the Government that there are sufficient stocks of food grains with it.

Today, there is a need to think a fresh over agriculture policy of the country. In order to ensure that area of agricultural land in the country does not get reduced, agricultural zones should be formed instead of Special Economic Zones where efforts should be made to increase agriculture production and establish agro based industries.

I want to say that let us not allow the fire of hunger to take form of devastating flame which may burn down everything. There was a news report some days ago that people while demonstrating against price rise looted many kiriyana shops. It may however appear a trivial incident but it indicates serious danger in the future.

If proper attention is not paid towards growing economic disparity in the country, the social fabric of the country could get distorted. It is a serious subject, the Government should not politicize the matter because it is not the politics but Pune indigenous economics is needed to provide relief to the people against this spiraling price rise.

You have allowed me to speak, I am grateful to you.

* SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Today the entire county is suffering on account of price rise. Life

*Speech was laid on the Table.

of the poor has become very difficult. The rate of inflation has increased to 18 percent due to irresponsible attitude and anti-poor policy of the Central Government, thereby making the price rise a national problem.

Due to the wrong economic import-export policy regime of the UPA Government at the central alongwith its intention to extend benefits to capital, and the rich, the prices of foodgrains, sugar, pulses and oil etc-have been sky rocketing. The reason behind the continuing price rise is absolutely the Central Government.

The decision to curtail subsidy on petroleum products is also highly worrisome. Due to increase in prices of kerosene, the difficulties of poor people have been further compounded. In the same way, due to rise in price of cooking gas the concerns of middle class have been further accentuated. The Central Government has shown by way of price hike of diesel during kharif season that it is totally anti farmer. It will have adverse impact on production which will directly result into further increase in prices of foodgrains.

Ever since the UPA Government has come to the power at the centre there has been continuous rise in prices. The extent of increase in prices of foodgrains and essential consumer goods could be gauged from the fact that annual whole sale price index in the year 2004 was 184.90 and it went up to 237.10 last year. The Central Government did not take any effective step of curb the increasing tendency of wholesale price index.

There is neither any policy nor any clear intention of the Central Government to control the price rise. The Prime Minister had given assurance to control price rise by the December this year while giving an account of achievements of his Government in May 2010. Apart from this, in the meeting of National Development Council held in New Delhi, the Prime Minister has shrugged off responsibility of his Government on this serious issue by pegging the possibility of curbing price rise to good monsoon.

During tenure of UPA, the price of pulses have more than doubled. Likewise the price of potato and vegetables

along with mustard oil has also more than doubled. In the country, which enjoys 2nd position in the field of dairy, the price of dairy product have increased more than three times during the last five years. In this situation, leave alone the poor even middle class is finding it difficult to make both ends meet. The existing Government of UPA had promised to the people to bring down price rise within 100 days of assuming power at the Centre second time. But prices have increased instead of decreasing.

What could be greater irony than this that whereas on one hand the poor are not food easily, on the other wheat, rice are rotting due to improper storage facilities in godowns of the Food Corporation of India. Due to delay in curbing the price rise by the Central Government black-marketers and economic criminals are being given full opportunity to loot the common people. The Central Government should be the protector of interests of the poor rather than of capitalists and the rich.

The party would Vehemently opposed the UPA Government in and outside the Parliament if no concrete step was taken by the UPA Government regarding the burning problem like price rise. My party will put the Government in dock in in the Parliament over its policies and schemes.

[English]

*SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): I oppose strongly the infliction of steep rise in the prices of Petrol, Diesel, LPG and Kerosene by the UPA Government. As this was dealt a cruel blow to the people of the country.

This has been done at a time when inflation is high, when the relentlessly increasing prices of food items like rice, wheat, sugar, edible oil, pulses, vegetables etc. are reflected in a high food inflation rate of 17%.

This step will further push up the prices of essential commodities and has an all-round cascading impact on inflation rates.

No Government with an even iota of sensibility for the suffering of the people because of price rise can take such an anti-people measure.

India has the dubious distinction of having the highest rate of consumer price inflation in the world.

I also strongly oppose de-regulation of prices of petrol. It means leaving the people to the mercy of a market controlled by big multi-national companies and domestic corporate. This is going to disastrous for the economy and the country.

The reasons being given by the Government for this price hike are wrong and misleading.

The Prime Minister has justified in saying it is in the interest of the country.

The country of the 77% who do not have more than 20/- rupees to spend each day or the country of the super rich?

He said that these reforms should have been done even earlier.

This is an admission that it is only because of the strong opposition of the left parties that the previous UPA Government which was dependent on this support did not dare to end Government control on price of petroleum products.

Because of the pressure at that time, they could not increase the price of kerosene by even one paisa.

They talk of the "aam adami" and follow polices for the "Khas aadmi".

The Government is giving false arguments to justifying the measures they have taken.

The prices of petrol and diesel were increased by Rs.3/- per liter only three months ago at the time of the Union Budget which opposed tooth and nail by the Left and some other parties.

International oil prices have not risen substantially in this period.

Neither is the Government prepared to rationalise the taxation structure on petroleum products which is adding to a price of petrol and diesel in a large measure.

It is myth there such a step is being taken to protect the public sector companies from under-recoveries.

The so-called under-recoveries are entirely based on notional prices calculated without any reference to the actual cost of production.

In fact, the de-regulation is only to help private companies who withdrew from the market because of the Government price control. Now they will be free to enter the market to make profits.

By de-regulating petrol prices, the Government has opened the way for continuous increase in the prices of petrol. By increasing the price of diesel and kerosene oil, the farmers and the poorer sections are going to be badly hit.

The LPG increase will further burden the middle class.

I, therefore, strongly demand to roll back the increased prices of petrol, diesel, LPG and kerosene oil.

Further, I like to mention here that the House is seized already with rising prices of essential commodities and miserable failure of the Government to contain and control it. The wrong policies of the Government have led to relentless increase in the prices.

I strongly demand the following steps should be taken to check the price-rise particularly foodstuff.

- (i) Ban Future trading in all agricultural commodities as per recommendation of the Parliamentary Standing Committee.
- (ii) Take stringent action against hoarding essential commodities.
- (iii) The Public Distribution system should be universalized with 35 kg. of foodgrains per family at Rs.2/- per kg.
- (iv) The BPL and APL criteria should be scrapped.

*SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: The discussion on price rise issue on the floor of the house is the need of the hour. Whole country is facing several serious problems due to the misgovernance of the ruling UPA Government.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Wrong economic policies of the Manmohan Singh Government has led to severe inflation in the country. Right from 1947 India is known as 'Krishi Pradan desh'. 70% of GDP, employment was from agriculture sector in 1950s and 1960s. After 50 years of freedom farmers remain poor and indebted to huge loans and gone to the extent of committing suicide. The food production declined day by day no importance was given to productivity. The Union Government had declared 7.4% GDP growth for the year 2009-10 whereas agricultural growth remain just 0.2% during the same period i.e. 2009-10. The prices of input for agriculture i.e. electricity, fertilizers, seeds, diesel, etc. have rapidly gone up. In the 2010-11 budget, less than Rs.1000 crore only have been allotted for research on agriculture. It is the tragedy in India that if the farmer produce more he gets less price and earns minimum, if he produces less then also his income remains minimum.

Prices continues to be a matter of deep concern. The Government attaches no priority to containing inflation so that there is no distress to the common man. Congress had promised to resolve price rise issue in 10 days. But actually the prices of several commodities hae gone up by 100% and we have reached double digit inflation. Food inflation has raised nearly 20% and thereby increasing poverty and disparities all over the country. As per the Govt. statistics nearly 58000 crore foodgrains got rotten and wasted and this huge loss is due to lack of management. People are dying in hunger whereas lacs of tons of foodgrain get rotten every year in government godowns.

Essential commodities prices double in India when compared to the international prices. Wheat in India is Rs.14.50/kg in India whereas 16.25/kg in the world market. Sugar has reached Rs.50/kg in India whereas Rs.18/- in world market. Why it is so?

Was there any study conducted in this matter? Whether any steps are taken to get the rates to be nearer to the world market? Since last six years the prices of essential commodities are doubled or gone three time when compared to 2004.

Items	2004	2010 March
Wheat	Rs.9	Rs.18 to 24
Rice	Rs.10	Rs.24 to 28
Sugar	Rs.14	Rs.3 7/-
Groundnut Oil	Rs.40	Rs.100/-
Mung Oil	Rs.24	Rs.79 to 90
Milk	Rs.14	Rs.32/-
Kerosene/Litre	Rs.18	Rs.35/-

This price hike is due to the bad economic policies of UPA Government and the saying of UPA that "Congress ka hath Aam Admi ke sath" is totally reversed.

The recent hike in price of petroleum products have played an important role in price rise. The produce the farmer, the seller the transporter are forced to go beyond the limits and rise of price of kerosene and gas has impacted the livelihood of poor and middle class people heavily and made their lives miserable. The UPA Government is solely responsible for this. The promises given to the people of country have been totally ignored by the ruling UPA after they being placed in power. It is the betrayal for the people of country.

Hence, I urge the Prime Minister and Petroleum Minister to cut down the price of petroleum products and I urge the Government to bring all the essential commodities under PDS system and take necessary economical step to curb price rise immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to express myself on this very essential and serious matter of price rise.

I would like to draw attention of the Government to this serious issue and its wide ramifications.

Price rise in the country is increasing by leaps and bounds and the Government is sleeping like kumbhakaran

with utmost insensitivity towards the matter. This is like "Neero was fiddling while Rome was burning". There is resentment everywhere in the country. The price of each commodity of daily use is sky rocketing. Even prices of milk, which is staple diet for infants are increased every three months by the Government. There is already strong resentment among people for prices of petrol, diesel, cooking gas etc. The condition of daily wagers, farmers have become so grave that labours are without work and farmers are turning into labourer after having been crushed under burden of increasing dearness and taking loans from banks and non-repayment of loan. The people have mortgaged their lands and houses due to this price rise and they are facing the heat of banks and money lenders.

Prices of fruits, grains, medicines, vegetables, petroleum products, books, note-books and school fee etc have been increasing incessantly and the Government have become totally inactive. Fruits and vegetables are going beyond the reach of the poor, farmer and labourer and they are unable to consume the same.

Not only this because of inflation poor people have been deprived of even two square meals of the day.

It seems that this government is in tandem with the big capitalists and industrialists and has become a puppet in their hands and is formulating policies, which cater more to their own interests than the poor, labourers, farmers, minorities and weavers.

Everybody knows that due to severe draught for the last so many years, the entire population of Jalaun and Bundelkhand region is on the verge of starvation. In fact, hundreds of farmers, labourers etc. have lost their lives due to starvation.

My whole constituency is dependent on agriculture. There is no other source of livelihood. Therefore, there is severe poverty and backwardness. Though cultivable land is available there but there is acute shortage of irrigation facilities. There are rivers but there are no canals, there are no deep borewells.

The situation is really very alarming as there is nothing to feed the hungry ones. In fact, lakhs of quintals of

foodgrains have rotten due to rain in the absence of proper storage in the godowns of the FCI in Jalaun Urai. But these foodgrains were not distributed among the poor. While there are sufficient quantity of foodgrains such as rice, pulses, sugar etc. available in godowns, inflation is continuously rising because the government is working in the interest of capitalists rather than the poor. On one hand the Union government takes commission from the industrialists by providing them profits, on the other the government of Uttar Pradesh is taking commissions through officers by mis-appropriation of funds given by the Central government.

This subject is very extensive but I would like to submit some of my demands before the government. My demands are – the government may formulate schemes in such a way that the prices of necessary items, daily use items can be controlled keeping in the public interest uppermost in mind. Since India is a developing nation sugarcane subsidy must be restored on various items. The government should not imitate the developed countries. The government was elected on the promise that they would protect the interests of the poor, the unemployed youths, weavers, farmers, minorities and the common people. Therefore, government should work for the welfare of these people. Otherwise, the days are not far when the people by agitation will throw away this insensitive government.

[English]

*Dr. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib):
Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on a very important subject. We have discussed the issue of 'Rise in prices of essential commodities' in this august House at least nine times but the prices have not come down. The more we discuss this issue, the more the prices soar. We are all concerned about the common man. He should have at least two square meals a day. He should be able to make both ends meet. Unfortunately, sir, sixty-three years have passed since independence but we have not been able to identify the exact number of BPL families in the country. If we do not even have their exact

figure, how will we provide ration to these hapless poor people? It is also very unfortunate that we have not been able to build the character of our citizens ever since we attained independence. Character-building is the first prerequisite for any country to make real progress. One reason for the sky-rocketing prices is the lack of good character in our citizens. People occupying responsible posts are busy indulging in loot and corruption. No one cares about the poor and the needy.

Sir, democracy rests on four pillars. The first pillar is the Parliament of the country. Judiciary is the second pillar. Bureaucracy is the third pillar and Press is the fourth pillar of democracy. If all the four pillars of a cot are broken, what will happen to such a cot? The entire system in this country is deeply mired in corruption.

Sir, we have not been able to find a solution, to any of our problems. Population explosion is the order of the day. Poverty is on the rise. Illiteracy is rampant. Corruption has become a hydra-headed monster. Ever since we attained independence, we have miserably failed on several fronts.

Sir, we can rein in the galloping prices. But the Government lacks the will and intention to do so. If we want to curb price-rise, we must look after the welfare of the farmers.

Sir, 70% people of the country are dependent on farming. However, the farmers have always found themselves at the receiving end. But, these very farmers have bailed the country out by producing ample foodgrains even under most trying circumstances. By the dint of their blood and sweat, the farmers have filled the granaries of our country. However, the Government has done nothing to provide relief and succour to these farmers.

Sir the UPA Government was again elected to power in 2009. Tall claims were made by its leaders. They claimed that within 100 days, prices of essential commodities will be brought down. However, Chairman sir, there was 100% increase in the prices of essential commodities in the first 100 days of this Government.

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

Sir, when elections are round the corner, the Government indulges in populist measures. But, after elections are over, the Government conveniently forgets its promises and its flawed policies break the backbone of the poor people.

Sir, the money that should have been judiciously utilized for the welfare schemes for the poor is being wasted on holding the Commonwealth Games. The BSP Members of Parliament have rightly pointed out this grave injustice. Newspaper reports are full of tales of corruption and sub-standard facilities that are being provided in the name of Commonwealth Games. Whether it is the construction of stadium or swimming pools, quality has been compromised every-where. Rain-water is leaking from the ceiling of these newly-built stadium. Such is the sorry state of affairs the country has found itself in, courtesy the greedy contractors.

Sir, this inflation is the result of the flawed policies of the Government. Punjab and Haryana provide the maximum quantity of foodgrains in the Central Pool. Lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains are lying in the open and either rotting or being eaten by rodents. Time and again, we have appealed to the FCI to purchase and store the foodgrains, but to no avail. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has also directed the Government to save the vast quantity of foodgrains from being wasted. It should be distributed among the needy and the poor. But, the Government has turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to this problem. This is sheer apathy on the part of FCI which is already reeling under charges of rampant corruption. We do not have adequate and proper storage facilities for foodgrains. The Government does not even provide railway-facility so that the foodgrains can be transported to other needy states. Rotting wheat is then sent to the beer-producing factories and distilleries and the people involved in it make a lot of money through unfair means.

Sir, inflation and Congress party are like inseparable siblings. Whenever the Congress party is in power, the price-rise is bound to take place. The centre conveniently indulges in a blame-game with the states. Surprisingly, the rates of all items are fixed by the Central Government

— be it petrol, diesel, urea, cooking-gas, kerosene or anything else. How then can the states be held responsible for rising inflation?

Sir, the states have always helped the poor and the needy. There are over two lakh BPL families in Punjab. But, our Chief Minister Sardar Prakash Singh Badal has provided free ration to over eight lakh families. We are aware of our responsibilities. Several other states have provided relief to the deprived and downtrodden sections. However, the centre is busy pursuing flawed economic policies which has resulted in the prices of essential commodities going through the roof.

Sir, Hon'ble Prime Minister has said that the prices will come down if we have a good Monsoon. If weather-gods have to control the prices, what is the need of this Government? Why should we spend crores of rupees on electing our representatives if Monsoons are supposed to deliver the goods?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

Dr. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Sir, Punjab is facing a lot of problems. Kindly allow me to ventilate the grievances of people of Punjab. This is my right. We provide 60% food-grains in the Central Pool. We have only 1.5% land of the entire country but we provide the maximum quantity of foodgrains in the country's granary. The blood and sweat of the farmers of Punjab is the reason the country's granaries are over-flowing. Kindly allow me to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other Hon'ble Members waiting for their turn to speak on this important subject.

Dr. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Sir, on one hand, prices of essential commodities are sky-rocketing. On the other hand, there is rampant adulteration in food-items. Spurious drugs have flooded the markets.

Sir, the PDS system is in shambles. The foodgrains are not reaching the poor and the needy. The entire PDS system is mired in corruption. Who is responsible for this mess?

Sir, genuine people have not been included in the list of BPL families in Punjab. Only 2 lakh BPL families find

their names in the BPL list in my state. However, in reality, there are at least 12 lakh BPL families in Punjab. People have this misconception that Punjab is an affluent state. However, there are a lot of poor people in Punjab. Genuine and needy people have been excluded from the BPL list. Until and unless we have the correct figure of BPL families, how can we provide relief to them? But, the Central Government has failed to get conducted a new survey of BPL families in Punjab.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, please cooperate. Please make your point in brief. Please conclude.

Dr. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Chairman Sir, I have already appealed to you to kindly allow me to raise the grievances of Punjabis. Sir, the poor person takes loan from money-lenders at the rate of 2%. In a single year, the poor farmer has to pay 24% interest to the money-lender. Unfortunately, even banks have become dens of corruption. They demand bribes from poor farmers for granting loans to these hapless people. The entire system is stacked up against the poor farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

Dr. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Sir, this is a very serious matter. The entire opposition has spoken in one voice on this issue. The people of the country are in a miserable condition. People are looking up to us. We are elected representatives of the people. It is our right to raise this issue in the Parliament.

Sir, the common man is in a serious condition. He must be admitted to the ICU. We want the patient to recover. The patient should not be admitted in the general ward. This is a unprecedented situation. This is a grim situation. All of us must put our heads together and bail out the common man so that we put an end to his woes.

*DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): This is the first time since India become a republic that a discussion under Rule 342 is taking place in Parliament. The discussion held under Rule 342 entails that the Leader of Opposition initiate a discussion on the issue, followed by the reading of the resolution-that gives the "sense of the House" - by the Chair (Speaker).

The motion is on the concern over "inflationary pressure" in the economy. Please remember, it is "price rise" vs "inflationary pressure" in the motion. The motion calls upon the Government to take further action in order to contain its adverse impact on the common man, inclusion of the term common man in the motion clearly shows Government's real concern for them.

We are very confident that this Government under Hon'ble Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh and UPA Chairperson, Madam Sonia Gandhi and the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee shall be able to do exactly that.

The issue concerns, everybody in the country-the haves, the have-nots, the government, the opposition. Therefore, the opposition demand for discussion under Rule 184 in Lok Sabha and Rule 168 in Rajya Sabha could not be conceded to by the Government. The Government also does not insist on the discussion under Rule 193.

There have been nine discussions under Rule 193 on price rise in Lok Sabha in the last six years.

Nobody can force inclusion of "aam admi" in the motion. Nobody can work to embarrass the Congress Party. We do have in our election manifesto the slogan "Congress ka haath aam admi ke saath (Congress hand is with the common man)" focusing on the common man. However, we do feel that this is recognition of the Samashya i.e. the problem.

I am from Manipur. My state is at the moment in a peculiar situation. The cost of living in Manipur has been exceedingly high for the last few months. There is acute shortage of essential commodities. People of Manipur are suffering hell. This is due to regular bandhs/blockades on the lifelines of Manipur.

We are buying essential commodities from black market at sky-rocketed price. For instance, Petrol over Rs.100/litre, Diesel over Rs.80/litre, cooking gas over Rs.1500/cylinder, rice over Rs.30/kg.

One reason for this scarcity is our transporters'

*Speech was laid on the Table.

reluctance to ply on NH 39 even after lifting of blockade by Naga Students. Because our transporters are fed up o perennial extortions, loots, arsons and frequent bandhs on this NH 39 by Naga insurgents/organizations.

Another reason is that the other two NH 53 and NH 150 connecting Manipur with Assam and Mizoram respectively are in pathetic conditions.

At the moment, Manipur Government is managing with NH 53 which is affected by regular landslides and bridges on it are dangerously dangled.

Here I urge upon the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and NHA to take up the improvement of NH 53 on war footing.

And NH 150 is still at a nascent stage and it is too narrow for any traffic. At this juncture NH 39 remains the only viable option for transportation of essential commodities. Proper security should be provided to our transporters so that they are free from the hassles of extortions, loots, arsons and bandhs.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government, particularly the Union Home Ministry that a National Highway Protection Force must be immediately mobilized and deploy along sensitive NHs like NH 39. Till a National Highway Protection Force is mobilized and put in place, for the time being adequate Para-military forces may be deployed along NH 39 for providing a safe passage to our transporters. Immediate action is the need of the hour.

[Translation]

*SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Today, we are discussing a most important issue of inflation in this House. My, previous speakers have thrown a lot of light on this issue. Elaborating their views further, I would like to state that increasing inflation is one of the historic failures of the UPA government. The people of India will never forgive them for putting them in such a condition. The slogan of the Congress was "congress ka haath aam aadmi ka saath," but the situation arising out of this reminds me the dialogue of the film 'Solay'-Gabbar, yeh haath nahi fansi ka fanda hai'.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The common people do not have much wishes and aspirations. They want only bread, clothes and house. But today, they are struggling hard for a single morsel of food. They are spending their money saved for clothes to buy a square meal but their dream to have a house of their own remain unfulfilled. The unprecedented price rise in food items during the last 15 months forced the common man to compromise with their basic needs. Forget what the nutritious food but getting adequate food has also become a difficult task. Whatever little they get is also adulterated.

There is nobody to check the farmers responsible for this nor is there anybody who can understand their feelings. Last time, the UPA government allocated hundreds of acres of agriculture lands for SEZ, real estate, factories etc. in a haphazard manner thereby evicting the farmers from their lands and cultivable lands further shrunked. This created an imbalance in the land mass ratio, which has further aggravated by future trading. Had our farmers, agriculturists benefited from the price rise in food items, I would have wholeheartedly supported the government's move. But the farmers were in miserable state yesterday and they are even in the same state today. The irony of fate is that the toil of farmers are cornered by the middlemen and the government seems an oblivious of the facts.

If we talk of non-food items, repeated increase in the prices of petroleum products are making the agri-products dearer and the foodgrains seem to be out of reach of the common people. It has far-reaching and long-term consequences about which the government is not unaware. It seems plausible that hosting the Commonwealth Games in the country at a time when the Government was still finding ways and means to come out of the economic recession have sported the price rise in almost all the basic food items as they were trying to raise the resources for the said Games. It has further devastated the common man.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, on the 5th of July there was a country-wide strike which

was total. There was a spontaneous outburst of the anger of millions and millions of people of our country. We have not seen such a successful bandh in the recent past. Why did people come to the street, why was there a successful strike at a time when inflation was high to the extent of 17 per cent?

When the prices of almost all essential commodities were increasing, the Government dealt a blow to the people of our country by raising the prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG. What was the argument of the Government? The hon. Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas issued a big, full-page advertisement explaining to the people why it was necessary to increase the prices, why it was necessary to deregulate the price of petrol. All was ... (Expunged as ordered by the Chair). It was a document of deceit, to befool the people of our country. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, ... is unparliamentary and not admissible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go through the records.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What was stated in the advertisement is that it was because of the increase in the international price of crude that the Government had to increase the prices of petroleum products. It is indeed a fact that we have to import 76 per cent of our requirement of crude. But, I want to know what was the price of crude in the international market during the last one year. What was the price when the UPA-II Government came to power in May, 2009? Since May, 2009 the price of crude in the international market increased by just only 70 paise per litre of crude oil. In May, 2009 the international crude price was 70 dollars per barrel which means it was Rs. 21.43 per litre. Today it is 77 dollars per barrel. What is the increase during this period of one year? Now the price of one litre of crude is Rs. 22.13. That means that the international crude price has risen by 70 paise only whereas during the last six months, the Government has increased the price of one litre of petrol by Rs. 6.44 and that of kerosene by Rs. 4.55. This was within four months. The Government has increased the price of kerosene by three rupees per litre and that of LPG by Rs. 35 per cylinder.

During the UPA-I Government when the Left Parties extended outside support to the Government, we did not allow the Government to increase the price of kerosene. The price of kerosene was not touched during the five years of UPA-I Government. Today 40 per cent of the people who are living in the rural areas have to depend on kerosene. The price of kerosene was increased during NDA regime from Rs.2.5 per litre to Rs. 9 per litre; and we did not allow it and the Government could not increase the price.

The price of LPG has been increased in the past also, but never to the extent of Rs. 35. So, the argument of the Government that because of the increase in international price of crude, the Government had to increase the price of petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG, is not based on fact. The international price has not increased to that extent during this period. It has increased by only 70 paise per litre.

Our oil marketing companies are not incurring losses; rather they are earning profits. By increasing taxes on petroleum products, how much will the Government get during one year, 2010-11? The Government will get Rs. 1,20,000 crore. The Minister in his advertisement has stated that even after increase in the prices of petroleum products, the Government will provide subsidy worth Rs. 53,000 crore, whereas the truth is also that the Government will get Rs. 1,20,000 crore. It means that the prices are being paid by the people of our country and it is not that people are being subsidised by the Government. So, there is no reason to increase these prices because the increase in prices of petroleum products, particularly petrol and diesel, has its cascading effect. It has its own inflationary effect. That has been seen after increase in the price of petroleum products. That is why, the people of our country protested.

Sir, we have been discussing the rising prices of essential commodities in every Session of Parliament, starting from the Budget Session of 2009. We had discussed it under Rule 193. Again in the Winter Session, we discussed it. Then again, in the next Budget Session, we discussed it. After the day we discussed it, hon. Finance

Minister, while presenting the Budget, proposed to impose 7.5 per cent customs duty on crude, which was withdrawn in 2008. It was because of the pressure from the Left that the Government had to withdraw it. That customs duty - was again imposed and also cess by one rupee per litre was increased on petrol and diesel. By increasing this, how much burden was put on the people? It was of the order of Rs. 14,000 crore, when one-fourth of the population in our country remains hungry and has to go to bed without food.

In such a situation, the increase in the prices of essential commodities has adversely affected the livelihood of our people. The Government is talking of GDP that the growth of GDP will be to the extent of 8.5 per cent this year. What does it mean to the poor people of our country? What will they do with the GDP growth if they do not have food and if they have no purchasing power?

In 1943, there was a famine in Bengal. Why was there a famine in Bengal? Prof. Amartya Sen said that the famine in 1943, which was there in Bengal, was not because of food not being available. Why was there a famine? Why thousands and thousands of people died because of the famine? It was because of starvation and it was because the people had no purchasing power to purchase the food grains. Today, we see tonnes and tonnes of food grains rotting in States like Punjab where 1.5 lakh metric tonnes of food grains are kept open in the CAP godowns, which means under the cover of tarpaulin under the sky. For how many years was it kept like this? It was there for three years. It has weathered three monsoons, and 50 per cent of the food grains now have become unfit for human consumption and 50 per cent of the food grains have rotted.

At a time when the food grains including wheat and rice are rotting in the open godowns, the Government has not arranged enough godowns. Even some of the godowns, which the Government had earlier, have been de-hired. Hence, the capacity has been reduced and the food grains are kept in the open. Further, at a time when there is a demand for supplying food grains and providing quota to the State Governments, the quota has been

reduced. In case of Kerala, the reduction in quota of rice is to the extent of as much as 82 per cent. In case of West Bengal also the quota of food grains has been reduced for APL by more than 50 per cent. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Kerala is not taking it. It is there on record. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-talks in the House. Hon. Members, please stop the cross-talks.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: When there is a demand to release the food grains to the States, *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please wait for a moment.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): You are afraid of the facts. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please stop it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is the wrong policy of the Government that when food grains are rotting, the Government will not release food grains to the State Governments to provide food grains to the APL category. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please behave yourself.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Government in the month of January last year released some food grains for APL. What was the price fixed for APL? It is not at subsidized price and not at the full economic cost, but much more than the price that is fixed for the APL category. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: It was Rs. 16 per kilo!
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stop prompting.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Sir, the people of Andamans are suffering. Hence, I am saying this.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The food grains will rot and people will go hungry, but the Government will not release food grains to the States according to their requirement.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: In 2010, the off-take by
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Mr. Acharia, please continue your speech.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: When targeted public distribution system was adopted, the poor of our country was divided. There were a number of Committees constituted, like the Tendulkar Committee and the last one, Dr. Arjun Sengupta Committee. Dr. Arjun Sengupta Committee in its last and final report has stated that 77 per cent of the people of our country are to depend on Rs. 20 only. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: You know what was the criteria which was adopted. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Seventy-seven of the people who depend on Rs. 20 are very poor people. We demand that instead of targeted public distribution system, the Government should introduce universal public distribution system to cover 85 per cent people of our country who are considered to be poor, vulnerable and middle-class people. For that how much money is required.

We have worked out and it comes to Rs. 1,20,000 crore. If you spend that money, you will be able to provide not only food grains, but also other essential commodities at a subsidized rate.

In this year's Budget, the subsidy on food stood at Rs. 52,000 crore. You are providing Rs. 52,000 crore as food subsidy. By deducting Rs. 52,000 crore, you need Rs. 68,000 crore more. If the Government could spend Rs. 68,000 crore in addition what they are spending during this year as a food subsidy, then this entire 80 per cent of the people, that means, 85 crore people, can be covered. In other words, thirty crore families who are vulnerable, below the poverty line and belong to lower middle-class can be covered. For that, that money is required. The Government has the money, but because of their anti-people policy, as they are following a new liberal policy and because of that, the price of petrol has been deregulated. Now, the people of our country have been left to the market forces. The Prime Minister has stated that it has been done in the interest of the country. It will be not only confined to the price of petrol, but also the price of diesel will be deregulated as per the recommendations of the Kirit Parikh Committee.

What are the recommendations of this Kirit Parikh Committee?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There are some suggestions to make and I will ' take five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in two minutes because there is no time. I have already given you seven minutes extra time.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Please give me five more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude fast.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: That Committee recommended that prices of all petroleum products should be deregulated, and the price of LPG should be increased by Rs. 100, and Kerosene by Rs. 18. The Minister of

Petroleum and Natural Gas said that in a day they would have to spend only one rupee. Those who depend on Rs. 20 per day have to spend one rupee daily. How will the poorer sections of the people survive? The number of starvation deaths is more in our country.

18.00 hrs.

India ranks at 66th position among 88 countries where starvation deaths are more. The position of India is such that it is behind even to Sudan, Cameroon and Nigeria.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make your suggestions.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We have been demanding that this speculative trade which is creating havoc in our country should be banned. The Standing Committee on Food and Public Distribution System unanimously recommended and we, the entire Opposition demanded it, but the Government is refusing to ban speculation in commodities. You will be surprised to know about the value of trade this year from 1st of April 2010 to 30th June, 2010. If we compare this with that of the last year of the same period, this year from 1st April to 30th June, the total value of trade was Rs.24,54,987.26 crore and in the same period last year, it was Rs.15,64,114.96 crore. Such is the volume of trade and the farmers are not getting the price. Farmers start to sell at a cheaper price.

Last year, West Bengal produced 95 lakh tones of potatoes. The Government of West Bengal spent Rs.400 crore on purchase of potatoes so that the farmers can be saved from distress sale. So, the future trend of this speculation should be banned because of which price is increasing. The universalisation of public distribution system should be introduced.

We have the Essential Commodities Act. That is a Central Act. That Act was diluted in 2002 by two notifications. We have been demanding since the inception of the UPA-I Government that the Essential Commodities Act should be amended because of this speculation, hoarding and black marketing. In order to tackle this problem, there is a need for amending this Essential Commodities Act.

On the one hand, the rising price and speculation in commodities market are feeding each other thus making life of the common people miserable and on the other it is ensuring huge profit for big corporate traders. I charge that this Government is facilitating this process by refusing to universalize public distribution system and by increasing the price of food grains for APL category.

Recently the Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy (CMIE) has conducted a study which stated that the gross profit earned by private corporate entities was 44 per cent of the total wage bill of those companies in 2001. In 2008, their gross profit had risen to 176 of their total wage bill. That is the situation today.

By increasing the prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene, LPG, by not taking any steps to control and curb the prices of essential commodities, economic authoritarianism is being imposed. The people of our country defeated political authoritarianism in 1977; and the people of this country will defeat this economic authoritarianism of this Government.

[Translation]

*SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, today discussions in the House are being held on the motion moved by the leader of opposition on item no. 20. All the parties and hon. Members of opposition are expressing their views. Discussion in the House on price-rise under rule 193 have been held four times since the assuming of power by the UPA Government till date. All opposition parties had observed Bharat Bandh on July 5, 2010 against the Government. It has been successful in terms of price-rise against the government. There is resentment amongst people against the Government. Today, price-rise is posing unprecedented challenge. The functioning of the Government is like the Emperor of the Rome, who was fiddling while Rome was burning. At present, daily bread earners are facing difficulty in entire country. The poor are facing hardship in earning their livelihood. The Government had stated in their budget and UPA-II manifesto that they would control over and eradicate all the problems within 100 days, which has been proved false. The

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Government has not kept the promise made with public. The public would definitely react on it. The Government has lost will power and courage. 75 per cent people running the Government are the rich. The Government has been proved unsuccessful in checking corruption. The Government had promised to bring money back from the Swiss bank but they have not been able to identify the persons whose money is deposited there. Scam worth crores of rupees has taken place in the name of IPL and export-import. In the present situation, labourers, farmers, youths, Muslims all are facing hardships. The Government is failed to check hoarding and black-marketing. At present, the farmers produce procured by Government at throw away prices is being kept at railway platform instead of godowns and all the grains be it wheat, rice or pulses, are rotting. The Government is not even having godowns. People living below poverty line are facing hardships. That is why, the people are migrating from villages to cities. Crimes are increasing due to price-rise. The Supreme Court has ordered to distribute the grains likely to be rotten amongst the deprived, the poor and the APL people dying of hunger. Prices of vegetables, grains and fruits are increasing continuously but Government is not taking any action in this regard. The Public Distribution System of the Government is not appropriate and it has collapsed due to which black marketing, hoarding and adulteration is on large scale. The Government is blaming the State Governments for not controlling price-rise whereas the State Governments are blaming Central Government for the same and the common man is facing hardships due to the price-rise. The prices of petrol, diesel, LPG, CNG and kerosene have been increased four times. Increase in the prices of these commodities also result in the increase in transportation charges of essential commodities. The Commonwealth Games are going to be commenced during the month of October. Large-scale irregularities are being committed therein. Corruption is at its peak. Beautification works in Delhi undertaken in view of these games are of sub-standard quality. The public money is being mis-utilized at large scale and it seems that the Government would stake its prestige.

*SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, discussions are being held on price-rise. I am sorry to say that ours is agrarian country and its economy is based on agriculture, but till date no proper policy for agriculture and farmers has been formulated. I would like to say through you that as to why the income of our farmers is not increasing. Even today our agriculture is being done on the same traditional way, which is only decreasing the agricultural production. Until the Government promotes agriculture, inflation would continue to increase. Common man is facing problem due to increase in the prices of diesel and petrol. In my opinion the two aspects are contributing in price-rise. One is population and other is corruption. A commission should be constituted to check corruption. Agriculture related works under the MNREGA should be completed within the prescribed time. Hundred mandays should be allocated in the whole year in such a way on time that farmers could find labourers for agriculture works. If you go through the lower strata of the society, you will find that people are dying of hunger. The Government is fully responsible for it. Today, the price-rise has become a serious problem in the country. The budget allocated to State Governments for development of villages and the state is embezzled by the people in administration completely. At present, wheat is rotting in the country and nobody is taking care of the same. The poor is in urgent need of work, but he is not getting it. Circulation of money contributes in development, but the gap between the rich and the poor has increased considerably. Presently, one-fourth capital of the country is with 125 families and remaining 75 per cent capital with the entire country. In this way, there is a huge gap. We need to reduce and check it otherwise its results would be serious.

*SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after attaining power by the Government with the election slogan, 'Congress Ka Haath Aam Aadami Ke Saath' the condition of the poor in India is very pathetic.

The common man is facing hardships in earning livelihood and he prays the God to continue the same. At present the prices of all the commodities including flour, pulses, rice, oil and sugar are increasing. Their condition

*Speech was laid on the Table.

has further deteriorated due to recent increase in prices of petroleum^ products. The poors are facing hardships due to increase in the prices of kerosene, diesel, petrol and LPG. Whenever the congress has been in power in the country, the inflation has increased. In the year 1977, under the regime of Janta Party Party, inflation was under control and prior to it during the regime of congress, people used to get sugar from the fair price shops by making a queue. As soon as Morarji's Government came to power, sugar was decontrolled. When hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee was Prime Minister, inflation was under control and every village of the country was linked with the road network under the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana and the national highways network was also strengthened and improved. On going through the UNDP report, it is revealed that more poverty is prevalent in India than in African countries. The Planning Commission has accepted the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee. According to Tendulkar Committee report, 37.2 per cent population of the country is living below the poverty line. Earlier, it was 26 per cent, but this data was reduce and manipulated to 19 per cent when Finance Minister was the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission in the early 1990s. As per estimates of Tendulkar Committee and Planning Commission, per day earning of urban poor and rural poor is Rs. 19 and Rs. 15 per day respectively. Can any economist prove that one can make his livelihood on Rs. 19 and Rs. 15? According to National Family Health Survey, 46 per cent children below the age of five years are mal-nutritioned. Children are called the future of India, is it not the responsibility of Government of India to provide nutrition to them. The poor and the middle class are the most affected by price-rise. The Government shoulders the responsibility of security and welfare for the citizens. I would like to say that price-rise is affecting the lives of the poors badly and we know what can be the reaction of the people suffering from hunger. The Government should awake in time and should take concrete steps.

[English]

*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Prices of essential commodities are rising everyday. People are suffering under the impact of unprecedented price rise.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Inflation after a dip is in the increasing trend. People are finding it difficult to meet both ends. Why is this situation? Faulty planning, wrong priorities and failure of the Government. Both the Centre and States have failed to control prices. Government may say this is due to global phenomenon. Don't say it is a global. In China, Malaysia, Brazil and even in Sri Lanka prices are not much rising. In 2008 in these middle income countries food inflation was double digit. At this time India has 7.2% inflation. Subsequently, food inflation came down to single digit in the above countries. While India witnessed double digit food inflation (23%). The Wholesale Price Index (CPI) inflation stands at 13.9%. At both Wholesale and consumer level food prices are rising faster than general inflation.

The hike in fuel prices has had cascading effect on prices of essential commodities. Why the Government is adding fuel to inflation fire. RBI in a statement on July, 2010 stated that the recent increase in fuel prices will have an inflation with second round effect being felt in the month ahead. World Bank in August 2008 had estimated that 456 million Indians were poor by earning less than 1.25 dollars i.e. Rs.50/- a day. Arvind Virmani, former Chief Economic Advisor estimated that it would cost just 22,478 crore rupees to lift all poor people above poverty line.

I would like to state that a Government which spends 40,000 crore rupees for conducting Commonwealth Games and has written off 5 lakh crore rupees on Ill heads to super rich and corporate is not coming forward to spend 22,000 crore for its Aam Admi.

I wonder why the Government is pursuing policies that transfer most of the burden on the Aam Admi and aggravate inflation. The argument that oil marketing companies are incurring loss and hence the Government cannot continue to share the under recoveries is not tenable.

When the Government gives away so much and favours the rich and corporates, why not the Government continue to bear the financial burden of the oil marketing companies reign the prices of Petroleum products and relieve the common man from the hyper inflation. If there

is a will, there is a way. But the Government do not think about it.

The Government is of the view that the people can withstand the vigorous of inflation since they have higher income and more purchasing power.

The Government is also under the mistaken impression that the people have understood the compulsion of hike in fuel prices and may not find fault with the Government.

Let me assert the silent majority of the people are suffering a lot and burying under the impact of price rise. At the opportune time, they will give vent to their feeling. Writings on the wall are clear and it is for the Government to act.

Prime Minister has recently said that food production has to be increased to control prices. Yes, every one agrees. But the Government continues to neglect the Agricultural sector leaving the farmers at the mercy of money lenders. With no additional investment on agriculture, etc. to expect food production to increase will amount to a miracle. What we need is a second green revolution on the farm front. Then only agriculture sector will show substantial growth and the country will have a sigh of relief.

Inflation is essentially a tax on the income of poor people who are buyers of food.

To bring the fiscal deficit under admissible level, the Government has to borrow 3.8 lakh crore so says Hon'ble F.M. to avoid borrowing and to keep the borrowing at a manageable level, the Government has no other go than to rise the prices of Petroleum products. This is our FM's assertion. If an economy could sustain only by increasing the prices of petroleum products, that affects the poor very much. I think that is not a wise and prudent policy. I urge the Government that in the name of building a strong economy don't ruin the lives of the poor.

The most alarming news on the Government side is allowing the private players to enter into the oil sector and permitting them to fix the oil prices amounts to handing over the Indian economy on the platter to private sector and ruinage of the country's economy.

It is a suicidal attempt. That would ultimately bring no cheer to the country. The financial and business independence of oil marketing companies should be subjected to the control of the Government allowing them to have a free hand is not advisable.

I make an appeal both to the Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble Finance Minister as my revered leader General Secretary of AIADMK often and often has pointed out that don't let market forces to determine prices.

Intervene effectively and arrest the rising inflation and price movement. The mandate, the UPA Government got in the Parliamentary election is to look after the take care of the poor and middle class people and not to protect the rich. Finally, I quote Shakespeare, 'The fault, dear Brutus, lies not in our stars, but in ourselves'.

So this is the right time for the Government to wake up and act seriously.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijnour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this issue. The people of this country are agitated over price rise. Through you, I would like to tell this august House that people are agitated not only on the price rise but also about our conduct. The House could not function for a week while we had to discuss the issue of price rise. The people do not know the difference between the discussion under rule 184 and 193. A person called me over telephone and asked me where I am. I replied to him that Lok Sabha session is going on. He said why I was telling a lie as Lok Sabha is not functioning. What happened after one week could have been done earlier also. The whole country looks to the largest panchayat of this country. The problems are galore in this country, even our borders are not safe and we are yet decide whether the matter should be discussed under rule 184 or 193 or not under whatever rule the discussion is going on, I can say with certainty that I am also participating in it. More than 50% of my colleague cannot elaborate on the issue on the issue of the impact of inflation on economy, and 99% people of the country

do not know on which issue the discussion is going on.

I think that we come here to do politics putting the real issue aside. We are here for the welfare of poor people. Mahatma Gandhi and Choudhary Charan Singh said that power should be used for the downtrodden people because they need it more than anyone else. They are reeling under the price rise from the cradle to the grave for thousands of years. According to a small formula the persons who cannot feed their children, who cannot afford the expenditure of treatment and education of his children can be said to be the most affected price rise.

Today the gap between India and Hindustan is widening fast. On one hand we have a Government Primary School having a single teacher from class one to class Five. On the other hand there are such children in Delhi that pay one lakh rupees for education. For some people the price rise stands to mean the situation in which their children express displeasure on spending holidays only in India.

This is also an example of price rise. I would like to say that the Government provides Governance. It can provide either Good Governance or bad Governance. We formulate policies here and the policies should be reviewed again in this august House. NREGA has been renamed as MGNREGA. Renaming might have cost millions of rupees. I want to know what is the benefit of this wasteful expenditure? Changing the name of the scheme does not make a difference. The Common Man has termed the Jawaharlal Nehru Employment Scheme a good scheme and rural people have been benefited from it. I can say with assertion that the amount of Rs. 41 thousand crores spent on MNREGA has gone in vain. You levy tax on diesel and petrol and you say that we need on money for schemes. Whatever funds you invest in those schemes are going in vain.

Another schemes is Mid day Meal. I can tell you about Uttar Pradesh. Children go to school with plate in their bags and they wait right from morning that they would get 'Khichri or Dalia' or any other thing to eat. The School teachers do nothing else but to cook food. Children wait

for the food and after eating they go back to their homes. There are reasons for rise of naxalism. 242 district are affected by Naxalism. I would like to say that the Government should act strictly and provide good Governance. If the head of the family is weak, the family is bound to be ruined. It is easy to earn but to formulate a plan to spend money is difficult. The country or the family which does not know how to spend money properly leads to failure. Funds are being misused. The Government does not know in which season DAP is required and in which season urea required. In sowing season Government claim they have enough urea and when there will be demand for urea they claim we have DAP. The People will not tolerate the laxity of the Government for long.

I would like to conclude with my last point. A lot of hue and cry is made on the increase in the prices of food items. It is very sad that farmers are not getting remunerative prices and the common man have to purchase them on higher prices. A High Power Committee or Parliamentary Committee should be constituted to enquire into it? When potatoes are produced, then why are the farmers compelled to shed the tears of pairs outside the cold-storage. A farmer does not get 50 paise Per Kg. for his potato while after one tow months the same potato is sold Rs. 10 per kg. Last year 5 lakh farmers under the leadership of Rashtriya Lokdal leader choudhary Ajit Singh came to Delhi in resentment. The reason for the anger was that the sugarcane was purchased as the rate of 125 per quintal and only after 3 months the price of sugar was increased from Rs. 12.50 per kg to Rs. 40 per kg. How do the prices of the pulses which were being sold at the rate of Rs. 25 per Kg suddenly go up to Rs. 90 per Kg in the market? If the Government is serious to control the price rise the process should be implemented effectively. If the Government takes bold steps the opposition will support.

[English]

*SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views in this important debate. At the outset I would like to state that my party, the Sikkim Democratic Front Party, had asked for a debate on this very issue under rule 193. We did not see

*Speech was laid on the Table.

any reason for keeping the House under siege for so long a period when we wasted so much of time. We are where we should have been a week ago. Nevertheless, better sense has prevailed.

I would like to bring to the attention of the House on a few but very important points. Almost all the issues have been covered substantially by so many speakers. Price rise affects us all and the poor more so. It has been pointed out in a report of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs that in 2009, 13.6 million more people were pushed into the ranks of the poor in our country because of joblessness and high rates of inflation.

This mean that even though our GDP numbers looks good and that we have so much more money to pull people out of poverty, we are not able to do so in a meaningful way. The demand push drive of inflation has indeed had debilitating effect on the poor and will continue to do so unless we are able to give better and more substantial safety net for the people below the poverty line. In other words poverty is as dynamic as any other phenomenon related to the economy.

I understand that in the last 15 years or so the question of inflation and price rise has been one of the most debated topics in this House. This is a ready reflection that our democracy is working and the issues of the poor find ready voices and ears here. If we go back and just change the dates, the debates and the issues would essentially remain the same. So what has changed? Really nothing if you come to think about it. The people who are poverty stricken are therefore hardly amused by the antics of us Parliamentarians.

The issues on the table are the same. They are what kind of administrative measures are being taken to control black marketeers, hoarders and speculators?

They are what kind of administrative measures being taken to strengthen the Public Distribution System in the country to make* them more targeted and accessible to the poor? What kinds of monetary and Money supply policies are being taken to curb the demand side inflation and finally on the issue of measurement of inflation via WPI versus CPI?

There are issues related to petroleum price rise and how it has a cascading effect on the prices and indeed on inflation.

There are then the blame game on State versus Central Government responsibilities on the whole range of interventions as outlined earlier.

The question therefore is whether we as Policy Makers have failed to change the way we approach these issues over the years? Have we done enough? The answer seems to be in the negative.

I would therefore reason out that we need to bring in such measures that will change the whole discourse into a more meaningful and action oriented one in the years ahead. Let us see that we come and discuss other more pressing issues.

There are two immediate answers to my mind. One is that now we need to find or create a dynamic poverty index, measurable and which is there upfront like the GDP figures. The Government would be looking at these numbers year in and year out. This will bring focus. Our country has one of the largest populations of people below the poverty line by whatever measure. This means that we need to do so much more and need to target reduction through proper implementation of our policies and programs. We do not have a feel for this on a day to day, month to month or year to year basis because we do not have a number or an index. Why cannot be create one? In the case of our economy the GDP figure is constantly telling us whether our policies and programs are working or not. Course correction is quick and meaningful. Why should we not have the same for poverty?

The second issue is that we must target the supply side vehemently. Now we learn the Government is thinking of 10 percent growth in Agriculture. This is really good news. This will have a multiplier effect. I think just the thought is worthy of applause. I am sure we will see much more by way of schemes and proper market linked policies to follow. By not having had this thought even when we knew that our demand side inflationary push was going to happen has indeed been an act of omission.

With these words I would like to end my speech.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me.

From 12 o'clock, for the last more than six hours, this House is waiting to listen from the hon. Members, especially from the Members of the Opposition, some valuable suggestions to tackle the situation this country is facing today.

But I must tell that right from Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the hon. Member from U.P., all of them have disappointed this House and disappointed the people of this country.

For the last six days, this House was taken to ransom. No business could be transacted; it is all for the sake of a discussion on price rise and inflation. The simple formula was that they wanted to discuss this issue with voting. Today, when Shrimati Sushma Swaraj started speaking, her disappointment was so obvious - that they could not pull down the Government. She said that but for Shri Lalu Prasad's Party and the BSP's support, this Government would have been downed. That was her speech.

Probably, the issues like price rise and inflation, we cannot go above the political or partisan lines and we cannot discuss this issue in all its seriousness. Probably today, after a week's pandemonium, when this House started discussing this issue, people expected that valuable suggestions would come from the Opposition. I am not blaming them for not doing so. They cannot. What are the reasons for this situation? If it is a crisis, what is the reason for this crisis? Who contributed to this? What are the steps taken by the Government? What are the lapses on the part of the Government?

They spoke about Commonwealth games; they spoke about food grains getting rot in Punjab; they spoke about CBI and about other things. At the same time, we have been discussing this issue during the last many sessions of Parliament. I expected that at least the Leader of the Opposition will speak about the rate of inflation. The resolution talks about the inflationary pressure on the

Indian economy and the consequent problem faced by the common man. What is the rate of inflation today? That was not mentioned by the Leader of the Opposition. When this House discussed this issue under Rule 193, the inflation was 21 per cent; it came down to 18 per cent; today, when we are discussing this issue again, the rate of inflation of whole sale price index is 10.55 per cent. *...(Interruptions)* I do not disagree. You may please listen. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Please do not get impatient. I am not disagreeing with that. She has not even mentioned what is the rate of inflation in this country. It was 21 per cent: it came down to 18 per cent, and again, to 16 per cent; today it is 10.5 per cent. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Please understand this. They may be getting impatient because they know that their game has backfired. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: That is their unrest. But the fact is that the inflation is coming down. In every developing economy, this kind of a situation of one type or the other happens. What are we seeing today? In the country, price rise is a burning problem. The common man is suffering. This House in the form of a common resolution accepts that we have full sympathy for this; and the Government as well as the Opposition, unitedly we have to face this problem.

We have to know some basic facts. What is the reason for the rise in prices in this country? One can blame the Government especially the Party in power will always be blamed. I can understand this psychology. Today, we have weather based farming in our country. In

*Not recorded.

Kerala monsoon starts from 1st June and we have now completed two months. If you take the average rainfall there, it is short by 23 per cent. If the monsoon fails, naturally the production of a country dependent on the weather-farming is affected. Artificial scarcity occurs in this country when the production is affected either by flood or drought. Left Members always want to establish that India is a poor country and it cannot progress.

I remember, after Independence, in the fifties and in early sixties for food grains we were depending on the Western countries. When I was a student we were all engaged in the food agitation. With the begging bowl we used to go before the big countries of the world. We were accepting food grains from them under agreements like PL-480 and various other conditionalities. Today, after the Green Revolution, India is self-sufficient. In spite of the problems being faced by us today, we are able to produce 230 million tonnes of food grains. I disagree with many of the, I would say, political views of Ajnala Sahib but I salute the farmers of Punjab. Today, 230 million tonnes of food grains are being produced because of the farmers of our country.

What is the stock position today? Today, 60 million tonne of wheat and rice are being procured by the FCI. It is true that food grain is rotting in Punjab godowns. There are no sufficient godowns to store the food grains because we have an all time record production. We do not have the space to store 60 million tonnes of wheat and rice. What is the shelf life of food grains stored under tarpaulin? We are pained, if it gets rotten. I have no hesitation in criticising the Government and saying that it is a failure on the part of the Government. But, we are happy that the FCI and the Food Ministry have started building up more storage spaces. Private initiative is being encouraged and private enterprises are being invited to build up more storage space. A country of India's size - our procurement being what it is, our production being what it is - needs more storage space.

The off take of the total allocation by the Central Government to the State Government in 2008-09 was 90 per cent. In the current year the total off take is 82 per

cent. Who is responsible? Shri Basudeb Acharia was saying that Kerala's ration is cut by 70 per cent. Kerala was given sufficient food by the Central Government and there was no complaint. For four consecutive years the off take was only 35 per cent and 70 per cent of the allotment was not lifted by the State Government. I am saying it with all responsibility...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb. Shri Chacko, please address the Chair.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: When the off take was less than 30 per cent the Central Government or the FCI had no other option. The targeted Public Distribution System was introduced. If our production today is 230 million tonnes what is the reason for that? I would like all the hon. Members to understand that in the last six years, from 2005-06 to 2010-11, what was the increase in the Minimum Support Price. From Rs.640 per quintal the wheat price has gone up to Rs.1 100 per quintal and for rice it has gone up from Rs.570 per quintal to Rs.1000 per quintal. The farmer was given a remunerative price. If the rice was given at Rs.1000 per quintal it means that one kilo rice costs Rs.10. If for wheat Rs.1 100 were given, it means for one kilo, Rs. 11 are given. If the farmer had not been given a remuneration price, the farmer would have stopped producing. But today, we are producing 30 million tonnes of rice. This UPA Government which is ruling the country is giving all encouragement to the farmers. We should understand that. We cannot expect all these things at a throw away price.

Now I would like to mention the issue price. Today, the central issue price of rice is Rs.5.65 for BPL and Rs.4.15 for the BPL wheat. They are saying that the ration is cut out. Today, we are having Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) Scheme at Rs.3 and Rs.2. What is the procurement price? The procurement price is Rs.10 and Rs.11 plus procurement expenditure. It costs around Rs.13 and Rs.14 but it is given under AAY Scheme at Rs.3 and Rs.2 and for the BPL it is Rs.4.15 and Rs.5.65. What this Government has not done? I can understand the political jargon from Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and Shri Basu Deb Acharia. It was a mudslinging match. They were trying to blame this

Government. But can they find the statistics to support their argument? What this Government has not done?
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Sister, I would have yielded but my time is limited.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Sir, I have not said anything which I cannot substantiate. What are you talking? I have spoken with the support of statistics only. What is her complaint? There is no problem. They are unnecessarily disturbing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Sir, I want to come to the crucial question. The main problem is that the prices of petrol and diesel were increased. It is true that they were increased. But why were they increased? Was it necessary? Was it not avoidable? This is an issue on which we have to put our hand on our chest and then we have to decide. If you were in power, probably that may not happen tomorrow because unfortunately you are there and you are destined to be there. You were in power for some time but whatever sin you have committed because of that you are there. That is your fate. I want to tell you one thing. Shri Basu Deb Achariaji said that because the international price of crude has gone up, that is why, we have increased the prices. Our Finance Minister has made it very clear that this administered price system and de-regulation are necessary because a series of reforms in the taxation are being implemented in this country.

Today, Shri Mūlayam Singh Yadavji was challenging VAT. Today, the State Governments are financially sound because of VAT. I know that the Finance Minister of my State was opposing this. But today the State Government's

income is what it is today. Many of the State Governments are on sound footing because of the VAT system which was introduced earlier. This kind of reform process is a continuous process. In that process, probably we wanted to de-regulate the prices of petroleum products. What happened? An increase of Rs.3.50 for petrol and Rs.2 for diesel was made. Was it justifiable? Here what is happening? The State Governments and the Central Government are levying taxes. Today, a new Bill called Goods and Services Tax Bill is before the House. Yesterday, I read in the newspapers that the Gujarat Finance Minister and the Madhya Pradesh Finance Minister have opposed it. All of us know who is ruling Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. We have no doubt about it. In Gujarat, there is no Government but for other kinds of artificial confrontations. But still the Finance Minister of Gujarat said that they are not going to surrender their right and that they are not going to allow the Central Government to introduce this new GST. What does it mean? Today if Rs. 22 is the price of the fuel, then more than Rs. 23 is the tax. The Central Government is levying taxes; the State Government also is levying tax and these two taxes together is more than the price itself. So, if the common man is paying Rs. 48 and Rs. 50 for diesel and petrol respectively, then 50 per cent of that amount is tax. If it is liberalised, if the pricing system is de-controlled, then we can still reduce the price. If the BJP wants to make it a political issue, then we have nothing to say, but if the GST is introduced, then the prices will come down, rates will come down. If the Central Government and the State Governments cut down the prices by Rs. 2 or Rs. 3.50, then even now it is possible. We have to sit with a determined mind to think as to how this can be brought down. The impact of the increased prices of petrol and diesel in the whole price index is very marginal. I come from a consumer State, some 2,000 kilometres away from Delhi, where each and every item is transported either by truck or train and consequently the cost of goods goes up and it results in increased prices and naturally the fuel price hike is a painful thing.

Sir, when our oil marketing companies were suffering, when our public sector oil companies were suffering - the Left Parties speak very high of the-public sector companies.

The model public sector companies were created in this country by the Congress Government; it is the policy of the Congress Government and not of anybody else - when they were in the verge of bankruptcy, the Government collected tax and supplemented the income of these companies thereby. I do not know whether Shrimati Sushma Swaraj read the balance sheet or not. The Government is subsidising the companies. The companies showed profit with the help of that subsidy. The hon. Finance Minister has already clarified that. But still they were not convinced. They do not want to be convinced. But if the tax structure is modernised, scientifically revised, even now the prices can be brought down. De-regulation of fuel prices is a part of an on-going process of tax reform in this country. We have not done it with any amount of happiness.

Sir, today what is needed is food security. The National Advisory Committee under Shrimati Sonia Gandhi has suggested that the head count is not correct. Reports of some Committees are being cited here. If the reports of these Committees are taken together and considered, then we can reach a uniform conclusion. If the number of people below poverty line is not 6 crore and if it is 10 crore, the Government is ready to consider that. If 9 crore plus families are to be provided food at subsidised rate, then also this Government can afford that.

Sir, what was the position of this country in 1991? I was a Member of this House then. Shri Advani, I am sure, will remember, and since he is a statesman he will understand, rising above political considerations, that this country was almost in a bankrupt condition. My friends in the Left, since 1991, were opposing liberalisation. My friend from the Left was referring to China. Now, if there is public resentment in China, then that public resentment will not find expression. Why? The answer is the Tiananmen Square episode. But in India there is every opportunity for everybody to express their resentment. In India today we are self-sufficient, if we can manage our economy. When the whole world was in economic crisis, the Indian economy survived. Since 1991 we are in a position to implement a lot of schemes and programmes.

Let us take the example of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Now, it is being said that the money allocated for this purpose is being frittered away. Today if any person who wants to work can register himself or herself with the Panchayat. Within 15 days he or she will get a job card and within 15 days he will get a job and if the cardholder does not get a job within 15 days, then he or she will be given unemployment allowance. A sum of Rs. 50,000 crore has been spent on this programme last year. I feel ashamed to admit that my State, which is now being ruled by a Left Party, had spent only 27 per cent of the total allocation under this scheme. They could not even make the programmes and utilise the funds which has been provided by the Central Government. What has been the ultimate result of this programme? The purchasing power of the common man has increased. I would like to refer to an incident to which I was a witness. A boy travelled some 2,000 kilometres from Bengal to come and work in a granite quarry in Kerala. One day there was an accident. It was in my constituency. I went there and to my surprise I found that the injured boy knew no other language than Bangla.

Where from is he coming? He is coming from a State ruled by Communist Parties for the last 30 years. There is abject poverty in Bengal. How is it happening there? They are blaming other States here. Shri Basudeb Acharia is raising his pointed finger at the Finance Minister. Sir, can they do that? Today, after 30 years of continuous rule of a party in Bengal, poverty is prevailing there. In our State, nobody will work for Rs. 80 per day. In plantations and farmland, and in the granite quarries, Bengali workers are available and they are ready to work for Rs. 90 or Rs. 100. They are coming to work there.

Sir, our fight here is not against any party. Our fight is not Opposition versus ruling party. Our fight is against poverty. We have anti-poverty programmes. We have to jointly take up these programmes and see that our people are relieved from this burden of poverty.

Here is a situation. Sir, today, prices are coming down. This is a very welcome situation. This House was

discussing price rise in the last Session. I want you to please understand that price of rice in Delhi today is Rs. 22 per kilo. When we were discussing the very same Resolution in the last Session, the price of rice in Delhi was Rs. 25 to Rs. 29 per kilo. Today, the price of wheat in Delhi is Rs.14 per kilo. When we were discussing this Resolution in this very House last time, the price of wheat was Rs. 18 to Rs. 19. As regards sugar, our friend, Dr. Thambidurai was saying that it costs Rs. 45 per kilo. In Delhi, one kilo of sugar costs Rs. 31. When we were discussing this Resolution in the last Session...*(Interruptions)* Probably, he is right. When we were discussing this Resolution in the last Session in this House, sugar was available at Rs. 45 per kilo.

But for very few items, there is a crisis in edible oil. Today, for all the edible oil imported to the country and distributed through the Public Distribution System, the Government is giving Rs. 15 per kilo as a subsidy on it. I raised it in the House that we are also locally producing oil like the coconut oil and soyabean oil. They should also be treated on par. So, the Government had given us an assurance. I would like to bring it to the attention of the hon. Finance Minister that we were given an assurance that the edible oil produced in this country also will get the same benefit as the imported edible oil. I am sure that the Government of India will consider it including subsidy, Minimum Support Price, keeping a good stock, etc.

Last year, during the same period like upto August, there is a big difference in what was released to the States through various channels like APL, BPL and all categories together. There is a big difference in what was distributed last year and what was released this year. 13 million tones more than what we have released last year was released this year. In spite of all these things, prices are high. I am not happy over this. I am not saying that everybody is happy today.

Sir, where are rice and wheat produced other than in India? In Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, rice is produced. I am coming from a State where the staple food is rice. So, I am comparing it. In the rice producing belt of the world, one tonne of rice costs 1000 dollars, namely, Rs. 45,000.

It means that one kilo of rice costs Rs. 45. This is the international price of rice. Today, if the cost of rice in Delhi is Rs. 22, you are blaming us. We will receive it with both the hands. But here is a Government which cares for the poor. Here is the Government which cares for the downtrodden and here is the Government which is dedicated to the aam admi. You are blaming us. But I know that there is no party in India which is closer to the aam admi than the Indian National Congress and the UPA. Sir, in the current situation, other than apportioning this blame and other than putting the -Government on the defensive, they are trying to bring a Resolution whereby they want to get support. ...*(Interruptions)* They should avoid this kind of a political approach.

There is inflationary pressure on the Indian economy. There are many economies in the world which are under inflationary pressure. What is the impact of inflationary pressure on the common man? This is the common question before all of us. I would request seasoned senior leaders, like Shri L.K. Advani that this should not be made a partisan political issue. Millions of people of this country are looking at this Parliament, looking at the Government, looking at the Opposition as to what common remedy they are going to suggest. If we do not have a remedy and if we are taking this issue to the streets, then it is unfortunate.

They said that the July 5th struggle was a historic one. We had two bandhs in Kerala. They are very fast in declaring bandhs. In our State it is a style. They had a bandh on a particular day. After two days only they came to know that there is an all-India bandh. So, first they had a State bandh and after five days they had an all-India bandh. They say that it is historic public outcry. By force, people were prevented from moving around. Of course, people are affected by price rise. The other day, Shri Sharad Yadav was saying that 5th July agitation was like Quit India Movement. The way he was denigrating that National Movement, I felt ashamed on that day.

In fact, we do not want to blame them. We would like to appeal to their conscience that here is a situation, where we have to put our heads together and find a solution. Here is a Government which made zero import

duty, here is a Government which made the record procurement, here is a Government which gave the maximum support price, and there is a record production.

Today, even if the whole world declares bandh against India, India will not starve. Millions of people of this country can be supported by our production. Our food production has reached that level. That is the situation.

I am very happy about one thing. Next time when this House meets, our friends will not get an opportunity to raise this issue of price rise. Prices are coming down. Many economies of the world have faced this kind of situation, a temporary rise in the prices. Today, the graph is down. So, do not think that you will always get this opportunity to blame the Government. You will not get an opportunity in future.

There is not going to be any voting. It is a very strongly worded statement. You can say that it is a sort of censuring the Government. We have no objection even if it is a censuring one. We have agreed to this kind of wording. The whole House would support this Resolution whole-heartedly. If this is a censuring of the Government, we accept it with both the hands. This Government has nothing to conceal. We have done everything humanly possible. They wanted to bring an Adjournment Motion because they said that there is a failure of constitutional obligation by the Government. Half a dozen senior leaders from the Opposition spoke. Could you pin point as to what was the failure of constitutional obligation by the Government? You are making it a political issue. Please do not do that.

I congratulate this Government. In a very difficult situation, they are working steady-fast with courage and with conviction to help the *aam admi*.

*SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirapalli): On behalf of AIADMK Party I would like to submit the following in the discussion on the inflationary pressure on the economy and its adverse impact on the common man.

Rice and wheat alone are not sufficient for common man. He needs dhal, salt, chillies, spice and vegetables.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

For cooking these things you need kerosene or gas. The cost of all these articles has gone up by 2 to 3 times in the last four years. As per the statistics shown by the government the rate of inflation for food items is 17%. The cost of essential commodities are increasing up 35% every year that is what was costing Rs.100 four years ago would not be costing Rs.240/- due to the inflation rising affected the common man.

Wholesale prices were also rising since 2008, this is putting almost all the food items out of reach of the ordinary people. For example the increase in the wholesale prices of some of the essential commodities are as follows:

1. Arahara Dal rose 25% from June 2009 to June 2010.
2. Cabbage rose by 27% during the same period.

This is the overall rise in prices of commodities of daily use. The figure of inflation stands at a two year high. This is mainly driven by higher food prices, prices of all essential commodities of daily use like rice, wheat, milk, sugar, pulses, edible oil, vegetables are skyrocketed. This has affected the poor and the middle class who do not see any correspondence increase in their salaries.

The main reason for the spiraling prices of essential commodities is the frequent hike in the prices of petroleum products. These are the fuels that are used to drive the lorries and trucks in which commodities are transported from place to place. Whenever the prices of petroleum products are increased, transportation charges automatically go up. When transportation charges go up, the prices of essential commodities transported also go up. It will ultimately affect the common man.

In a move to decontrol the petroleum prices, the government in the last few months, raised the petrol prices twice in the recent hike it was raised abnormally. This is very much affecting the common man. The Government is fully responsible for the huge hike in the prices of essential commodities.

Petroleum prices are increased by the Central Government and out of the 78 Ministers in the Central Government as many as 12 are from Tamil Nadu and 7

are from the DMK. They are part of the Central Government's frequent decisions to hike the prices of petroleum products.

In fact the Finance Minister of India, after the meeting of Ministers at which the decision to increase petrol and diesel prices was taken, specifically mentioned that the DMK Minister Mr. Azagri was present at the meeting and that the DMK has approved the increase. These are the people who are responsible for the price rise caused by the hike in the prices of petroleum products. They cannot escape from their responsibility.

The protest against the rise in prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG, the General Secretary of our party, ALADMK, Hon'ble Amma had organized a mammoth rally at Coimbatore on 13 July, 2010, it was a historic rally which was attended by more than ten lakh people. People are agitated over the rise in the prices of essential commodities.

The above rally showed the importance of the issue. It is an indication of the feelings of the people of this country. The government should give due respect to their feelings and roll back the price hike. This will only soothe/ease the feelings of the people of this country.

The second reason for price rise is the problem of hoarding of essential commodities by unscrupulous elements, causing an artificial shortage to increase prices. They purchase commodities at the lowest possible prices, stock them in warehouses, creating an artificial scarcity. When the prices go up, the hoarders dump their stocks in the market, at a huge profit. So, the State Governments have no will or intention to conduct raids and bring out the hoarded stocks.

In agriculture, the cultivable area is shrinking. The farmers are not coming forward to cultivate their lands due to many factors. Input cost is increasing due to non-availability of labour, failure of monsoon, depleting water table etc. The Government may quote figures in its favour, whereas the ground reality is different. Middlemen swallow the profit at the cost of farmers. The Government could think of giving freedom to farmers to sell their products

directly to the consumers without the role of the middlemen. Then only the farmers can be able to get remunerative prices for their produces. Whenever the farmers are getting the remunerative prices the rise in the prices of essential commodities will come down. This is the only way to save the common man from the clutches of price rise

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRA SINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you, for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Sir, today the common man and middle class is in a state of shock and disturbed due to the price rise. Discussion takes place on price rise in every session of Parliament. The whole opposition expresses the pain and sufferings of the poor, but when we expect the answer; the treasury benches starts talking about the GDP by mentioning irregular monsoon and demand and supply. They pat their backs by putting forward the GDP data, but GDP cannot do away the hunger of poor. Allegations and Counter allegations are levelled in the House. Prices of Diesel and petrol were also increased in the NDA's rule but you should remember that no 'Bharat Bandh' was called during the NDA rule. I don't want to go into the details of it but would like to put forward some suggestions. Our country is agriculture, oriented but the agriculture is being neglected. The agriculture GDP is going in minus every year. Decline in the agriculture is a cause of concern. Therefore I would like to give certain suggestion for the development of agriculture.

[English]

Agriculture is related with land, water, farmer and fertilizers. The cultivated land is declined by eight per cent - from 681 lakh hectares to 626 lakh hectares. That means 55 lakh hectares have decreased. The production of foodgrains is also decreasing. There is a shortfall in rice, wheat, pulses and oilseeds which are decreasing by 6 to 24 per cent. Productivity of land has also decreased by various reasons just like much use of fertilizers also. In the case of irrigation, the total cultivated land in our country is 155.7 million hectares. Of this, potential for irrigation is

identified 104.4 million hectares which is actually 40 per cent. Sixty per cent land is un-irrigated. It should be increased.

Sir, CAG has reported on AIBP in irrigation projects. It is very poor. Lack of clarity in the focus and objectives of AIBP was seen from the repeated modification to the guidelines of the programme.

Now, I come to in-completed projects. The status of completed projects under AIBP is poor. Out of 253 sanctioned projects only 100 were reported completed. It is a very poor progress. Irregularity and corruption is also there.

[Translation]

18.47 hrs.

(DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*)

Loans should be provided to the farmers on low interest rates as today farmer is in state of shock and disturbed. When a farmer engage himself in agriculture then he regards his profession as his religion but they are not getting their due share. When the farmer sells his goods, he won't get the remunerative price of his goods but when the goods come to the market its price gets increased. Second point, I would like to make is with regard to the fertilizer. Today, there is a acute shortage of Urea in Sabarkantha area of Gujarat. People are making queues in front of the shops but shopkeepers are saying that there is no stocks. At present the sowing season is on and non availability of fertilizer will affect the farmer and agriculture adversely. The rising population is also a cause of concern. It is such a problem that failed our all programmes. We all needs to come together and take a decision on it.

Chairman, Sir, I once again I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat):
Hon. Chairman Sir, we are the member of the Opposition who ask for a discussion on price rise everytime the

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

sufferings of the common people of the country increase. This time it was seen that even the treasury benches were ready for a discussion on this issue. So my question is why then four days were wasted? Huge amount of money was also wasted due to disruption of the session. We belong to smaller political parties and want to speak elaborately on all issues but were deprived of that opportunity. Who was responsible for this? It should be pondered over. If the issue is of national importance, if the countrymen are in trouble then there must not be any ego clash. We should not have quarrelled over the rules under which discussion was to take place. The Government is in majority; so it should not have feared the rules which entailed voting. Precious time could have been saved thus. I am very sorry to say that Hon. Prime Minister of India, Hon. Finance Minister and Hon. Minister for food had declared in this august House that prices of commodities would come down gradually. But what is the reality? The reality is that instead of coming down, the prices are rising everyday. Inflation of food products has risen from 12% to 18%.

I am a new member of this House. So I wonder that if promises are broken like this, whether people will have faith in the ruling party any longer. What will happen to the credibility of this exalted House? Everything that occurs in this legislature is exposed by the media - the newspapers and televisions. People know what is happening here. We should always keep this in mind.

For the last 2 years, prices of almost all commodities have been shooting through the roof. Particularly prices of foodgrains, vegetables, rice, wheat, edible oil salt etc. have actually skyrocketed. Go to any market of Delhi. You need to shell out Rs.32 for a kilogram of 'Parmal'; price of tomatoto is Rs.40 to Rs.60 per kg; edible oil is Rs.90 per litre. Every thing is out of reach of the ordinary people who are in a miserable condition.

Over and above, the prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene have increased steeply. The Government has least control over the prices of crude oil now - they are actually regulated by the private, foreign companies. If this goes on, then the prices are never going to come down and common people will continue to suffer. Farmers will be worst hit.

This Government is extending the logic that it has to pay huge subsidies but the truth is something else. Prices have not increased much in the international market. In the last 6 months only 70 paise was the increase per litre in world market whereas in India the rate has increased by Rs.4.50 or Rs.4.55 per litre. It is said that the nationalized oil companies are given huge subsidy but in reality, as Sushmaji mentioned, these companies are not incurring losses but are running on profits. What will happen if the crude market is deregulated? The Ambanis and other private companies will have a free hand.

Therefore the justification of the Government is not right. From here the Government has raised Rs. 1 lakh 20 thousand crores out of which only 53 thousand crores are used as subsidy which means that the remaining Rs.67 thousand crores are being paid by the people of this country, not the Government.

Then we have seen that last year from 3G spectrum allocation, the Government has earned more than one lakh crore rupees. If this huge amount of money is utilized for social sector welfare, if it is used to serve the society then there will be no need of hiking the petrol prices. If petroleum products remain cheaper, if their prices do not increase further then inflation will come down, prices of other commodities will be lower and purchasing capacity of the people will increase. They will be able to purchase the essential goods and services.

We know that the Government today is pursuing an anti-people policy of Public Private Partnership (PPP). It is moving towards privatization and disinvestment. It can never act on its own because actually the big foreign multinationals are dictating terms. The Government cannot go against the economic interests of the corporate companies. So prices will continue to lead a miserable life.

Therefore I want to urge upon the Government to have a rethink on tax and cess. The tax imposed on petroleum products must be withdrawn so that the prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene oil and in turn, all other essential commodities do not increase further. So kindly act immediately and give some respite to the teeming millions who are suffering very badly everywhere.

Sir, with these words, allow me to conclude my speech.

[English]

*SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Respected Chairman, I would like to associate myself with the feelings of honourable fellow members regarding price rise. Even though the government took some serious measures to control the price rise, they could not control price rise. The poor farmers and labourers are suffering due to this price rise which is a reality.

The purchasing power of our ordinary people improved to some extent undoubtedly. The UPA Government is committed to reduce the price rise. The Central Government is taking so many steps to control the prices of essential commodities.

Mr. Chairman, our government take some strong steps to moderate price rise of essential commodities. There are many steps that were taken by our government; one among them is notable one *i.e.*, the government reduced import duties to zero for rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils and butter and ghee. It is not a small matter. The Government also allowed import of raw sugar at zero duty. Is it a small thing?

The Government also withdrew export incentives on milk and milk products. These measures are notable ones. The Government also banned export of non-basmati rice and edible oils. Future trading in rice, udad and tur were suspended by the forward market commission. The Government is also contemplating on bringing legislation on food security.

The prices of some essential commodities including food grains have risen on account of various factors like poor rainfall, rise in cost of inputs, high international prices and rising demand. According to a United Nations report the food prices are set to rise as much as 40 percent over the coming decade amid growing demand from emerging markets and for bio-fuel products.

In 2009 South West Monsoon affected large parts of the country resulting in drought. During the same period some parts of our country experienced floods. The

* Speech was laid on the Table

extraordinary climate change also affected the productions of rice and other products. These also reflected in the increasing price rise.

We need to have an effective food management strategy to deal with this problem.

The Central Government as well as State Governments should take active steps to control the price rise. Sir, why the State Governments are not acting in time? They are only blaming the Central Government. They are keeping mum about the black marketers. Sir, if the State Governments will not take urgent steps; how can we control the price rise?

The Price Rise is to a great extent, a reality but we should not forget the other side. Under 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme' our government is spending crores and crores of money which is going to the hands of the poorest of the poor villagers of India. Is it a small or trivial issue? Considering the network throughout the country, our government is also spending crores of rupees for the benefit of downtrodden people.

Being a member from Kerala, I would like to submit a few lines for a special consideration. Being a consumer State the people of our State is suffering severely.

The offtake of rice for the year 2009-2010, by the opposition ruled States like Bihar, Gujarat and West Bengal is very low when compared to many other states. Why are these States not utilizing the allocation? It is a very serious issue. These opposition ruled States are on the one hand blaming the Central Government and on the other hand they are not utilizing the allocations. This is the real picture of our country.

The Central Government is trying to bring down the price rise in many ways. They are giving minimum support prices. AAY Scheme is there. The Government is also giving support to the market dynamics to bring down the price hike. What else a responsible government can do?

With these words, I would like to conclude my speech.

*SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, today the House is having discussion on a proposal, which is still the biggest problem of the country affecting 80 percent population of the country.

In Raisen district of my state Madhya Pradesh, there was folksong by local singers which song thus: "Saiya to khoobai kamat hai, Menhagai dayan khaye jaat hai."

It means that whatever many be one's income price-rise has made life hell for everyone.

Price rise has taken such an alarming shape that the mother of the poor's child scolds and beats the child when he ask for food. Crores of families cannot afford to eat pulses and vegetables for week together. It seems as if someone has cursed the household. And this is despite Government's so called deep concern for the common man.

Rahul ji had defined the common man. He mentioned Kalavati. He widely talked of the poor who barely ate good food and slept in the open on a broken cot. Does the Government really bother to know about the poor's welfare? When the BJP and the opposition parties called for Bharat Bandh on 5 July the people supported it whole heartedly. It was a historic Bandh. BJP presented to the President a letter containing 10 crore signatures in support of the Bandh. Nevertheless, the Government did not wake up and is still sleeping without any concern. Instead of assuming the people of the country that the prices will be brought down. The Prime Minister only made a statement which indicated increase in prices in future too.

The 70 percent population of the country earns only Rs. 20/- per day. Is he in a position to bear the impact of price rise?

Price rise has become unbearable. Sir, immediately after taking oath in 2009 Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh presented a 100 day of his Government. In that agenda, curbing the price rise was the first and the priority but even after 10 months, the problem of price rise remains the same.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The common man is distressed with the price rise the Wholesale Price Index has one again crossed the double digit mark. During the last one year, the inflation of the items has stabilized itself between 17 to 19 percent. The incidence of Price rise continues for the last three years and this situation prevails when a famous economist like Dr. Manmohan Singh the commanders the Government. The mismanagement of the UPA regime is directly responsible the for the price rise of food items.

Everyone, right from the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to the Prime Minister, appears to be concerned about price rise but despite that, not a single indication is there to provide relief from skyrocketing price rise.

From the point of view of the UPA Government there are four reasons for price rise. These are-domestic production has decreased; prices have risen in the international market; farmers have got better support price; income of the poor has increased; and so, the prices have risen. In fact, all these four reasons are baseless. All these four reasons are baseless and untrue.

Yes, in fact there are four reasons for the price rise. And the, real reason is scams. So, the reasons are: wheat scam, rice scam, pulse scam and sugar scam and that is why call it not only price rise, but a sinister scam of price rise.

In fact, the prices are increasing because hoarding is the an a large scale and black marketing and price speculations are prevalent in the market.

Vegetables are very costly. Now, it is better not to eat fruits or pulses because they are out of reach of the common man. And as of it is not enough, prices of flour and milk have also increased. And, the Union Government often blames the State Government for not being able to contain the price rise.

The price of Arhar pulse is going higher and higher. Prices of other pulses have also risen without control and we are made to believe that since there has been decrease in production of pulses. So the pulse price are rising.

The UPA Government reasons that low production is

responsible for rising prices. But if we look at the production rate, we find that production of pulses in 2008 was 147.6 lacs tonne whereas in 2003, it was 146.6 lacs tonne.

This means that the production declined by one lacs tonne. In other words the production of pulses in 2008 and 2009 remained constant. Then why have the prices of pulses became so high?

The prices of Milk has increased 7 times in three years.

The price of milk has also increased vis-a-vis the price of petroleum products in the country. The price of milk has increased 7 times in the last three years in New Delhi.

A report released by Confederation of India Industry (CM) some days ago says that price of milk has increased 7 times between January, 2007 and March, 2010.

During the last year only the price of milk has increased from Rs. 17 to Rs. 22 per litre. There is an average increase of 21.12 percent in the annually.

Indian Anxions of Price Rise

According to a survey report, released by Nelson Company a few days ago, Indians consider price rise as the biggest matter of concern.

In this survey people have termed the continous rise in prices of food items as a bigger concern than that of unemployment and economic growth. The biggest concern of Indians is price rise.

The whole country is distressed with price rise. But, our hon'ble Prime Minister hopes the price rise to decrease by next December. This assurance was given in the President's Address and this is also there in the Government's manifesto.

The manifesto of the Congress Party says that the high growth rate shall be maintained vis-a-vis low price like rate especially the prices of essential agricultures and industrial goods will be under control. But, tell us whether the price rise is reduced according to such promises?

The Minister of agriculture is more concerned with cricket than Food items:

The Minister of agriculture is more concerned with cricket than to see the affairs of Ministry. He is all set to offload his burden of ministerial affairs but the Prime Minister is in a dilemma and unable to offload his burden.

The Prime Minister repeatedly says that the Government is putting all its efforts to curb the price rise and he assures the country that the price rise will come under control in next few months. But, he has more faith in coincidences than to be self reliant in say, agor-sector. He puts all the burden on the shoulders of Lord Indra and invokes monsoon. Still, he assures the country that the rate of inflation will be around 6% by next December.

Whatever the Prime Minister may say, may give assurance the price hike of food items is sourcing such a height since the last year that it has increased common man's kitchen-budget by 40%. The monthly ration costing between Rs. 4500-5000 till last year now costs more than Rs. 6500 a month.

The prices of rice and pulses have risen more than 50 percent and price of sugar has reached virtually just doubled up. The price of sugar which was Rs. 22 to 25 a kilo last year is now Rs. 45 per kilo. The price of Arhar dal stands at Rs. 80-90 per kilo in comparison to Rs. 60 per kilo last year.

The fact is that the people are making cuts in their household rationing. For example if they have reduced their consumption of Arhar Dal and Moong Dal. Vegetables are not far behind in rates. While brinjal is being sold in the market at Rs. 20 per kilo, tomato costs Rs. 35 to 40 per kilo and the poor ladies finger Rs. 40 per kilo.

And not to say of the prices of food items which are increasing a 17 to 20 percent annually the price hike regarding petro-products rubs salt to the wounds of the people.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee finds the Government responsible of price rise.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee have also said that the Government has totally failed to curb the increasing prices in the country. Therefore, it should take steps to providing relief to the common man at the earliest.

The Committee stated that the Government has not taken appropriate steps at right time, due to which they have not been able to control increasing prices.

According to committee's view the desire of bookies and sugar lobby to have more profits made common people the victims of market forces.

According to committee the Government has failed to increase the production of pulses. The Government has not been able to touch even its targets in the last five years.

Government Protected Middlemen

The Government has protected the interests of middleman at the cost of farmers and common people. The huge irregularities in the export and import policies related to products, exchange and foodgrains economy, grains and economy products point that the Government has provided protection to touts and middlemen.

On one hand foodgrains are getting rotten in Government godowns, and on the other hand this severity has continued by not providing foodgrains in market at fair price.

A report was published in the Times of India dated 27th July 2010, in which it was stated that the Government has conceded that 61,000 tonnes of foodgrains has rotten out due to improper maintenance of godowns.

World Bank has also published a report recently. It has been stated in the report that the situation in India is only better than Sub-Sahara countries. According to Bank's estimate by 2015 India's one third, population will be living under object poverty. If under such circumstances foodgrains is getting rotten, then priority of the Government can be easily analyzed. Actually the congress lead central Government is unable to control inflation due to its weak will power. This Government has failed in explaining the

nation that how come excess foodgrain economy left by NDA has turned into an economy of shortage and inflation. Acquired foodgrain economy cycle has turned into economy of shortage and inflation.

Congress and inflation go hand in glove. When ever Congress has come into power it has lead to inflation. This can be justified by having a glimpse on the following date of last 20 years.

Inflation rate during last Government tenure

1991-92	13.7	Prime Minister P.V Narsirhha Rao, Minister of Finance Manmohan Singh
1994-95	12.5	Prime Minister P.V Narsimha Rao, Minister of Finance Manmohan Singh
1992-93	10.1	Prime Minister P.V Narsimha Rao, Minister of Finance Manmohan Singh
January 2001	8.8	Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Minister of Finance Yashwant Sinha
1993-94	8.4	Prime Minister P.V Narsimha Rao, Minister of Finance Manmohan Singh
1995-96	8.1	Prime Minister P.V Narsimha Rao, Minister of Finance Manmohan Singh
1996-97	4.6	Prime Minister HD Deve Gowda, Minister of Finance P. Chidambaram
1997-98	4.4	Prime Minister Indra Kumar Gujral, Minister of Finance P. Chidambaram
2002-03	3.1	Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Minister of Finance Yashwant Sinha

2010 10.55 Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, Minister of Finance Pranab Mukherjee

Hoarding is being held responsible for increasing price rise but if you believe experts then the main reason for price rise this time is ineffective distribution system of the Government.

The experts have reached on this conclusion after studying increasing figures and trends of price rise in retail and whole sale price index that the price of food products have not increased due to hoarding of wholesale retailers and speculations but it is increasing due to loopholes in public distribution system.

Experts have reached on this conclusion after analyzing consumer price index for rural labour CPI-RL and whole sale price index (WPI) in the year 2009 that retail price of food products began increasing even before their increase in whole sale price during 2009.

The level upto which inflation rate increased during 2009, normally, firstly whole sale price increase in such a situation and later it impacts retail prices. During 2009 upto September most of the time CPI-RL increased faster then WPI. Food products constitute 70 percent of CPI-RL index.

Out of the 12 months CPI-RL increase was in two figures for 10 months though during the same period WPI increase was near 8 percent. The share of food products in consumer price index for industrial labour's is less then half, hence it has not been included in the assessment.

During 2009 the retail prices increased faster then wholesale price, which indicates that more profit was earned at retail level. These has always been speculation about prices at big level but it doesn't seem similar from present trend that there has been huge speculation regarding price at big level.

Most of the experts agree that the reasons, given by the Government, poor monsoon and lesser production for inflation is not true.

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to make my observations on this very important matter pertaining to our nation.

Shri P.C. Chacko, in his thought-provoking speech, was substantiating with facts and figures that the inflation rate is coming down and similarly price rise is also showing a downward trend. It is true. But when the inflation is at 10.55 per cent, even from this side nobody is saying that it is a satisfactory figure. The Chairman of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council Dr. Rangarajan himself says that the inflation rate of 10.55 per cent is not in the comfort zone. But he is also optimistic that the inflation would start easing by August-September and go to 7 to 8 per cent and by December it would fall to 6.5 per cent because we are expecting a good monsoon and let us hope for the best.

Sir, while discussing about the reasons for the inflation and price rise, one thing is very sure that certain things are beyond our control. As mentioned by others, drought and the impact of global pricing are, of course, not within our control. But administrative and regulatory measures and taxation policy are within our control. There, we have to take some serious action.

According to the RBI statement, as we all know, the agricultural drought till the end of the last year and the rising international price of crude oil were the main causes for inflation. Another important factor is the poor productivity in our farms. We all know that cultivation trend is diminishing in our country and there also we cannot ignore this fact. Until and unless we ensure productivity in our agricultural sector, this problem will remain.

As far as administrative and regulatory measures are concerned, the Government can do a lot of things. The first thing required is coordination between various Ministries. The Ministries of Finance, Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution and Agriculture must have close coordination among themselves. That should be the first administrative measure we can take.

Similarly, as correctly mentioned by others, with regard to hoarding and black marketing, the Government should deal it with an iron hand. The Government should be determined to fight this evil tendency. Then, strengthening of the Public Distribution System is the only alternative to solve the problem. In addition to that, taxation on petroleum products is also another important factor which needs to be taken into consideration. Shri Basu Deb Acharia and our Communist friends from Kerala were blaming the Government of India for this. But what is happening. As correctly mentioned by Shri P.C. Chacko, they are making capital out of this. Now, Kerala is the State where the taxation on petroleum products is the highest in the country. What are they doing? Actually there is a saying in Malayalam which means, "drum gets the beatings and the drummer gets the money". This is the policy of the Government of Kerala. They are putting the blame on the Government of India, but they are putting all kinds of taxes on petroleum products. The * Finance Minister of the Government of Kerala * is getting the gains at the cost of the most active Central Minister Prof. K.V. Thomas. That is what is happening here.

So, how to handle the inflation? That is the basic question. As correctly mentioned by others, we all have to put our heads together. Procurement, storage, allocation and transportation of foodgrains are under the control of the Government of India. Nobody can deny that. While talking about that, I would like to say that strengthening of the Food Corporation of India is the main thing. This is the problem and we cannot justify it. I have the Financial Express of today in my hand. In their Editorial Page, they have written an article as to why the FCI fails. It is inefficient as compared to private traders. Considering the time constraint, I do not want to go into the details now.

19.00 hrs.

FCI will have to be strengthened. In the Government's policy declaration, the Government has already announced that it will take every possible step to strengthen FCI. I realise that the Government has made a national policy also on handling, storage, transportation of food grains as a creation of bulk handling, storage and transportation of

*Not recorded.

food grains using modern technology. I hope that the Government will streamline that process also.

Sir, when we analyse the things, we must do critical analysis. The Government of India should examine other factors also. Price is increasing on the one side, but what about the producer? As correctly mentioned by some of the speakers, we have to realise that there is a gap between the farmer and the wholesale price. That gap is widening. Similarly, there is another gap between the wholesale price and the retail price. There also what is the reason? All these things will have to be considered properly.

I would suggest that the Government can take a lot of steps in this. One should not make capital out of this. There is no meaning in mudslinging each other. I was closely listening to the Opposition Benches as to what exactly they were saying. They were arguing for a discussion, they were arguing for an Adjournment Motion, but now it has been categorically proved that there is no stuff in their hands. They were just making political capital out of it. That should not be there. We have to put our heads together, work together and let us dedicate ourselves to solve this burning problem.

With these few words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak on the occasion. Many hon'ble Members have raised their points on the subject being discussed today. We are discussing the subject fourth time during last one half and years since the UPS-II came to power.

People of the country are watching that discussions are being held in the House on price-rise and people expect to get something after discussion. Time will tell whether they would get any-time or not. A separate discussion has been held on the Common Wealth Games going to be organized in the country. Different views have emerged on many subjects.

When we had contented election in the new year, 2009 the agenda of the UPA was that if the UPA Government came to power, price-rise would be controlled within hundred days but the same has not been done rather prices have increased in one and half years. One more promised was made. It was in the agenda of UPA that BPL people would be provided twenty five kilo rice per month at the rate of Rs. 3 per Kg but that promise has not been fulfilled during the past one and a half years. Before election, Parties make many promises to come to power but after election, Government in power forgets the promises. When left people had formed first UPA Government, prices of diesel and people were increased. At that time, we were supporting the Government from outside and we had demanded not to increase the price of kerosene. When UPA-II came to power, price of kerosene has been increased. What are the implications of increasing the price of kerosene? It affects the poor and the middle class people of the country. There is anger among People in the wake of price-rise of kerosene, diesel and petrol. People are losing faith in the Government which is not good. The Government will have to think, why prices of different commodities and inflation are increasing? The farmer makes production and when he brings grains and vegetables to sell in the market, he does not get remunerative prices. But when traders in market purchase his commodities and store the same and sell the said commodities later on, they earn more money. Therefore, I think that the policy of the Government is wrong. I do not want to speak further on the subject as enough discussion has taken place. Present Government in the country has not lived upto the expectations of people. Thus we demand that price-rise should immediately be controlled. It is the duty of the Government to control the price-rise. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak on price-rise. Now ruling party which is self seeking in development, prosperity and affluence, is not able to see the real picture of India and condition of the poor. Please see other aspect of development ... (Interruptions). How many people are shelter less in India now? Statistics of India shows that almost 15 to 18 per cent people of the

country are homeless. It is real picture of India. It is true that number of billionaires and millionaires has increased in the regime of UPA Government. But the Government should look into the number of the poor as given by the Tendulkar Committee constituted for the said purpose. A reference was made to Arjun Sen Gupta Committee. There are 30 to 40 per cent poor people living in the country. What is their condition? The politicization of this issue of debate can wait but we need to think about those poor people. I would like to urge our colleagues of congress that whenever you happen to visit your constituency please see the faces of infants who are malnourished. What is their condition? When we visit constituency, people talk about the need for medicines ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): We give wheat and rice to BPL family at highly subsidized rates. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: You can see faces of the poor which appear lack luster due to malnutrition. Hon'ble Minister of Finance, who has been witnessing the politics of the country for a long time, I would urge him to think about it. I want to talk about tribal districts Sidhi and Singrauli of Madhya Pradesh. I have not visited entire country but Mirzapur of Uttar Pradesh is located close to it. Jharkhand is also close to it. A number of people die of unknown disease. They die of serious ailments but do not get medicine. You are talking about wheat and rice. Please look at the availability of medicines, education transport, water and electricity. We need to see what developmental initiative has reached them during the last sixty two years. You are in the ruling party and I am in the opposition. You have got the power for five years and we will sit in opposition during this period. I am say that they have become very prosperous.

Just some one from your side said that when price of petrol was 134 dollar per barrel, you did not increase the prices at that time because it was time of election when the price is 74 dollar per barrel, you have increased the prices. The reply given by our colleagues of the congress is prices had been increased ten times by the Government.

I am sitting in the opposition. Do you also like to meet the same fate? Is it the reply? We need to think over it.

Today we talk about inflations. Five days have been wasted on the discussion of price-rise. It was being reported in the media that Rs. 705 crore per day was being wasted in Lok Sabha, was there any problem in having a discussion on price-rise or inflation? Your Government was not going to fall is voting but you had wasted seven invaluable days of people's representatives and country. You are also responsible for inflation in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* You tell us that inflation is low. ...*(Interruptions)* My friend is speaking, perhaps it might be good in his area. No matter, he is just repeating the reply of hon'ble Minister of Finance at this time. I have no objection if he speaks, let him speak. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting in my back and I do not have any problem if he wants to run the House with this kind of order. But I want to say only that we do not need to confine the issue of price-rise to a mere discussion. Friends, we need to look into the condition of infants who are dying due to lack of medicine. They will not be able to face the challenges of the world in absence of education in time to come, this country would go backwards. Today we are adding some people to the category of the rich and the poor, we need to examine the circumstances. Today circumstances of the country are grave. At present we are trapped in clutches of the World Bank and global market.

Mr. Chairman Sir, when our Prime Minister visited Toronto, he was praised for withdrawing subsidy. But what is its other aspect? It is misfortune of this country that we are going backward. When we go to United Nations, we tell the world that we are having lesser number of poor. Many Members from all political parties especially allies of the Congress can not say that number of the poor is less due to discipline. ...*(Interruptions)* They are impatient we are facing problems of water, electricity and basic requirements.

Today we are talking about PDS. We all Members of the House want to know about distribution system of food items.

Whether let there be a government of any party, be

that belonging to Congress or BJP or of Left parties, but ultimate responsibility lies on the hand who have the rein of power. Government comes and goes but history will be replete with facts once the people learn about the state of inflation during the Prime Minister, Sh. Manmohan Singh and the Finance Minister, Sh. Pranab Mukherjee's time, it is therefore, necessary to rise above party by politics to overcome this problem. The poor people are dying due to poverty, starvation and non-availability of health facilities. The situation will not improve unless and until we convince the people that prices of essential commodities have decreased significantly.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: At one side, the tribal people are dying of snakebite or stinging by a scorpion and on the other they are not able to procure a litre of kerosene as it has gone beyond their reach. The Government talks of NREGA but I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Finance that the State Bank of India has refused to open their account. I had informed the collector about this. The post office has returned the cheque after two months. The poor people have not been paid for three months. I am talking of Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh. Who will look into the matter? I would like to discuss on education loan.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

Now, Shri Jagdambika Pal.

[Translation]

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: I would like to inform the Minister of Finance about non-disbursal of education loan to the children of farmers. When they apply for education loan, the bank officials ask about source of repayment of loans. ...*(Interruptions)* Due to this inflation, today, many people are committing crimes and indulging

in corruption. ...*(Interruptions)* Naxalite activities are rising. Therefore, putting the country on right path, to promote development in a right way, it is necessary to control inflation, otherwise, uninterrupted rise in inflation will cost them dearly.

Thanks for giving me time to express my views.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on such a serious and important subject.

The seriousness of the opposition party can be gauged from the facts that their entire first row is empty when the discussion on the issue of inflation is going on in the House. In fact, on that issue they disturbed the proceedings of the House for whole week. The whole opposition created ruckus when the leader of the House happened to go to Rajya Sabha or gone outside for some work. It is 7.30 in the evening and the leader of the house is present in the House but the mover of the motion gone out once the motion is introduced. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Mr. Jagdambika Pal.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pal, please come to the topic. You have to conclude within five minutes.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Mr. Pal says.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pal, please continue your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Mr. Chairman, you are telling me to continue but kindly maintain order in the House first. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon'ble member is a senior member but he has no knowledge of parliamentary tradition.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pal, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Mr. Chairman, there are some parliamentary traditions. We have heard the speech of the leader of opposition, we have heard the speeches of hon'ble Members of their parties. We have not interrupted then. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Mr. Jagdambika Pal.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pal, please continue your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say something very seriously. ...*(Interruptions)* I will not repeat anything ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say something here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not make any comments. Let Sh. Pal speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I heard the speech of the leader of opposition. ...*(Interruptions)* She has raised three

*Not recorded.

important issues in the speech. The message she wanted to send across in the whole country is that the taxes imposed on petroleum products during the regime of UPA Government cannot be equated anywhere in the world. On one hand, she compared the country with the world and she has specifically mentioned about the congress-ruled Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra where such taxes are much higher than the rest of the states. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Jagdambika Pal, you please address the chair. Do not make unnecessary comments here.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: If you continue to interrupt me like this, I will also do the same when the leader of opposition speaks. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you come to the subject.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please take your seats.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: If you run the house in such a way, I will also not let you speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You see, we are addressing a serious matter. Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: At the end, you can speak.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Mr. Chairman, I request you to restore order in the House.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jagdambika Pal, you come to the point. Be brief.

The time is pressing. There are 20 hon. members yet to speak but half-an-hour is left. You try to cooperate with the chair.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Kindly delete the unparliamentary words if I have used or label any accusation. I will sincerely apologise for it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You proceed.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I would like to say that leader of opposition has mentioned rightly that there is 35 per cent tax on petrol in Andhra Pradesh. I also agree with her about 38.34 percent taxes in Maharashtra on petrol. So far the tax on petrol in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra is concerned, it's ok but I would like to remind her that 28.75% tax on petrol in Madhya Pradesh and 33.36% tax on petrol in Punjab, which is the highest in the country. The country should know this fact. Similarly, she talked about the good governance in PDS in Chhattisgarh. But there also exists 25% tax on petroleum products. If there is any state in the country which has least tax on diesel, i.e., Haryana. There is only 9.25% tax on diesel whereas 25% in Chhattisgarh, 23% in Madhya Pradesh. Delhi has 12.50% taxes on Petroleum products? Therefore, it is not right to mention about two states only, i.e., Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. If I submit the data of taxes on Petroleum products in BJP ruled states in the country you will be surprised to find that those states impose highest tax on Petroleum products.

Apart from this, she also stated that there is approximately 48.5% tax on Petroleum products in India, which is highest in the world. I agree with her. But I also like to mention here about the share of states and the

Union out of share taxes. There are other countries in the world where taxes are higher than India. It is 61% in France, 62% in Germany, 58% in Italy, 51% in Spain and 63% in United Kingdom.

Thus we can see that there is higher tax rate in these countries as compared to India. As far as the profit of Rs. 18597 crores earned by IOC, BPCL and HPCL is concerned, it is true that these companies have earned profit. I agree with the leader of the opposition that these three companies together have earned an amount of Rs. 18597 crores as profit before paying corporate tax. It is also a fact that these companies have earned profit of Rs. 18597 crores, only after getting Rs. 26000 crores Budgetary support from Government. Be it Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, GAIL or Oil India all these are one upstream companies. They also provide Rs. 14430 crores Budgetary support. Thus, upstream companies of the government and our public sector companies be it I.O.C., BPCL or H.P.C.L. earn profit of Rs. 18597 crores with the provision of Rs. 40430 crores. How long we will continue to support? If upstream companies and government of India withdraw its support they will suffer a loss of Rs. 21833 crores.

I would like to lay in the House the figures of three months namely May, June, July. The loss to I.O.C., HPCL and BPCL is to the tune of Rs. 6691 crores because they have not been provided budgetary support right now. Upstream have provided support. If we add Rs. 6691 crores; the loss may go up to Rs. 13000 crore. We are running Government. I did not know whether they have ever run the Government or not, in spite of all these efforts, if these Navratna companies suffer huge loss, how will we provide petrol, diesel and kerosene to the countryman in future? If I say something wrong, I will have to apologize not only to this House, but also the whole country. There has been your Government for five years. Your Government had made 258% hike in the price of kerosene. While we have made only 2% increase in it. During the NDA regime, the prices of petrol was hiked upto 99% while 2004 to 2010 we have increased its prices only upto 41%. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let him say whatever he wants to say. At the end you can rebut it. Please do not interrupt him. The time is very short, we have to complete the debate. If at all you want, you can speak afterwards when your time comes or when your Party Member gets a chance.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Whatever I am saying, I am saying with responsibility that during NDA regime L.P.G. price were increased 158%. While since 2004 to 2010 during U.P.A. regime its prices have increased only 16%. The country should know it. During the N.D.A. regime diesel prices were increased 211% while during our regime there were increases only 63%. These are Government of India figures and these can be verified. I will apologise if I have presented the wrong figures. Today, it has been said that we have higher tax rate as compared to our neighbouring South-East Asian countries. You have raised two important points, you want to bring adjournment motion on the issue of price-rise of kerosene and L.P.G. You want to have discussion on this issue under rule 184. I, through you, would like to draw attention of the people of our country that you have compared tax rate of kerosene and L.P.G. cylinders in neighbouring countries such as Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh. On July 1, 2010 prices of petrol in Nepal was Rs. 39 per litre, in Sri Lanka Rs. 21 per litre, in Pakistan it was Rs. 36 per litre, in Bangladesh Rs. 29 per litre and in India it was 12.32 per litre. Even today, India is providing kerosene oil to the poor of the country on highly subsidized rates. Distribution of kerosene oil to ordinary citizen is the responsibility of State Government. For this, the P.D.S. system is required to be streamlined. To take action against the hoarders is a state subject under provisions 3/7 of the Essential Commodities Act. Likewise, I am talking about LPG prices as on July 1, 2010. You can confirm its prices from the neighbouring countries. A L.P.G. cylinder presently priced at Rs. 775 in Nepal.

In Sri Lanka, it is priced at Rs. 779, in Pakistan Rs. 576, in Bangladesh Rs. 537 and in India, particularly in

Delhi, it is priced at Rs. 345 only. The Congress led U.P.A. Government is providing L.P.G. cylinder and kerosene to consume and general public at the highly subsidized rates in South East Asia. The leaders of communist party has made a mention of Bharat Bandh organized on July 5, 2010. I was expecting that the should have mentioned about two amendments made in the Essential Commodities Act on July 16, 2006. Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and Shri Laluji was talking about forward trading who introduced forward trading in the year 2003-2004 and in those regime, it was started?

Two amendments have been made today in the Essential Commodities Act. Two facts are responsible for price rise. According to the first theory of economics, if there is huge gap between the production and the demand and if the supply is more than the production, it led to price rise or hoarding. It is called artificial price rise. The artificial price rise is highly dangerous than the production and meeting the demand. Mr. Pathak you can inform the House whether those amendments were made or not, as he was present here at that time.

[English]

There were two orders of 2002-2003 during NDA regime which removed the licensing requirements, stock limits, movement restrictions on items like wheat, grain, sugar, edible oilseeds, pulses, flour and vegetable oils.

[Translation]

You have not fixed any limit for hoarders for taking action them in case they store more than 50 thousand tonnes or upto one lakh tonnes. Only you have started forward trading. You have started hoardings too. ...*(Interruptions)* Our colleagues from Left front have spearheaded agitation for 3 days.

[English]

"The Left parties will being three day protest against the reversal of this order."

[Translation]

There were 70 items under the Essential Commodities

Act. In many essential commodities including edible oil have been excluded from it so as to benefit the big traders. Now there are only 15 items under it. The number of items in the essential commodities' list had declined from 70 in 1989 to 15 during the tenure of erstwhile NDA Government at the centre.

[Translation]

You had excluded these items out of the preview of essential commodities Act so as to allow hoarding and selling thereof at the arbitrary prices. You are criticizing the forward trading, but the same was introduced by you only. As you had promoted them, therefore, you are responsible therefor.

Therefore, I would like to say that price rise is an important issue. ...*(Interruptions)* On the issue of price-rise you are talking about inflation. What will be its parameter? When the rate of inflation was 22 or 23%, you used to mention in this House itself that this Government have failed to control inflation. Inflation was 16.12% on June 5, 16.99%. On June 19th and during the last week it was 12.8%. I would like to thank the hon'ble Prime Minister and the Finance Minister we did not expect that on 2nd December the rate of inflation will come down to 10%.

But when the House is in Session, the issue of price rise is being discussed, the inflation rate has reduced to 9.67 percent. Today, you should congratulate Congress led UPA Government that the rates of price rise have decreased. ...*(Interruptions)* You should listen to it attentively. You should thank us for not increasing the price of kerosene oil for the last six years. It is a fact. Even Basu Deb Ji has said that for last five years, price of kerosene oil has not increased.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. You have already taken 20 minutes' time.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, am not deviating from the subject. The price of kerosene oil in the month of

March 2002, was dollar 23.65 per barrel in the International market and in April 2010, the price of same was increased to 92.87 per barrel. Hence, there is four fold increase in the prices of kerosene oil in the international market? How much we have increased? You, yourself have increased the prices of kerosene oil. You had increased the price of kerosene oil from 2 to Rs 9? Perhaps, you would have forgotten that you have increased Rs 7 on the kerosene oil because you were not concerned about the poor but you were concerned about the hoarders as to how they will earn profit. Have you been concerned about the poor then the prices of same would have not increased. Now you are showing that you are concerned about the inflation? You might remember that the Prime Minister was very concerned about the inflation and he has made three main points in the meeting of National Development council first point was. Inflation, the second point was Naxalism and the third point was power generation. It is also the responsibility of the Chief Ministers and that is why Chief Ministers have been asked to increase to the productivity. Government of India is responsible for state and the country. If production of sugar is decreased, the Government has reduced the import duty levied on sugar to Zero even then it is the responsibility of the State Government to make production of sugar, sugar cane, pulses and rice. This is state's subject not that of the Central Government. If the production of pulses is decreased, we have tried to import the same. ...*(Interruptions)* We have increased prices of petrol thrice but he has increased the same on twenty five occasions. Leader of opposition has said that we have 80 per cent petroleum products. ...*(Interruptions)* At present price rise is not the only issue to make allegation and counter-allegation with one another. Come, let us take resolve that hon'ble Prime Minister has said that we have to increase productivity as per our requirement and hon'ble minister has stated many times in the House that he will provide food grains as per demand of the states. This point has repeatedly been stated. Central Government is ready to release the food grains. You say that we have increased some tax slabs, I want to tell you that three refineries are being set up in Paradip or Bhatinda, a sum of Rs. 13,000 crore is needed for this purpose. From where this money

will come? Are you talking about kerosene and LPG? It is the Congress alone which has expressed concern about common man in this regard-Will you work in social sector? Have you ever done? We have waived off a loan of Rs. 72,000 crore of six crore farmers which could not be done by any Government in the world till date. You say what have we done? You used to give slogan 'Har haath ko kaam, har khet ko paani. You have never materialized the same in your regime so you will not be able to change places with us and will remain sitting in opposition benches. We have worked to materialize it. We have allocated Rs. 39,000 crore previously and presently we have Rs. 40,100 crore. How the purchase power has increased? We are giving Rs. 100 per day to a youth of 18-year-old for hundred days. A labourer does not take less than hundred rupees for whole day work from anyone, he says that if you give him hundred rupees he will work for you otherwise he will work under MNREGA. The price of work has been done by the Congress and the UPA. Unorganized villagers were not getting more than. 40 to 50 rupees as a wage and it is because of MNREGA that unorganized labourers in the villages from Kanyakumari to Kashmir that they will not get less than hundred rupees for agriculture work.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Mr. Swamy, you can speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pal, you have already taken 25 minutes. Please wind up.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY (Mandya): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): What you have said about MNREGA is right but it has reached to 14 per cent people. It has been mentioned in the report of your Ministry of Rural Development. So you should also mention as to what level the benefits of MNREGA are reaching.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I agree with you that State Government are not able to provide hundred mandays of labour. Mr. Sharad Yadav, I want to tell you, one more thing that which Government had started forward trading, you please tell and I will sit.

[English]

*SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver):The all India average wholesale prices have increased in case of foodgrains and vegetables from minimum of 10% to as high as 115%. Government is directly responsible for the spiraling price rise of food items and essential commodities.

The wholesale prices of the commonly used foodgrains are increased such as wheat by almost 15%, rice by 10 to 15%, all pulses to the tune of 70 to 90%, sugar by 65 to 70% and the same case with vegetables the commonly used potatoes by as high as 115 to 120% and onion by 55 to 70%. The other items like eggs, meat and fish by 35 to 50% milk by 20 to 30% with the fruits shows very high price rise which is out of reach of the middle and lower class families.

The price squeeze has spared neither urban nor the rural poor. The situation in cases of the farmers and the labours working in the agricultural field are very critical. As on one side the Farming Labour cost, Electrical Power Bills, prices of Diesel, Fertilizers, seeds, pesticides are increased heavily as compared to the prices they realize after the final crop. On the other side they have to pay more prices for the requirements of the daily needs and essentials commodities. The farmers also have to face the problems of the worsening situation of the Global warming, climate change which results in drastic changes of weather conditions and uncertainty of water. The seeds and the fertilizers are not timely available in the market this also causes the squeezing of the farmers. As because of the non availability of the fertilizers at the proper time farmers are bound to buy them from the black market by paying extra premium price. The farmer are naturally forced to take this black market fertilizers as he cannot see his crop losing/hampering the growth condition because of want of

fertilizers which is required to boost and enhance the growth to the ultimate level so as to produce the large and good quality of Agricultural Produce.

Government has launched several schemes like National Food Security Mission, Krishi Vikas Yojana and national Horticulture Mission. As per the loss estimated to the tune of Rs. 50,000/- crore only on the handling and transportation of the foodgrains and the farming produce rotted for not having proper godown facilities to store and preserve these items, non availability of proper roads for transportations, it is lying in open conditions spoiling due to rain water. This can be saved if the infrastructure facilities like godowns to preserve the quantity of agriculture produce are established and better road for transportations facilities to cater better approaches are provided. This will ultimately results in lowering the prices to a great extent and also utilize the Agricultural products which get spoiled in open atmosphere.

The Government should certainly think on these issues and consider to sustain the fair prices for petrol, diesel, kerosene and cooking gas. Due to the very high price rise in the petrol and diesel prices almost every item has seen the inflation rate proportionally.

The major and essential field of education plays very vital roll in almost all the classes of surviving. Due to the increased educational cost, common man are spiraling with the exorbitantly high educational cost which is increased day by day gets landed in frustration situation. The two important aspects, one education of the children in the family, the increased cost of means of movement of the family members either for working purpose or of education purpose and the last but important food and essentials items for livelihood of survivals squeezes the common man. This ultimately forced him to borrow/lend some money either from bank or from the private money lenders by pledging their home property. As for these loans amount increased as for non-payment of interest and the principal amount. The extra amount needed for the following years due to the increased rate of essential commodities the family comes under natural obligations either of the bank or from the private money lender who

pressurizes them to pay the amount leads finally to under moral pressure and frustrations. There are many cases registered where due to frustrations and pressures on the earning members of the family, there is no way out for them to surrender in such cases several families has have committed common suicides. Such cases are reported and these case are increasing now-a-days. This is a very common problems faced by the middle, lower and in particularly from the unorganized sector working families, price hike and inflations of food items, essential commodities and education facilities affect their lives.

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY (Mandya): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. The recent decision by the UPA Government to deregulate the prices of petroleum products and leaving them at the mercy of market forces has dealt yet another body-blow to the common man who is already reeling under the impact of high inflation and steep rise in the prices of essential commodities. The hike in fuel prices with both food inflation and general inflation rates in double digits - has made the burden on the aam aadmi unbearable.

The Government's decision to decontrol prices of all petroleum products will certainly prove disastrous for the economy as also the poorest of the poor. While one may argue that the hike in petroleum and LPG would only affect the middle class, the hike in diesel and kerosene is bound to have a cascading impact on the poor and downtrodden sections of the society. The farmers, who are heavily dependent on diesel for their agricultural operations, are going to be the worst sufferers. This is happening at a time when we see millions of tonnes of the hard-earned produce of the farmers rotting in rain in the absence of storage facilities, many of which have been leased out to store liquor in some States. The arguments of the Government in justification of the price hike appears specious as diesel and petrol prices were increased by Rs. 3 per litre only at the time of the Union Budget and there has not been any substantial increase in international crude oil prices in between.

The taxation structure on petroleum products has only served to aggravate further the suffering of the common

man, and it is most unfortunate that the Government has taken no worthwhile step to rationalize the same and ease the burden on the citizens.

We, in the Janata Dal (Secular), hold the State Governments equally responsible for the price rise. We appeal to both the Central and State Governments to stop playing politics over the livelihood of the common man and devise ways and strategies to check the uncontrolled price rise by immediately rolling back the latest hike in fuel prices; bringing back the prices under the regulatory framework; rationalizing the tax structure; reducing the levy on petroleum products; curbing hoarding and black marketing; and making available food grains to the poorest of poor instead of letting them rot in the open. These steps would be of great service to the people of India.

[Translation]

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

I want to say that we have discussed the issue of price-rise three to four times during last two and half years. The issue is discussed every time but what results came out from the discussion on price-rise. Instead of decreasing the price rise it is increasing further. When hon'ble Minister of Finance stands to speak, Members of treasury bench say that these measures are being taken 10 set right fiscal deficit. It has been said that when NDA Government was in power, price of kerosene oil was increased by Rs. 7 per litre however we are increasing the price gradually Rs. three per litre. You know that when butcher kills the animals in two ways-first in 'Jhatka' and second is 'Halal'. NDA Government had increased the price by Rs. 7 in one go whereas Congress Party in increasing the rate gradually. At least sufferer is common man. The person whom you are talking about will suffer at last. You all are engaged in argumentation with one another. Whenever I listen the speech of hon'ble Minister of Finance, he says that NDA Government had done this, it had increased the price enormously. The NDA had done so and so but what you have done, you please tell me that

how would you control the prices. They themselves have tendered the apology but there are the same people. When they will come to power they would follow the same suit. Thus I think that the common man is suffering from both the ends. Hon'ble Minister of Finance always mentions this point. When you people will continue to do the same we would come to power in future. The country is watching how serious are you with the issue.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to ask one thing from hon'ble Minister of Finance that statement given by Mr. Chacko haunts me personally. I remember the incident took place in 1991. Hon'ble Minister of Finance always mentions about the condition of the country in 1991 and Mr. Chacko has also mentioned the / same. I want to know that why the condition of the country was such in 1991? Is the condition of country had so deteriorated and came to such extent in 18 months long regime of Mr. V. P. Singh and Mr. Chandra Shekhar. This had not happened because of that. The congress was in power from 1980 to 1989. What had you done during the said period? I was much younger at that time, and as far as I remember you were Minister of Finance at that time. After that you have decided that you would take forward the country in 21st Century. You should have taken forward the country to 21st century. You should learn to go ahead not just with one class but the entire country.

You will bring some sections to the 21st century and 90% people would live in the 18th century. You should go to villages and see the situation there. We are watching that everyday preparations are being made for the Commonwealth Games, Stadia are being built and thousand crores of rupees are being spent. Why are we showing false pride? You should understand the real situation of the country. Organizing of Games will not help. What happened to Greece? It organized the Olympic games in false pride and just see, what is its situation now. Today, the entire European Union is worried. We are going to meet the same fate. Thousands crores of rupees have been spent on organizing Commonwealth Games. People are dying of hunger in villages even now. Two persons have died of hunger in my constituency. People are still dying of hunger in the country. I want to know this

much only, as to when the inflation is likely to be checked? From the day I have joined this House, I feel that those sitting behind, think more about the country. The more we progress, I feel, the more distanced we become from the common man. The need of the hour is that those sitting in the front two rows should meet the common man. Till now, I have never learnt of any of those sitting in the front two rows having visited a common man or a poor man's house. Nobody goes there.

I am not aware if any big leader goes to a common man's house and ask about his concerns like how he feels after the hike of three rupees in the prices of kerosene. You can make big industrialists millionaires, but do not even ask about the well being of the common man. This is the condition of the country. Now, price rise is affecting the middle class too. Earlier only villages and farmers were in poor condition. I am not aware if the leaders ever visit any Dalit's house. I have seen their leader visiting a dalit house and having a meal there. But, having only one meal in a dalit house will not show his actual situation. One has to live with him. I live among them everyday. Situation will not change with just one day's show off. I am again emphasizing this point that they should go and live with them. They should not talk to the industrialists, but to the common man of the country and understand what is his condition. Ask about his suffering due to price rise.

Sir, I would like to say two more things. I fully confident that there will be some conclusion of the current discussions. When we go out, then we are just asked that why are we having discussions? What is the purpose of having a discussion when it will not lead to any conclusions?. Many of our friends have said as to why we had observed Bandh as it results in losses. These people have forgotten that the country had a great revolutionary and leader and he is the father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi. He taught us Satyagraha. If the Government is not going to listen to us then what option do we have? We had not asked the people to call a Bandh, people have done so themselves. But, the Government will never accept this. It will always say that this was done wrongly. We had observed Bandh in our district. It was not called by us but by the people. The Government should accept this.

Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I am submitting the following proposals/suggestions in respect of the ongoing discussions on the issue of inflation/price rise.

1. Forward trading should be stopped immediately, so that the hoarders and profiteers are checked.
2. The practice of Centre and States shifting responsibility should stop.
3. The practice of shunning responsibility by making comparison between NDA/UPA should be stopped and efforts should be made to check price rise.
4. The E/C Act should be implemented effectively. The Centre should establish the practice of taking report from the States by monitoring it on day basis.
5. Effective action should be taken against the hoarders by making corruption a major issue.
6. Efforts should also be made to curb the price rise in the country by studying the prices of petroleum products at the international level and in the neighbouring countries.
7. The Price rise can be checked by adopting the Israeli technology in the agriculture sector.
8. A new committee should be constituted after rejecting the Parikh committee's recommendations and a system of making recommendations by keeping the common man in the mainstream should be ensured.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important issue. The proceedings of the House remained totally disrupted during the last week due to the discussions on price rise. Only tinkering of rules went on and the deadlock between the ruling party and the opposition came to an end finally by taking up of this discussion under rule 342.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

These discussion were named as the discussion on the effect of inflation on the common man, but here the discussion is going on only on price rise and how the common man in the country is suffering. I would like to tell you that I have been observing since the last three years that the Parliament expresses concern only about price rise, but no concrete action has so far been taken on how to check the price rise. We expresses concern time and again and prices keep on increasing. Presently, the role of both the ruling coalition and the opposition is same ...*(Interruptions)* The Government lost control over price rise after the economy of the country was liberalized in the year 1991. I do not know if the hon. Finance Minister would give a reply, but I would definitely like to ask if there is any price control mechanism? If there is, then in which manner the market will be controlled. Coincidentally, the hon. Agriculture Minister had said honestly that he alone was not responsible for the price rise, the entire Government was responsible for that. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this House i.e., the Parliament is not just for running the Government, but for running the country also. The Government can be an important component to run the country, but it is not everything. Presently, the Government has been accepted as everything and the points raised by the opposition go unheard. This is very unfortunate. My friend Neeraj ji has very rightly said that the persons sitting in the front two rows of the house do not visit the people. This situation has arisen in the present times. Earlier, the leader of the house used to maintain a dialogue with the people of the country. We have discontinued that dialogue in the present times. This country has passed through those circumstances, when the leader of the house had once appealed to the people of the country that if they would keep fast for a day then some foodgrains could be collected in the granaries of the country. Now, such a situation does not exist in the country that someone would make an appeal and the people would go on fast. Somewhere, a kind of emptiness has entered our politics. It is, therefore, necessary to ponder over it. We should not use this House just for running a Government

Sir, the role of the state should be for the welfare of the people. It should not be our role to promote

consumerism. Presently, I am observing that we all are concerned about the price rise.

On one hand, our farmers and labourers are dying of starvation and on the other hand, in every quarter and six months the profit of industrial houses are increasing. Where is this profit coming from at last? Whether that is being earned by looting the people of the country? Whether the Government is seeing all these things just as a mute spectator? Farmers and labourers in the country are starving whereas industrial houses are buying cricket teams by paying Rs. two to three thousand crores of rupees. The Government has to be serious somewhere or the other. Whenever such scams are done, the proceedings of the House get interrupted. Why do we not check all the points even before the process of buying cricket teams? The Government will have to be serious to all these things. Governance is the means of not only the development of an individual and one's own party but also of the prosperity of the entire country. ...*(Interruptions)* Please, I may be allowed some more time because at present, the entire time allotted to my party is still left and now our leader only has spoken.

Sir, Sandeep Dixit was saying that price of petrol would be reduced to Rs. 25/- per litre but this will lead the people to the burden of Rs. three lakh crore in 3 to 4 years i.e. the loan will incur on our country. He had said that they had modernized thoughts it is well but I think that there should be a scientific thought on subsidy. The diesel which is got filled up in the engine by the farmer is got filled up by Mukesh Ambani in his vehicle at the same subsidized rate. What type of subsidy are you providing to the country? What do you want to give to the country? At least, we are not entitled to subsidy. We do not need subsidy. I know that not a single member of the House needs subsidy. There is a need to understand the pangs. Merely uttering the things would not solve the problem. There is a need to solve this problem sincerely. It is time for us to get together to solve the problem.

Sir, Chako Saheb is a very learned man. He said that they had increased the minimum support price of rice from Rs. 5.00/- to Rs. 10.50/-. He was caught in the web of his

own words. He said that how the rice was being sold at the rate of Rs. 24 per kg, which is almost the double of its price. He said that support price of wheat was being given Rs.1.50 for a kg. But traders are selling wheat by marking Rs. 22, 23 and 25 on the packet. The Government will have to think over the policy of MRP and actual price. Restrictions will have to be imposed on the business houses somewhere or the other. Whether we have to run the country with methods prevalent prior to the year 1991 or after that, this is to be considered by the Government. We will have to place the matter before the people that

[English]

what is the actual cost of the product?

[Translation]

After that the people themselves will decide what price they want to pay?

Sir, here the price rise is always discussed with particular reference to petrol and diesel. I want the Government to let the House and the country know what the per litre production cost of petrol, diesel and kerosene is? After that, the people will determine what the price should be? What does MRP mean? You have allowed the market to fix the rate on its own accord. Industrial houses are determining the price of commodities on their own accord. The same lies even in the decontrolled system. Industrial houses have got the liberty to fix the price on their own accord, then they will sell the commodities by fixing their price according to their own calculations. The Government will have to prove somewhere or the other that the state is not run by market but the market is regulated by the state. We need to focus on this.

Sir, Indian culture has not been consumerist. So, we should promote utilitarian culture. This will lead to better result.

Sir, it is the House through which the people of the country will be listening to us. Definitely, the Government has been seemingly so much helpless and unable to curb the price rise. 90 percent hon'ble members of the House belong to rural background and hence they would comprehend my view-point better.

20.00 hrs.

I will certainly appeal to the people of our country that the tendency of the people of our country themselves have been to store the foodgrains to cater the consumption needs of one year. When the Government has shrung off its responsibility to anything in this respect, we will have to take the responsibility of our own well-being. We definitely appeal to the people as the Government has surrendered. Our Jagdambika Pal was uttering too much, he understands rural dialect, you definitely understand that our poor people used to store foodgrains in Bakharo. It has become inevitable for the common men of the country to store the commodities of their own consumption for one year, only then we will succeed in having control on the market and the consumerism, which are being promoted by the Government. It has been the tendency in our country that we used to store foodgrains not only for our animals but also for ourselves for one year. We should not copy anything as much as we forget ourselves. What happened as a result of this tendency of copying? We have given too much to a class. The rich class becomes very rich and the wealth of a class has been increasing fast but the poor are getting poorer. We have stuck with the figures, we need not involve in the jugglery of figures, we need to go into the reality, only then we can provide something to the people of country in reality.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am having a list of eight more Members to speak. It is already 8 o'clock now. We can extend one more hour to accommodate other Members. Otherwise, we would wind up.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Remaining Members may make the speeches now or lay their speeches on the Table. We have to accept either of the two because we cannot extend the time as time is limited. We have a lot of legislative business pending. Therefore, we shall have to sit for an extra hour. ...(Interruptions) If they do not want to speak, fine. But if you want to speak, we shall have to

finish the debate today. Tomorrow, the reply will be given.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a suggestion. Those who want to lay their speeches, they can lay them on the Table. There is no problem.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Still if some Members want to speak, if the House agrees we can extend the time. We can extend the time by half an hour. That too, each Member can speak for two or three minutes only. But I would request the hon. Members not to take more time. Try to be very brief. When I would press the bell, they should stop. Otherwise, nothing would go on record. If you cooperate, then, we can extend the time of the House by half an hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, the time of the House is extended by half an hour.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have provided me an opportunity to express myself, thanks for this. Today, whereas common man is concerned in the whole country regarding price rise, we also are bound to broad over their concern. Today, the people of the country is helpless, because the pace with which the price rise is going up continuously in the last six years, this is the tenth time, that the price-rise is being discussed in tenure of UPA in the House and all members of the House have expressed themselves on the reasons of price-rise in the House. Today, it has become imperative to think on this. Today, thousands of farmers commit suicide in the country. What is the reasons for the food-grains of about 58 thousand crores of rupees produced by the farmers for the country are getting rotten in the godowns of FCI. What appropriate steps have been taken by the Government during the last 6 years?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell that if the farmers have to buy tractors, they are given loan at the interest rate of more than 14 percent and if a person has to buy

Mercedes he is provided loan at the interest rate of 8 percent. The farmer does not get electricity for running tube-well for cultivation purposes but price of diesel is certainly increased so that direct effect be poured on their production and the produce get dearer.

Sir, if we talk of production and consumption, then I would like to tell that population is increasing surely but not the production of foodgrains. I would like to ask the government what has it done to increase the agricultural production? Whether irrigation facility has been increased? If so, then I would like to know how much money has been spent on increasing facilities of irrigation in the country?

Sir, as far as increasing the storage capacity is concerned and if we take into account the figures of last three years, then FCI has increased their capacity by 20430 metric ton in the year 2006-07, U709 metric ton in 2007-08 and only 2500 metric ton in the last year. This shows how much serious is the Government in the matter. This shows that foodgrains worth Rs. 58 thousand crore are lying in open and is getting rotten. Is someone responsible for that? I want to say that if anyone is responsible for that, then, it is none other than the current Government of UPA.

Sir, today the poor people are dying due to price rise. But, foodgrains are not reaching upto them. If you see the report of FCI, you will find that the FCI kept a total of 913 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in 2008-09 and out of that 20 thousand tonnes of foodgrains got rotted. Whether the same foodgrains may not have been made available to the poor people? Today, the same Food Corporation of India (FCI) suggests that these foodgrains should be sent to the neighbouring countries Nepal and Bangladesh. I would like to ask the government that the poor people of the country are not getting the grains to eat, they are starving but the government is more concerned about the neighbouring countries. FCI is able to increase its storage capacity but is talking about giving grains to the neighbouring countries.

Sir, 92-93 percentage godowns of the government are filled with foodgrains. The government do not have capacity to store foodgrains and the foodgrains kept

outside the godowns are rotting. Whether the government has taken any step to preserve these foodgrains? If you look around you will find that thousands of malls are being erected in the country every month. We are moving ahead in shopping but we are unable to increase storage capacity. If we talk about the public distribution system of the country, this is the most inefficient and corrupt. This is not my statement but it is an observation made by a committee of the Supreme Court. The officers posted at depots of FCI are involved in black marketing of foodgrains. These officers and middlemen connive at and through their connivance foodgrains are black-marketed. That is why the common people are not getting the foodgrains of public distribution system. The common people do not have any benefits of this system.

Sir, the price of pulses has increased 21.23% and that of milk 19% in the last one year in the country
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have decided that each will take only three minutes. Please take your seat. Shrimati Deepa Dasmunsi you may start.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, initiating the debate on price rise in the morning today, Smt. Sushma ji said that rising prices has made life difficult for the common people.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Mr. Chairman, Sir.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Dasmunsi may speak. Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to cooperate; otherwise, I cannot run the House. Shrimati Dasmunsi may start her speech; you may take only three minutes.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. Please take your seat. Nothing else will go on record. She already started speaking.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of us have accepted that we would speak only for three minutes. When you go on speaking, how can other Members speak? This is the problem. You have to cooperate. Already your Party has exhausted the time allotted to your Party. Still I have given three minutes extra for you to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, how a member can put his points in a minute. Please give me one or two minutes more so that I can make my points.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, you may continue. You will again get only three minutes. Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You tell me how to run the House. We have to conclude the debate by 8.30 p.m. There are 4-5 other hon. Members to speak. How can I accommodate them?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, you may speak. There are other hon. Members from your Party to speak. I have to allow them also to speak. So, you may please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What could be done, you may tell me. At 8.30 p.m. we have to conclude the debate.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I am waiting for the last 6-7 hours to speak. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All are waiting. What could be done? She is also waiting.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Leader of the Opposition took more than 40 minutes. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I will only give some suggestions. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can lay your suggestion on the Table of the House; it will be recorded. You can lay them. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Next time onwards, I will only lay my speech on the Table. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can give it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken and the remaining points you can lay on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, initiating the debate on the price rise in the morning, Smt. Sushma Swaraj ji has given.....to her views before the House stating that price rise has made the life difficult. Such a situation arose on 17 April, 2000 when the NDA was on treasury bench and the leader of opposition Smt. Sonia ji had moved an adjournment motion on the same issue. That adjournment motion was not accepted. At that time, the price of diesel and kerosene was increased by Rs. 3 and LPG by Rs. 30-35. But, today the situation has

changed. Today many members of BJP asked questions. They also asked what Anurag Thakur Ji had asked a little while ago, viz. about the price of diesel and petrol in America. On 17 April, Sh. Raghuvansh Prasad ji had asked the same question and in the reply of the question Ram Naik ji had said that he should go and live in America, he need not live in India. Today the same question was asked by Smt. Sushma Swaraj as to what is the price of diesel and petrol there in America and how does it compare with that in India? This is a serious problem and we all are in trouble because prices are rising. But why did price rise, how has the price in international market risen? It is true that according to the rise in prices of petroleum products in the international market, the price of diesel-petrol, LPG and kerosene have increased in our country.

It is also true that the growth Chako Ji had mentioned about is that the high prices prevailing last year are decreasing this time. The prices, which rose to 21% have come down to 18% and inflation in food at present is around 12.47%, but

[English]

it is a matter of supply and demand. Whenever there is an economic growth there is always a tendency of increase in employment and rise in salaries.

[Translation]

It results in more money coming in the hand of people. When the money is spent, demand increases but when supply does not increase with the demand then

[English]

automatically there is rise in prices.

[Translation]

You have discussed the issue. You called 'Bharat Bandh on 5th, but 'Bharat Bandh'

[English]

can be a political protest.

[Translation]

But it ('Bharat Bandh') can never increase the supply. This is fact, this is true.

Now I would like to state two things.

[English]

There are two major factors.

[Translation]

One is demand and the other is cost-push. I also agree what you all said a short while ago that a lot of paddy and wheat are lying in the godowns and are rotting. I would like to talk about pulses and put forth some figures. You have also given many figures. In our country

[English]

18 million tonnes of pulses are required.

[Translation]

But a maximum of 14 million tonnes of pulses are produced. Many of the countries do not grow pulses, a few countries grow pulses. So, we have to import pulses from the nearby countries to meet the shortfall.

[English]

There is always a shortfall of vegetables and pulses in our country.

I am telling about sugar cost-push. When the sugarcane was sold at Rs. 18 per quintal, the price of sugar was very low. But, now, sugarcane is sold at Rs. 150 per quintal then how can the prices will remain same. Prices have to go up.

[English]

This is a major factor.

[Translation]

Earlier, the paddy was sold at Rs. 400 per quintal, which is now being sold at Rs. 1050 per quintal. Then,

how can the per kg. price prevailing at that time will remain same. Sh. Basu Deb Acharia Ji has just left after saying a lot. He said that people do not die out of hunger, but Chajko ji said people from Bengal go to Kerala to work, come to Delhi to work, go to Haryana, go to Punjab because there is no work in Bengal, people are dying of starvation. But no doctor ever mentions starvation in his certificate as the cause of death. In recent days, not less than 13 Tea Gardens are closed in North Bengal. People are dying of starvation and doctors are writing that the person died of cardiac arrest. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: I am concluding but Sushma ji has said that rates should be fixed. Many countries in the sixties, seventies and eighties had tried to fix the rate but what was the result? The goods disappeared from the market. It is the State's responsibility how to check black marketeering and how to prevent adulteration of diesel.

Sir, I hail from border area. The control rate of kerosene oil sold in West Bengal is Rs. 12.93 while in neighbouring country Bangladesh it is Rs. 20 per litre. Why kerosene oil is being smuggled to Bangladesh? Our Government have failed to prevent illegal business, black marketing. Government have failed to arrest anyone. Why is it so? The Central Government is not answerable for it, the State Government has to answer for it. There are seven Congress ruled states. While left is ruling in three states, still they cannot answer these questions. Shedding crocodile tears won't yield any result. You will have to face the truth. This is a serious matter. You always obliquely refer to the UPA Government as a Government of the Aam Admi. Yes, of course, UPA Government and its policies are working toward making Aam Admi a special one. UPA Government will not take any step which disturbs Aam Admi. This is a fact and I would like to say that our Government has not been the one to last for just 11 months. It has completed full five-year term and it will last for another five-year term.

Lastly, I would like to say that there was a film sometime back. Jaya Prada Ji listen carefully you are also from cinema. The film was 'Three Idiots'. In the movie whenever there was a problem all the friends used to put their hands on the chest and would say 'All is well'. You people should cooperate. All is well.

[English]

*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): The House is discussing an important motion on inflationary pressure on the economy and its adverse impact on the common man.

We, the ruling party Members alongwith supporting party Members and the Opposition party members have already presented our views. This discussion is not one up on the gamesmanship of different parties. The issue is very critical that effected everyone in the country, more so the common man.

We need to find out ways and means of reducing the inflation and its effect on the common man.

First of all, if we question ourselves, whether the Government is sincere enough to control the inflation or the price rise, the answer is yes.

The Government is making all efforts to control inflation and rise in prices of essential commodities.

Some measures will give immediate results and other measures will give results in due course of time.

If we go to the basic reason for inflation, everyone knows that it is due to imbalance between demand and supply, especially of essential commodities.

Both the Centre and State Governments play crucial roles in managing the demand and supply side. It is unwise, to blame only the Central Government regarding inflation or price rise.

For example, many say that hoarding is the main reason for price rise. This may be true for some products like rice, wheat, sugar etc. If we take it as true, then the

vigilance mechanism of the state Governments is responsible for the hoarding of items.

The Union Government in October 2009 announced an open market sale scheme, over and above the PDS, under which it had allocated 20 lakh tons of wheat and 10 lakh tons of rice to State Governments for sale to retail customers.

This was allocated at MSP plus freight. But even half the stock was not lifted by State Government.

So we cannot simply blame the Union Government for everything.

So let us discuss the matter from an impartial point of view, so that the common man is benefited by decrease in inflation.

We all know the world has become a global village. The happening in the other parts of the world definitely influence India. We know except in one or two countries, inflation and price rise is a world phenomenon. For example, rising international prices of crude oil? What we should do is to develop a long term perceptive to control the prices and inflation.

For example in our country some parts are experiencing drought and other parts experiencing the floods. We need to develop irrigation facilities some major, some minor and same local like ring wells. This is to see that people continue carrying the agriculture as a profession.

I am the Chairperson of one sub-committee on MGNREGA. In my field visits many small and marginal farmers have reported that they are not able to do agriculture due to increased labour costs. They requested to bring their agriculture work under the shelves of work of MGNREGA. As in our country many are, small and marginal farmers, these type of measures increase the agriculture production and farmers continue with their agriculture.

If we observe closely, long term factors behind the rise in food prices include decline in area under cultivation

and a decline in yield from various crops. The area under foodgrains had declined by 8% from 680.99 lakh hectares in 2008-09 to 626.47 hectares in 2009-10 and this decline is continuing year after year. Agriculture production as well as productivity is reducing year after year.

Urgent measures are required to arrest this trend. Otherwise, the disparity between demand and supply will further increase and thus increase in inflation may continue.

Coming to the wastage or improper storage of foodgrains by FCI etc. we need to have a comprehensive plan. There should be a scientific analysis on what to import, how much and when to import and how to sell and at what price? The timely intervention by Government agencies like STC and MMTC is more important than simple intervention.

We should have a long term integrated perspective towards agriculture, Animal husbandry and agro based industries. We need to encourage the self help groups to start mini milk dairies with one lakh litres capacity. These types of measures will make the stocking and distribution of essential items become more easier. Similarly, we need to come up with innovative technologies to store food items.

For example, in Argentina special plastic bags can store 300 tons of rice or wheat for one year without any spoilage. We use plastic bags which can store 100 or 200 kgs only. FCI, MMTC, STC should come with better inventory management systems.

An effective and transparent monitoring mechanism from at least at block level to union level should be evaluated to monitor the price rise to essential commodities.

We should remind once again that our country is an Agriculture based country and we should make all out efforts to protect and enhance this so that the essential commodities are available to common man at affordable price.

To conclude I want to say that we are all concerned with inflation and its effect on common man. Let us work together to kill the devil of inflation.

[Translation]

* SHRI C.R. PATIL (Navsari): Today, the whole country is worried about price rise. As a public representative, it is my topmost priority that through you I, too, raise the issue of price rise for the Government on behalf of my people.

Today, the Leader of opposition hon. Smt. Sushma Swaraj has brought a resolution in the house, and I associate myself with it. UPA Government had assured to bring down prices in 100 days, which had increased during their tenure only, this assurance was trusted and accepted by the common man. Out of this trust Congress led coalition came into power. But within few months disappointing results of their policies started due confronting the common man. Thus the public stood cheated once again. Today, a committee appointed by the Government states that the income of crores of people of this country is 20 rupees.

Through you, I would like to ask the Government whether a common man can feed himself and his family in this period of price rise? What to talk of the poor, today common man in the whole country is in distress due to the wrong policies of the Government. The Government has not kept its words given to people during election campaign but has broken their trust and has subjected them to the price rise. Burden of price rise is increasing on the common man due to inflation as a consequence of the wrong policies of the Government. The increase in the prices of petrol and diesel directly pushes the prices of vegetables and other food items north wards. Rickshaws carrying school children to and fro school have also increased their charges. Hence a common man can neither feed his children nor, give them good education.

Today common man is badly suffering from price rise due to the wrong policies of the Government but the Government states that prices have increased due to putting more capital in development. In a country where common man is unable to feed himself, how can he think of development? Hence, a hungry person will not think about development but will move towards naxalism.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

The Government should wake up and by improving its policies should provide two square meals a day to common man and give relief by providing necessary items at cheap and fair prices.

Through you, I would like to request the Government that foodgrains may be prevented from getting rotted in godowns and may be used to feed the poor people.

in the end, I support the resolution brought by the hon. leader of opposition, Smt. Sushma Swaraj and hope that the Government will check the price rise at the earlier, so that the common man can feed his children and give them higher education.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this very important issue. All the members have come to this House with the support of public but when the same public is in anger, it becomes very difficult to control them. Today, the same situation has come. I would not like to repeat the figures already stated here but this is important to tell that the prices of foodgrains have increased 100 percent, oil prices have increased by more than 30 percent, vegetable prices have increased by 50 percent. Common man is expressing its sadness, because they are unable to sustain themselves. Public has given its support once again to UPA, so that they can check price rise. They have given you power to find an immediate solution to it. We have been witnessing it for the last one year and we have brought it in the House many a times during the last six months. Hon. Prime Minister had also assured 6 months back that they will try their best to control price rise. When we go to our people in our constituency then we find that potato prices are increasing and the prices of other essential commodities are also increasing. Mumbai is my workplace and I live there. Rickshaw pullers and drivers there wait till evening so that they can have Vada Pav in the evening. Vada Pav also contains potato. They work from morning to evening but the price of potato has increased too much, hence they have to wait till evening, so that they can have it at a cost of 50 paise and they can feed themselves. Today, things have come to such a pass.

Sir, I would also like to point out that 80 percent

labour of all unorganized sectors in this country get Rs. 100 as wages in the name of MNREGA. I would also like to ask the House that when the rate of pulses has reached Rs. 90 a Kg, the rate of potato has also increased very much then what will a poor, a labourer eat? After doing the hard work for whole day they are forced to sleep without even having Dal

Sir, our country India is an agrarian country. When the country faces flood or drought then farmers face a lot of troubles.

I would like to tell the UPA Government that a few states have shortage of electricity. For it people need to run motor, use diesel. When someone burns diesel then he knows that how costly it is getting. Today, farmers are in problem. They are not even getting minimum support price, Middlemen, involved in black marketing, are earning more money than farmers. It is very necessary to monitor all this ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two more other speakers to speak and we have to conclude by 8.30 p.m.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: I have said only a little so far. Kindly give me two minutes, I will conclude.

I want to tell that farmer is not getting even one third of his produce, but middleman is making profit of Rs. 10 to 15. The prices of essential commodities which was stated, Sh. Jagdambika Palji has given an example of reducing VAT and local taxes in the Congress ruled states. I would like to clarify that the reason for talking about tax reduction in the Congress ruled states because charity begins at home.

Charity begins at home. Hence, it should be started from the states, where their own Government is in power.

We move around in our constituency. The PDS system for the people there is in a very bad shape. Poor people are in problem due to adulteration. PDS system needs to

be monitored. Production is decreasing due to increase in population. In order to fulfill it, monitoring of demand and production is very important as you know that after exporting foodgrains, we spend more on its import. Hon. Supreme court has also intervened for the distribution of foodgrains which is rotted in our godowns. ...*(Interruptions)*

There is a need to amend Essential Commodity Act. Kindly consider regarding rolling back the increased prices of petrol and diesel.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sh. Madhu Koda.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if Madhu Koda Ji is also feeling that there is price rise then Government should accept it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHU KODA (Singhbhum): Mr. Chairman Sir, I express my gratitude to you. The issue of price rise is being discussion in the House. I will put my points in brief. This is such an issue that affects the rich and the poor. There is need to consider the economic divide between the rich and the poor. Our responsibility is not limited only to the accusing one another in the House. Whether it is ruling party or the opposition, we all are responsible to public. We cannot shrug off our responsibility by simply passing banks. If we wasted our time on such issues, then, I think the house is not meant for this purpose. People want to know the solution being found out for then. The House is meant for this kind of discussion and only this should be discussed here.

I would like to appeal to the Member of both the ruling party the opposition that we are accountable to public. We need to prove that this House is for the people, by the people and of the people, we need to the truth. We need to consider the reasons and solutions of price rise. Is there any coherence between existing polity of employment and policy of poverty alleviation under the present system? Is there any similarity? Have we made any system to alleviate poverty? Such systems has not been made but the same is required to be made. I think there are some anomalies somewhere or the over in the system and the treasury bench should assimilate with the

suggestions given to remove these anomalies and the opposition should luster the point raised by the treasury bench and should give good suggestions.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to say that today we need to bridge the gap between demand and supply. It is the Government which can bridge the gap. The blame-game going on between the State Government and the Union Government regarding the execution of work is not going to serve the purpose. We should make a check points to check the act of back marketing etc. but the same is not being done anywhere. The common man are bearing the brunt of the conformation of between the control and the state Government. I would like to say that the schemes being run by the Central Government provide employment are required to closely be monitored. I would like to assert that the schemes run by the Government to provide employment. ...*(Interruptions)* are not being implemented properly.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members who want to submit their written speeches on the Table may do so now.

[Translation]

SHRI MADHU KODA: I would like to say that the provision made in the NREG Act to provide job for hundred mandays should be implemented in to. Farmers work for ten days and they get remuneration after 20 days or one month. Labourer do not get work in case the cheques is returned. Even the shop keepers refuse to give them ration in credit. Same is the condition of my state. In this scheme coordination and coherence are required to be brought.

I am from backward tribal area of Jharkhand. I would like to tell you that people are not getting the benefits of the schemes being run in the state. How can we claim that we will eradicate unemployment while common people are not getting the benefits of our schemes. Poor people are not getting the benefits of our schemes. We can manipulate the figures as much as we like but the poors are not getting the benefits of schemes. The House is

contemplating to ensure the same. I think that the treasury bench and the opposition on should give suggestions to find out a suitable way out so that the people could get a square meal and lead a peaceful life. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak, and conclude with these words.

*SHRI P. L PUNIA (Barabanki): The House could not transact any business-for the whole week as the discussion was going on to decide the rule under which discussion on price rise should be held. People have nothing to do with the rule under which the discussion should be held.

The concern of the opposition was not to control the price rise but they were pandemonium for political gain only.

At present, economy of most of the countries has broke down. India has been successful in achieving almost 8 per cent growth rate. Prices of petroleum products are dependent on prices of crude oil in the international market. At present subsidy of Rs. 53000 crore is being given despite price hike. The money earned by levying tax on petroleum products by the Government is spent on the schemes being run in the rural areas of the country.

We have increased minimum support price of wheat from Rs 620 to Rs 1100 in the interest of the farmers during last five years. Minimum support price of paddy has been increased from Rs. 580 to Rs. 1030. Obviously, the prices will be higher than that of minimum support price.

We have been successful controlling the market prices despite drought and flood. The Central and State Government should launch a Joint campaign against black marketing and hoardings. The State Government should implement 'Antyodaya Anna Yojna' of Central Government no obstacle should be created in providing employment to the poor through MNREGA. I congratulate Central Government for well management of the economy.

[English]

*SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): Our economy faced great challenges within the past few years. The economy

* Speech was laid on the Table.

was fast growing till 2007 and the world recession rattled our economy and the growth rate slumped from 9% to 6.7% and again to 5.8% during the last quarter of 2008. World was in turmoil, with prudent management, India over came the situation. When the global economy contracted by 0.5% in 2009 with massive job losses/India grew by 7.4%. This was the second highest growth rate in the world. During the great recession of 2008-09, hundreds of banks failed all over the world. In India not a single bank failed. There was no major credit crisis. This was due to our superior financial and monetary management. The British Prime Minister, David Cameron in his recent visit to India recognized this superiority of India's financial and monetary management. This achievement has to be recognized and surely, UPA II should be congratulated.

Now let me take the attention of this August House to the recent developments on the price rice issue. The opposition's response to the petroleum price hike is illogical. It was BJP's Yashwant Sinha who first removed the APM (Administered Price Mechanism) on petroleum products while he was the Finance Minister. Then, he claimed it as the most progressive measure. To say that the same policy being implemented now is regressive is pure double standard.

I don't want to make a political speech on this issue of price rice on which every body in this House and out side is concerned. It is really amusing that a new attempt to create a 1977 like grand alliance is emerging. It seems and it is really shameful that the lefts are performing on the floor of the house with a tacit understanding with BJP and they are dancing to the tune of the band masters of BJP. Mulayam Singh ji has not learnt a lesson even after apologizing for having allied with Kalyan Singh. Your peril is looming large upon you. Your crocodile tears which the whole country is witnessing on this price rice issue is nothing but a ploy to get in to an alliance with BJP as you are aware that you have got marching orders from the people of Kerala and West Bengal.

I agree that price rice issue should be discussed in the larger interests of the people, and it should also be

debated whether deregulation of oil price was necessary or not. It is being advocated that oil price hike is the very root cause of all spiraling of prices and it should be avoided at all costs. I may quote Nobel Laurette Douglas North " an action is assessed not by looking into the result of that action, but by the fact that what would have happened if that action would not have been taken..."

Let me draw the attention of the Hon'ble members and Madam Speaker as what would have happened if that action would not have been taken. Take the example of Greece, which fell into a debt trap. Its fiscal deficit was increasing alarmingly and nobody protested. But later the whole economy collapsed. Still Europe and the whole world is trying hard to rescue Greece. The million dollar question is whether India should go the same way of Greece. Take the case of the history of USSR and other communist countries where there was price control on all items. In communist countries it was a non market system that controlled the economy. In communist economy prices were controlled for ever and the whole world saw that this system collapsed. Though relief was given to consumers in the communist countries the end result was disincentives to the production and efficiency. So communist system were called bankrupt economy. The country became bankrupt. For a loaf of bread, miles long queue was visible every where in USSR. That system toppled USSR and communism. Deng-Xio-Ping in China moved very fast to escape a Soviet like collapse. History cautions us that communist like control are never a solution. Rather than learning from the collapse of a bankrupt communist system, my Hon'ble Shri. Bhasudevacharya's party is enslaved by the ghost of the illogical theory of communist economics.

Communist manifesto starts 'A spectre is haunting Europe, the spectre of communism....' The same spectre is haunting the Indian Communists.

With the above background, let me call the attention of this August House to the allegation that the de-regulation is to suit the corporate lobby. Nothing is more misleading than this false propaganda. Some newspapers have gone to the extent of spreading falsehood that concessions of lakhs of rupees were awarded to corporate sectors in

Pranab Mukharjee's budget. One journalist wrote on the pages of the Hindu daily that 5 Lakhs crores of rupees were written off for the corporate sector. Nothing is more absurd than this. When the total revenue tax collection is 7,46,651 crores, how lakhs of rupees can be given as concession to the corporate sector? In 2009-10, corporate tax collection was 2,45,855 crores. Now the false propaganda is that only the corporate houses and the rich are benefited by the UPA government. Ours is a changing market economy with the visions of inclusive growth. India's present priorities are social legislations with the sole aim of upliftment of the poor and needy. When the country grows, every section grows and the rich also grows and they have to pay for their growth into the treasury. In the 1980's the indirect taxation revenue was 80% while direct tax was only 20%. In 2010 the revenue of the government of India has improved by leaps. Now about 50%) of the tax revenue is derived from direct taxes and the rich people in the country is paying a huge amount to the treasury. This is the major contributing factor for the country for implementing progressive legislation. In this year's budget, tax expected from corporate sector is more than 3,01,335 crores. So from direct tax which is progressive taxation the corporate sector is also paying to the country's exchequer. Where does all these money go? The budget of UPA government 2010-2011 shows that a sizable portion of the revenue is earmarked for the common man.

- 46%) of the plan out lay is for infrastructure development that is 1,73,552ores
- Social sector 1,37,673 crores
- Education 31036 crores
- Rural development 66,100 crore
- MGNREA 40,100 Crores
- Bharat Nirman 48,000 crores

Of the total tax receipt of Rs 7, 46,651 cr. About 2, 81,000 cr. are given to the states.

It is to the credit of the UP A government that the

country has been placed on the right track within the last 3 to 4 years. Our fiscal deficit will come down to 3% of the GDP and India will become the fastest growing economy.

Can this country afford to give one Lakh crore subsidies to the oil producing companies every year or even more.

In India, the total number of outlets for the Indian oil, BPC, HPC and NRL are 36,945 nos. The private Reliance, ESSAR and Shell companies have only 2890-outlets while the share in the selling of Diesel and petrol of private players is only 1% to 2%. 2009-10 diesel sale is given below.

Indian Oil -	46.8%
BPC	27.3%
HPC	23%
NDL	.4%
Reliance	.8%
Essar	1.5%
Shel	.2%
Petrol	12.69 (mill MT) (2009-10)
Indian Oil	44.6%
BP	28%
HP	25.3%
NRL	.4%
Total	98.3%
Reliance	.1%
Essar	1%
Shel	.6%
Total	1.7%

- These are the statistics till March 31. In the month of April, May, the share of the private players were 1.2% and PSU's were 98.8%. So when the petroleum product prices are de regulated the state exchequer will be saved 1 lakh cr. every year. At the present rate of international crude oil price de regulation will surely

mean that when the prices of crude oil go up the domestic retail price also goes up. But when the international price come down, domestic retail price also come down. Without de regulation, the social reforms and common man's programmes would have been cut to size and result could have been disastrous in future.

India currently produces only 60000 /Barrels/ of crude oil per day .75% of the crude oil requirements are from imports. Before the revision, the under recoveries of oil companies were to the tune of around one lakh crores. Oil companies were losing Rs 3.73/litre of petrol, Rs. 3.80 litre of Diesel Rs. 17.92 Litre of Kerosene and M 261.90/ LPG cylinder. Even after the recent hikes, the oil companies are suffering under recoveries of Rs. 53000 crore. The centre imposes excise duty on petroleum products and the states impose Vat.

If the centre and state decide not to have excise duty and vat on petroleum products, substantially, the revenue of the centre and state will be reduced. If a person buys an article for Rs. 10 and sells it for Rs. 8 and continues to do so, he will become bankrupt. And as already pointed out this was what happened in Greece and Spain. In 1970 and 73 crude oil prices were up from 1.2 \$ per barrel to 3.65\$. Indiraji who was the Prime Minister, passed it on to the consumers. In 1973 OPEC organization came into being. And in 1973-74, oil prices shot up to 10\$ barrel and this was also passed on to the consumers. Next came the oil shock of 1980. BJP and NDA had also hiked the oil prices. Now our country is on the right track and we are moving forward with common man's welfare schemes.

*SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): I would like to add some more points to this discussion. Today, we are facing a very high inflation rate of 18%. The prices of pulses, vegetables and all the food commodities used by the common man have increased considerably. What has the Central Government done so far? In my State Kerala, the State Government has increased the number of Public Distribution System(PDS) shops to 2000 and over hundreds of Neethi stores and consumer market fed outlets operate

* Speech was laid on the Table.

there to regulate the price hike in essential commodities so that the common man has access to his daily needs. When such a small state like Kerala (which is not self-sufficient in all means) can regulate the price hike to a certain extent, why is the Central Government reluctant to do so? And the Government claims that it is inclined to the Aam Admi. In the midst of such adverse situations why is the government planning to abolish PDS and introduce Coupon system? This will definitely aid the market forces leaving the common man thinking when such a crisis will be overcome. Has the Government bothered to take a census of the number of women and men who committed suicide due to poverty? Today the future trading and speculative marketing is one of the leading factors for price hike. Can the Government explain the need for future trading? Such a system should rather be banned and not implemented, sir, in 2009, Rs.150 lakh crore were spent alone on future trading. Such a system will affect the agricultural sector. Our agricultural growth was 5.85% in 2004-05. In 2008-09, it got reduced to 1.67%. Now it is inclined towards a negative value. Sir, in every half an hour, one farmer bids farewell to this world. This is a tragic situation and will impede development in a country. In the last 10 years, 2 lakh farmers have committed suicide due to poverty. Sir, the present policy of the Central Government needs a change. Today, the country follows a policy which has increased the fuel prices. The Government argues that 80% of the petrol utilized in the country is imported as crude oil and all the oil companies are all running in big losses. But the annual report of the Ministry of Petroleum says a totally different story i.e. "all the companies are in huge profit". This current policy of the Government is only in favour of the Private Oil Companies. Perhaps the Government should change its stand of acting support to the Aam Admi when it is actually helping Ambani Admi. To conclude, I wish to say that the Government should change its policy of pds, remove speculative marketing and regulate price hike by adopting new systems.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): At present the entire country is reeling under the specter of

price rise. Inflation is increasing by the ten per cent, rates of interest on loan are also increasing, instable farming, slump in investment, infrastructure on the verge of collapse and these in hundred per cent risk in. Even through you are claiming to have more than eight per cent growth of economy.

New era of consumerism started in India after 2004-05 when economy recorded 8 to 9 per cent growth. Rate of inflation at that time was around four per cent. Income, production and expenses - all the three have gone up but the savings of the common man have come to a halt during the last three to four years. In fact, it is not the expense but the saving is affected by the price rise. Mc Kanzie in its latest study has admitted that individual consumption expense of India have increase 1500 billion dollar in next decade. Despite having 36 per cent population of the poor, 55 to 60 crores middle class population of India is spending enough to run the economy smoothly.

Why is the expenditure increasing? Because we are claiming to have India at new height of development. The basic infrastructure of health, agriculture, education, transportation and law and order is deteriorating. But we are getting habituated to Mall Culture, air conditioned hotel and hospital. Even today, electricity is not supplied to our rural areas for months. The poors are dying for want of medicine and treatment. The poor are traveling in trains and buses like cattle. Even then 'Congress ka haath Garibon ke saath'. 'Mera Bharat Mahan Hai'.

At present, export of India as compared to China has been negative viz. It is less than import. The Growth rate of consumer products has been increased from 3 per cent in January to 14.3 per cent in April.

The 37% growth rate of electronic items is surprising. But if we talk about agriculture growth, grains and oil seed growth rate was 4.19% in 1951-52, while in 9th and 10th plan it was 1.49 and 1.28 respectively. In 2005 to 2007 it was 3.52%. We are going to organise Commonwealth Games various are underway incidents of corruptions are on the top while agriculture growth and poverty alleviation is not on the top, instead extremism and naxalixm is on

the top. Farmers and labourers are fighting for their rights. Grains and vegetable sellers in rural and Urban areas are in wretched condition, while big corporate House engaged in the business of vegetable and grains are earning huge profits. Such Corporate House are also being provided loans and reliefs by the Government. In order to get loan from Banks, the poors and farmers feel helpless and they have to pay commission.

The 6th Pay Commission recommendations provided some relief to a small population but after the price rise the Government employees along with 100 crore odd people are facing the pains of price rise.

During the NDA Government flour sold at Rs. 5-6 per Kg rice Rs. 8-10 per kg, vegetables Rs. 3-4 per kg, Soap Rs. 10, oil Rs. 30, Pulses 8-10 per Kg. Today, pulses are selling at Rs. 80 per Kg, rice Rs. 40 per Kg, vegetable are Rs. 30-40 per Kg, fruits 70-80 per Kg. Milk has gone up from Rs. 7 per liter to 27 per liter.

In this situation Government must realize the problem of price rise. Today nearly 61 thousand tonne foodgrain get rotten due to lack of proper storage facilities. Everyday the incidents of adulteration in food items are coming to light. Patients re waiting for medical facilities outside the Government Hospitals. Due to the deteriorating law and other problem security personnel are losing their lives. We have a situation of civil war in the country. The economy has collapsed due to the Bandh by deteriorating law and order problem. Government should take effective measures to prevent the country from economic emergency situation. Wadhwa Committee report should be taken into account failing which lives of poor and middle class people will become difficult.

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): The Government took a decision to increase the prices of petrol by Rs. 3.50/litre, of diesel by Rs. 2/litre, of kerosene, which is called the poor man's fuel, by Rs. 3/litre and of LPG by Rs. 35. The Government, which came to power in the name of common man, has broken the back of the common man by increasing the prices of petroleum products. This is a severe blow to the common man who

* Speech was laid on the Table.

was already reeling under the price rise. It is said in our area that whenever a government is formed under the leadership of Congress, the prices go up. Hon'ble leader of opposition, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj initiating the discussion said that these prices have been increased on the recommendations of the Kirit Parikh committee. Had the prices been increased completely in accordance with the recommendations, the dissatisfaction among the common man could have taken a violent turn. People are anguish against the Government as the prices are rising unabatedly. In my area, petrol pumps of private companies, like Reliance, ESSAR were established earlier but they failed as their selling price was higher than the Government owned companies but the Government had provided facility to these private companies. Now, these private companies are considering to expanded the number of petrol pumps in the country, in the wake of the increased price of petroleum products. Just now a mention about increase in the prices of all the items has been made in the House but the Government Company NTPC has also increased the prices of gas based electricity i.e., there is no part of life which has remained untouched by this price rise. What are the factors of price rise? Even though there is a need to make efforts by the Government to control the price rise but its own senior level ministers are vicariously helping this price rise by way of their statements. This has indeed helped in flaring up the price rise. When he stated that - "The production of sugar will be just 1.60 crore tonnes due to decrease in the area under sugarcane production while it was 2.63 croe tonnes previous year". The prices of sugar jumped from Rs. 20/kg. to Rs. 26/kg. and then from Rs. 32 to Rs. 40 and then to Rs. 50/kg. After that when he gave a statement about rice, then the rice, which was selling at Rs. 12-13/kg. started selling at Rs. 20/kg. or more immediately. The prices of milk increased from Rs. 26 to Rs. 30/litre as soon as he spoke about the mismatch of demand and supply of milk. The prices of pulses, bread, rice, sugar, milk, fruits, vegetables, which are necessary for the life of the common man in the country, are skyrocketing today. Since their income has not increased, in, consonance with the price rise, it is difficult for them to provide nutritious meals to their children. It is, therefore, quite natural that their children will be malnourished. It is not our objective to create India

as a malnourished country; therefore, it is necessary to understand the gravity of situation. How can we imagine the public participation in the nation building if their life is in itself peril due to the price rise. We impose heavy taxation to make schemes for the people but for whom are we doing all this if the people would not be able to benefit from it. We cannot check price rise until we improve the procurement and storage of foodgrains and streamline the public distribution system and rein in bookies and hoarders.

People elect Government so that it will protect the interest of people but the Government forgets all the promises once gets elected. It seems on the pretext of common man the Government further put them into the grip of price rise. Hard earned public money is being looted in the name of the Commonwealth Games. Money is being spent lavishly on these while the Government is arguing on price rise. I had, earlier also submitted the Government through other medium that if they want to check the prices of foodgrains and the prices of essential commodities then they have to put profiteer at bay. The

manufacturers/producers will not indulge in profiteering if we make it compulsory to display the cost price of commodities mandatory so that consumers have access to actual price of commodities. I, therefore, request the Government to bring a legislation to print the cost price of commodities to check the price rise and implement it immediately.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion on the Motion is over. The reply of the hon. Minister will be there tomorrow after the Question Hour.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

20.30 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on
Wednesday, August 4, 2010/Sravana 13, 1932 (Saka)*

ANNEXURE I*Member-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	129
2.	Shri Anandan, M.	121
3.	Shri Awale, Jaywant Gangaram	136
4.	Shri Biju, P.K.	133
5.	Shri Chaudhary, Arvind Kumar	130
6.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	132
7.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	122
8.	Shri Dhanapalan, K.P.	124
9.	Shri Gouda, Shivarama	136
10.	Dr. Jagannath, Manda	127
11.	Shri K. Shivkumar Alias J.K. Ritheesh	129
12.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	125
13.	Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad	137
14.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	128
15.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	140
16.	Shri Nirupam, Sanjay	134
17.	Km. Pandey, Saroj	130
18.	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	132
19.	Shri Pathak, Harin	124
20.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnamp	126
21.	Shri Rajendran, C.	139
22.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	138

1	2	3
23.	Shri Rathwa, Ramsinh	123
24.	Shri Jeyadurai, S.R.	139
25.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	125
26.	Smt. Shantha, J.	122
27.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	131
28.	Chaudhary, Lal Singh	134
29.-	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	131
30.	Shri Swamy, N. Cheluvarama	123
31.	Shri Tagore Manicka	121
32.	Shri Thamaraiselvan, R.	128
33.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	137
34.	Shri Viswanathan, P.	135
35.	Shri Wankhede, Subhash Bapurao	135

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	1443,15
2.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	1426, 1437, 1557
3.	Shri Agrawal, Rajendra	1396
4.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	1413, 1550, 1588
5.	Shri Anandran, M.	1551
6.	Shri Ananth kumar, Hegde	1447, 1566
7.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	1425, 1459, 1462
8.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	1425, 1577
9.	Shri Argal, Ashok	1393

1	2	3
10.	Shri Azad, Kirti	1395, 1435, 1522
11.	Shri Babar, Gajanan D.	1443
12.	Smt. Badal, Harsimrat Kaur	1487
13.	Shri Bajwa, Pratap Singh	1405, 1564, 1571
14.	Shri Bhagat, Sudarshan	1477, 1479, 489, 1582
15.	Shri Bhagora, Tarachand	1455
16.	Shri Bhujbal, Sameer	1504
17.	Shri Biju, P.K.	1533
18.	Smt. Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi	1488
19.	Shri Bundela, Jitendra Singh	1497
20.	Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Sansuma Khunggur	1436, 1552
21.	Shri Sivasami, C.	1453, 1535, 1573
22.	Shri Chaudhary, Arvind Kumar	1427
23.	Shri Chauhan, Mahendrasinh P.	1407, 1410, 1441, 1530
24.	Shri Chauhan, Sanjay Singh	1427, 1601
25.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	1520
26.	Shri Chitthan, N.S. V.	1482
27.	Shri Choudhary, Bhudeo	1419
28.	Smt. Choudhry, Shruti	1428
29.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	1553
30.	Shri Das, Bhakta Charan	1468, 1584
31.	Shri Das, Khagen	1470
32.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	1467, 1583

1	2	3
33.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	1559
34.	Smt. Dasmunsi, Deepa	1435, 1609
35.	Shri Deshmukh, K.D.	1394
36.	Smt. Devi, Rama	1421, 1447, 1589
37.	Shri Dhruvanarayana, R.	1408, 1586
38.	Shri Dubey, Nishikant	1451, 1571
39.	Shri Gadhvi, Mukesh Bhairavdanji	1495, 1598
40.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	1444, 1562, 1432
41.	Shri Gajendra Singh Rajukhedi	1457, 1576
42.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	1409, 1529
43.	Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	1491
44.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	1502, 1605
45.	Shri Gouda, Shivarama	1449
46.	Shri Gowda, D.V . Sadananda	1483, 1594
47.	Shri Gowda, Chandre D.B.	1454
48.	Shri Hazari, Maheshwar	1384, 1516
49.	Shri Hussain, Syed Shahnawaz	1391, 1461
50.	Dr. Jagannath, Manda	1539
51.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	1608
52.	Smt. Jayaprada	1475

1	2	3
53.	Shri Jena, Mohan	1392, 1558
54.	Shri Joshi, Kailash	1438
55.	Shri Joshi, Mahesh	1481
56.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	1458, 1465, 1536
57.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	1464, 1550
58.	Dr. Jyoti Mirdha	1508
59.	Smt. Kaiser, Jahan	1400
60.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	1431, 1445, 1570
61.	Shri Kashyap, Virender	1382
62.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	1381, 1538, 1559
63.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	1425, 1442, 159, 1544
64.	Dr. Meena, Kirodi Lal	1402, 15171, 1579, 1593
65.	Shri Kishor, Kamal "Commando"	1388
66.	Shri Kowase, Marotrao Sainuji	1399, 1444, 1485, 1524
67.	Shri Kumar, Vishwa Mohan	1441
68.	Shri Kumar, P.	1387, 1525
69.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	1512
70.	Shri Kurup, Peethambara	1385, 1514, 1567, 1579
71.	Shri Singh, Sukhdev	1434, 1466
72.	Shri Lingam, P.	1492, 1580
73.	Shri Madam, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	1407, 1441, 1528
74.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	1554

1	2	3
75.	Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad	1536
76.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	1401
77.	Shri Mahtab, B.	1446
78.	Shri Majhi, Pradeep	1499, 1582, 1602
79.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	1414, 1532, 1544
80.	Shri Malik, Sakti Mohan	1470
81.	Shri Mandal Mangani Lai	1473, 1554, 1589
82.	shri Mani, Jose K.	1459, 1578
83.	Shri Meghe, Datta	1559
84.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	1420, 1542, 1576
85.	Shri Meghwal Bharat Ram	1509
86.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	1547
87.	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	1435, 1609
88.	Shri Mitra, Somen	1442, 1544
89.	Shri Mohan, P.C.	1440, 1556
90.	Shri Munda, Arjun	1459
91.	Shri Munde Gopinath	1440, 1556
92.	Shri Muttemwar, Vilas	1429, 1580
93.	Shri Nagpal, Devendra	1471
94.	Shri P. Balram	1406, 1425
95.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	1486, 1551, 1596
96.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	1535
97.	Shri Kachhadia, Naranbhai	1411, 1412, 1593
98.	Km. Natrajan Meenakshi	1505, 1576, 1606
99.	Shri Nirupam Sanjay	1550

1	2	3
100.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	1469, 1550, 1572, 1585
101.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	1479
102.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	1474, 1511, 1548, 1590
103.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	1492, 1580
104.	Shri Pandey, Ravindra Kumar	1470, 1503, 1559
105.	Km. Pandey Saroj	1548
106.	Shri Pandey, Gorakhnath	1407, 1445, 1576
107.	Shri Paranjpe, Anand Prakash	1422, 1423, 1563
108.	Shri Patel, CR.	1454, 1510
109.	Shri Patel, R.K. Singh	1476, 1535, 1580
110.	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	1543
111.	Smt. Patel, Bal Kumar	1439, 1555
112.	Shri Patil, Sanjay Dina	1572
113.	Shri Patil, A.T. Nana	1423, 1427, 1599
114.	Shri Baskarrao Bapurao Patil Khatgaonkar	1432, 1444, 1562
115.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnarn	1546
116.	Shri Pradhan, Nityananda	1474, 1548, 1590
117.	Shri Guddu. Premchand	1415
118.	Shri Premdas	1470
119.	Shri Rajendran, C.	1575
120.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	1398, 1535
121.	Shri Ram, Purnmasi	1513, 1550, 1567

1	2	3
122.	Shri Ramkishun	1381, 1463, 1559, 1581
123.	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	1435, 1448
124.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	1433, 1486, 1559, 1596
125.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	1537
126.	Shri Rathwa, Ramsinh	1434, 1545
127.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	1416, 1589, 1597
128.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	1450, 1498, 1569
129.	Shri Reddy, K.R.G	1411, 1427
130.	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	1452, 1572
131.	Shri Reddy, M. Sreenivasulu	1403, 1425, 1526
132.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	1466
133.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	1422, 1470
134.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	1565
135.	Shri Roy, Mahendra Kumar	1470
136.	Shri S. Semmalai	1450, 1496, 1600
137.	Shri S., Pakkhirappa	1390, 1587
138.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	1541
139.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	1419, 1477, 1595
140.	Shri Sahu, Chandu Lal	1497
141.	Shri Sanjoy Takam	1480, 1592
142.	Shri Sardinha Francisco Cosme	1506
143.	Smt. Saroj, Sushila	1423
144.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	1501, 1604

1	2	3	1	2	3
145.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	1519	171.	Shri Suresh, Kodikkunnil	1425, 1459
146.	Shri Shanavas M.I.	1469, 1507, 1550, 1607	172.	Shri Swamy, N. Cheluvaraya	1488, 1515
147.	Smt. Shantha, J.	1441, 1540	173.	Shri Tagore, Manicka	1544
148.	Shri Shariq, S.D.	1437	174.	Shri Tarai, Bibhu Prasad	1494, 1559
149.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	1589	175.	Shri Taware, Suresh Kashinath	1422
150.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	1427, 1472, 1601	176.	Shri Tewari, Manish	1498, 1610
151.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	1425, 1427	177.	Shri Thakur, Anurag Singh	1386, 1518
152.	Shri Shetti Raju	1490	178.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	1567
153.	Shri Anto Antony	1460	179.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	1485
154.	Shri Siddeshwara. G.M.	1404, 1527	180.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	1401, 1565
155.	Dr. Singh, Bhola	1423	181.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar Alias Kushal	1467, 1583
156.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	1550	182.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	1560
157.	Shri Singh, Jagdanand	1500	183.	Shri Venugopal K.C.	1418, 1534
158.	Shri Singh, Mahabali	1478	184.	Shri Verma, Sajjan	1456, 1484, 1595
159.	Smt. Singh, Meena	1459, 1493, 1571	185.	Shri Viswanathan, P.	1523, 1571
160.	Shri Singh, Pashupati Nath	1397, 1582	186.	Dr. Vyas, Girija	1580
161.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	1549	187.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	1477, 1591
162.	Shri Singh, Uday	1443	188.	Shri Wankhede Subhash Bapurao	1603
163.	Chaudhary, Lal Singh	1521	189.	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	1391
164.	Shri Singh, Dhananjay	1512	190.	Shri Yadav, Dinesh Chandra	1421, 1465, 1560
165.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	1559	191.	Prof. Yadav Ranjan Prasad	1454
166.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh	1458, 1566	192.	Shri Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan	1389, 1497, 1517
167.	Shri Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	1608	193.	Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud	1562, 1432
168.	Shri Sudhakaran, K.	1456, 1574	194.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	1535, 15714
169.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	1383, 1425, 1531			
170.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	1430, 1551, 1568			

ANNEXURE II*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Agriculture	:	132, 133, 135, 140
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public	:	125, 126, 131, 134
Distribution		
Development of North Eastern Region	:	121, 122, 124, 127, 129, 139
Home Affairs		
Information and Broadcasting	:	128, 138
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	:	137
Mines	:	
Road Transport and Highways	:	
Youth Affairs and Sports	:	123, 130

Ministry wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Agriculture	:	1381, 1385, 1386, 1388, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1404, 1405, 1422, 1428, 1443, 1447, 1459, 1460, 1466, 1467, 1472, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1484, 1485, 1490, 1493, 1496, 1502, 1508, 1510, 1525, 1526, 1538, 1541, 1546, 1553, 1554, 1566, 1571, 1572, 1575, 1577, 1578, 1581, 1582, 1589, 1593, 1602, 1603, 1605
Development of North Eastern Region	:	
Home Affairs	:	1382, 1383, 1384, 1391, 1397, 1407, 1409, 1410, 1419, 1424, 1425, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1439, 1440, 1444, 1448, 1453, 1454, 1456, 1461, 1480, 1489, 1491, 1494, 1512, 1513, 1519, 1530, 1531, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1539, 1543, 1564, 1551, 1555, 1559, 1562, 1564, 1565, 1568, 1574, 1579, 1585, 1586, 1608, 1610
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:	1401, 1406, 1408, 1413, 1427, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1452, 1462, 1464, 1469, 1470, 1473, 1478, 1482, 1487, 1492, 1503, 1516, 1520, 1533, 1549, 1550, 1561, 1567, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1601, 1609

Information and Broadcasting	:	1387, 1392, 1395, 1402, 1412, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1442, 1450, 1455, 1524, 1532, 1544, 1552, 1591, 1596, 1599, 1604, 1607
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	:	1420, 1445, 1465, 1488, 1514, 1542, 1545, 1592, 1597
Mines	:	1423, 1426, 1468, 1481, 1498, 1499, 1504, 1523, 1563, 1579
Road Transport and Highways	:	1389, 1390, 1393, 1394, 1396, 1417, 1421, 1441, 1446, 1449, 1451, 1457, 1458, 1463, 1471, 1474, 1479, 1486, 1495, 1500, 1501, 1506, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1515, 1517, 1518, 1521, 1522, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1534, 1540, 1547, 1548, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1569, 1588, 1594, 1598, 1600
Youth Affairs and Sports	:	1403, 1411, 1418, 1483, 1497, 1505, 1557, 1576, 1583, 1584, 1587, 1595, 1606

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