

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

(Twelfth Session)  
Fifteenth Lok Sabha



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 18, 2012/Agrahayana 27, 1934  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, law and order in Delhi has come to naught. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 341

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you chance during the 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you time during the Zero Hour. It is a very serious matter. Very heinous act has taken place. I will certainly give you time. Shailendra Kumar ji, I will also give you time. Thambiduraiji. Mulayam Singh ji will give you time. During the Zero Hour, you will be given times Now let there be Question Hour.

Q.No. 341 Shri Purnamasi Ram - Not present.

Shri Neeraj Shekhar

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Condition of muslims is very serious. ...(Interruptions) It has been clearly stated that there will be no reservation for Muslims. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you time during the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why have you stood up? Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: During the Zero Hour, you may speak with full details.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Madam. How can there be reservation on the ground of religion?...(Interruptions)

11.04 hrs.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Neeraj Shekharji, you may speak.

### MSP of Wheat

[Translation]

+

\*341. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) has recommended to freeze the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat at last year's level;

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

(c) whether the Government has requested the Commission to review its recommendation and if so, the outcome thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) and (b) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) in its report on Price Policy for Rabi

Crops for 2012-13 season has recommended freezing the MSP of wheat at last year's level of Rs. 1285 per quintal due to several reasons including excess supply of wheat in the country way above the buffer stock norms, scarcity of scientific covered storage space and since the recommended MSP covers the cost of wheat production.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Commission has, in its revised recommendation, suggested a bonus of Rs. 40 per quintal subject to the liquidation of 15 million tonnes of wheat stocks by April, 2013. The MSP for wheat for 2012-13 has not yet been finalised.

[Translation]

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Madam, through you I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether in these days, we want to torture our farmers deliberately. I have seen that in 2007-08, there was a low production of wheat and we had to import wheat. Then our farmers worked hard and today they have achieved a very big success for us. This Government has frozen the prices at Rs. 1285 and is saying that there is no need to increase it. If a farmer gives a surplus yield, the increase of his prices should be more and they should be given more incentive but the Government is trying to reduce his price further while he has to bear a higher cost of production. Cost of diesel has increased by Rs. 5 per litre. Prices of fertilizers as well as DAP and everything else have increased. Swaminathan Commission and the big people have been saying that its price i.e. the price of wheat should be increased one and a half times and its price should be Rs. 1800 per quintal. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to why the price of wheat is being frozen at Rs. 1285 per quintal while the respected Shri Sharad Pawar ji has said that the price of wheat should be increased further but the CACP says 'No' and the price of wheat should stay at this level. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the price would be increased from the level of Rs. 1285?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Madam, whatever the prices were there last year, the CACP has recommended that the same price should be made applicable this year also. They also have given the reasons for the same.

[Translation]

These reasons are that there is an excess stock of wheat in the country and the wheat storage capacity is

limited and even if we take into account the last year's price and the cost of cultivation, farmers get a margin of 14 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to him. Let the Minister complete his reply. Would the discussion go on like this?

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete his reply. What is this?

[Translation]

Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, these are reasons which have been given by the CACP. The recommendation of the CACP was not accepted by us. We have taken a decision that this is not a correct approach and we will not be able to give proper price to the farmers and that is why, ultimately, the Government took a decision to send the proposal back to the CACP and they should give a fresh recommendation ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Hon'ble Member ask his second question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what Shri Neeraj Shekhar is saying.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Madam Speaker, I would once again like to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to what's the mathematics of the CACP on the basis of which they are saying that even when the price of wheat is kept at the level of Rs. 1285 per quintal, the farmers still get a profit of Rs. 150 while the farmers with whom I live and talk, say that today, their cost of production has increased with the increase in the price of Diesel and even the prices of DAP have increased threefold. The UPA Government

\* Not recorded

always says that they have increased the price of wheat two times during the last eight years while the prices of DAP and Diesel have increased. To this day, there was never an increase of Rs. 5 in the price of Diesel. Leave aside the big farmers of Punjab but in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, there are small farmers with a land holding of only one or two acre. What profit they would earn? In this back drop the Government says that still the farmers get a profit of Rs. 150 per quintal. I know as to how much profit a farmer with an yield of 100 tonnes would have earned? I would like to know as to what is the approach of this Government with regard to the farmers. During the last 15 years, 3 Lakh farmers have committed suicide. Does this Government want that another 10 lakh farmers commit suicide in the country? Then the Government will think about them? Today even the farmers of Uttar Pradesh have begun to commit suicide. *...(Interruptions)*

Today everybody increases prices whenever he wishes, today any airline can increase its airfares with its desire but when it comes to the increasing of the support price for the farmers, it is discussed neither in this House nor anywhere else. Several parties have left the ruling class on the issue of FDI but who will discuss the issue of farmers. Unless and until we discuss their issue, nothing is going to happen. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to when the MRP of Rs. 1800 would be given by the Government to the farmers as they have promised? They need not to say time and again that they have doubled the MRP.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Tell even about the paddy. The position in respect of paddy also is very bad.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: It is not the issue of paddy but that of wheat. The fact is that the recommendation of the CACP, we have not accepted. *...(Interruptions)* Our observation is that it does not give proper benefit to the farmers. Today in the country, the total number of farmers has an average of 1.16 hectare of land and the recommended price of Rs. 1250 for the paddy leaves only Rs. 2527 with the farmer for the whole season. In this regard, the view of the Ministry of Agriculture is this that where they take the crop of wheat, perhaps that may be their second crop and first crop may be that of paddy. I give you an example that at the current price of paddy, a farmer gets a net income of Rs. 2527 on his 1.16 hectare of land. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: What does this amount of Rs. 2527 do? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: First listen to me completely.

MADAM SPEAKER: First let the Minister complete his narration.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: If a farmer gets Rs. 2527 from Paddy and Rs. 5345 from wheat on a total land of 1.16 hectare, his total benefit comes to Rs. 7872. *...(Interruptions)* It is not a substantial amount. With that amount, he cannot solve the problems of his family. Therefore, this is not the proper price. It needs improvement. Even my Ministry has accepted it. Having admitted that, we have told the CACP that we are not in a position of accepting their recommendation hence it needs improvement. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Madam Speaker, the Minimum Support Price given to coconut is very low. At present, the Government of India is giving Rs.1400 per quintal for copra coconut. My request to the hon. Minister, through you, Madam, is to kindly enhance the Minimum Support Price for coconut. It is my humble request to the hon. Minister. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: For coconut, I require a separate notice.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes. Next, Shri Dushyant Singh.

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Agriculture by when the CACP will revert back to the Ministry of Agriculture. I come from Rajasthan. We have a big production of wheat in our State. Last year, the farmers produced wheat in a large area but the price for wheat was not the right price. Right now, the hon. Minister has said that about Rs.285 per quintal has been given. Shri Neeraj ji has just mentioned that the prices of DAP, Urea and Diesel have gone up. I must say that the power price is also going up. What is the Government doing for the wheat producing farmers of the entire country? By when will you revert back and tell the people of India that the CACP will give better prices to the farmers?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The CACP is a recommending body. The CACP's recommendation is not accepted. *...(Interruptions)* The CACP's recommendation was not accepted and we have requested them that they should give second thought to it. They have submitted the fresh report. They have suggested another Rs.40 as bonus with certain conditions. We have not taken a final view on this. I honestly feel that this is not the sufficient price; this

is not the remunerative price where the farmers will be able to resolve all their problems.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam Speaker, through you I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister that the CACP have given their report on the basis of which the prices have been decided. We come from the village where the farmers today are not getting the proper supply of DAP, Diesel and the seeds even at their increased prices. They are not getting power. Somehow or the other they are growing their crops. Whatever production they are able to give, they do not have the storage facility to keep it. At the procurement centres, their produce is not being procured. Wheat is rotting while the poor villagers are starving. It is a very awkward situation. On one hand, the cost of production is increasing day by day. Production increasing but there is no storage facility to keep it. Hence, the wheat is rotting. On the other hand, the farmer is not getting even his cost price.

The Hon'ble Minister has admitted that he is not satisfied with the price of Rs. 1285 recommended by the CACP. He should not be satisfied with that because the increased cost price has caused resentment among the people. Farmers are on the verge of starvation. They are committing suicide.

Madam Speaker, through you I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister that since he has admitted that this recommendation needs improvement, whether the Government proposes to increase it to a level of Rs. 2000 or more and by what time the Government intends to implement this proposal. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Madam Speaker, to produce a quintal of wheat, an amount of Rs. 2400 is spent. In these days, agriculture is a loss incurring profession. Till when the farmer would continue to be looted? The Hon'ble Minister should give a reply to it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: As regards the point of cost of production, there is a system of the CACP. Cost of cultivation in respect of each of the States is calculated. ...*(Interruptions)* With regard to it, the information is given to the CACP by the States. On that basis, the cost of cultivation in respect of Bihar is Rs. 717, Rs. 1232 in respect of Chhattisgarh and Rs.724 as provided by the Gujarat Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What has happened? You will be given a chance to speak.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have informed that in their respective States, it is Rs. 580, Rs. 666, Rs. 673, Rs. 349 and Rs. 1475 respectively and its A2ML Patent average comes to Rs.716. The question is that the situation in every State is different and when we decide the MSP at the national level, the cost of cultivation which is low in certain States, cannot be decided at the Central level. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The chance is being given to you. Please sit down for a while. Why are you standing? I will give you a chance. You may speak.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: We are farmers. Therefore, we are speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Just now I will call your name. Why are you standing again and again? Please be seated.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I have mentioned the cost with regard to your State.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Our Government knows. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: That is right. We cannot totally ignore the State Government. The position of the States I have placed before the House. The estimated cost of the States I have placed before the House. But the Government of India is of this view that the cost of expenditure of the farmers is more. Therefore, it needs to be improved. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: We are demanding MSP of Rs. 2100 for wheat. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam. You also come from Sasaram of Bihar which is the bowl of rice and this issue relates to the price of both the rice and the wheat. Since long I have been here in this House and the Central Government repeatedly speaks about the State Government but as regards the price of wheat and rice, it is to be decided and paid by the Central Government. I would like to give my thanks to the Hon'ble Minister Shri Sharad Pawar Saheb that he has accepted the truth as a leader of the farmers but do you also accept it that the price of every agricultural input, be it the price of diesel, fertilizers, manure and cultivation along with the cost of labour has increased exorbitantly, whether it has been taken into account while fixing the prices of wheat and paddy. Today the farmers are going away from the work of cultivation. They do not want to take up this work. At present the

people prefer the job of an attendant but they do not want to be the farmers.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, ask your question.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam, through you I would like to know from the Government whether they propose to convene an All Party Meeting within two weeks and to decide the support price of paddy and wheat. In the entire Lok Sabha, there are representatives of farmers. Therefore, convene an All Party Meeting. The CACP which decides the prices of paddy and wheat, does not know anything about the cultivation of these things. All the foreign people are sitting here. I would like to know only one thing from the Hon'ble Minister whether he proposes to call an All Party Meeting of this House to decide the support price of paddy and wheat within one week. The support price of paddy should be at least Rs. 2000 and that of wheat, Rs. 2500 per quintal.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: So far paddy is concerned, its prices are fixed at the time of kharif crops, because it is a kharif crop. The prices of wheat are fixed at the time of rabi crop on the recommendations of CACP. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: It is also the time of paddy. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The prices of paddy come under kharif crops. The question is limited to rabi crop, so, let us talk about wheat or millet. So far as recommendation of wheat price is concerned, we have not accepted it. There is need to modify it. It is the role of Ministry, so we have returned the proposal to CACP and called for revised recommendations.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Madam, the hon. Minister, in his reply, said that the CACP has recommended the freezing of wheat MSP due to several reasons. Now, one of the reasons that he listed was including excess supply of wheat in the country. Is that the farmer's fault if there has been excess production? He says that another reason is buffer stock norms. Who is storing this buffer stock and why? There are people dying of starvation. But the Government is increasing its buffer stock. How is the farmer responsible for this? Another reason is scarcity of scientific covered storage space. How is this the farmer's fault if the Government cannot create enough scientific storage space?

So, these are the reasons given for freezing the MSP. On top of that, he also says that the Commission has recommended an increase of Rs. 40 per quintal subject to liquidation of 15 million tonnes of wheat by April, 2013. Now, is the farmer going to liquidate the stock or is the Government going to liquidate the stock? For all the reasons cited by the CACP, the Government is supposed to take action. Why should the farmer be made to suffer when his price is going up regularly every year? They are saying that they are going to increase it by Rs. 40 per quintal. From the last time they calculated the MSP, the price of diesel has gone up by Rs. 10 per litre, the price of potash has gone up 2½ times, the price of urea has gone up by 80 per cent, the cost of labour has become double and we are giving an increase of only Rs. 40 per quintal. If the *babus* sitting in the offices have to calculate the MSP of farmers, then what are we all doing over here? The hon. Minister himself is a very tall leader of the farmers. He understands this better. Why should he not give the farmer a better deal? He should tell the CACP to change the price because an increase of only Rs. 40 per quintal is a joke for the farmer.

Madam, last year I had asked the Minister as to on what basis they calculate this price. I was told by the Minister that they calculate on the basis of the cost incurred on human labour, bullock labour, machine labour and including the cost of seeds, fertilizer, manure, irrigation charges and the lease paid on land. They have calculated the lease paid on land as Rs. 17,945 per hectare which is approximately Rs. 7,100 per acre. I come from the State of Punjab which is the granary of our nation. Nowhere in our State can we get lease of land on Rs. 7,100 per acre. It starts from Rs. 14,000 per acre and can go up to even Rs. 50,000 per acre. So, from which angle are these prices being calculated? They calculate this without looking at the reality and a State-wise picture of what it is. They are talking of farmers' suicide, but they are, in a sense, encouraging the farmers to commit suicide by not increasing the MSP to farmers. They are the ones who are forcing the farmers to commit suicide.

So, why does the Government not take immediate action to give the excess stock to the poor people without waiting for the Food Security Bill to come into existence? Why do they not distribute the grain to poor people and create more storage space so that the farmer can get his MSP? They should do it as early as possible. How soon will they do it?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, the Government is not accepting the arguments on the issues that have been communicated by the CACP, for instance they say that there is an excess production. In fact, there is a Grow-More Campaign from the Government. If the farmers are going to support this campaign, they are going to work hard, they are going to improve productivity and production and it is a service to nation. So, we are not accepting these recommendations and these reasons. Here the farmer is not responsible, rather what he is doing is a good job and serving the nation.

Secondly, with regard to shortage of warehouses, here also the farmer is not responsible.

Thirdly, with regard to the liquidation of stock, in fact, if the Food Corporation of India has got surplus stock, it is their responsibility to liquidate it as early as possible and to see that the godowns are free. So, these reasons which have been communicated by CACP are not accepted and that is why we have requested them to give a second thought to these issues.

Now, the CACP has recommended Rs.40 per quintal as a bonus with certain conditions. In fact, that is also not acceptable and that is why it is the desire of the Government to take a final view as early as possible because sowing operation has already been started and the farmer should know what exact price he will get. But our efforts will be to give him remunerative price.

#### **Programme and Advertising Codes**

\*342. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Committee for reviewing the existing Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the composition of the said Committee;

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted its recommendations and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has held consultation with all stakeholders on the recommendations of the Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) A committee was constituted in October, 2005 for reviewing the Programme and Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder and also the guidelines for certification of films prescribed under the Cinematograph Act 1952.

(b) The composition of the Committee and terms of reference are placed at Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively.

(c) The Committee submitted its report on 05-03-2008 which included draft "Self Regulation Guidelines for Broadcasters", a copy of which is available on the Ministry's website at [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in) under the heading 'Codes and Guidelines'.

The recommendations consisted of draft Guidelines for Self-regulation. These Self Regulation Guidelines set out the principles, guidelines and ethical practices for the Broadcasting Service Provider (BSP). It also proposed Content Certification Rules, 2008 under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 which were proposed to replace the Programme and Advertising Code prescribed under Rules 6 and 7 of Cable Television networks Rules 1994. Further, the committee proposed two Tiers of Self Regulation *i.e* 1st Tier at the level of Broadcasting Service Provider and the 2nd Tier at the level of Industry. It was suggested that the Broadcasting Service Provider shall have to adhere to Certification Rules under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. The Committee suggested, *inter-alia*, that each BSP shall have its own Content Auditor to ensure compliance with the proposed Certification Rules. At the 2nd Tier of Self Regulatory Mechanism, it was suggested to set up Broadcasting Consumer Compliance Committees (BCCC) to adjudicate on public complaints and appeals. The BSP or the Complainant that may be aggrieved by an interim or the final order of the concerned BCCC may prefer an appeal before the BRAI (Broadcasting Regulatory Authority of India). The report held that reference to BRAI may be construed as reference to the Ministry of I and B, Government of India till such time as the BRAI is constituted. It was further provided that a BSP or a complainant, who is aggrieved by the order of BRAI, may prefer an appeal

before the FCAT (Film Certification Appellate Tribunal) or any other authority as notified by the Government.

The Committee further proposed Content Certification Rules 2008 to replace Rules 6 and 7 of the Cable Television Networks Rules 1994.

Under the Content Certification Rules content was to be categorized in one of the 9 themes as below:

1. Crime and Violence
2. Sex, Obscenity and Nudity
3. Horror and Occult
4. Drug, Smoking, Tobacco, Solvents and Alcohol
5. Libel, Slander & Defamation
6. Religion and Community
7. Harm and Offence
8. Advertisements
9. General Restrictions.

The Committee also recommended guidelines for News & Current Affairs (N&CA) programming.

(d) and (e) Ministry thereafter held a number of consultations with concerned Stakeholders on the recommendations of the Committee. A multitude of view emerged during these consultations. A Task Force was constituted thereafter in 2009 under the chairmanship of Secretary, Information and Broadcasting, to evolve a broad consensus on the issues, as also to understand the perspective of various stakeholders on the need, scope, jurisdiction, organizational structure, powers and functions of an independent Broadcast Regulator and the issues relating to regulation of content. The Task Force consisting of representatives of the Ministry and the Broadcasting Industry held wide ranging consultations with different stakeholders. A number of diverse views emerged during the meetings of Task Force also.

Meanwhile, the News Broadcasters Association (NBA), which represents Private television news and current affairs broadcasters, as part of its self-regulation initiative, has set up **News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA)**. The Authority consists of a Chairperson who is a retired Judge of the Supreme Court, four editors employed with broadcasters and four persons of special knowledge.

**Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF)**, also set up their own self-regulation mechanism, *i.e.*, **Broadcast**

**Content Complaints Council (BCCC)**. The Council has 13 Members chaired by a retired Judge of the Supreme Court or High Court and consists of 12 other Members, viz. 4 eminent persons, 4 members of any National level Statutory Commissions and 4 Broadcast members.

The self-regulation mechanism put in place by the broadcasters, however, does not replace the existing regulatory function of the Government, arising out of the extant statute, namely, Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. This Ministry has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the violations of the Programme & Advertising Codes. IMC has representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law, Women & Child Development, Health & Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs and Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). IMC meets periodically and recommends action against violations. The Government steps in as warranted by the existing Act.

#### **Annexure-I**

(I)	Secretary, Ministry of I&B	Chairman
(II)	Addl. Secretary, M/o I&B	Member
(III)	Joint Secretary, M/o Health & Family Welfare	Member
(IV)	Joint Secretary, D/o Women and Child Development	Member
(V)	Joint Secretary, M/o Law	Member
(VI)	Joint Secretary, M/o Home Affairs	Member
(VII)	DG, Doordarshan	Member
(VIII)	DG, All India Radio	Member
(IX)	Joint Secretary (Films) M/o I&B	Member
(X)	Joint Secretary (Broadcasting) M/o I&B	Member
(XI)	Secretary, NHRC or nominee	Member
(XII)	Secretary, NCW or nominee	Member
(XIII)	Secretary, National Commission for Minorities or nominee	Member
(XIV)	Director (BC) M/o I&B	Convener
	And representatives of:	
(XV)	Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC)	Member



(XVI)	Film & Television Producers Guild of India	Member
(XVII)	Film Federation of India	Member
(XVIII)	Indian Broadcasters Foundation	Member
(XIX)	Radio Group (FM Radio)	Member
(XX)	Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI)	Member
(XXI)	Advertising Agencies Association of India (AAAI)	Member
(XXII)	Cable Operator Association of India	Member
(XXIII)	Indian Music Industry (IMI)	Member
(XXIV)	Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)	Member
(XXV)	Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)	Member
(XXVI)	Center for Advocacy & Research (CFAR)	Member
(XXVII)	All India Democratic Women's Association (AIDWA)	Member
(XXVIII)	Consumer Coordination Council	Member
(XXIX)	Center for Media Studies (CMS), New Delhi	Member
(XXX)	Vidyasagar Institute of Mental Health & Neurosciences (VIMHANS)	Member
(XXXI)	Department of Sociology, JNU	Member
(XXXII)	People for Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA)	Member

### ***Annexure-II***

#### *Terms of Reference*

1. Revise and harmonise the CBFC guidelines and the Cable Television Programme/Advertising Codes and AIR Code in accordance with contemporary community standards and the laws in force.
2. Amplify the provisions of the Guidelines/Codes with a view to enable the Film/TV/Radio industry to use them for self-regulation and minimize the scope of their subjective interpretation, on the lines of OFCOM/Australian codes.

3. Examine the need and desirability of introducing a screening/broadcasting policy to ensure wholesome content for family viewing/listening.
4. Recommend suitable structure and procedure for self-regulation of content by the industry and other related matters.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Madam Speaker, with the emergence of newer and wide ranging forms of media, whether electronic, social, there is a greater need than ever to ensure that the news and information, which flows to the receiver, is unbiased in all aspects.

Madam, the part one of my first supplementary is, does the hon. Minister agree with me that the Cable Television Network Regulation Act 1995, which regulates the operation of cable television networks came into force, has some lacunae that exist in these codes. The lacunae pertains to very important things that it does not give guidelines on issues like paid news, unfair reporting, vendetta reporting, etc.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether his Ministry or the Government has any plans to review these codes, including specific provisions on paid news and other unethical practices.

Part two of my first supplementary is that in the answer which has been given to the august House, he talks about broadcast.

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask one question.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: I am on my first supplementary, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask your first question. Have you asked it?

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Madam, I just wanted to ask the hon. Minister that as far as the Statutory Independent Regulator or the Broadcasting Service Regulation Bill is concerned, whether the Government has any plans to include a statutory mechanism to look into violations of advertising and programme codes by channels, including news channels and whether they will set up independent regulator for looking into such complaints, especially, in the light of the recent confrontation between an industrial house and Zee TV.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Yes, Madam. A sting operation was done, extortion had happened, money was

demanding and all that. So, I am of the opinion that it is very important to have a statutory independent regulator. Does the hon. Minister agree with me?

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has raised certain very important issues. But before I set out to answer the part (a) and part (b) of his first supplementary, may I, with your permission, put this issue in a certain perspective?

When we talk about regulating content, essentially what is that we are referring to? We are referring to policing the remit, which Article 19 of the Constitution lays down. Article 19 has given the Fundamental Right of Speech and Expression to every individual. Article 19(2) caveats that right and allows the Government to impose certain reasonable restrictions. Some parts of that caveat are very easy to administer, but there are certain parts of that caveat where there is an element of subjectivity which does emerge.

That is why the Parliament, in its wisdom when it enacted the Cable Television Networks Act 1995, incorporated in the rules an advertisement code and a content code. Over a period of time from 1995 till 2012 various efforts have been made in order to refine and update that code; the Broadcasting Bill of 1997, after that the Convergence Bill of 2001 and it did not see the light of the day.

In 2004, when the UPA Government was formed, a Committee was set up under the then Secretary, Mrs. Asha Swaroop, to see as to how the content and advertising code could be updated. The Committee deliberated for three years and in October 2008, it submitted a very comprehensive report.

After that, consultations were held with stakeholders, but unfortunately, there was no consensus which emerged. But the Government did not let up. After that a Task Force was constituted and between 2009 and 2010, that Task Force also held a series of meetings with the stakeholders.

Now, what emerged as a process of that consultation was that the first two tiers. *...(Interruptions)* of the recommendations with regard to the self-regulatory structure have been accepted by the stakeholders and both in the news and in the non-news sector, you have self-regulatory mechanism, which has been set up.

Insofar as the question of paid news is concerned, which the hon. Member specifically referred to, there are wide ranging consultations which are taking place. The

Press Council of India is also involved in those consultations. The Election Commission also has its own view. So, the Ministry continues to remain engaged with this issue and we will try and see as to how the content code or the advertising code, if required, can be suitably amended to see that we can incorporate these aberrations also.

Insofar as the second part of the question is concerned, Madam Speaker, with regard to whether there is a need for an independent regulator. *...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

I am replying. *...(Interruptions)* have patience, please listen. He has asked two questions. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

Madam, Speaker, insofar as the independent regulator is concerned, I share the concern of the hon. Member, but I must confess that there is no consensus with regard to an independent regulator amongst the various stakeholders. They have accepted the first two recommendations of the Asha Swaroop Committee. Self-regulatory structures have been set up, but insofar as statutory regulation is concerned, whether through a Broadcast Regulatory Authority of India or an appellate structure, unfortunately, we have not been able to find a common ground with the various stakeholders.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Madam Speaker, with your permission, I would like to quote what Justice Katju has said in relation to the hon. Minister's reply on self-regulation:

"Self-regulation is no regulation and news organisations are private bodies, whose activities have a large influence on the public and they must also be answerable to the public."

Now, let me ask this to the hon. Minister on the answer which he has given to us. Does he condone or does he condemn what happened between hon. Member, Shri Naveen Jindal and Zee News case? He has talked about NBA; he has stated that the NBA has formed Broadcasting Standards Authority. In the light of this controversy, does the hon. Minister agree with me whether it is satisfied with the Government's checks and balances placed on the broadcasting authority through self-regulation guidelines even though these voluntary authorities do not have much powers with them?

The hon. Minister talked about Press Council and everything. The Press Council of India, in 2010, has presented a report on paid news. They made various recommendations, including creation of a single entity to regulate the print as well as the electronic media and made paid news a punishable malpractice. What is the opinion of the hon. Minister on this; whether his Government is considering the option of creating a single independent media council that will become the single designated authority to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers so that these malpractices, unethical practices, including, paid extortions come down?

Yesterday, in Gujarat, Election Commission has 126 cases of paid news that have happened; the Election Commission will take care of that. I would specifically ask you, Mr. hon. Minister, what is your opinion on self-regulation in the light of Naveen Jindal and Zee News case, IBN's fake string on teachers, and also the 2010 Press Council in which they themselves have said that there is a need to establish a single independent media council. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Remove \* from Press Council of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: This will not go in record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: My apologies, Madam Speaker.

Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has asked a series of supplementary questions which are contained in the overarching framework of his second supplementary. Let me deal with them one by one. Insofar as the alleged episode of incident between a private industrial house and a private broadcaster is concerned, I entirely share his concern. It is something which is extremely disturbing. But, as we speak, there is a criminal investigation process which is playing itself about. A criminal investigation process should be allowed to reach its logical culmination. I do not think it is fair on the part of the Government to possibly second-guess the manner in which it unfolds. However, having said that, I think it would be my duty to

inform the House that when a complaint was received in the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, we referred it to the News Broadcasters Standards Authority which is headed by a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. They in their wisdom must have applied their mind. To the best of my information, they have got back to the Ministry saying that the matter is *sub judice*. But, notwithstanding what the NBSA has done, we have a concurrent mechanism called the Inter-Ministerial Committee. That Inter-Ministerial Committee has deferred to the self-regulatory mechanism over the last two years because it is a belief and conviction that you require to give institutions time in order to flourish and in order to find route. But where we find that there is an aberration which has taken place, which does warrant our intervention, we have never hesitated to intervene in the past. As we speak, there is a meeting of the Inter Ministerial-Committee tomorrow. I am sure that the Inter-Ministerial Committee in its wisdom will apply itself to it.

Insofar as the other parts of your question are concerned, with regard to paid news, I have already said that it is something which troubles us as much as it troubles you. But we remain engaged with the Election Commission of India, with the Press Council of India to try and find a common ground which can then be translated into a legal formulation which then can be successfully administered. It is because, the challenge as all of us understand in this is to find and determine that what constitutes or qualifies as paid news. Therefore, once we have answered that fundamental question and put a legal formulation onto it, I think the rest of the process will become easy.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Madam Speaker, it is seen that advertisement code has not been strictly followed. That is why abnormality is very much visible in the case of advertisements. So, my pointed question is this. I would like to know whether the Government has got any regulatory process which is strictly implemented in the case of the parties who are violating all the codes. My next question is this.

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you asking so many questions? Everybody is asking so many questions.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Madam, it is a part of the same question. It is not my second question. I would like to know whether the Minister has got any specific information or data regarding blackmailing.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Madam, with your permission, may I inform the august House that the Cable

Television Network Rules, 1995 contain a specific provision called Rule 7 which deals with the advertising code. Any violation of the advertising code is, in the first instance, dealt by the Advertising Standards Council of India called ASCI. ASCI is an overarching body of the entire advertising sector. If they, in their wisdom, suo motu detect the violation of the code or if the Ministry detects the violation or if a specific complaint comes to us, we make a reference to them. Then, they accordingly, in consonance with their own code, which is not in conflict with the Government's code, do take certain actions in terms of asking the advertisements to be taken off the air or if it is in the print, not to be repeated. But if the Government finds that the action is inadequate, then as I earlier mentioned, under Section 20 of the Cable Television Networks Regulation Act, we have an Inter-Ministerial Committee. That Inter-Ministerial Committee then steps in and takes whatever action it deems to be appropriate. Yes, we have been extremely cautious and circumspect when it comes to Government's intervention because, as I earlier pointed out and I would most humbly like to submit that when you are dealing with content, you are actually trying to regulate the mandate of Article 19 of the Constitution. Eventually whatever you do or you do not do, has to stand the test of the code. Therefore, that is why, we in our wisdom thought that in the first instance, we allow the self-regulatory mechanisms to take route. It is because, if there is a peer review, that peer review would be the best way of doing it. But, if there is an aberration, then the Government does step in.

*[Translation]*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Madam, the entire 14th Lok Sabha knows that they have conducted a sting operation when 10 MPs were disqualified and their carrier was ruined. Now, they have conducted a operation with Naveen, I want to know why their license is not being cancelled. What is the problem? It is injustice and open loot. Today, people are fearing from media. We are not afraid of media. There are blue films, dirty scenes and what not is being telecast on the cables. So, please control all such things and cancel their licenses.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Madam Speaker, the views of hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Listen to the Minister, let him speak. Why are you standing? Now you speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: I agree with the views expressed by the Hon. Member this concern is true, nobody can deny it. As far as action is concerned, Madam Speaker, a criminal investigation is going on. It is the responsibility of the Government that it should use its right in such a manner that they are proved to be legitimate. In reply to the first question of the Hon. Member, I had said that we have an inter-ministerial committee, which we consider that it will take cognizance of the matter and reach to a conclusion according to their discretion.

*[English]*

That I try to second-guess a decision in any manner.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, this question contains so many issues. I urge upon, through you, that bureaucracy to Prime Minister all are being brought under the jurisdiction of Lok pal. Whether it is print media or visual media, they do good work also and good or bad cannot be judged without accountability. Madam Speaker, if they remain independent then the freedom of the country will be in danger. We always become target of the media the whole day. But there is nobody to question them. How many people were exposed by Meera Radia? All the big and rich were exposed by a lady. I do not want to go into what good or bad she had done. The press council had said many a time that your action taking authorities do not have teeth. Give them powers. But this media is a tiger roaming in the jungle freely. I asked the same thing to the NDA Prime Minister, Advaniji, some other people also and to Manmohan Singh, also that what is this? They have finished the name and fame of the police authorities and political leaders. They used to show about cricket. They do not show the persons who laid down their lives for the freedom of the country, what is this?

Madam, I would like to say that world cannot survive without risk. One lakh 83 thousand rupees of coal has been looted, you cannot hide this fact. Do whatever you want to do. You cannot hush up such a serious matter. I have given a notice. I know you are helpless, but discussion must be held. Minister should take up daring steps. What a matter has taken place. Our mothers, sisters and daughters are shown in indecent manner. Such dances are shown that we cannot see due to shame. How the Government, whether our or your, can run in this manner? Your party and BJP are very much afraid, why? Will they create leadership? Manish ji I request you not to pick and

choose. Either close the press council or give it some powers or authorise this House to take action. There is not a single journalist who gets any salary. Most of the regional newspapers do not pay them a single paisa and say go and extract the money anyhow. Those sitting on the top are not guilty. ...*(Interruptions)* This matter should be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You give the notice to discuss this matter.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, the country is on the verge of devastation. The election proceedings of American President are telecasted here. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, this matter should be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: It is a very sensitive matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, it is a very sensitive matter and this issue should be discussed here. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not do this.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok, you give a notice for discussion.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Madam Speaker, there is resentment in the House on this issue. So, if you think it proper and have time to discuss this matter, we are ready for that because we are also agree with the views of the entire House. ...*(Interruptions)* But as far as the question of press council, as referred by Sharad Yadavji, I would like to say categorically that if anybody think that the press council had taken action earlier, but as far as broadcasting is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)* there are 852 channels in the country. Out of 852 channels 400 are news channels. We all will have to consider it seriously that the self regularity mechanism should be given more time. Whether a new regularity system should be developed? Whether the rights of press council be limited upto print media. Whether its jurisdiction would be broadened, it is a very

serious question. We are dedicated with the basic rights of the constitution. If you deem fit, we are ready for detailed discussion on the matter. We are ready to act as per the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, Press Council should be made more powerful. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok.

*[Translation]*

### **Review of Consumer Act**

343. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has been effective in safeguarding the interests of the consumers in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend this Act to strengthen the consumer protection system and make it more responsive to the needs of the consumers in the present scenario; and

(d) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with the salient features of the proposed amendment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam, the Government proposes to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 to strengthen consumer protection system and to make it more responsive to needs of consumers in present scenario.

The salient features of the proposed amendment are:

- (1) Introduction of digital adjudication through CONFONET Scheme.
- (2) Deemed admission of complaint after 28 days.
- (3) Provision for clubbing neighboring district forum.
- (4) Provision for circuit benches at district level.

(5) Increase in deposit amount for filling appeal.

The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2011 has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Speaker, every citizen of the country. *...(Interruptions)* is a consumed in one or the other way. *...(Interruptions)* when someone purchases goods according to his requirement, he comes in the category of a consumer and if he takes services of some institution, then also he is treated as consumer. *...(Interruptions)* The consumer feel deceived when he gets low quality, or adulterated goods or less weight goods or on exaggerated price. For the safety of consumer interests. *...(Interruptions)* Consumer Protection Act was enacted in 1986. *...(Interruptions)* Thereafter in 1993, then in 1991 and in 2002 it was amended. *...(Interruptions)* Even then the consumers feel deceived. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing?

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Lajuji, do not do like this. No, don't do like this.

*...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the House be in order. Shri Lajuji.

*...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, you\* *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you speaking like this? What are you talking? What he had done?

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You\* *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: What is happening?

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What is happening?

*...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What is happening? If you like to run the House, let us do this. What we have said? What happened?

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: This is dishonour of the Chair. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the House be in order. Lajuji, please.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this happening?

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please just stop.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please. What is this happening?

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

MADAM SPEAKER: There is no politics involved here. I am sorry; Please do not make it a political issue. I just requested him because I wanted to run the House smoothly. Please do not make it a political issue to run down any Member.

[Translation]

Every member is honourable to me, so, I will not allow it, whether he is Lajuji or any other member. I had to say so many things to anyone to run the House smoothly.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: All right.

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not the matter of all right. I am saying that all the members are honourable to me. I will never want that if I have commented on someone and politics is done thereon, it will be sorry affair to me.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Speaker, thank you. I would like say to the Minister through you that there is a mechanism made for redressal of complaints of consumers at district, State and National level. This mechanism is not working properly so as to address the problems of consumers and the public is no more interested in this mechanism. Whether the Government have made any efforts to know about this mechanism in detail. The steps likely to be taken by the Government to set this mechanism right on its path. *...(Interruptions)*

11.57 hrs.

*At this stage Shri Jagdish Sharma, Shri Ramkishun, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

*...(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam, as the House is aware. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this happening?

*...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: The condition of the farmers in UP is very pitable. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not do this.

*...(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam, as the House already knows. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

MADAM SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Coastal Security

\*344. SHRI ADHI SANKAR:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed

the overall security in the coastal areas of the States to prevent Mumbai type terrorist attack;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof including the deficiencies identified in the coastal security system;

(c) the funds sanctioned/released and utilised by the coastal States in this regard during each of the last three years; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the coastal security system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Subsequent to the terrorists attack in Mumbai on 26/11, the entire coastal security scenario of the country has been thoroughly reviewed by the Government of India. Several high-level meetings were held in Cabinet Secretariat, Ministry of Home Affairs, M/o Defence, M/o Shipping and M/o Agriculture (D/o Fisheries) etc. to review the coastal security arrangements of the country and to address various related issues.

The Coastal Security Scheme is being implemented with the objective of strengthening the infrastructure of the Marine Police Force for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow areas close to the coast. The scheme is also aimed at establishing institutional arrangements at State and district level for coordination among various agencies including the Coast Guard and the Navy.

### Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I

During implementation of Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I, various Coastal Security measures including supply of interceptor boats were undertaken. The scheme had an outlay of Rs. 646 cores with Rs. 495 crores for meeting non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 151 crore for meeting recurring expenditure for 6 years. The scheme has been implemented upto 31.03.2011.

Coastal States/ UTs were provided with 73 Coastal Police Stations, 97 Check posts, 58 Out posts and 30 Barracks equipped with 204 boats, 153 Four Wheelers, 312 Motorcycles and 10 Rubber Inflatable Boats. 204 boats have been procured centrally by MHA. Construction work of Coastal Police Stations, barracks, check posts, out posts and procurement of vehicles has been done by Coastal States/UTs.

### Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II

The Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II is being implemented over a period of 5 years starting from 1st April, 2011 with total financial outlay of Rs. 1579/- crores.

The components approved under Coastal Security Scheme Phase II are 131 Coastal Police Stations, 60 jetties, 10 Marine Polic Operational Centres equipped with 150 (12 ton) boats, 10 large vessels, 20 (19m) boats, 10 (5 ton) boats, 35 Rigid Inflatable Boats, 131 Four Wheelers and 242 Motorcycles.

The review of implementation of various proposals/

schemes on Coastal Security is being done by the *National Committee for Strengthening Maritime & Coastal Security against threats from sea* (NCSMCS) under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. Chief Secretaries and DGPs of the Coastal States/UTs, & Secretaries of concerned Ministries of Govt. of India are members of NCSMCS. The last review was done by NCSMCS on 30th November, 2012.

### **Statements**

*Funds released to Coastal States/UTs in the last three years & in the current year for construction work, procurement of vehicles, operationalization of police stations and for fuel etc. are given below:-*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (C. year)
1.	Gujarat	42.60	-	643.40	461.00
2.	Maharashtra	231.80	-	243.00	-
3.	Goa	37.05	-	75.80	196.00
4.	Karnataka	-	-	238.80	146.00
5.	Kerala	237.40	-	400.00	-
6.	Tamilnadu	161.00	-	945.20	1434.00
7.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	97.10	1120.00
8.	Odisha	182.38	-	223.22	
9.	West Bengal	157.50	-	200.00	
10.	Daman and Diu	-	-	98.00	
11.	Pondicherry	-	-	50.11	
12.	Lakshadweep	-	-	49.19	
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	27.00	1502.00	1200.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1049.73</b>	<b>27.00</b>	<b>4765.82</b>	<b>4732.00</b>

(d) The main remedial measures taken for strengthening coastal security are:

(i) 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 has been additionally designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police.

(ii) Ministry of Shipping has been mandated to streamline the process of compulsory registration and identification of all types of vessels.

(iii) Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries has been mandated to issue biometric ID cards to all the fishermen.

(iv) The Coast Guard has been mandated to create a chain of radar sensors along the Indian coastline.



- (v) Navy has set up 4 joint operation centres at Mumbai, Viskhapatanam, Kochi and Portblair under the charge of existing naval C-in-Cs as the C-in Cs Coastal Defence.
- (vi) A Sagar Prahari Bal with a special force comprising of 1000 specialized personnel and 80 Fast Interceptor crafts for force protecting of naval bases has been raised.

#### **Suspension of Indian Olympic Association**

\*345. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has recently suspended the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) for alleged irregularities in the conduct of its elections;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this suspension has far reaching impact on the performance of sportspersons in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to revoke the suspension of IOA by IOC at an early date and address the issues concerning management of IOA in an effective manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has, at its Executive Board meeting on 4.12.2012, taken a decision to suspend the Indian Olympic Association (IOA). The reasons cited by the IOC for suspension of IOA are as follows:

- i) Failure of the IOA to comply with the Olympic Charter and its statutes.
- ii) Failure of the IOA to enforce the basic principles of ethics and good governance required under the Olympic Charter.
- iii) As a protective measure against government interference in the IOA's election process.

(c) and (d) With the orders of suspension by the IOC, IOA will no longer be entitled to exercise any activity or

right, including financial support conferred upon it by the Olympic Charter of the IOC until the suspension is lifted by the Executive Board.

The decision to suspend the IOA is not likely to have an impact on Indian participation in international sporting events in the immediate future, as the next Asian Games and Commonwealth Games are to be held in 2014 and the next Olympic Games in 2016. The suspension, therefore, should not cause any worry to our sportspersons and should not adversely affect their performance.

(e) The Government is committed to take all possible measures to protect the interests of the Indian sportspersons so that they can continue to participate in international sports meets under the Indian National Flag. The Government has already started discussions/consultations with all concerned stakeholders including National Sports Federations, eminent sportspersons and members of the civil society in order to find a way out of the situation that has been created by the directives of IOC. The Government is also open to having discussions with IOC/IOA to resolve the issue in the interest of players.

#### **Sugarcane Reserve Area**

[Translation]

\*346. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the sugar mills are required to procure sugarcane from their respective sugarcane reserve areas only;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the norms for determining the said sugarcane reserve area and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether farmers are suffering losses as a result of the said regulation restricting procurement from the sugarcane reserve areas only; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 confers powers on the Central Government to regulate distribution and movement

of sugarcane. Sub-clause 1 of clause 6 provides that the Central Government may by Order notified in the official gazette reserve any area where sugarcane is grown for a factory having regard to the crushing capacity of the factory, the availability of sugarcane in the reserved area and the need for production of sugar, with a view to enabling the factory to purchase the quantity of sugarcane required by it. The Central Government has delegated power of cane area reservations to the State Governments concerned vide notification dated 16th July, 1966.

(c) and (d) The Cane Commissioners of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh have reported that farmers in their States are not suffering losses as a result of cane area reservation system. However, the Cane Commissioner, Karnataka has reported that a few farmers in the State have complained of having received lower cane price and irregular payments because of area restrictions. In the State of Maharashtra, there is no cane area reservation system. The Central Government had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council (EAC) to Prime Minister to look into all issues of deregulation of sugar sector. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government on 5th October, 2012. The Committee has, inter alia, recommended that the regulations regarding cane area reservation and bonding may be dispensed with by States over the long run. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

#### **Fencing of Borders**

347. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the actual length of border in each State along the international borders with neighbouring countries;

(b) the actual length of border fenced along the international borders in each State at present;

(c) the agencies involved in border fencing along with the expenditure incurred during each of the last three years, agency-wise;

(d) whether these fencing wire gets snapped due to man-made and natural causes; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to have an effective fencing to stop infiltration along the international borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The actual length of border in each State along the international borders with neighbouring countries is as follows:

#### *Indo-Bangladesh Border*

(Length in Km.)

State	Total length
West Bengal	2216.70
Assam	263.00
Meghalaya	443.00
Tripura	856.00
Mizoram	318.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4096.70</b>

#### *Indo-Pakistan Border*

(Length in Km.)

State	Total length
Jammu and Kashmir	1225
Punjab	553
Rajasthan	1037
Gujarat	508
<b>Total</b>	<b>3323</b>

#### *Indo-Nepal Border*

(Length in Km.)

State	Total length
Uttarakhand	263
Uttar Pradesh	560
Bihar	729
West Bengal	100
Sikkim	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>1751</b>

*Indo-Bhutan Border*

(Length in Km.)

State	Total length
Sikkim	32
West Bengal	183
Assam	267
Arunachal Pradesh	217
<b>Total</b>	<b>699</b>

*Indo-China Border*

(Length in Km.)

Sl. No.	State	Length of IB	Length of LAC	Total length
1	2	3	4	
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1073	524	1597
2.	Himachal Pradesh	200	-	200

1	2	3	4	
3.	Uttarakhand	345	-	345
4.	Sikkim	220	-	220
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	1126	-	1126
<b>Total</b>		<b>2964</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>3488</b>

*Indo-Myanmar Border*

(Length in Km.)

State	Total length
Arunachal Pradesh	520
Nagaland	215
Manipur	398
Mizoram	510
<b>Total</b>	<b>1643</b>

(b) The actual length of border fenced along the international borders in each State at present, is as under:-

*Indo-Bangladesh Border*

(Length in Km.)

Name of State	Phase-I		Phase-II	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
West Bengal	507	507	964.00	720.55
Assam	152.31	149.29	76.72	73.375
Meghalaya	198.06	198.06	264.17	129.07
Tripura	-	-	848.00	749.47
Mizoram	-	-	349.33	208.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>857.37</b>	<b>854.35</b>	<b>2502.22</b>	<b>1881.23</b>

*Indo-Pakistan Border*

(Length in Km.)

Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border to be fenced	Length of the border fenced so far	Remaining length of the border yet to be fenced
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	553	461	462.45*	—

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	1037	1056.63	1048.27*	—
Jammu International Border	210	186	186	—
Gujarat	508	340	256.78	83.22
Total	2308	2043.63	1053.50	83.22

\* Variation in length is due to topographical factors/alignment of fencing.

*Indo-Myanmar Border*

Presently, border fencing along a 10 km. stretch between border pillar 70 and border pillar 81 in the area of Moreh, Manipur, has been sanctioned. The Recce Survey and Trace Cut (RSTC) work between BP.No.79 to 81 has been completed. Fencing work has also been started by BRO in the stretch and a fencing of 4 km has been completed. The remaining work is in progress.

(c) The agencies involved in border fencing along with the expenditure incurred during each of the last three years, agency-wise, is as under:

*Indo-Bangladesh Border*

(In Rs. Crores)

Agency	Year with Expenditure (2009-10)	Year with Expenditure (2010-11)	Year with Expenditure (2011-12)
CPWD	84.44	26.62	27.00
NBCC	40.00	78.00	178.81
NPCC	284.75	00.00	62.57
EPIL	10.00	15.00	7.74
ASSAM PWD	13.88	25.00	NIL
Border Roads Organisation	17.73	NIL	NIL

*Indo-Pakistan Border*

(In Rs. Crores)

Agency	Year with Expenditure (2009-10)	Year with Expenditure (2010-11)	Year with Expenditure (2011-12)
1	2	3	4
CPWD	79.70	78.89	72.95

1	2	3	4
NBCC	32.00	50.00	NIL

*Indo-Myanmar Border*

(in Rs. Crores)

Agency	Year with Expenditure (2009-10)	Year with Expenditure (2010-11)	Year with Expenditure (2011-12)
Border Roads Organisation	5.03	7.00	4.00

(d) and (e) Yes, the Border Fencing wire gets snapped due to manmade and natural causes. The routine nature of maintenance and repairs of damaged border fencing are being carried out by BSF and minor repairs/maintenance works are executed by CPWD. MHA is also revising the maintenance norms for maintenance of Border Fence along Indo-Pak and Indo-BD Border. However, the Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for effective domination and to check trans-border crimes including infiltration along international borders with the country. The steps taken in this regard inter-alia includes:

- (i) Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by patrolling nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the international borders. The riverine segments of international borders with the country are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of BSF water wings.
- (ii) Construction of fencing, patrol roads, floodlighting systems and additional Border Out Posts.

- (iii) Induction of Hi-Tech surveillance equipments. The constant efforts are being made to procure the latest surveillance equipments fully equipped with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.
- (iv) Up-gradation of intelligence network and co-ordination with sister agencies, conduct of special operations along the border.
- (v) Government of India has sanctioned an additional 2 Ftr HQrs, 3 Sector Hqrs and 16 Bns to augment BOPs in reverine/hilly/ vulnerable segment on Indo-BD Border. These Bns are to be raised in the phased manner in five years from 2009-10 to 2013-14. Out of 16 Bns, 2 Bns have been diverted by MHA i.e. one Marine Bn for Medi & Jakhau area in Gujarat and the other as NDRF Bn presently deployed at Patna, Bihar. Further, seven Bns have been raised and deployed along Indo-BD Border. The remaining 7 Bns are to be raised for effective domination of Indo-BD border. Two sector and Two Ftr HQrs have been raised on Indo-BD Border.

*[English]***Underground Coal Mines**

\*348. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of underground and opencast mines operating under the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries along with the annual production of coal in these mines, separately during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the number of underground coal mines has been decreasing over the years;

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

(d) the roadmap for augmenting coal production in the underground mines; and

(e) the investment made/likely to be made for the purpose during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Total number of underground (UG), Opencast (OC) and Mixed coal mines operating in Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries, company-wise along with annual production for the last 4 years and as on 01/4/2012 are given at table 'A' & 'B' below:

*Table-A : Number of mines for the period from 2008-09 to 2011-12 (as on 1st April) is as under:*

Company Type	2008-09				2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
	UG	OC	Mixed	Total	UG	OC	Mixed	Total	UG	OC	Mixed	Total	UG	OC	Mixed	Total
ECL	82	21	7	110	82	19	7	108	87	17	1	105	86	17	2	105
BCCL	47	18	17	82	40	18	23	81	37	16	25	78	39	19	20	78
CCL	24	36	2	62	24	37	2	63	24	40	1	65	24	41	1	66
NCL	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
WCL	43	39	4	86	45	38	2	85	43	38	2	83	42	38	2	82
SECL	69	21	1	91	68	22	1	91	66	24	1	91	65	24	1	90
MCL	9	15	0	24	9	16	0	25	11	16	0	27	11	16	0	27
NEC	5	3	0	8	5	3	0	8	5	3	0	8	5	3	0	8
CIL	279	163	31	473	273	163	35	471	273	164	30	467	272	168	26	466

Table-B: Subsidiary-wise raw coal production of Coal India Ltd. from Underground (UG) and Opencast (OC) mines during 2009-10 to 2012-13 (up to September, 2012) is given as under:

(Figures in Million Tonne)

Type	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Upto Sept. 2012	
	UG	OC	UG	OC	UG	OC	UG	OC
ECL	8.23	21.83	7.37	23.43	6.83	23.73	3.47	10.27
BCCL	3.90	23.61	3.69	25.30	3.48	26.73	1.56	12.47
CCL	1.47	45.61	1.27	46.25	1.09	46.91	0.48	17.46
NCL	0.00	67.67	0.00	66.25	0.00	66.40	0.00	28.40
WCL	9.12	36.12	8.71	34.94	8.39	34.72	4.03	14.36
SECL	17.83	90.18	16.8	95.90	16.41	97.43	8.13	45.39
MCL	2.20	101.88	2.67	98.11	2.19	100.93	0.93	44.43
NEC	1.10	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.18
CIL	43.45	388.01	40.02	391.3	38.39	397.45	18.59	172.96

Reasons for decrease of underground coal mines include exhaustion of reserves, thinning of coal seam and large scale inundation, presence of underground coal fire, un-manageable surface subsidence in shallow workings, presence of water logged grooves in the adjoining areas, safety related reasons complex geo-mining conditions, etc.

(d) For increasing the production in underground mines, the following steps have been taken:

- (i) All new underground mines with suitable geo-mining conditions are planned with high degree of mechanization
- (ii) Large scale introduction of mass production technologies like long wall / short wall mining technology, continuous mining technology etc.
- (iii) Non-mechanized existing mines are being converted to mechanized mines through adoption of SDL/LHD/Continuous miners and mechanized drilling and roof bolting;
- (iv) In each subsidiary producing coal through UG operation, high capacity UG mines are to be designed with state of the art technology, facilities of electronic monitoring, control system and facilities comparable to the best available in the world;

- (v) Scientific strata and environment monitoring;
- (vi) Faster development of infrastructure for UG mines - Mechanized shaft and incline drivages; high speed skips, conveyors etc.
- (vii) Introduction of man riding systems in UG mines;
- (viii) Adoption of telecommunications in underground mines;
- (ix) Air conditioning systems for mine ventilation, particularly the deep mines of more than 400m depth or where temperature cannot be brought down to 33 degree Celsius with conventional ventilation system;

(e) Approximately an amount of Rs. 5000 crore is expected to be invested during Twelfth Five Year Plan.

#### Linking of PDS with Aadhaar

\*349. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to link the Public Distribution System (PDS) with the Aadhar database/cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the modalities worked out in this regard; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof and the time by which it is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Under the Plan Scheme on End-to-End Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Operations, States/UTs are required to digitize their beneficiaries' databases. In the process, States/UTs have been requested to seed the 'Aadhaar' numbers wherever available into the digitized database of the beneficiaries.

(b) Under the guidelines issued by the Department for computerization of TPDS, States/UTs have been asked to include TPDS related fields in the data collection exercise being undertaken by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) appointed Registrars as part of the 'Aadhaar' enrolment. Further, for digitization of the TPDS ration cards/beneficiary database, Department has issued ration card capture form/data dictionary prepared by National Informatics Centre (NIC) to all States/UTs. These data standards also have the provision of seeding of 'Aadhaar' numbers into the ration card database.

(c) Subsequent to linking of ration cards/beneficiary database with 'Aadhaar' number, bogus/ineligible ration cards are expected to be eliminated during the process of de-duplication. Further, the use of 'Aadhaar' based authentication at FPS level will ensure proper identification of beneficiaries and distribution of foodgrains only to the intended beneficiaries, thereby reducing leakages/diversions, etc.

Component-I of the scheme comprises activities, namely, digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, computerization of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanism. Under the scheme, States/UTs have been requested to complete the work of digitization of ration cards/beneficiary database alongwith seeding of 'Aadhaar' numbers by March 2013.

#### **Adverse Impact of Coal Mining**

\*350. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM  
WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the adverse impact of coal mining on the social forestry,

environment and health of the people living in and around the coal mining areas/belts;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether incidents of locals/tribals being evicted from their areas for coal mining operations have been reported;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the locations of such coal blocks and the steps taken to prevent such incidents; and

(e) the details of the compensation paid/number of families rehabilitated in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Coal mining activities have some impact on social forestry, environment and health of people living in and around the local mining areas/belts. Before commencement/enhancement of production from coal mines, the impact on existing Social forestry and environment due to Coal mining project are assessed by an Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study for each project and based on the same Environmental Management Plans (EMP) are prepared. EMPs deal with the various pollution mitigation measures to be undertaken to mitigate the impact of pollution, in order to reduce any adverse effect on health of people in & around mine, as per requirement of the project. The EMPs are submitted to Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC).

The following corrective measures as per Environmental Management Plan (EMP's) of the concerned coal project approved by MOEF as well as the EC conditions given by MoEF are taken up:-

**Air pollution control:** Air pollution is being controlled by regular spraying of water on haul & coal transportation roads by fixed as well as portable water sprinklers, Coal Handling Plants, all coal transfer points, coal & overburden (OB) faces, coal stockpiles etc. Other steps include fitting drills with dust collection systems / wet drilling, black topping / concreting of coal transportation roads. Efforts are being made for use of more & more belt conveyors, rail etc. for coal transportation and minimize road transportation to reduce pollution, as per feasibility. Massive trees plantation in and around mines also minimises the impact of air pollution on neighboring areas.

**Water pollution control:** Mine water is being passed through sedimentation pond to arrest sediments and clean runoff is being used for beneficial use such as domestic, industrial & agricultural purpose, after treatment to extent possible, before discharging into natural water courses. Effluents from workshops is passed through Oil & Grease Traps and recycled/reused for dust suppression and for cleaning purposes. In major Mines, Domestic effluents are being treated in Domestic Effluent Treatment Plants and in other mines in septic tanks.

**Noise pollution control:** Noise pollution is controlled through the careful selection of equipment, proper maintenance and insulation. Persons exposed to high noise level are being provided with ear muffs. This is besides tree plantation between work places and residential areas.

**Ecological damage control:** This is being controlled by plantation on physically 85 biologically reclaimed mined out areas & on the OB dump areas, plantation in & around mines, road sides, township/residential areas, available vacant spaces and implementation of conservation plan for protection of flora & fauna as per EC. This is apart from the payment made for compensatory afforestation to Forest departments.

In addition the environmental protection measures are taken in compliance to condition of consent to operate from respective State Pollution Control Boards. Regular monitoring of various environmental attributes are carried out as per Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to assess the efficacy of environmental protection measures taken and if required additional measures are taken to keep the various environmental attributes within the prescribed limits of the Regulatory Agencies.

**Health protection:** Coal India Limited has specific Schemes to protect the health of the people living in and around the coal mining areas/belts. As per the Corporate Social Responsibility Scheme of CIL there is a separate fund allocated @ Rs.5/- per. tonne of coal production of last year and the said entire fund is year-marked for expenses towards well being of the people living in and around the coal mining areas/belts and in the state in which projects are situated. From the said fund a lumpsum provision is made for project/schemes for the benefit of Tribal Population in the CSR Policy of Coal India Limited. As per Policy out of total CSR Budget, 8% of the Budget is allocated separately and exclusively in the Annual Plan for undertaking welfare activities for the development of Scheduled Tribes Population.

(c) and (d) Displacement of locals/tribals is avoided by exploring alternate Plans for the Projects but in unavoidable circumstances due to geological reasons, locals/tribals people have to be displaced and resettled in some of the areas of the Subsidiary Companies. The same has been done in conformity with the various extant laws of the land.

Since inception in Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) tribal people have been displaced in Rajmahal, SP Mines, Mugma, Sonepur Bazari, Pandaveswar and Kajora as also for South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) in Gevra OCP Expansion and in Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) for areas like Piparwar, NK Dakra, Argada, Barkasayal, Rajrappa, Dhori, B&K, Kathara, Kuju, Hazaribagh (Charhi), Rajhara. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) has acquired land belonging to Tribals in Sundargarh, Jharsuguda and Angul districts of Orissa In coal projects of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) people residing in Gaonthan areas, Betul Tahsil, Tamla & Jamal Tribal Blocks, Seergaon Khurd, Kirwani of Patwari Circle, Chhindwara, Rajura Tahasil tribals are resettled after providing compensation of land/houses and other Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) benefits as per provisions of R&R Policy of Coal India Limited (CIL).

(e) The details of the compensation package to the tribal Project Affected Persons and others as per the revised R&R Policy, 2012 is as follows:-

In case of displacement of tribal people in addition to offering Land compensation as per State notified rate, Interest as per Rule, Escalation, Solatium at the rate of 30% of the land Compensation, employment to the Land loser at the rate of one employment in two acres of land, there is Additional Special provisions for tribals in the R&R Policy of CIL, 2012 and additional compensation to the tribal people who are dependant on forest produce and provisions to ensure Cultural and Economical Sustainability of the displaced Tribal community. In addition to this at the rehabilitation site all amenities like school, road, street light, pacca drain, pond, dug well/tube well for drinking water sttpply, community centre, place of worship, dispensaries, grazing land for cattle and play ground etc. are provided to have better life than earlier. Monetary compensation in lieu of house plots and shifting & resettlement allowance @ Rs.3 lacs per family as per heir choice according to CIL R&R Policy, 2012. There is a Special Training Scheme for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Project Affected Persons in which they are being given training in the Technical Trade and



Statutory jobs to make them employable during outside recruitment to till up the vacancies of the Subsidiary Companies. During the training period there is provision of stipend and accommodation.

The details of the compensation paid/number of families rehabilitated to the locals/ tribals during each of the last three years and the current year is given below:-

Company	Year	Employment provided	No. of cases Resettled	Compensation in Lakhs (Rs.)	Employment provided	No. of cases Resettled	Compensation in Lakhs (Rs.)
ECL		In State of West Bengal			In the State of Jharkhand		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2009-10	96	26	77.35	06	Nil	10.00
	2010-11	72	52	3246.07	20	Nil	3200.00
	2011-12	64	36	631.94	11	-	5.00
	2012-13 (Aug. 12)	18	Nil	622.27	-	-	-
BCCL	2009-10	-	-	-	228	147	186.06
	2010-11				107	244	44.69
	2011-12				24	23	12.01
	2012-13 (Aug. 12)				17	-	-
CCL	2009-10	-	-	-	228	147	186.06
	2010-11				107	244	44.69
	2011-12				175	34	144.00
	2012-13 (Aug. 12)				78	15	197.80
WCL		In the State of M.P.			In the State of Maharashtra		
	2009-10	07	00	83.00	70	284	370.32
	2010-11	00	23	11.91	208	11	275.39
	2011-12	01	03	29.35	102	02	14.25
	2012-13 (Aug. 12)	Nil	-	-	40	-	-
SECL		In the State of M.P.			In the State of Chhattisgarh		
	2009-10	483	Nil	Nil	271	163	636.43
	2010-11	353	Nil	Nil	382	150	858.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2011-12	06	Nil	Nil	166	174	1533.57
	2012-13	-	-	-	64	134	45.60
	(Aug. 12)						
MCL						In the State of Odisha	
	2009-10	-	-	-	466	614	1037.62
	2010-11				920	725	518.55
	2011-12				396	335	3487.89
	2012-13				144	496	162.34
	(Aug. 12)						
NCL		In the State of Chhattisgarh				In the State of M.P.	
	2009-10	-	-	-	46	134	167.24
	2010-11	96	299	5.83			
	2011-12	75	148	19.63			
	2012-13	42	35	3.67			
	(Aug, 12)						

[English]

### Supply of Sub-Standard Coal

\*351. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports/complaints of supply of sub-standard/poor quality of coal to the power plants and industries in the country adversely affecting their production capacity;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Complaints of oversized coal and coal mixed with some stones/ boulders are intermittently received from power plants and industries in the country, which altogether cannot be eliminated due to geo-mining factors. However on receipt of such complaints, remedial

& compensatory actions are taken by the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries companies. As per the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) of 2007, supply of coal to consumers is covered under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). As per FSA with the power plants and the consumers having Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) of more than 0.4 million tonne, quality of coal is covered under joint sampling and analysis at the loading ends. This provision of the FSA ensures supply of desired quality of coal to the consumers and payment of coal bills made by the consumers in accordance with the quality of coal received by them based on such jointly analysed grades. As per the provisions of FSA, power plants are also compensated for stones of +250 mm size, jointly measured at the power house ends.

### Assistance to Artists

\*352. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a pension scheme for artists, artisans, craftsmen and performers of traditional art and cultural forms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to implement a scholarship scheme for the aforesaid persons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (e) No, Madam. However, the Ministry administers a Scheme to give financial assistance to the indigent artists. This Scheme is called "Scheme of Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and such other walks of life who may be in Indigent Circumstances and their Dependents".

Under the Scheme, artists whose personal income (including income of the spouse) does not exceed Rs. 4,000/- per month and who are not less than 58 years of age are considered for financial assistance of Rs. 4,000/- p.m. under Central Quota and Rs. 3,500/- p.m. under Central-State quota. The eligible artists should have made significant contribution in the field of arts, letters, etc. for being considered for financial assistance.

[Translation]

#### **Dilapidated Condition of Stadia**

\*353. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sports stadia set up in various parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh are in dilapidated conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the measures being taken by the Union Government for the maintenance of such stadia;

(c) whether there is any scheme to modernise the sports stadia constructed in Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) "Sports" is a State subject. The Union Government does not maintain data regarding the condition of the Sports stadia, constructed by the State Governments.

The Union Government has no scheme for maintenance of sports stadia of the State Governments.

In Delhi, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has five stadia, viz., Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Maj. Dhyani Chand National Stadium, Indira Gandhi Stadium, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex and Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range. All are in good condition and being maintained through the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and the National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC).

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Since sports is a State subject, development of sports infrastructure including modernization of its sports stadia is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Union Government complements and supplements the effort of the State Governments for promotion of sports.

#### **Promotion of FPIs**

\*354. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the percentage of public and private sector companies functioning in the food processing sector in the country along with their production capacity and actual production, separately during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether these companies are providing direct and indirect incentives to the entrepreneurs for setting up of Food Processing Industries (FPIs);

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to follow the Chinese model for promotion of FPIs in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Information on the public and private sector companies functioning in food processing sector, their production capacity and actual production are not maintained. Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the main source of data on the number of factories in operation, Invested capital, output for registered units in food processing sector. Information on these characteristics, as

per latest available information in the ASI, for four years ending 2009-10 is as under:

Year	Factories in operation (Numbers)	Invested Capital (Rs. in crore)	Output (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	23,952	1,12,484	2,84,313
2007-08	24,616	1,38,996	3,37,390
2008-09	25,787	1,57,062	4,05,367
2009-10	25,915	1,93,850	4,46,691

(b) and (c) Government has been providing financial incentives in the form of grant-in-aid directly to the entrepreneurs for technology up-gradation, modernization and setting up of food processing units @ 25% of the total cost of Plant & Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakh in general areas and @ 33.33% in North East Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakh per project. Apart from this, Government has been extending financial assistance for setting up of integrated cold chain, preservation infrastructure, Mega Food Park, skill development, R&D, laboratories and quality improvement which have been supporting entrepreneurs in the food processing sector.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **R&D in FPI Sector**

\*355. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Research and Development (R&D) scheme of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (FPI) has been transferred for implementation through the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) from 1 April, 2012;

(b) if so, the rationale behind the move;

(c) whether the implementation of the scheme has been reviewed by the Government recently;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the deficiencies identified and the corrective measures taken by the Government so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER

OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Madam. The existing R&D scheme of Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been transferred for implementation during 2012-13 as per 11th Plan Scheme guidelines to the Science and Research Board (SERB) under the Department of Science and Technology, with effect from 1.04.2012.

(b) SERB has been established under an Act of Parliament for promoting R&D programmes in newly emerging and challenging areas of science & engineering and has eminent scientists and technologists drawn from various disciplines. It thus, has the expertise and experience to implement the R&D Scheme of MoFPI. Under the revised arrangement, funds are placed by MoFPI with SERB, wherein SERB evaluates, decides upon funding of individual proposals, monitors the progress and gives periodical reports to MoFPI on the progress of the scheme. This arrangement has the benefit of getting better projects, ensuring more efficient utilization of funds and promoting effective outcome of the scheme.

(c) and (d) MOFPI is monitoring the implementation of the R&D scheme by SERB. Apart from this, a representative from the Ministry is a member of the Experts Committee constituted by SERB for scrutiny of project proposals. An amount of Rs.3.85 Crore has been released by MoFPI to SERB for implementation of R&D projects on Food Processing in respect of proposals received with effect from 01.04.2012. Out of this amount, grant-in-aid amounting to Rs.2.01 Crore for 11 new projects has been released by SERB, so far.

(e) So far no deficiencies have been noticed, in the implementation of the scheme by SERB.

#### **Air Facility to Freedom Fighters**

\*356. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide free air travel facility to all the surviving freedom fighters in the country;

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

(c) the details of the budgetary allocation and utilisation of funds by the Ministry during the last three years; and

(d) the funds allocated and utilised on providing pension and other amenities to freedom fighters during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Apart from Samman Pension, various facilities have been provided to the freedom fighters which include free railway pass (AC-II tier in Rajdhani, Chair Car in Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi trains and 1st class/1nd AC sleeper in all other trains) for the freedom fighters and the widows along with a companion, in case of deceased freedom fighters, free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and hospitals run by public sector undertakings under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises; facilities under Central Government Health Scheme to the freedom fighters and their dependents and telephone connection without installation charges and on payment of half the rental. In addition to these facilities, the freedom fighters who had suffered imprisonment for a minimum period of five years in the Cellular Jail, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the widows along with a companion, in case of deceased freedom fighters, are eligible for free air travel to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands from Kolkata and back once a year. At present, there is no proposal to provide free air travel facility to all the freedom fighters. However, the Punjab & Haryana High Court while disposing off the Public Interest Litigation petition in its order dated 25.02.2011 directed the Government to consider providing free air travel facilities to the surviving freedom fighters and their spouses. The matter has been examined and considering the fact that at present about 49,000 freedom fighters or their eligible dependents are drawing Central Samman Pension, providing free air travel facility will create huge additional financial burden on the public exchequer. Therefore, the Government is not in favour of the same.

(c) The details of total budgetary allocation and utilization of funds in all schemes by the Ministry of Home Affairs during the last three years is given below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Funds	Budget Allocation	Utilization of
2009-10	37066.61	35277.50
2010-11	34949.55	39435.03
2011-12	46715.24	44342.58

(d) The details of funds allocated and expenditure on pension and other amenities to the freedom fighters during the last three years is given here under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Years	Budget Allocation		Utilization of	
	Central Samman Pension	Free Railway Passes	Central Samman Pension	Free Railway Passes
2009-10	664.00	35.00	825.00	34.98
2010-11	722.29	35.00	710.81	30.28
2011-12	717.08	35.00	821.03	21.85

[Translation]

#### Demand of Ethanol

\*357. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the demand of ethanol is estimated to increase during the ensuing years in view of the Ethanol Blending Programme and the direction of the Government to oil companies for purchasing it;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the production, demand and price of ethanol during each of the last three years and the current year along with the steps taken to increase its production;

(c) whether the Government has since taken a decision on determination of ethanol prices in the light of the report by the expert committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made by the said committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Ethanol demand for blending with petrol is dependent on the growth expected in the sales of Petrol which is estimated at 6% during 2013-14 and 5.6% during 2014-15. Production of alcohol or ethanol is linked to the production of molasses which is a by-product during production of sugar. The estimates for production of molasses and likely production of ethanol and demand of ethanol, during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year, made by industry, is as per enclosed Statement. With effect from August 2010, an ad-hoc ex-factory price of Rs. 27.00 per litre has been fixed for ethanol procurement by Oil Marketing Companies

(OMCs) throughout the country. Prior to August 2010, during 2009-10, the ex-factory price of ethanol was Rs.21.00 per litre. The Central Government, with a view to increase production of ethanol is providing soft loans up to 40% of the project cost to the sugar mills from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for setting up ethanol projects.

(c) and (d) The Expert Committee, chaired by Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member, Planning Commission, in its report submitted in March, 2011, had, inter alia,

recommended a formula for pricing of ethanol which is derived broadly from the price of motor spirit as against adopting the cost-based approach. The Government has since considered the report of the Committee and inter alia, decided in November, 2012 that 5% mandatory ethanol blending with petrol should be implemented across the country from the 2012-13 sugar season, effective from 1st December 2012 and the procurement price of ethanol will be decided between OMCs and suppliers of ethanol.

### **Statement**

#### *Production of Molasses and alcohol*

Sugar Season	Production of Molasses (Lakh tonnes)				Production of alcohol* (million litres)			
	2012-13*	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2012-13*	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
All-India	107.80	127.79	109.71	84.00	2587.20	3066.96	2633.04	2016.00

\* figures for 2012-13 are estimated.

Production of alcohol has been calculated at the standard of 240 litres per tone. Molasses production is based on Financial Manufacturing Report of Sugar Mills which is a statutory document.

#### *Sector-wise utilization/demand of alcohol (million litres)*

Sector	2012	2011	2010	2009
Liquor Industry	1010.00	950.00	900.00	880.00
Chemical Industry	775.00	750.00	720.00	700.00
Ethanol for blending	300.00	250.00	50.00	100.00
All India	2085.00	1950.00	1670.00	1680.00

Source: Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA)

[*English*]

#### **Pesticide Residues in Food Items**

\*358. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the reported high level of pesticide residues found in rice, wheat, vegetables and fruits;

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

(c) the remedial steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" under which samples of various food commodities including rice, wheat, vegetables and fruits are analyzed for the presence of pesticide residue. During the period April, 2010 to March, 2012, a total of 1577 samples of rice were analyzed, out of which 16 samples were found to contain pesticide residue above the Maximum Residue Limit (MRL). During the same period, 29 out of 1343 samples of wheat, 328 out of 11,611 samples of

vegetables, and 32 out of 4232 samples of fruits were found to contain pesticide residue above Maximum Residue Limit.

(c) The pesticide residue data generated under the scheme are shared with State Governments to initiate corrective action. Government of India is also promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through Farmers Field Schools for safe, judicious and need based use of approved pesticides and other pest management practices.

[Translation]

#### **Amendments in IPC**

\*359. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has recommended for amendments in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) by inserting stricter sections for crimes against people belonging to SCs/STs, harassment for dowry, rape and violence against women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which such amendments are likely to be made in the IPC; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The Indian Penal Code, 1860 is a general code and therefore does not make any distinction between class, caste, creed or colour amongst the citizens of India. It does not provide separate provisions of penalty for a crime committed against any special class or community.

2. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012 has already been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 04.12.2012 has, *inter-alia*, stricter provisions of penalty for crimes against women such as sexual assault, outraging the modesty of woman, hurt by acid attack, etc.

#### **National Watershed Development Project**

\*360. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO

DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes and agencies engaged in the implementation of the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) in the country;

(b) the amount of funds allocated to various States for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of the achievements made by the Government under the NWDPR; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper coordination amongst various agencies/bodies engaged in the implementation of the said scheme/project?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) is implemented through the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA). Funds for NWDPR are utilized by State Governments from within their overall allocation under MMA. A Statement indicating State-wise expenditure under NWDPR during each of the last three years (2009-2010 to 2011-12) and target for current year (2012-13) is enclosed.

NWDPR propagates integrated watershed management for developing sustainable farming systems. Since inception (1990-91), an area of about 10.8 million ha has been developed spread over 15,620 micro watersheds in the country. NWDPR has contributed towards higher productivity of crops, prevention of soil loss, groundwater recharge in wells, water bodies and aquifers, enhanced cropping intensity, crop diversification etc.

National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) has formulated Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects to synergize functional partnerships and promote co-ordination among stakeholders and implementing agencies in watershed project areas.

**Statement**

*Expenditure under NWDPPRA during the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) and Target for current year (2012-13)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74.42	246.75	459.57	375.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1408.65	1061.80	310.30	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	220.85	334.96	537.99	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	823.20	1114.30	869.45	953.55
6.	Goa	154.37	82.60	274.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1475.73	982.16	794.35	1064.00
8.	Haryana	222.85	267.39	170.95	522.32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	399.99	589.98	338.70	400.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	250.52	298.94	474.63	687.46
11.	Karnataka	1250.55	1250.00	1125.98	1000.00
12.	Kerala	200.24	640.36	936.36	400.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2424.83	1729.00	1831.90	1700.00
14.	Chhattisgarh	765.60	729.43	1286.45	720.80
15.	Maharashtra	1439.62	2679.10	1852.00	1910.16
16.	Manipur	409.00	1096.00	716.75	572.00
17.	Mizoram	1321.37	2500.00	600.00	600.00
18.	Meghalaya	1036.00	1054.50	975.00	700.00
19.	Nagaland	950.00	1460.00	1030.00	520.00
20.	Orissa	2010.15	1347.20	873.79	1058.80
21.	Punjab	40.53	496.25	0.00	533.32
22.	Rajasthan	1557.62	1175.30	994.99	1400.00
23.	Sikkim	565.00	553.97	86.27	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	893.07	569.24	664.03	711.87
25.	Tripura	529.00	1245.10	718.03	400.00



1	2	3	4	5	6
26. Uttar Pradesh		4960.72	4832.60	3040.49	0.00
27. Uttrakhand		1410.01	1252.20	1171.98	1400.00
28. West Bengal		1544.32	185.82	14.32	0.00
Total		28338.21	29775.00	22148.28	17629.28

\* Tentative target

[English]

### Registration for Import of Pesticides

3911. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registration Committee gives registration for import of pesticides formulations without registration of its technical grade pesticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the multinational companies are importing the formulations without registering its technical grade pesticides which is contrary to the provisions of the Insecticide Act and the rules framed thereunder; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken against the guilty companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As a formulation (preparation) containing one or more insecticide falls under the definition of 'insecticide' as per Section 3 (e)(iii) of the Insecticides Act, 1968, the Registration Committee, constituted under section 5 of the said Act, has framed guidelines for import of formulations without registering their respective technical grade insecticide. Similarly, guidelines have also been framed for indigenous manufacture of formulations without registering their respective technical grade insecticide. Any person can import or manufacture formulations without registering their respective technical grade insecticide after obtaining registration under Section 9 of the said Act.

(c) and (d) Import of formulations without registering their respective technical grade pesticides does not

constitute a violation of provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968, the Insecticides Rules, 1971 or the guidelines framed by the Registration Committee.

### Chemical Free Fertilizers

3912. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to develop and distribute chemical free fertilisers throughout the country due to the potential harm caused by chemical fertilisers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the projected expenditure for R&D purposes to develop chemical free fertilisers;

(d) whether the Government has considered implementing different models of fertiliser usage throughout the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) Madam, there is no scientific evidence of declining soil or crop productivity from judicious use of chemical fertilizers, Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed technology for preparation of enriched/vermi-compost from various organic wastes. Beside this, improved and efficient strains of bio-fertilizers specific to different crops and soil types are being developed by ICAR under Network Project on Bio-fertilizers. The expenditure incurred by ICAR under this project during past two years (2010-11 & 2011-12) is Rs. 445 lakhs. Mulching of soil is also a good process to conserve moisture and prevention of soil nutrients to run off. Government is also promoting soil test-based, balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers, bio-fertilizers, and locally available organic manures such as farmyard

manure, vermi-compost, and green manure to maintain soil health and productivity. Under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) Scheme, financial assistance is being provided as credit linked back ended subsidy through NABARD for setting up of Fruit & Vegetable, Market waste/ Agriculture waste compost unit @ 33% of total financial outlay or Rs.60.00 lakh whichever is less for 100 ton per day capacity and financial assistance up to 25% of total financial outlay or Rs. 40 lakh whichever is less for establishment of state of the art sterile liquid/carrier based 200 TPA bio-fertilizers and microbial bio-pesticides production units as credit linked back ended subsidy through NABARD. Under National Horticulture Mission (NHM), financial assistance is provided for setting up of vermi-compost units @ 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/- per beneficiary and under National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSF), financial assistance is provided @ Rs. 500/- per hectare maximum for use of organic manure.

#### **Action on Pending Cases**

3913. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has urged the Interpol to expedite action on the long pending cases against those who operated against the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are 670 Interpol Notices of various kinds concerning India that are pending and out of these, 577 are Red Notices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) National Central Bureau (NCB) of India [which is a part of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)] has sent a message to Interpol Secretariat General on 23.05.2012 requesting Interpol to persuade NCBs of the concerned foreign States for tracing the 31 Red Notice subjects who are likely to visit those countries and are wanted in Bombay Bomb Blast Cases of 1993.

(c) and (d) The number of notices keeps varying. As on 12.12.2012, there are 679 Notices of which 577 are Red Notices, 44 Blue Notices, 05 Green Notices and 53 Yellow Notices.

#### **Registration of Land**

3914. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that land is not being registered by the Block Development Officer in the Lakshadweep Island; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Lands are being registered by the sub-registrars of the respective Islands in respect of land owned by Private parties. In respect of lands named 'Pandaram lands' whose ownership and title vests with the Government and which has been leased to private parties long ago only are not being registered by the sub-registrars.

As per section 83 of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands LAND REVENUE AND TENANCY REGULATION, 1965, occupancy rights of such Government pandaram lands has to be issued in favour of cowledars by the Administrator and so far occupancy rights have not been issued by the administration to cowledars.

Continuing registration by Sub Registrars of land which technically belongs to Government as transactions between private parties is incorrect.

[*Translation*]

#### **Compensation for Accidents in Agriculture Sector**

3915. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any scheme or is providing any assistance to the States to provide compensation or insurance amount to the people injured due to accidents in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such victims granted compensation during the last two years, till date?

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

[English]

### **Mango Melas**

3916. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is organising "Melas of Mango" in each State including Andhra Pradesh, by focusing on providing incentives of value addition to the farmers for mango ripening with ethylene-harvesting in plastic crates and ripening in ethylene-chambers at identified locations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far; and

(c) the response received from the States thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) provision exists for organizing Seminars, Conferences, workshops and other promotional activities on horticulture including exhibitions, Kisan Melas/festivals at State and District level.

During 2012-13, Department of Horticulture, Government of Andhra Pradesh organized a Mango mela from 15th April, 2012 for a period of one month.

In all, 235 mango growers participated in the mela and 280 tonnes of fruits were sold during the mela.

### **Revision of Assembly Seats**

3917. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether eight Bills were passed for inclusion and exclusion of about 350 SCs/STs during 2002-2011;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to make reservation and relocation of Lok Sabha and Assembly Seats for them in view of the revised SC/ST lists and as per the revised Population Census, 2011; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the Ministry of Law and Justice,

ten (10) Bills to modify the lists of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes had been passed by the Parliament from 2002-2011.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 540 of 2011, Virendra Pratap & another vs. Union of India vide its judgment dated the 10th January, 2012 has directed the Election Commission of India to consider the case of the Scheduled Tribes which had been included in the list of the Scheduled Tribes by virtue of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 and to take appropriate steps for their representation in the lower houses, both in Parliament as well as in the State Legislative Assembly.

The Election Commission has desired that a legislation may be enacted on the lines of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976, specifically empowering the Election Commission to carry out re-adjustment of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the light of revised population figures of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, as may be ascertained and determined by the Census Commissioner with reference to 1st March, 2001 after taking into account the population figures of the castes and figures which have been declared as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes after publication of the 2001 census. The matter is being examined by the Ministry of Law and Justice.

### **E-Ticketing by ASI**

3918. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has started e-ticketing for entry into some of the important monuments in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government/ASI proposes to open extension ticket counters at strategic locations in some of the important cities in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation***Official Websites**

3919. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that information available on the official websites of various Ministries are updated only in English and not in Hindi;

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

(c) whether there are any guidelines of the Ministry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the information available, websites of 42 Ministries/Departments have not been updated in Hindi completely.

(c) and (d) In the Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language for Official Language Hindi of the Union, cent-per-cent website in both the languages for all the Ministries/Departments has been fixed including other targets. Instructions have also been issued from time to time that the Ministries/Departments should ensure that all the materials/documents in English available on their websites and on their subordinate/Attached offices and Public Sector undertakings should be updated in Hindi also.

**National Culture Fund**

3920. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount available in the National Culture Fund as on 31st October, 2011;

(b) the amount of funds allocated from the said fund during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether public-private partnership has been allowed for implementation of protection and preservation projects with the said fund;

(d) if so, the details in this regard;

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to persuade the State Governments to set up such fund in the States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) The total amount available in the National Culture Fund as on 31st March, 2012 is Rs. 41.47 crore.

(b) NCF does not allocate funds to states.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details of projects undertaken by NCF under Public Private Partnerships is enclosed as Statement.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Union Government at present.

(f) Does not arise.

**Statement***Details of Projects taken up by NCF for implementation under Public Private Partnerships*

Sl. No.	Project and Year of signing of MoU	Concerned Parties
1	2	3
1.	Conservation, research documentation, reinstating of water systems and illumination of the Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi. 1999	National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India, Agha Khan Trust and Oberoi Group of Hotels.
2.	To enliven the environs and recreate the splendor of Shaniwarwada Palace, Pune, 2001	National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and Pune Municipal Corporation

1	2	3
3. Promotion and preservation of oral traditions and setting up a script museum at Varanasi, 2000		National Culture Fund, and Jnana Pravaha Trust, Varanasi
4. Conservation, preservation, maintenance, upgradation and beautification of Jantar Mantar, New Delhi. 2000		National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and M/s Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Ltd.
5. Raising resources for construction of a training centre for performing arts etc. Organizing of cultural festivals through music recitation and seminar works of Tagore etc. at Children's Academy of Culture, Durgapur. 2000		National Culture Fund and Children's Academy of Culture, Durgapur
6. Preserving the heritage and encouraging cultural awareness at the village level in the area of architectural heritage, ecological awareness and social enhancement at Anegundi, Karnataka. 2000		National Culture Fund and Kishkinda Trust, Anegundi.
7. Preservation of Carnatic Classical Music. 2001		National Culture Fund and Ramana Maharishi Centre for Learning (Ramana Maharishi Heritage Centre), Bangalore
8. Conservation and development of certain facilities at monuments (Qutub Minar, Khajuraho, Hampi, Konark and Kanheri caves). 2001		National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India, Indian Oil Foundation and Indian Oil Corporation.
9. Protection, preservation, up gradation and beautification in areas around the Taj Mahal, Agra. 2001		National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and M/s. Indian Hotels Company Ltd.
10. Conservation of old Cochin Synagogue built in 1568 in Kerala.2001		National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and World Monuments Fund
11. Construction of the new museum at Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Pune. 2002 and renewed in 2008		National Culture Fund and Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Pune.
12. Construction of the new extension of Mission Building. Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Gol Park, Kolkata. 2002		National Culture Fund and R.K. Mission Institute of Culture
13. Protection, preservation, up gradation and beautification of Jaisalmer Fort, Rajasthan. 2003		National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and World Monuments Fund
14. Structural conservation of protected monuments at Lodhi Tomb, New Delhi. 2006		National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and M/s. Steel Authority of India Ltd.
15. Preservation and development of Music of the Mirs. 2006		National Culture Fund and M/s. Devahuti Damodar Savaraj Trust, New Delhi
16. Bringing out a compendium on modern art, entitled Art and Visual Culture in India (1857-2007). 2006		National Culture Fund, M/s. Bodhi Art Ltd. Delhi and M/s. Marg Publication, Mumbai

1	2	3
17. Construction of a Cultural Research Building for the Centre. 2007	National Culture Fund and Ramana Maharshi Centre for Learning, Bangalore	
18. For staging Sanskrit Dramas. 2007	National Culture Fund and Jnana Pravaha Trust, Varanasi	
19. Development of tourist amenities and gardens at the monuments and sites located in Lauriya Nandan Garh, Chanki Garh and Rampurwa in West Champaran District of Bihar. 2007	National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and M/s. Bokaro Steel Plant	
20. Conservation and maintenance of Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur, Karnataka.2008	National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and M/s. State Trading Corporation, New Delhi	
21. Conservation, beautification and restoration of Wazirpur-ka-Gumbad. Site reviewed and changed to Yusuf Quattal, New Delhi. 2008	National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and M/s. PEC Ltd.	
22. Development of Krishna Temple, Hampi. 2008	National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and Hampi Foundation	
23. Renovation and maintenance of Hidimba Devi Temple, Manali.2008	National Culture Fund, ASI and UCO Bank, Chandigarh Branch	
24. Renovation and reconstruction ofAlambazar Math, Kolkata. 2008	National Culture Fund and Alambazar Math, Kolkata	
25. Renovation and maintenance ofTughalqabad Fort Delhi.2009	National Culture Fund, Archaeological New Survey of India and M/s. Gas Authority of India Ltd.	
26. Revitalization of Gardens of IbrehimRauza Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur.2009	National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and M/s. Nauras Trust.	
27. Promotion of rich cultural heritage of India. 2009	National Culture Fund and M/s. Oil and Natural Gas Commission.	
28. Adoption of Group of Monuments in Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha for protection/revitalization. 2009	National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	
29. Conservation and preservation of Ancient Shiv Mandir, Ambernath. 2010	National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India, and Nagarik Seva Mandal, Ambernath.	
30. Renovation and development of Ahom Monuments at Sibsagar, Assam. 2010	National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and ONGC	
31. Replacement of plastic case around the chariot at the entrance of National Museum, New Delhi with reinforced glass covering at the National Museum, New Delhi. 2010	National Culture Fund, National Science Centre, New Delhi, National Museum and ONGC.	

1	2	3
32. Conservation, Environmental Development of Hazarduari Palace, District Murshidabad. 2010		National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India, and State Bank of India, Kolkata Branch
33. Making a Film on Kishori Amonkar, Classical Singer. 2010		National Culture Fund, Ministry of External Affairs, ONGC and SAARTH
34. Making a film on Smt. Mrinalini Sarabhai, Classical Dancer. 2010		National Culture Fund and M/s DARPANA, Ahmedabad
35. Conservation of archives/photo collections of post independence period by Kulwant Roy. 2010		National Culture Fund and M/s India Photo Archive Foundation, New Delhi
36. For organizing cultural festival Virasat at Dehradun. 2010		National Culture Fund, REACH Foundation and ONGC
37. Construction of toilet block at Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu. 2011		National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and M/s. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.
38. For preparation of Detailed Project Report for Shri Rangnath Venugopal Mandir (Old), Pushkar. 2011		National Culture Fund and Sole Hereditary Trustee of Shri Rangnath Venugopal Mandir
39. Maintenance of gardens at Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu. 2011		National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and M/s. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.
40. Bringing out a publication on art and visual culture. 2012		National Culture Fund and Marg Publication
41. Umbrella MOU signed with HUDCO for partnership in the heritage field. 2012		National Culture Fund and HUDCO

[English]

#### **Remand Homes for Women and Children**

3921. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of remand homes for women and children in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the condition of such homes has worsened and the inhabitants are facing difficulty in living there; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the condition of such homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information received from the Ministry of Women and Child Development, there are no Central 'remand' homes for

women. Similarly in case of children, as per Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000, juveniles in conflict with the law are required to be housed in Special Homes and Observation Homes. There is no provision for setting up of 'Remand Home' for juveniles. The total number of homes State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes for children under the Act, which includes Special Homes and Observation Homes. The Model Rules, 2007 framed under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, provide for standards of care for children in the institutions. The Rules *inter-alia* specifies standards for physical infrastructure, clothing, bedding, nutrition & diet, as well as rehabilitation measures such as education, vocational training, counselling etc.

The State Governments/UT Administrations are required to ensure, through regular inspection and monitoring, that the institutions are run as per the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed there-under.

**Statement**

*List of various Homes*

Name of the States/UTs	No. of Homes
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	105
Arunachal Pradesh	01
Assam	07
Bihar	14
Chhattisgarh	13
Gujarat	52
Haryana	12
Himachal Pradesh	22
Jharkhand	16
Karnataka	69
Kerala	28
Madhya Pradesh	44
Maharashtra	86
Manipur	13
Meghalaya	21
Mizoram	07
Nagaland	19
Odisha	134
Punjab	15
Rajasthan	74
Sikkim	5
Tamil Nadu	243
Tripura	11
Uttar Pradesh	64
West Bengal	53

1	2
Delhi	25
Puducherry	6
Total	1159

**Construction of Roads in Border Areas**

3922. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of construction of border roads including in Himachal Pradesh have been awarded to foreign companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the works, state-wise; and

(c) the time by which these works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No Madam. The construction work of no border road has been awarded to foreign company.

**Sugar Mills**

3923. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills in Maharashtra, sector-wise;

(b) whether irregularities have been reported in the auction of some sugar mills; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per information received from the Government of Maharashtra, there are 151 installed sugar mills in cooperative sector and 65 installed sugar mills in private sector in the State at present.

(b) and (c) The Government of Maharashtra has informed that 18 sugar mills have been sold by Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank, Mumbai under



Securitization Act, 2002. There were a few complaints regarding auction of some sugar mills such as single tender, low bidding than valuation/offset price, etc. Further, the procedure of auction has been carried out by State Co-operative Bank as per the procedure laid in the Securitization Act, 2002, as reported by State Government. In addition, five sugar mills have been sold by the State Government as per the procedure laid down under Maharashtra Co-operative Society Act, 1960 and by the Committee formed by State Government.

### **Earning of TV Channels**

3924. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to keep tab on the earnings of Doordarshan channels in comparison to private channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has analysed/ conducted any survey in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (e) Prasar Bharati has reported that Doordarshan does not have any mechanism for knowing the revenue generation details of other channels. As such any question of comparison between earnings of Doordarshan and other private channels does not arise. Also Doordarshan is a Public Service Broadcaster and has a mandate and purpose different from private broadcasters. Unlike private broadcasters it does not function primarily for revenue consideration but for fulfilling its mandate contained in the Prasar Bharati Act. However, income generated by Doordarshan for the last three years are given as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Income Generated by DD
2009-10	828.48
2010-11*	944.44
2011-12*	990.76
2012-13\$	578.75

#: Subject to reconciliation of accounts.

\$: Upto October, 2012.

### **Incentives to Sportspersons**

3925. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides incentives and encourage the players of football equal to cricket;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far to encourage the talent of rural youth and attracting them to other sports;

(c) the steps and incentives proposed to be taken/ provided to the sportspersons to come into the mainstream, State-wise; and

(d) the details of funds allocated during the Twelfth Five Year Plan for providing hostels to the students of rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Incentives provided by Govt. of India to the sportspersons in the form of cash awards, pension etc., are uniform for all sports disciplines, including football and cricket.

(b) and (c) 'Sports' being in the state list of the seventh schedule of the Constitution of India, the primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports is that of the State Governments. Primary responsibility for popularization, promotion and development of specific sports disciplines is that of the respective National Sports Federations. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and the Sports Authority of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments and NSFs under their various schemes such as Panchayat Yuva Krida and Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, Scheme of Talent Search & Training (TS&T), Scheme of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), Scheme of Special Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches, Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons, Schemes of National Sports Awards such as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, Arjuna Awards, Dhyanchand Awards, Dronacharya Awards, National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme, Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC) Scheme, SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme, Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme, Centres of Excellence (CoE) Scheme, Come & Play Scheme, etc.

(d) The Ministry of Youth Affairs has not separately allocated any funds for hostels to the students of rural

areas. The hostel facilities for residential athlete trainees are part of the SAI Centres, set up across the country.

[*Translation*]

### Objectionable Contents on DD

3926. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of depiction of vulgarity/objectionable contents in the programmes and advertisements telecast on various Doordarshan(DD) channels;

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

(c) whether his Ministry has requested the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Women and Child Development to amend Indian Penal Code and the Indecent Representation of Women(Prohibition) Act, 1986 respectively alongwith other relevant Acts/formulate new code to keep a check on such contents of DD and other channels;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response received therefrom and the time by which the said amendments/new code are likely to be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the other remedial steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan strictly follows it's Broadcasting and Advertisement Code for production and telecast of programmes. As such, no programme containing vulgarity or objectionable content is telecast on Doordarshan.

(c) to (e) This Ministry has not made any request to the Ministry of Women & Child Development (WCD) or to the Ministry of Home Affairs to amend the existing law or to formulate a new code for the contents telecast on Doordarshan and other channels. The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that at present, there is no proposal with them to amend the Indian Penal Code to keep a check on the vulgarity/objectionable content in the programmes and advertisements telecast on various Doordarshan Channels. However, the Ministry of Women & Child Development has informed that they are

considering certain amendments including broadening the scope of law to cover audio visual media and material in electronic form and strengthening penalty provisions in the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 which has been approved by the Government for introduction of an Amendment Bill in the Parliament.

[*English*]

### Film Festivals

3927. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken up any initiatives to organise film festivals in India and other countries under the Cultural Exchange Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated/ utilised for the purpose, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) The Directorate of Film Festivals under the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting organises film festivals in India and abroad under Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP) with various countries.

(b) Following are the film festivals organised under CEP in India and abroad in the recent past:

- i. Film festivals on War of Liberation of Bangladesh in Kolkata (9th - 11th December, 2011), Agartala (10th -12th February, 2012) and in Delhi (9th - 11th March, 2012)
- ii. Indian Film festivals in Korea - Busan (24th - 26th February, 2012) and Seoul (1st to 6th March, 2012)
- iii. Centenary of Indian Cinema Festival and Retrospective of Shri Soumitra Chatterjee in Dhaka, Bangladesh (1st to 8th September, 2012)

(c) Funds allocated for the festivals under CEP are given below:

Film festivals on War of Liberation of Bangladesh in Kolkata, Agartala and Delhi	Rs.7,66,750/-
Indian Film festivals in Busan and Seoul, Korea	Rs.6,73,252/-

**Assistance for Consumer Fora**

3928. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:  
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

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

- (a) whether consumer courts have been set up at State and district levels;
- (b) if so, the details of districts where such courts have not been constituted till date, State-wise;
- (c) the facilities and assistance provided by the Union Government to the States for setting up of such courts;
- (d) whether a number of cases are pending before these courts;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of cases registered, disposed of and pending along with the period of pendency; and
- (f) the steps taken for speedy disposal of all the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Statement-I showing the number of Consumer Fora established at the State/District level is enclosed.

(c) Under the scheme of 'Strengthening Consumer Fora (SCF)', financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for strengthening the infrastructure of building as well as non-building assets, such as computers, furniture, etc.

(d) to (f) As per information made available by National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), as on 04.12.2012, out of 3873772 cases filed in Consumer Fora at three tier level since inception 3524221 cases (almost 91%) have been disposed off. Merely, 349551 number of cases are pending before these Fora. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The steps taken/proposed to be taken for speedy disposal of the cases are as under:

- (1) The State Governments have been requested from time to time to take action well in advance for filling up of vacancies of President and Members and to maintain a panel of candidates for filling up of future vacancies also to avoid delay in appointments. The Central Government has also requested State Governments that wherever required, adjacent Fora may be clubbed together so that functioning of Consumer Fora is not affected due to any temporary absence or vacancy.
- (2) In order to dispose of the pending cases, Circuit Benches from National Commission have been frequently visiting States. So far, the National Commission has held Circuit Bench sittings at Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Pune, Kolkata, Ernakulam, Ahmedabad and Bhopal. Some State Commissions have constituted Additional Benches mainly to dispose off backlog of pending cases.
- (3) Some of the State Commissions and District Fora are adopting the process of holding Lok Adalats for speedy disposal of the cases. The National Commission has also held Lok Adalats aiming to reduce the pendency of cases and also faster disposal of cases.
- (4) Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government to the States/UTs for strengthening of infrastructure of Consumer Fora (Building as well as Non-Building Assets). The Computerization and Computer Networking of all the Consumer Fora across the country is also being implemented through NIC, under the "CONFONET" Scheme.
- (5) The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2011 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.12.2011, with provisions made for empowering the Consumer Fora for faster disposal of cases, simplifying selection procedure to avoid any delay in selection of Members/President, online filing of applications and strengthening of Penalty Provisions etc.

**Statement-I***Information regarding Functional/Non-functional (State Commissions/District Forums)*

(Update on 04.12.2012)

Sl. No.	States	Whether SC Functional or Non-functional	No. of District Fora	Functioned	Non- functional	As on
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	29	29	0	30.09.2012
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	1	1	0	31.3.2006
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	16	13	3	30.09.2012
4.	Assam	Yes	27	27	0	31.12.2011
5.	Bihar	Yes	38	38	0	30.09.2012
6.	Chandigarh	Yes	2	2	0	30.09.2012
7.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	16	16	0	30.09.2012
8.	Daman and Diu	Yes	2	2	0	31.03.2011
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Yes	1	1	0	31.03.2011
10.	Delhi	Yes	10	10	0	30.09.2012
11.	Goa	Yes	2	2	0	30.09.2012
12.	Gujrat	Yes	30	30	0	30.09.2012
13.	Haryana	Yes	21	19	2	30.09.2012
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	12	12	0	30.09.2012
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	2	2	0	31.03.2009
16.	Jharkhand	Yes	22	16	6	30.09.2011
17.	Karnataka	Yes	30	30	0	30.09.2012
18.	Kerala	Yes	14	14	0	31.12.2010
19.	Lakshadweep	Yes	1	1	0	30.09.2012
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	48	48	0	30.09.2012
21.	Maharashtra	Yes	40	40	0	30.06.2011
22.	Manipur	Yes	9	9	0	31.12.2008
23.	Meghalaya	Yes	7	7	0	30.11.2011
24.	Mizoram	Yes	8	8	0	31.12.2010
25.	Nagaland	Yes	8	8	0	31.12.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Odisha	Yes	31	31	0	30.06.2012
27.	Pondicherry	Yes	1	1	0	30.09.2011
28.	Punjab	Yes	20	20	0	30.09.2012
29.	Rajasthan	Yes	37	37	0	30.06.2012
30.	Sikkim	Yes	4	4	0	31.12.2011
31.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	30	22	8	30.09.2012
32.	Tripura	Yes	4	4	0	30.09.2012
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	75	75	0	30.09.2012
34.	Uttaranchal	Yes	13	12	1	31.10.2012
35.	West Bengal	Yes	21	21	0	30.06.2012
TOTAL			632	612	20	

**Statement-II**

*Total Number of Consumer Complaints Filed / Disposed since inception Under Consumer Protection Law*

(Update on 04.12.2012)

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed of since inception	Cases Pending	% of total Disposal	Remarks
1.	National Commission	78471	68241	10230	86.96%	
2.	State Commissions	589771	495717	94054	84.05%	
3.	District Forums	3205530	2960263	245267	92.35%	
TOTAL		3873772	3524221	349551	90.98%	

**Pending Mercy Petitions**

3929. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:  
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mercy petitions pending with the Government;

(b) the details of mercy petitions disposed of during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for quick disposal of mercy petitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The details of 13 mercy petition cases pending with the Government under Article 72 of the Constitution of India are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The details of 24 mercy petition cases which have been disposed of from 2009 onwards, are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) Expeditious action are taken for disposal of mercy petitions; however, the power under Article 72 of the Constitution does not contain any limitation as to the time, in which the power conferred might be exercised.

**Statement-I**

*List of Pending Mercy Petitions of Codemened Prisoners*

Sl. No.	Name of Condemned prisoner(s) & State/UT
1.	Gurmeet Singh, Uttar Pradesh
2.	Dharam Pal, Haryana
3.	Suresh and Ramji, Uttar Pradesh
4.	Simon, Gnana Prakash, Madaiah and Bilavendra, Karnataka
5.	Praveen Kumar, Karnataka
6.	Mohd. Afzal, Delhi
7.	Saibanna, Karnataka
8.	Jafar Ali, Uttar Pradesh
9.	Sonia and Sanjeev, Haryana
10.	Sunder Singh, Uttarakhand
11.	Balwant Singh Rajoana, Chandigarh
12.	Maganlal, Madhya Pradesh
13.	B.A. Umesh Reddy, Karnataka

**Statement-II**

*List of Decided Mercy Petitions of Condemned Prisoners*

Sl. No.	Name of condemned prisoner(s) & State/UT
1.	R. Govindasamy -Tamil Nadu
2.	Shyam Manohar,Sheo Ram, Prakash, Suresh, Ravinder and Harish - Uttar Pradesh
3.	Dharmender Kumar and Narendra Yadav - Uttar Pradesh
4.	Piara Singh, Sarabjit Singh, Gurdev Singh and Satnam Singh - Punjab
5.	Shobhit Chamar - Bihar

6. Mohan and Gopi - Tamil Nadu
7. Molai Ram and Santosh - Madhya Pradesh  
Mahender Nath Das - Assam
9. S.B. Pingale - Maharashtra
10. Jai Kumar - Madhya Pradesh
11. Murugan, Santhan and Arivu - Tamil Nadu
12. Sheik Meeran, Selvam and Radhakrishnan - Tamil Nadu
13. Sattan and Guddu - Uttar Pradesh
14. Om Prakash - Uttarakhand
15. Devender Pal Singh - Delhi
16. Satish - Uttar Pradesh
17. Sushil Murmu - Jharkhand
18. Karan Singh and Kunwar Bahadur Singh - Uttar Pradesh
19. Laliya Doom & Shivlal - Rajasthan
20. Prajeet Kumar Singh - Bihar
21. Bandu Baburao Tidake - Karnataka
22. Bantu- Uttar Pradesh
23. Mohd. Ajmal Mohd. Amir Kasab - Maharashtra
24. Atbir - Delhi

**Rehabilitation of Tsunami Victims**

3930. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any review on the status of the rehabilitation work carried out for the families affected by the Tsunami in the country;

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

(c) the details of the works undertaken and the funds allocated and utilised for the rehabilitation work, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Empowered Group of Ministers conducted a review on 21st December, 2011 on the status of the rehabilitation work carried out for the families affected by Tsunami in the

Country. It was directed that the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry may prepare a new Disaster Risk Reduction Project which could include a majority of the unfinished works of Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP) besides new initiatives/mitigation measures since the World Bank could not extend the closing date of ETRP beyond 31st December, 2011.

These States may approach the World Bank for fresh assistance. The State Government of Kerala is required to take steps to overcome the legal difficulties and expedite the completion of the pending works.

(c) The details of works undertaken and the funds allocated and utilized for the Rehabilitation Work are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Works undertaken (Till Sept. 2011)*

States/UT	Total houses Const- ructed	Agriculture land recl- aimed (Ha)	Roads (kms)	No. of Bridges	No. of Ports/ Jetties	No. of Boats	No. of Fishing Harbours	No. of Fisheries landing Centres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tamil Nadu	80795	8175.35	1518.06	41	02	2727	08	07
Kerala	11977	2151.00	421.74	20	19	3989	11	22
Andhra Pradesh	481	-	-	-	-	11394	-	-
Puducherry	7121	951.42	128.00	03	-	7892	-	-
ANI	9797	4397.89	355.50	-	52	2065	-	03

**Statement-II**

*Funds Allocated and Utilized (Till Nov. 2011)*

(Rs. in crore)

States/UTs	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure
Tamil Nadu	4165.33	3087.78
Kerala	1441.75	1386.19
Andhra Pradesh	210.16	154.53
Puducherry	771.73	648.71
ANI	2792.99	2858.40

**Private Investment in Agriculture**

3931. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to attract private sector investment in agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard during the XI Five Year Plan and the action plan drawn up for the XII Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has issued a "Framework for Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agricultural Development (PPPIAD)", which is essentially a set of guidelines for the benefit of State Governments which wish to use Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) allocations with a view to bring about greater association of private sector in agricultural development projects in the States. The programme aims to facilitate large scale integrated projects led by .corporate in the Agriculture & Allied Sectors. PPPIAD is a pilot scheme. A copy of the scheme guidelines is enclosed as Statement.

Its expansion during the XII Plan will be based on the response to and experience gained from operation of Scheme during Pilot Phase.

### **Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture**

*Department of Agriculture and Cooperation*

*Framework for Supporting*

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

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

### **Background and Rationale**

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

Agriculture GDP is heavily weighted in favour of high value produce (horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy, poultry and fish products); as much as 75% of agri GDP value today is contributed by these products. Recent evidence suggests that this segment is increasingly favoured by small and marginal producers as it is labour intensive, offer quicker returns and can engage a higher proportion of women (especially dairy activities). Thus there appears to be immense potential to leverage high returns from non-cereal sub sectors, especially for small producers.

This fits well with the XII Plan's vision for "faster and more inclusive growth" and creative and collaborative effort can result in this vision being translated into reality.

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

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

In the above scenario, RKVY is likely to be a major window of funding during the XII Plan to support integrated agriculture and allied sector projects. However, there are challenges of limitation of technical, administrative and financial capacity at the state level to absorb the growing level of funding support under RKVY. Project monitoring and assessing project outcomes are also areas requiring strengthening. Lastly, the short term nature of most RKVY interventions in the XI Plan raises questions about the long term impact and sustainability of these investments.



PPPIAD has been conceived of, as an alternative mode of implementation under RKVY, using the technical and managerial capabilities of the private sector in combination with public funding, to achieve integrated and sustainable outcomes, as also to achieve value chain integration and additional private investment in agriculture.

#### **Main features of PPPIAD**

- Corporates to propose integrated agricultural development projects across the spectrum of agriculture and allied sectors, taking responsibility for delivering till the interventions through a single window. Each project to target at least 5000 farmers, spread over the project life.
- Complete flexibility in design, but ensuring an integrated value chain approach, covering all aspects from production to marketing. Projects can span 3-5 years.

Average investment per farmer during project must be quantified, though an average of Rs. 1.00 lakh per farmer will be a desirable benchmark. Government support will be restricted to 50% of the overall per farmer investment proposed, with a ceiling of Rs. 50,000 per farmer through the project cycle. The remaining investment will be arranged by the corporate through institutional financing and its own and farmer contributions. All subsidies will be directly routed to farmers or reimbursed to project leaders after verification of asset distribution to farmers.

- Key interventions which must feature in each project are: a) mobilizing farmers into producer groups and registering them in an appropriate legal form or creating informal groups as may be appropriate to the area and Project (joint stock or producer companies, cooperatives, self-help group federations etc.); b) technology infusion; c) value addition; d) marketing solutions; e) project management.
- Financial assistance will be provided by State Governments directly to corporates through the RKVY, window after the project has been approved by SLSC, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50,000 per farmer or 50% of the proposed investment per farmer, whichever is lower. Subsidy to farmer for availing drip/sprinkler irrigation/mechanization/grading/shade nets etc. could be considered separately as it is a large investment. Therefore, subsidy availed by farmers for drip/sprinkler/

mechanization/grading/shade nets, etc. under NMMI would not be considered as a part of this Rs. 50,000 ceiling.

- Projects can also be proposed by corporates to State Governments through Small Farmers' Agri-business Consortium (SFAC). This institution has been designated as a National Level Agency for this purpose by Dept. of Agriculture and Cooperation, Govt, of India. SFAC will act as a facilitator to link the project promoter to the concerned State Government. The role of SFAC will be to examine the proposal from a technical viewpoint and thereafter propose it for funding to the concerned State. SFAC will be restricted to being a support agency to facilitate the process of technical appraisal, coordination and facilitation; it will not be involved in implementation directly or handling funds.
- An independent monitoring agency (like NABARD or other a suitably qualified consultancy firm with no conflict of interest with the particular project it is to monitor) will be appointed by the State Government to closely track the performance of the project and report to all relevant stakeholders in the State and Central government.

#### **Coverage and Scope**

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

#### **Objectives**

Main objectives of scheme are:

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

- Addressing all concerns related to production and post-harvest management in agriculture/horticulture and agriculture allied sectors.
- Enhancing production and productivity, improve nutritional security and income support to farmers.
- Promote, developing and disseminating technologies for enhancing production and productivity.

- Assisting states in addressing the entire value chain, right from the stage of pre-production to the consumers table through appropriate interventions.
- Creating employment generation opportunities for skilled and unskilled persons, especially unemployed youth.
- Improving value addition and ensuring farmer's profitability increases.
- Making farming a viable business proposition.
- Improving the delivery and monitoring mechanism under RKVY funded projects.

### **Strategy**

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

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

### **Procedure for Approval and Implementation**

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

### **Implementing Agencies**

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

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

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

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

#### **Scheme Components and Pattern of Assistance**

The Scheme will cover all project components in all agriculture and allied sector areas. All farmer related services (i.e. not inputs or hardware) and other interventions leading to productivity enhancement will be supported fully. There will be a 50% limit on items (like farm machinery and irrigation infrastructure) which are to be provided on subsidy to farmers. However, there will be flexibility as far as the community based projects are concerned. For instance, 100 per cent subsidy can be obtained by FPOs for developing warehousing infrastructure under Rural Godown Scheme.

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

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

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

#### **Dispute Redress Mechanism**

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

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

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

#### **Setting up of Rural Godowns**

3932. SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of godowns set up under the Central Sector Scheme of Rural Godowns in various parts of the country, State-wise including Chhattisgarh;
- (b) the number and respective capacity of such godowns set up/proposed to be set up in the country, during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the extent to which these godowns have been helpful to farmers in preventing the post harvest losses of the crops; and
- (d) the financial assistance provided by the Government to set up these godowns during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) 29715 rural godowns with the capacity of 348.40 lakh MT have been sanctioned upto 31.10.2012 under Central Sector Scheme of 'Grameen Bhandaran Yojana' throughout the country. State-wise

details of the number of godowns and capacity sanctioned, including for the State of Chhattisgarh, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) 1444 godowns with capacity of 18.27 lakh MT were sanctioned in 2009-10, 2869 godowns with capacity of 26.61 lakh MT were sanctioned in 2010-11, 3381 godowns with capacity of 33.92 lakh MT were sanctioned in 2011-12 and 1628 godowns with capacity of 31.22 lakh MT have been sanctioned in the current year (2012-13) upto 31.10.2012.

(c) As per the findings of the Evaluation Study of the Scheme conducted in 2005, 70% godown owners were predominantly farmers who have been benefited through reduction in post harvest losses, increase in income through higher price realization reported at the level of 5 to 15% which enabled both savings and investment capacity. Godown owners also reported employment creation.

(d) The financial assistance is provided in the form of credit linked capital investment subsidy and the details of State-wise subsidy released for the period from 1.4.2001 to 31.10.2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

*Number and Capacity of Rural Godowns Sanctioned From 01.04.2001 to 31.10.2012*

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects	Capacity in lakh MT
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1171	44.4166
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.0094
3.	Assam	233	4.4197
4.	Bihar	889	3.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	442	12.9029
6.	Goa	3	0.00290
7.	Gujarat	8379	26.4724
8.	Haryana	1595	40.2391
9.	Himachal Pradesh	55	0.0755
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0.0524
11.	Jharkhand	6	0.0859

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	3555	21.8463
13.	Kerala	168	0.6325
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2478	39.8076
15.	Maharashtra	2699	38.8720
16.	Meghalaya	16	0.2058
17.	Mizoram	1	0.0075
18.	Nagaland	2	0.0025
19.	Odisha	376	7.8920
20.	Punjab	1538	39.4598
21.	Rajasthan	1095	7.9565
22.	Tamilnadu	1542	8.2368
23.	Uttar Pradesh	898	35.8012
24.	Uttarakhand	209	5.0484
25.	West Bengal	2358	10.4812
26.	Tripura	1	0.0099
Total		29715	348.4068

#### **Statement-II**

*State-wise subsidy released for Rural Godowns sanctioned from 01.04.2001 to 31.10.2012*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Subsidy released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14834.0959
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.3
3.	Assam	1703.0685
4.	Bihar	1162.8265
5.	Chhattisgarh	3457.006
6.	Goa	0.897
7.	Gujarat	9415.2784
8.	Haryana	9658.5891

1	2	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	42.9564
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.343
11.	Jharkhand	18.987
12.	Karnataka	8313.23535
13.	Kerala	250.88655
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12489.6742
15.	Maharashtra	11759.2245
16.	Meghalaya	110.5154
17.	Mizoram	2.5164
18.	Nagaland	0.8333
19.	Odisha	1822.541
20.	Punjab	4327.9928
21.	Rajasthan	2227.5898
22.	Tamilnadu	2023.0578
23.	Uttar Pradesh	4227.8427
24.	Uttarakhand	1611.285
25.	West Bengal	2841.8278
26.	Tripura	4.15
27.	UTs	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>92328.5204</b>

#### **Revision in Visa Rules**

3933. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the visa rules for foreigners with long term multiple entry visa for their stay 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 MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There is no specific proposal to revise the visa rules for foreigners with long term multiple entry visa for their stay in the country. However, Government has recently reviewed the provisions relating

to 2 months gap between two visits of a foreign national to India on a Tourist Visa and it has been decided to lift this restriction except in the case of nationals of Afghanistan, China, Pakistan, Iraq, Sudan, Bangladesh, foreigners of Pakistan and Bangladesh origins and Stateless persons.

#### **Enhancement of Royalty on Coal**

3934. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to increase the royalty on Coal to the States for enhancing the security and productivity of coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received requests from some States to increase the amount of royalty; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) The major coal producing States had requested for increase of royalty @ 20% on ad-valorem basis. A study Group constituted by the Ministry of Coal for revision of royalty rates on coal and lignite had recommended for adoption of ad-valorem regime after consultation with the various stake holders including State Governments. The recommendations of the Study Group have been accepted by the Government and royalty rate on coal and lignite have been revised at the rate of 14% and 6% ad-valorem respectively with effect from 10.05.2012.

#### **Multi-level Parking Facility**

3935. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of multi-level parking lots constructed by the Government in the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) areas and the capacity of each of the parking facility lots;

(b) whether there are reports that vehicle owners avoid parking their vehicles in these parking lots and leave their vehicles on the roads making it difficult for other road users; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard including legal action against these vehicle owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per Master Plan of Delhi-2021, two multi-level parking lots have already been constructed and operationalised one at Sarojini Nagar and another at Baba Kharak Singh Marg. The capacity of multi-level parking lot at Sarojini Nagar and Baba Kharak Singh Marg is 824 and 1408 cars respectively.

(b) and (c) There are many instances that vehicle owners avoid to park their vehicles in the parking lots. Delhi Traffic Police take penal action against the offenders parking their vehicles on the roads.

#### **DTH Services of DD**

3936. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to offer free channels through Direct-to-Home (DTH) services of Doordarshan (DD) without any monthly subscription fee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has reported that at present, there is a provision of 59 channels on DD-Direct Plus Platform which includes 19 Channels of Doordarshan, 3 Foreign Channels, 3 National educational Channels and 34 Private channels. All these channels are already free with no subscription required from the viewers. Presently 6 channels on DD's DTH are vacant and awaiting auction.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Change of Ownership by Coal Companies**

3937. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a number of private companies to whom coal blocks were allocated

during 2006-09 have changed/diluted, in one form or the other, the ownership stakes after allocation;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha;

(c) the details of ownership changes and the new companies to whom stakes were transferred, States-wise; and

(d) the action the Government has taken/proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) The coal blocks are allotted to the private companies, registered under the Companies Act, 1956 for the purpose of specified end-uses in pursuance of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. The companies to whom coal blocks have been allocated are bound by the prevailing statutes/rules/orders. The question of change/dilution of the ownership stakes is to be viewed with reference to this. The allocation letters contain a condition that 'mining of coal from the allocated captive coal block shall be carried out in accordance with the applicable Statutes/Rules/Orders/Directives governing the mining of coal in the country'. It is incumbent on the concerned coal block allocatees to approach the Government as and when required to do so under the law. In one case in the State of Maharashtra where the change of ownership has come to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice.

#### **Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme**

3938. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of districts identified under the Scheme, State-wise;

(c) the details of activities undertaken under the scheme and the achievements made so far therein; and

(d) the details of funds allocated/released to the various States along with the funds utilised under the said scheme so far, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The salient features of the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The scheme is being implemented in all States/ Union Territories of the country. No specific district is identified in any State under the scheme.

(c) So far, 20 projects have been sanctioned to 15 States and 1 Union Territory under the scheme. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Refresher courses for 184 coaches have also been organized by the Sports Authority of India under this Scheme.

(d) The details of funds sanctioned and released under the scheme to various States/UTs are as Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)*

#### **Salient features of the Scheme**

1. Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports are implementing a scheme, namely, Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) on a pilot basis with effect from the year 2010-11. Under this scheme, 100% financial assistance is provided to State Governments/Union Territories for development of the following sports infrastructure:-
  - (i) Synthetic playing surface (for hockey, football and athletics);
  - (ii) Multipurpose indoor hall.
2. The following entities are eligible to receive assistance for creation of sports infrastructure under this scheme:-
  - (a) State Governments;
  - (b) Local Civic Bodies;
  - (c) School, Colleges and Universities under Central/ State Governments; and

(d) Sports Control Boards.

3. The financial limit under which the projects are being sanctioned are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of field of play	Approximate cost
1	2	3
1.	Synthetic Athletic Track	Rs. 5.50 cr. with normal lighting.
2.	Synthetic Hockey field	Rs. 4.50 crore (Rs. 5.00 crore with normal lighting)
3.	Synthetic turf Football ground	Rs. 4.50 crore with normal lighting
4.	Multipurpose Hall of size 60M x 40M	Rs. 6.00 crore

4. Each State/Union Territory shall get not more than two projects in a year.
5. The scheme has been converged with Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) scheme with effect from March, 2012. As a result of this, if a Member of Parliament contributes at least 50% of the grant admissible for a USIS project, the balance will be made from the budget provision of USIS. In this arrangement, the restriction of two projects for one state in one year will not apply. Maximum of two additional projects per State/Union Territory in a year would be allowed.
6. States/Union Territories will be assisted to depute coaches per year to undergo refresher course. The maximum admissible assistance per coach shall be Rs. 50,000/- towards training, training material and boarding and lodging. The travel expenses and other allowances will be the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Government. The State Governments/Union Territories will obtain bond from the nominated coaches not to leave service before 2 years of receiving the training.

**Statement-II***Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)*

Statement showing the details of grant approved and released to the States/Union Territory under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for creation/up-gradation of sports infrastructure projects in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (as on 30th November, 2012). (The Scheme was launched in the year 2010-11).

**2010-11**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una	5.00	3.50
2.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri	5.00	4.00
3.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran	3.98	2.00
4.	West Bengal	Renovations/modification and modernization of Indoor Sports Complex at Khudiram Anushilan, Eden Garden, Kolkata	6.00	3.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>19.98</b>	<b>12.50</b>

**2011-12**

1.	Odisha	Laying of synthetic Hockey Surface at Kalinga Stadium, Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	5.00	5.000
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur	4.81	3.620
3.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur	6.00	4.500
4.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima	5.00	3.000
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mualpui, Aizawl	6.00	4.500
6.	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at JN Sports Complex, Shillong	5.50	4.300
7.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall SAI-SAG centre Tinsukia	6.00	3.200
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of Football Turf Ground at TRC Ground, Srinagar	4.50	4.465
9.	Puducherry	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tagore Arts College Ground, Lawspet	6.00	3.540
10.	Kerala	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nehru Stadium at Kottayam	6.00	3.875
		<b>Total</b>	<b>54.81</b>	<b>40.00</b>

**2012-13**

1.	Haryana	Laying a synthetic Hockey playfield (with normal lighting) at Sports Complex, Hisar.	5.00	3.75
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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Senapati Dist. HQs.	5.9999	1.80
3.	Haryana	Laying of Artificial Turf for Football at Dariyapur, Fatehabad District	4.50	3.50
4.	Chhattisgarh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kondagaon, Dist. Kondagaon.	5.9779	1.79337
5.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli, Dist. Karauli	6.00	1.80
6.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	6.00	1.80
<b>Total</b>			<b>33.4778</b>	<b>14.44337</b>

### Training by NDMA

3939. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is training engineers from Municipal Corporations to spot unsafe buildings and strengthen them to withstand tremors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), in association with the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has conducted 6 training programmes for Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) engineers on Rapid Visual Screening (RVS) and 350 MCD engineers have been trained for screening of buildings for their safety using RVS.

### Players' Association for Indian Olympians

3940. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish a Players' Association for Indian Olympians to represent all players in matters of grievance redressal and other various issues relating to sportspersons;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no proposal at present to establish a Players' Association for Indian Olympians to represent all players in matters of grievance redressal and other issues relating to sports- persons. However, whenever complaints are received, these are duly addressed. Normally, the complaints relate to selection criteria and of conduct of coaching camps, etc. In this regard, the Ministry has issued detailed guidelines to National Sports Federations (NSFs) and Indian Olympic Association (IOA) for more efficient management of coaching camps, selection of coaches, selection of athletes etc. in September, 2008.

[Translation]

### Upgradation of Rani Durgavati Museum

3941. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for upgradation of the Rani Durgavati Museum in Jabalpur is still pending with the Government;

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

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Merger of Organisations**

3942. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions and organisations which deal with the matter related to marine and inland water fishing in the country including Gujarat, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and other coastal States;

(b) whether there is any proposal to merge certain agencies and organisations out of these;

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to make all these institutions results oriented;

(d) the measures proposed by the Government to ensure that accountability is fixed for all the type of investment made in this regard; and

(e) the changes made in the policy to encourage organisations to contribute in the overall development of the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The number of institutions and organization which deal with the matter related to marine and inland water fishing in the Country including Gujarat, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and coastal States is enclosed as Statement.

(b) No Madam.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal to merge any of these result oriented organisations.

**Statement**

I. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries List of Attached/ Subordinate Offices/ Institutions

1. Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training (CIFNET), Cochin (Kerala)
2. National Institute of Fisheries Post Harvest Technology & Training (NIFPHATT), Cochin (Kerala)
3. Fishery Survey of India (FSI), Mumbai (Maharashtra)
4. Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF), Bangalore (Karnataka)
5. National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)

6. Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA), Chennai (Tamil Nadu)

II. Indian Council for Agriculture Research

ICAR Institutions, Deemed Universities, National Research Centres, National Bureaux & Directorate/ Project Directorates

Deemed University-1

1. Central Institute on Fisheries Education(CIFE), Mumbai Institutions - 5

1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute(CIFRI), Barrackpore

2. Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture (CIBA), Chennai

3. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology(CIFT), Cochin

4. Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA), Bhubaneswar

5. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute(CMFRI), Kochi

National Bureau-1

1. National Bureau of fish Genetic resources (NBFGR), Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

Directorate-1

1. Directorate of Coldwater Fisheries Research (DCFR), Bhimtal, Uttarakhand.

[English]

**Meeting of WAF**

3943. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the World Agriculture Forum (WAF) proposes to hold a meeting to discuss ways and means to make farming economically viable in the WTO era in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the role of the Union Government in holding the proposed meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

(SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) According to the information received from Government of Andhra Pradesh, World Agriculture Forum is organising a Congress and Agri-Tech Fair in Hyderabad.

(b) World Agriculture Forum (WAF) conducts their Biennial Congress at different places. In response to invitation extended by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, WAF has decided to hold their next Biennial Congress for the year 2013 at Hyderabad from 04-07 November, 2013. As per the State Government, WAF is a policy neutral and not for profit international Non-Government Organization based in the USA. According to the details available on their website [www.worlddagforum.com](http://www.worlddagforum.com), the Conference is on the theme Reshaping Agriculture for a Sustainable Future. The Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh is the Chairperson of the Organizing Committee.

(c) None so far.

#### **Special Infrastructural Scheme for Jails**

3944. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Odisha Government has submitted a proposal under Special Infrastructure Scheme for strengthening of infrastructure in jails including use of electronic gadgets, which is meant for implementation in the left wing extremism affected States;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of the proposal;

(c) whether any funds under the above project were sanctioned earlier; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Under the Scheme of Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States, the nine LWE affected States are sanctioned funds on a year to year basis on the basis of works proposed by the State Governments each year. The works approved and quantum of funds sanctioned, are dependent on the priority of work, availability of funds and the status of receipt of Utilization Certificates from the States. During the implementation period of the Scheme i.e 2008-09 to 2011-12, a total amount of Rs.445.82 cr was sanctioned to the nine States. Out of this, the amount sanctioned to the State of Odisha is Rs. 76.80 cr [Rs.11.77 cr in 2008-09, Rs.4.20 cr in 2009-10, Rs.20.36 cr in 2010-11 and Rs. 40.47 cr in 2011-12] for various works approved

during the aforementioned period on the basis of proposals received from the Government of Odisha relating to various objectives including the strengthening of jails.

[Translation]

#### **Commemoration of Tipu Sultan**

3945. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to keep the memory of the great king of Mysore Tipu Sultan alive;

(b) the manner in which his contribution to the victory over British at the age of 18 years would be kept alive; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) The following centrally protected monuments relating to Tipu Sultan are under Archaeological Survey of India:

- (i) Palace of Tipu Sultan, Bangalore.
- (ii) Birth place of Tipu Sultan, Devenhalli.
- (iii) Tipu Sultan Upper Fort and citadel, Bellary.
- (iv) Daria Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatna
- (v) Gumbaj containing Tomb of Tipu Sultan, Srirangapatna.
- (vi) Jumma Masjid, Srirangapatna.
- (vii) Spot where Tipu's body was found, Srirangapatna.

All the above monuments are well preserved and in fairly good condition.

(b) and (c) The wall paintings depicting the 2nd Mysore war, commemorating the victory of Tipu Sultan over the British are well preserved at Daria Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatna.

#### **Cases Handed Over to NIA**

3946. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has handed over some cases to the National Investigation Agency (NIA) for investigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases handed over to the NIA for investigation including inter-State terrorism during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including naxal affected States; and

(c) the progress made in such investigations and the major achievements made by the NIA so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes

Madam, the details of the case handed over to the National Investigation Agency for investigation including inter-State terrorism during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including naxal affected State is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The National Investigation Agency has filed charge sheet in 25 cases. Out of these 25 cases, in 23 cases trials are taking place in Court. 02 accused persons have been convicted in two cases.

**Statement**

Sl. No. Case No.		Subject	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	01/2009/NIA/DLI	DHD (J) Case of NC Hills, Assam	Charge sheet against 14 accused has been filed and further supplementary charge sheet against 01 accused has been also filed. Trial of case is in progress in NIA Special Court Guwahati.
2.	02/2009/NIA/DLI	DHD (J) Case of NC Hills, Assam	Charge sheet against 16 accused has been filed. Case pending trial.
3.	03/2009/NIA/DLI	FICN seizure at Mumbai	Charge sheet against 07 accused has been filed and further supplementary charge sheet against 07 accused has been also filed. The case is pending trial before the Special Court at Mumbai.
4.	04/2009/NIA/DLI	David Coleman Headley Case	Charge sheet against 09 accused has been filed. MLAT request is pending for execution of accused.
5.	05/2009/NIA/DLI	Bomb blast at Moffussil Bus Stand, Kozhikode, Kerala	Charge sheet against 08 accused has been filed and two accused found guilty and convicted by the trial court. (Case 05/2009 & 06/2009 clubbed together)
6.	06/2009/NIA/DLI	Bomb Blast at KSRTC Bus Stand, Kozhikode, Kerala	Charge sheet against 08 accused has been filed and two accused found guilty and convicted by the trial court. (Case 05/2009 & 06/2009 clubbed together)
7.	07/2009/NIA/DLI	Blast at Margao, South Goa	Charge sheet against 04 accused has been filed and further supplementary charge sheet against 03 accused has also been filed. Trial is going on in the District and Sessions Court at Goa.

1	2	3	4
8.	08/2009/NIA/DLI	Detection of live I ED at Sancoale, Goa	Charge sheet against 04 accused has been filed and further supplementary charge sheet against 03 accused has also been filed. Trial is going on in the District and Sessions Court at Goa.
9.	01/2010/NIA/DLI	Activities of NSCN-IM	Charge sheet against 04 accused has been filed. Case under trial.
10.	02/2010/NIA/DLI	Activities of LeT	Charge sheet against 24 accused has been filed. Trial is in progress.
11.	03/2010	Activities of SIMI	Charge sheet against 17 accused has been filed. Case pending trial.
12.	04/2010	SIMI Training Camp at Waghamon, Kerala	Charge sheet against 30 accused has been filed. Case pending trial.
13.	05/2010/NIA/DLI	Kalameessary Bus Burning Case, Kerala	Charge sheet against 13 accused has been filed. Case pending trial.
14.	06/2010	Activities of KYKL	Charge sheet against 07 accused has been filed and further supplementary charge sheet against 04 accused has also been filed. Case pending trial.
15.	07/2010/NIA/DLI	Modasa Bomb Blast	The case is under investigation.
16.	08/2010	LeT operative at Hyderabad	Charge sheet against 02 accused has been filed. Case under trial.
17.	09/2010/NIA/DLI	Samjahuta Express Blast case	Charge sheet against 05 accused has been filed and further supplementary charge sheet against 02 accused has also been filed. The case is pending trial in the Special Court NIA, Panchkula.
18.	10/2010/NIA/DLI	Activities of UNLF	Charge sheet against 19 accused has been filed and further supplementary charge sheet against 06 accused has also been filed. Case pending trial.
19.	11/2010	Indian Mujahideen Case	The case is under investigation.
20.	01/2011/NIA/DLI	Attack of Prof. Joseph by PFI, Kerala	The case is under investigation.
21.	02/2011	Mecca Masjid Blast Case	Charge sheet against 02 accused has been filed by CBI. Further supplementary charge sheet against 01 accused has also been filed and second supplementary charge sheet against 02 accused has also been filed. Case pending trial.

1	2	3	4
22.	03/2011/NIA/DLI	Malegaon Blast Case (2006)	The case is under investigation
23.	04/2011	Bomb blast of Dargah Sharif, Ajmet	Charge sheet against 03 accused has been filed by Rajasthan ATS. Further supplementary charge sheet against 02 accused has been filed by NIA and second supplementary charge sheet against 08 accused has also been filed. The case is under consideration of the NIA Special Court, Jaipur.
24.	05/2011/NIA/DLI	Malegaon-II Bomb Blast case	Charge sheet against 14 accused has been filed by ATS, Mumbai further supplementary charge sheet against 01 accused was also filed. The case is under investigation by the NIA.
25.	06/2011/NIA/DLI	Hawala Transactions	Charge sheet against 04 accused has been filed and further supplementary charge sheet against 02 accused was also filed. Further investigation is continuing.
26.	07/2011/NIA/DLI	Seizure of FICN	Charge sheet against 04 accused has been filed and further supplementary charge sheet against 01 accused was also filed. Trial of the case has commenced.
27.	08/2011/NIA/DLI	Sunil Joshi Murder Case	Charge sheet against 05 accused has been filed. Further investigation is continuing.
28.	09/2011/NIA/DLI	Bomb blast near reception counter of Delhi High Court between gate No. 4 & 5 on 07.09.2011	Charge sheet against 06 accused has been filed and further supplementary charge sheet against 01 accused was also filed. Case pending trial.
29.	10/2011/NIA/DLI	Explosion near footpath of Delhi High Court boundary wall parking area at gate No. 7 on 25.05.2011	The case is under investigation.
30.	11/2011/NIA/DLI	Terror funding in Jammu and Kashmir	The case is under investigation.
31.	12/2011/NIA/DLI	Terror Funding in New Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir	The case is under investigation.
32.	01/2011/NIA/GUW	Terror activities of PIA	Charge sheet against 03 accused has been filed and further supplementary charge sheet against 03 accused was also filed. Case pending trial.
33.	02/2011/NIA/GUW	Ambush on MLA of Phungyar	The case is under investigation.
34.	03/2011/NIA/GUW	Activities of Kangleipak Community Party (KCP)	The case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4
35.	01/2011/NIA-HYD	FICN cases at Kerala	The case is under investigation.
36.	01/2012/NIA/DLI	Activities of CPI (Maoist)	Charge sheet against 05 accused has been filed. Further investigation is continuing.
37.	02/2012/NIA/DLI	Death of BSF Officer in Blast Triggered by Maoists in Odisha	The case is under investigation.
38.	03/2012/NIA/DLI	Recovery of Communication sets and war like stores from Maoist	The case is under investigation.
39.	04/2012/NIA/DLI	Activities of Lashkar-E-Toiba (LeT)	The case is under investigation.
40.	05/2012/NIA/DLI	Activities of Babbar Khalsa International (BKI)	The case is under investigation.
41.	06/2012/NIA/DLI	Activities of Indian Mujahideen (IM)	The case is under investigation.
42.	07/2012/NIA/DLI	Cross border smuggling of FICN, Narcotics and Illegal Arms/Ammunition into India across Pakistan-India border	The case is under investigation.
43.	01/2012/NIA-HYD	FICN Cases at Malda (W B)	Charge sheet against 13 accused has been filed and further supplementary charge sheet against 05 accused also filed. Further investigation is continuing.
44.	02/2012/NIA-HYD	Seizure of FICN in Kozhikode Airport, Kerala	The case is under investigation.
45.	03/2012/NIA-HYD	Seizure of FICN at Nedumbassery Airport, Ernakulam Kerala	The case is under investigation.
46.	04/2012/NIA-HYD	Activities of LeT in Bengaluru	The case is under investigation.
47.	01/2012/NIA/GUW	Murder of Manipuri couple in Ukhrul, Manipur	The case is under investigation.
48.	02/2012/NIA-GUW	Activities of PREPAK-UPPK nexus with other Militant Groups	The case is under investigation.
49.	03/2012/NIA/GUW	Regarding celebration of raising day by the cadres of the PLA/RPF	The case is under investigation.
50.	04/2012/NIA-GUW	Activities of PREPAK-UPPK nexus with other Militant Groups	The case is under investigation.

### Illegal Constructions

3947. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of illegal constructions in the NCT of Delhi in connivance with the corrupt officers

of Delhi Police and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along

with the action taken against the accused during the said period; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Madam, certain complaints of illegal constructions in the Government of NCT of Delhi were received. The details of total number of complaints received, officials/officers involved and Regular Departmental Action (RDA) initiated during each of the last three years and the current year, are as under:-

Years	Complaints Received	Officials/ Officers Registered	RDA Registered
2009	2753	148	40
2010	2520	152	63
2011	5383	72	25
Upto 11.12.12	7983	33	11

(e) Whenever any unauthorised construction is noticed, the action against the illegal/unauthorised construction is taken as per Delhi Municipal Corporation Act (DMC) Act, 1957, Recently, the MCD has revamped its infrastructure for detection and control of unauthorised/illegal constructions in Delhi. A number of measures have been taken in this regard which include restructuring and strengthening of Central Control Room and Demolition Squad etc. Besides this, a Nodal Steering Committee has been set up by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to monitor the action against unauthorised constructions and illegal encroachments on Government laired) in the NCT of Delhi.

[English]

### Coal Gasification Project

3948. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for allocation of south of Rajpardi block to the Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited for its Underground Coal Gasification project with ONGC;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved/sanctioned by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) The Government has received a request from M/s Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited (GIPCL) for allocation of South of Rajpardi Block in Gujarat for Underground Coal Gasification project with Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC).

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 provides for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of an area containing coal and lignite through auction by competitive bidding, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. This, would however, not be applicable in the following cases:-

- where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end use;
- where such area is considered for allocation to a company or corporation that has been awarded a power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff (including Ultra Mega Power Projects).

The Government has notified the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012" on 2nd February, 2012. Further, the notification on the commencement of the said Amendment Act, 2010 has also been notified by the Ministry of Mines on 13th February, 2012. The coal/lignite blocks can only be allocated under the amended Act and above mentioned Rules.

### Lathicharge by Police

3949. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have reports of deaths of people participating in demonstrations/agitations due to lathicharge or firing by the Police;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of persons killed/injured in Police firing/lathicharge during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY



RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the subject "Police" is a State Subject. To control agitations etc., and maintain law and order situation in the State, sometimes Police is forced to initiate lathi-charge/ firing on the uncontrollable mob/ agitators, in which some persons get injured/ die. The details of occasions of Police firing by Police (PF), Civilians killed (CK) and Civilian Injured (CI) during 2009-2011 is enclosed as Statement.

It is primarily the State Governments who implement the various police reforms measures. The Government of India has been making consistent efforts to persuade the States, from time to time, to bring the requisite reforms in the police administration to meet the expectations of the people. In this connection, the Ministry of Home Affairs

had constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary with representatives of Intelligence Bureau, Central Reserve Police Force, Border Security Force, Bureau of Police Research & Development, Defence Research Development Organization and the State Governments of Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur and Chhattisgarh to recommend Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to deal with public agitation with non-lethal measures vide order dated 22nd September, 2010. The Task Force has finalized the SOP and the same has been circulated to all the States / UTs / Central Police Organizations. The objective of the SOP is to provide guidelines for dispersal of an unlawful assembly with minimum necessary force with minimum possible collateral damage.

#### **Statement**

*Occasion of Firing by Police (PF), Civilians Killed (CK) and Civilians Injured (CI) in Police Firing during Riot Control during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009			2010			2011		
		PF	CK	CI	PF	CK	CI	PF	CK	CI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	0	0	2	0	0	6	3	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3.	Assam	12	0	0	0	0	0	29	5	13
4.	Bihar	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	60	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	5	2	4	25	0	0	4	0	8
8.	Haryana	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	69	3	66	637	89	477	66	0	12
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2
12.	Karnataka	2	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	0
13.	Kerala	5	5	21	0	0	0	1	0	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15. Maharashtra		23	1	52	7	2	2	11	7	21
16. Manipur		1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha		1	2	0	1	1	2	12	0	0
21. Punjab		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan		3	1	1	4	3	12	1	10	38
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		1	0	0	5	0	1	5	6	40
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		8	0	4	5	0	52	0	0	0
27. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		96	3	24	27	1	32	4	2	2
Total States		296	20	236	720	97	585	143	34	156
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		0	0	15	0	0	30	0	0	1
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT		0	0	0	1	0	8	2	1	130
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
Total UTs		1	0	15	2	0	38	6	1	131
Total All India		297	20	251	722	97	623	149	35	287

[*Translation*]

### Royalty on Coal

3950. DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is difference of opinion between the Union and the State Governments regarding amendment in the royalty on coal;

(b) if so, the main objections raised by the States; and

(c) the action being taken by the Union Government to resolve the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) The major coal producing States have requested for fixation of royalty @ 20% on ad-valorem basis. As per the recommendations of

the Study Group, constituted by the Ministry of Coal for revision of royalty rates on coal and lignite, the Government has adopted advalorem regime for charging royalty on coal and lignite, as demanded by the coal bearing States and revised rates of royalty on coal and lignite at the rate of 14% and 6% ad-valorem respectively with effective from 10.05.2012.

[English]

### **Completion of Projects**

3951. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects under the Ministry such as computerisation and computer networking of Consumer Fora have not been completed despite inception of these projects during the Tenth Plan period;

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

(c) the time by which such projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The project of 'Computerization and Consumer Networking of Consumer Fora in the country (CONFONET)', was started in the fag end of Tenth Plan period (2004-05). It was continued in Eleventh Plan Period and is continuing also in Twelfth Plan Period as computerization and networking of Consumer Fora spread all over the country is a time consuming and ongoing process involving upgradation of technology and corresponding recruitment & training of operational staff. The project is likely to be completed by the end of the Twelfth plan period.

[Translation]

### **Notification on Freedom Struggle**

3952. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified the places associated with the freedom struggle of 1857 and the persons who took active part in the struggle including revolutionaries and soldiers who laid their lives in the said struggle;

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

(c) whether Meerut in Uttar Pradesh and revolutionaries and soldiers of Meerut who took active part in this struggle and laid their lives have been notified; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) No Madam, no such notification on the places associated with the freedom struggle of 1857 and the persons who took part in the above struggle has been issued. The National Implementation Committee for commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of the First War of Independence, 1857 had approved a Project for preparation of a "Dictionary of Martyrs, India's Freedom Struggle" covering the period 1857-1947. This Project has been entrusted by Ministry of Culture to the Indian Council of Historical Research (an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Human Resource Development).

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

[English]

### **Spread of Animal and Bird Diseases**

3953. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any reports indicating the spread of animal/bird diseases in various parts of the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated to the States during the last three years in this regard;

(d) whether the funds were fully utilized; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) This Department has not received any reports of spreading of animal and bird diseases in any part of the country during the last three years. However, the sporadic/localized outbreaks, of animal and bird diseases have been reported, as given in the enclosed Statement-I. In poultry, a few sporadic/

localized outbreaks of Avian Influenza/Bird Flu were reported in the country. However timely control and containment measures were carried out by the respective States as per the Action Plan on Avian Influenza and the outbreaks were controlled and contained at source. The

list of Bird Flu outbreaks reported in poultry in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) The details of the funds released for various disease control programmes along with the funds utilized / expenditure are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Species-wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during (Jan-Dec) 2009*

Sl. No.	Disease	Species	Outbreak	Attack	Death
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Foot & Mouth Disease				
		Bovine	823	23937	340
		Buffalo	0	469	1
		Ovine/Caprim	49	1720	86
		Swine	30	401	46
		Total	902	26527	473
2.	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia				
		Bovine	148	2518	1081
		Ovine/Caprine	20	183	80
		Buffalo	124	671	280
		Swine	4	357	154
		Total	296	3729	1595
3.	Black Quarter				
		Bovine	320	1100	480
		Ovine/cap	0	0	0
		Buffalo	2	9	1
		Total	322	1109	481
4.	Anthrax				
		Bovine	46	208	180
		Ovine/Caprine	12	1350	229
		Buffalo	1	1	1
		Swine	1	68	68
		Total	60	1627	478

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	<b>Fascioliasis</b>				
		Bovine	105	345108	27
		Ovine/Caprine	5	144	34
		Canine	0	5	0
		Swine	5	86	6
		Buffalo	0	5	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>345348</b>	<b>67</b>
6.	<b>Enterotoxaemia</b>				
		Ovine/Caprine	150	1556	533
		Bovine	3	611	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>2167</b>	<b>533</b>
7.	<b>Sheep &amp; Goat Pox</b>				
		Ovine/Caprine	105	2006	592
8.	<b>Buffalo Pox</b>				
		Buffalo	2	50	0
9.	<b>Blue Tongue</b>				
		Ovi/Cap	73	2999	688
10.	<b>C.C.P.P.</b>				
		Ovi/Cap	0	0	0
11.	<b>Amphistomiasis</b>				
		Bovine	149	8266	18
		Ovi/Caprine	1	12	2
		Avian	0	1219	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>9497</b>	<b>20</b>
12.	<b>Schistosomiasis</b>				
		Bovine	1	87	0
13.	<b>Swine Fever</b>				
		Swine	136	5267	1646
14.	<b>Salmonellosis</b>				
		Avian	40	115637	6453

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bovine	22	5251	650
		Swine	5	35	26
		Total	67	120923	7129
15.	Coccidiosis				
		Bovine	27	2579	25
		Ovi/Cap	1	1215	5
		Avian	348	106549	14778
		Swine	7	135	0
		Buffalo	0	138	0
		Canine	0	1	0
		Total	383	110617	14808
16.	Ranikhet (New Castle) Disease				
		Avian	412	185114	16273
17.	Fowl Pox				
		Avian	122	16702	1816
18.	Fowl Cholera				
		Avian	26	2158	1789
19.	Mareks Disease				
		Avian	1	300	1
20.	I.B.D.				
		Avian	127	33458	7594
21.	Duck Plague				
		Avian	13	35982	110
22.	Glanders				
		Bovine	4	4	4
23.	Chronic Respiratory Disease				
		Avian	224	76900	38881
24.	Canine Distemper				
		Canine	188	3494	355
25.	Rabies				

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bovine	44	233	233
		Canine	52	69	69
		Buffaloe	0	21	21
		Ovi/Caprine	1	1	1
		Total	97	324	324
26.	Babesiosis				
		Bovine	127	2604	28
		Buffalo	0	7	0
		Ovi/Caprine	1	78	0
		Equine	1	4	0
		Canine	1	1	0
		Total	130	2694	28
27.	Mastitis				
		Bovine	116	24366	0
		Buffalo	0	17	0
		Ovi/Caprine	0	1945	0
		Swine	1	5	0
		Total	117	26333	0
28.	Trypanismiasis				
		Bovine	87	251	43
		Equine	2	2	0
		Camel	1	30	101
		Total	90	283	53
29.	Mange				
		Bovine	54	1774	0
		Ovi/Cap	0	67	0
		Swine	268	6044	10
		Canine	136	1353	2
		Avine	0	0	0
		Total	458	9238	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Peste Des Petits Ruminant	Ovi/Cap	184	9271	2577
31.	Anapiasmosis	Bovine	16	1905	0
		Buffalo	0	2	0
		Ovi/Caprine	0	4	0
		Total	16	1911	0
32.	Brucellosis	Bovine	2	27	0
		Ovine/Cap	1	52	0
		Buffalo	15	0	
		Total	4	94	0
33.	Coryza	Avian	2	3150	6
34.	Avian Influenza	Avian	10	1065	854
35.	Equine Influenza	Equine	17	250	5

*Species-wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during (Jan-Dec) 2010*

Sl. No.	Disease	Species	Outbreak	Attack	Death
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Foot & Mouth Disease	Bovine	385	18827	305
		Buffalo	5	888	55
		Ovine/Caprim	19	219	1
		Swine	12	38	0
		Canine	1	10	0
		Total	422	19982	361
2.	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	Bovine	176	4311	448



1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ovine/Caprine	32	3667	1065
		Buffalo	168	998	459
		Swine	4	194	178
		Total	380	9170	2150
3.	Black Quarter				
		Bovine	342	4566	460
		Buffalo	27	141	54
		Total	369	4707	514
4.	Anthrax				
		Bovine	60	501	193
		Ovine/Caprine	24	154	142
		Buffalo	0	3	3
		Total	84	658	338
5.	Fascioliasis				
		Bovine	130	316363	74
		Ovine/Caprine	4	101	0
		Canine	2	23	0
		Buffalo	29	889	22
		Total	165	317376	96
6.	Enterotoxaemia				
		Ovine/Caprine	132	1463	566
		Bovine	6	146	30
		Total	138	1609	596
7.	Sheep & Goat Pox				
		Ovine/Caprine	241	4009	973
8.	Blue Tongue				
		Ovi/Cap	41	1501	78
9.	C.C.P.P.				
		Ovi/ Cap	21	1161	286
10.	Amphistomiasis				

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bovine	186	11758	59
11.	Swine Fever				
		Swine	418	17002	2932
12.	Salmonellosis				
		Avian	56	156064	10002
		Bovine	2	9	0
		Swine	2	51	0
		Canine	1	10	0
		Total	61	156134	10002
13.	Coccidiosis				
		Bovine	93	4008	58
		Ovi/Cap	1	15	4
		Avian	448	136855	24744
		Swine	5	97	0
		Buffalo	1	6	0
		Total	548	140981	24806
14.	Ranikhet (New Castle) Disease				
		Avian	497	183382	31059
15.	Fowl Pox				
		Avian	141	21046	2201
16.	Fowl Cholera				
		Avian	28	23161	2097
17.	Marks Disease				
		Avian	1	4	4
18.	I.B.D.				
		Avian	169	61781	15750
19.	Duck Plague				
		Avian	361	363	118
20.	Chronic Respiratory Disease				
		Avian	291	130174	66469

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Canine Distemper	Canine	70	2687	172
22.	Rabies	Bovine	27	144	144
		Canine	40	226	226
		Buffaloe	3	15	15
		Equine	1	1	1
		Ovine/Caprine	0	4	4
		Total	71	390	390
23.	Babesiosis	Bovine	107	2481	30
		Buffalo	17	163	0
		Ovi/Caprine	2	2	0
		Equine	1	2	0
		Canine	1	1	0
		Total	128	2649	30
24.	Mastitis	Bovine	135	5789	0
		Ovi/Caprine	4	117	0
		Canine	1	7	0
		Total	140	5913	0
25.	Trypanismiasis	Bovine	100	734	18
		Equine	0	124	10
		Buffalo	41	889	10
		Total	141	1747	38
26.	Mange	Bovine	36	644	0
		Ovi/Cap	44	335	2
		Swine	36	6511	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Canine	26	1633	0
		Avine	1	92	0
		Total	143	9215	2
27.	Peste Des Petits Ruminant				
		Ovi/Cap	300	10188	2041
28.	Anaplasmosis				
		Bovine	29	1213	0
		Total	29	1213	0
29.	Brucellosis				
		Bovine	5	7	0
		Ovine/Cap	4	80	0
		Buffalo	1	1	0
		Total	10	88	0
30.	Coryza				
		Avian	11	58270	80
31.	Avian Influenza				
		Avian	5	1866	1866
32.	Glanders				
		Equine	2	11	11
			13589	3042292	370420

*Species-wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during (Jan-Dec) 2011*

Sl. No.	Disease	Species	Outbreak	Attack	Death
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Foot & Mouth Disease				
		Bovine	653	10959	207
		Buffalo	8	1358	11
		Ovine/Caprim	31	485	0
		Swine	9	45	0
		Total	701	12847	218
2.	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia				

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bovine	172	1807	466
		Ovine/Caprine	14	265	100
		Buffalo	129	846	246
		Total	315	2918	812
3.	Black Quarter				
		Bovine	412	2605	875
		Ovine/cap	4	25	1
		Buffalo	1	46	24
		Total	417	2676	900
4.	Anthrax				
		Bovine	33	165	165
		Ovine/Caprine	15	197	158
		Total	48	362	323
5.	Fascioliasis				
		Bovine	195	509195	31
		Ovine/Caprine	5	51	7
		Canine	2	10	0
		Swine	0	1	0
		Buffalo	32	1755	10
		Equine	0	4	0
		Total	234	511016	48
6.	Enterotoxaemia				
		Ovine/Caprine	67	866	242
		Bovine	4	250	0
		Total	71	1116	242
7.	Sheep & Goat Pox				
		Ovine/Caprine	197	3861	698
8.	Buffalo Pox				
		Buffalo	2	24	3
9.	Cow Pox				
		Buffalo	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Blue Tongue	Ovi/Cap	38	2212	136
11.	C.C.P.P.	Ovi/Cap	1	22	5
12.	Amphistomiasis	Bovine	132	14996	29
13.	Schistosomiasis	Bovine	2	2	0
14.	Swine Fever	Swine	284	4018	1371
15.	Salmonellosis	Avian	123	113451	4439
		Bovine	1	3002	207
		Total	124	116453	4646
16.	Coccidiosis	Bovine	81	15194	739
		Ovi/Cap	7	18	0
		Avian	635	168693	25262
		Swine	14	70	0
		Buffalo	0	3	0
		Canine	1	1	0
		Total	738	183979	26001
17.	Ranikhet (New Castle) Disease	Avian	886	240438	24016
18.	Fowl Pox	Avian	235	19122	1682
19.	Fowl Cholera	Avian	143	7999	2276
20.	Marks Disease	Avian	1	100	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	I.B.D.	Avian	338	86381	24199
22.	Duck Plague	Avian	87	2232	497
23.	Chronic Respiratory Disease	Avian	291	133808	59642
24.	Canine Distemper	Canine	100	1509	123
25.	Rabies	Bovine	56	168	168
		Canine	23	163	163
		Buffaloe	9	75	75
		Ovi/Caprine	3	8	8
		Avian	1	3	3
		Total	92	417	417
26.	Babesiosis	Bovine	120	3177	22
		Buffalo	6	282	3
		Equine	2	6	0
		Canine	3	13	0
		Total	131	3478	25
27.	Mastitis	Bovine	186	9072	2
		Ovi/Caprine	1	17	0
		Total	187	9089'	2
28.	Trypanismiasis	Bovine	84	1334	16
		Canine	1	1	0
		Equine	1	171	7
		Buffalo	91	1922	23

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Total	177	3428	46
29.	Mange				
		Bovine	43	541	0
		Ovi/Cap	40	1739	0
		Swine	14	321	0
		Canine	7	246	0
		Total	104	2847	0
30.	Peste Des Petits Ruminant				
		Ovi/Cap	197	6976	1707
31.	Anaplasmosis				
		Bovine	27	90	9
32.	Brucellosis				
		Bovine	1	1	0
		Buffalo	1	16	0
		Total	2	17	0
33.	Coryza				
		Avian	8	37505	37
34.	Avian Influenza				
		Avian	4	6299	4863
		Fau	1	1143	1143
		Total	5	7442	6006
35.	Glanders				
		Equine	3	3	2

*Species-wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during (Jan-Jun) 2012*

Sl. No.	Disease	Species	Outbreak	Attack	Death	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Foot & Mouth Disease					
		Bovine	536	12132	502	1704009
		Buffalo	4	4620	200	2226186



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Ovine/Caprin	6	1299	131	44561
		Swine	11	192	12	0
		Total	557	18243	845	3974756
2.	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia					
		Bovine	97	685	155	378807
		Ovine/Caprine	4	137	31	158399
		Buffalo	27	1232	183	388571
		Total	128	2054	369	925777
3.	Black Quarter					
		Bovine	154	1089	421	179372
		Buffalo	0	21	6	8798
		Total	154	1110	427	188170
4.	Anthrax					
		Bovine	8	28	28	26579
		Ovine/Caprine	3	9	9	60751
		Total	11	37	37	87330
5.	Fascioliasis					
		Bovine	90	330482	18	0
		Ovine/Caprine	1	97	0	0
		Canine	4	23	3	0
		Buffalo	3	562	0	0
		Equine	0	1	0	0
		Total	98	331165	21	0
6.	Enterotoxaemia					
		Ovine/Caprine	11	244	67	910
		Bovine	4	92	5	4920
		Total	15	336	72	5830
7.	Sheep & Goat Pox					
		Ovine/Caprine	88	693	174	12070
8	Blue Tongue					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Ovi/Cap	4	139	57	0
9.	Amphistomiasis					
		Bovine	84	5897	12	0
		Ovi/Caprine	0	21	0	0
		Total	84	5918	12	0
10.	Swine Fever					
		Swine	156	2582	1426	11619
11.	Salmonellosis					
		Avian	46	54303	2650	0
12.	Coccidiosis					
		Bovine	10	77	0	0
		Ovi/Cap	10	114	5	0
		Avian	261	76405	11716	0
		Swine	2	18	0	0
		Buffalo	0	6	0	0
		Total	283	76620	11721	0
13.	Ranikhet (New Castle) Disease					
		Avian	386	130482	24435	83600
14.	Fowl Pox					
		Avian	106	12094	570	500
15.	Fowl Cholera					
		Avian	33	5879	699	0
16.	I.B.D.					
		Avian	90	36897	4275	580
17.	Duck Plague					
		Avian	29	738	203	0
18.	Chronic Respiratory Disease					
		Avian	184	130972	35882	0
19.	Canine Distemper					
		Canine	33	384	30	465

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Rabies					
		Bovine	30	1851	185	594
		Canine	7	65	65	80
		Buffaloe	1	6	6	40
		Ovi/Caprine	1	1	1	0
		Total	39	257	257	714
21.	Babesiosis					
		Bovine	42	771	5	0
		Buffalo	1	217	0	0
		Total	43	988	5	0
22.	Mastitis					
		Bovine	71	4618	2	0
		Ovi/Caprine	0	6	0	0
		Total	71	4624	2	0
23.	Trypanismiasis					
		Bovine	30	845	9	0
		Buffalo	9	1284	1	0
		Total	39	2129	10	0
24.	Mange					
		Bovine	6	95	0	0
		Ovi/Cap	33	868	2	0
		Swine	1	30	0	0
		Canine	3	173	0	0
		Total	43	1166	2	0
25.	Peste Des Petits Ruminant					
		Ovi/Cap	77	5481	1243	89497
26.	Anaplasmosis					
		Bovine	12	27	4	0
27.	Brucellosis					
		Bovine	3	6	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Buffalo	1	5	0	0
		Total	4	11	0	0
28.	Coryza					
		Avian	6	55000	29	0
29.	Avian Influenza					
		Avian	5	17169	17169	0
		Fau	5	16	16	
		Total	10	17185	17185	
30.	Glanders					
		Equine	1	6	5	0
31.	Cow Pox					
		Bovine	2	15	0	0

**Statement-II**

*A summarized position of the outbreaks of Avian Influenza in poultry in India*

Sl. No.	Period	State affected	Number of Epicenters	No. of birds culled (in lakhs)	Compensation paid (in INRs lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dec, 2008 - May, 2009	West Bengal (2nd episode)	11	2.01	36.00
2.	Jan, 2009	Sikkim	1	0.04	3.00
3.	Jan, 2010	West Bengal (3rd episode)	12	1.56	68.80
4.	Feb -Mar, 2011	Tripura	2	0.21	2.40
5.	8th September, 2011	Assam	1	0.15	6.52
6.	19th September, 2011	West Bengal	2	0.49	19.29
7.	11th January, 2012	Odisha	1	0.32	24.71
8.	13th January, 2012	Meghalaya	1	0.07	7.89
9.	17th January, 2012	Odisha	1	0.11	5.87
10.	28th January, 2012	Tripura	1	0.06	1.20
11.	4th February, 2012	Odisha	1	0.38	2.86
12.	15th March, 2012	Tripura	1	0.05	0.09

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	28th April, 2012	Tripura	1	0.02	0.72
14.	25th October, 2012	Karnataka	1	0.33	Nil*
Total			37	5.8	179.35

\*This is the latest outbreak reported in Karnataka in Central Poultry Development Organization (CPDO). As this was a Central Government farm, no compensation was admissible.

### **Statement-III**

#### *Statement of Allocation of Fund & Utilization under Livestock Health & Disease Control*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Year-2009-10		Year-2010-11		Year-2011-12	
		Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1238.00	642.74	2867.60	430.98	27.00	151.96
2.	Bihar	348.55	272.59	936.00	400.00	1682.56	0.00
3.	Chattishgarh	332.41	143.02	640.00	761.12	1110.58	591.00
4.	Goa	31.00	6.33	29.98	7.34	6.14	0.44
5.	Gujarat	747.28	505.23	1030.80	314.37	447.50	672.07
6.	Haryana	35.00	219.95	793.94	243.16	442.38	423.25
7.	Himachal Pradesh	124.18	72.78	517.38	518.72	526.22	156.73
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	425.00	25.20	175.00	75.23	649.64	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	10.13	1404.45	0.00	111.50	745.47
10.	Karnataka	947.00	554.79	2385.00	1505.58	1401.20	698.69
11.	Kerala	175.00	93.59	1262.28	921.87	1072.85	188.57
12.	Madhya Pradesh	230.00	224.16	339.72	230.00	2379.75	1462.50
13.	Maharashtra	1610.00	609.32	2384.07	2336.80	1470.70	556.02
14.	Odisha	1094.98	250.00	159.14	459.98	600.00	0.00
15.	Punjab	310.00	279.23	897.18	238.66	894.47	101.56
16.	Rajasthan	294.00	29.60	166.00	25.14	1254.19	13.82
17.	Tamil Nadu	1100.00	718.44	1434.79	469.29	555.60	1192.05
18.	Uttar Pradesh	903.37	905.48	1968.05	1171.82	965.00	601.18
19.	Uttarakhand	125.23	119.87	345.06	107.00	108.00	269.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20. West Bengal		790.00	420.00	1918.01	587.00	695.00	680.00
21. Arunachal Pradesh		111.85	75.00	478.19	382.00	378.77	144.62
22. Assam		0.00	10.00	891.00	1096.51	1736.04	0.00
23. Manipur		175.00	5.00	14.00	150.00	593.63	0.00
24. Meghalaya		108.37	49.93	22.00	88.37	141.85	90.00
25. Mizoram		70.00	32.03	308.79	313.79	377.40	360.25
26. Nagaland		180.00	170.00	128.00	0.00	392.73	16.00
27. Sikkim		83.43	40.00	39.00	41.11	193.64	194.34
28. Tripura		0.00	11.53	398.00	119.01	10.00	80.00
29. NCT Delhi		0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	1.24
30. Pondicherry		15.00	18.01	36.50	35.02	52.00	0.00
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		22.00	0.00	17.00	8.48	0.00	0.00
32. Chandigarh		3.50	3.50	13.90	3.64	13.90	4.00
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		6.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.27	0.00
34. Daman and Diu		3.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Lakshadweep		6.00	0.00	21.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>11646.17</b>	<b>6517.45</b>	<b>2424.43</b>	<b>13041.99</b>	<b>20298.51</b>	<b>9395.66</b>

### Settlement of Villages

3954. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the settlement of the villages of Shoal Bay were made in 1952;

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing road connectivity to these villages;

(c) whether the People's Representative wrote letter for clearance of road from Shoal Bay 15 to 19 under Ferrargunj Tehsil in Andaman and Nicobar Island; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Shoal Bay revenue village is well connected with black top road passing through the entire revenue

village except for a portion of village from shoal bay 15 to Shoal Bay 19. In this stretch there is a katcha road.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) Clearance sought from Forest Department for construction of road.

### Amendment in Cable Rules

3955. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 to make available timely and correct information by the Multi System Operators/Cable operators to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the salient features of such amendments; and

(d) the extent to which the powers to punish the violators has been delegated through such amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (d) The Ministry, vide its notification No. S.O. 1521 (E) dated 6th July, 2012, has made rules, namely, Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 (Second Amendment) Rule, 2012 to amend the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 wherein a new rule 10A has been inserted which lays down obligation for every cable operator and Multi-System Operator (MSO) to make available timely and correct information. The said rule is read as under:-

"10A. Obligation to furnish information

- (1) Every Multi-System Operator and cable operator shall be bound to give such information as may be sought for by the Central Government or the State Government or any agency authorized by the Central Government or authorized officer, as the case may be, within such period and in such form as may be specified by such Government or agency or officer.
- (2) The authorized signatory of the Multi- System Operator or cable operator providing the information sought for under sub-rule (1) shall also be required to affirm as to the correctness and truthfulness of the information so provided."

The obligation to furnish information under the amended rule 10A has been incorporated as one of the terms and conditions of registration of cable operator under rule 5 A and MSOs under rule 11D of the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994. The power to punish violations of the provisions of the newly amended rules lies with Central Government and no delegation in this regard has been made.

[Translation]

#### **National Horticulture Mission**

3956. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts covered under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the country including Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether some of the States including Chhattisgarh have submitted proposals/requests for inclusion of some more districts under the said Mission;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Under NHM three hundred and eighty districts are covered in 18 States and 3 UTs. This includes 19 districts of Chhattisgarh.

(b) to (d) Government of Chhattisgarh had requested for inclusion of 8 new districts on account of bifurcation of districts which were under NHM. Accordingly, these 8 districts of Chhattisgarh have been included under the scheme.

[English]

#### **BIS Laboratories**

3957. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up regional laboratories and training centres of the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The information is being collected.

[Translation]

#### **Report on Freedom of Press**

3958. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report on global press freedom compiled by the Reporters Without Borders has stated that India's ranking in the global press freedom index has fallen significantly in the past years;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any study of the said report;

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

(d) the reasons for censorship of freedom of media in the country; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to take concrete steps to restore the freedom of press/media in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) The Government has come across media reports carrying the results of survey by 'Reporters Without Borders' and World Press Freedom Index 2012 compiled by the body.

(b) and (c) The Government has not made any study of the Report to form an opinion about the ranking of India on global press freedom.

(d) and (e) In pursuance to its policy to uphold the freedom of speech & expression, the Government does not censor or regulate the content in print or electronic media or online content. The Press Council of India, a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with twin objectives of preserving the freedom of press and also to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. So far as private satellite TV channels are concerned, the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act does not provide for pre-censorship of the contents aired on these channels. However, all channels have to abide by the Programme and Advertising Code stipulated by the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 under the Act. Apart from this, the industry has also set up a self-regulatory mechanism for content regulation. As part of their self-regulatory initiative, the industry has set up Broadcasting Content Complaint Council (BCCC) and News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) to consider the content related complaints of general entertainment channels and news channels, respectively.

Besides, the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provide for the intermediaries to observe due diligence in discharge of their duties. The Rules are in the nature of self-regulation and are in line with the freedom of speech and expression enshrined in the Constitution of India.

The Government is committed to uphold the freedom of speech and expression and citizen's rights.

#### **Accident Cases**

3959. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the norms fixed by the Supreme Court

for running vehicles like buses etc. are not being followed in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

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

(c) the number of persons died/injured, separately in road accidents during each of the last three years and the current year, vehicle-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Government against each erring drivers; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure compliance of the norms fixed by the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The norms laid by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India regarding running of commercial vehicles including buses are strictly followed by Delhi Police in the NCT of Delhi and appropriate action is taken as per the law for violation of these directions.

(c) The details of the number of persons died/injured, separately in road accidents during each of the last three years and the current year, vehicle-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The details of the action taken against the accused drivers during the year 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 30.11.2012) are as under:

Year	Persons arrested in accidents
2009	5073
2010	4672
2011	4926
2012 (upto 30.11.2012)	4197

(e) Delhi Police regularly enforce the norms laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and prosecute those who violate these norms.

#### **Statement**

##### *Vehicle at Fault (Year 2009)*

Vehicles	Injured	Killed
1	2	3
Ambulance	2	1



1	2	3	1	2	3
Bullock Carts	0	1	Bus DTC	164	52
Bus Blue Line	272	124	Bus Mini/RTV	215	25
Bus DTC	157	58	Bus Other	122	47
Bus Mini/RTV	185	33	Bus Other State	57	18
Bus Other	94	31	Bus School	2	4
Bus Other State	46	19	Call Center Cab	2	0
Bus School	17	7	Car Pvt	2195	343
Call Center Cab	6	2	Crane	19	15
Car Pvt	2107	236	Delivery Van	139	25
Crane	27	18	Hand Carts	1	0
Cycle Rickshaw	0	3	HTV/Goods	570	264
Delivery Van	141	23	Military Veh.	14	5
Hand Carts	2	0	Police Vehicle	3	0
HTV/Goods	550	271	Scootrist/MC	1041	154
Military Veh.	3	4	Steem Roller	0	2
Police Vehicle	2	0	Tanker	35	23
Scootrist/MC	1026	184	Taxi	177	26
Steem Roller	4	1	Tempo	596	158
Tanker	49	24	Tractor	91	44
Taxi	136	19	Trailer/Contanr	60	33
Tempo	543	177	TSR	157	20
Tractor	64	37	Un-Known Veh.	1271	814
Trailer/Contanr	51	28	<b>Total</b>	<b>7108</b>	<b>2153</b>
TSR	233	32	<i>Vehicle at Fault (Year 2011)</i>		
Un-Known Veh.	1219	992	Ambulance	7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6936</b>	<b>2325</b>	Bus Blue Line	49	18
<i>Vehicle at Fault (Year 2010)</i>			Bus DTC	267	84
Ambulance	1	0	Bus Mini/RTV	88	17
Bullock Carts	1	0	Bus Other	93	32
Bus Blue Line	175	81	Bus Other State	42	26
			Bus School	11	6

1	2	3
Call Center Cab	21	3
Car Pvt	2296	312
Crane	13	6
Cycle Rickshaw	1	1
Delivery Van	141	33
Gramin Sewa	327	21
Hand Carts	1	0
HTV/Goods	509	278
Military Veh.	4	0
Police Vehicle	11	1
Scootrist/MC	1053	148
Tanker	40	21
Taxi	110	11
Tempo	461	129
Tractor	57	33
Trailer/Contanr	23	13
TSR	192	32
Un-Known Veh.	1381	841
<b>Total</b>	<b>7198</b>	<b>2066</b>

*Vehicle at Fault (Year 2012) Upto 30.11.2012*

Ambulance	5	0
Bullock Carts	1	0
Bus Blue Line	4	0
Bus DTC	248	60
Bus Mini/RTV	170	21
Bus Other	101	31
Bus Other State	22	14
Bus School	10	4
Call Center Cab	4	0
Car Pvt	2012	252

1	2	3
Cluster Bus	5	6
Crane	18	5
Cycle Rickshaw	1	0
Delivery Van	132	26
Gramin Sewa	233	21
HTV/Goods	546	223
Military Veh.	4	3
Police Vehicle	2	0
Scootrist/MC	908	167
Steem Roller	1	0
Tanker	20	20
Taxi	119	13
Tempo	435	124
Tractor	49	25
Trailer/Contanr	20	15
TSR	174	24
Un-Known Veh.	1206	620
<b>Total</b>	<b>6450</b>	<b>1674</b>

**Committee on Coal Blocks Allocation**

3960. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal blocks/mine allotted to power, iron, steel and cement sectors for captive use in the country including Rajasthan at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to allot some more coal blocks to power, iron, steel and cement sectors for captive coal mining;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan; and

(d) the time by which coal blocks are likely to be allotted to the States including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The details of coal blocks/

mine allotted to power, iron, steel and cement sectors for captive use in the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 provides for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospective licence or mining lease in respect of an area containing coal and lignite through auction by competitive bidding, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. This, would however, not be applicable in the following cases:-

- Where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end use;

- Where such area is considered for allocation to a company or corporation that has been awarded a power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff (including Ultra Mega Power Projects).

The Government has notified the 'Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal mines Rules, 2012' on 2nd February, 2012. Further, the notification on the commencement of the said Amendment Act, 2010 has also been notified under the amended Act and above mentioned Rules. Further allocation of coal/lignite blocks can only be done under the amended Act and above mentioned Rules.

### **Statement**

Sl. No.	Block allocated	Name of the Company	Date of Allotment	State	Private/ Government/ UMPP	End-Use	Geological Reserves (In MT)	Current Status:
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Sarisatolli	RPG Industries/ CESC Ltd.	10.08.1993	West Bengal	P	Power	140.47	Producing
2.	Talabira-I	Hindalco Industries	25.02.1994	Odisha	P	Power	22.55	Producing
3.	Tara (East)	WBSEB	14.07.1995	West Bengal	G	Power	84.47	Producing
4.	Tasra	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	26.02.1996	Jharkhand	G	Sponge Iron	285	Producing
5.	Tara (West)	WBPDC	17.04.1996	West Bengal	G	Power	125.71	Producing
6.	Gare-Palma-IV/1	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	20.06.1996	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	124	Producing
7.	Gotito/(East)	BLA Industries	21.06.1996	Madhya Pradesh	P	Under S.3(3)(c)(i) small isolated dispensation.	5.15	Producing
8.	Gotitoria (West)	BLA Industries	21.06.1996	Madhya Pradesh	P	Under S.3(3)(c)(i) small isolated dispensation	4.19	Producing
9.	Gare-Palma-IV/5	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	21.06.1996	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	126	Producing
10.	Takli-Jena-Bellora	Central Collieries Ltd. (cancelled) Lloyd Metals &	29.05.1998	Maharashtra	P	Power	40	Deallocated on 23.06.2003

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Engineering Ltd.	29.05.1998			Sponge Iron		
11.	Utkal-C	Utkal Coal Ltd. (formerly ICCL)	29.05.1998	Odisha	P	Power	208.77	Non Producing
12.	Gare-Palma- IV/2	Jindal Power Ltd.	01.07.1998	Chhattisgarh	P	Power	123	Producing
13.	Gare-Palma- IV/3	Jindal Power Ltd.	01.07.1998	Chhattisgarh		Power	123	Producing
14.	Gare-Palma- IV/4	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	16.08.1999	Chhattisgarh		Sponge Iron	125	Producing
15.	Utkal-B2	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	16.08.1999	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron	106	Non-Producing
16.	Brahmadiha	CastronTechnologies Ltd.	01.09.1999	Jharkhand	P	Iron & Steel		Non-Producing
17.	Gare-Palma- IV/7	RaipurAlloys & Steel Ltd.	25.04.2000	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	156	Producing
18.	Marki Mangli-I	B.S. Ispat	25.04.2001	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron	34.34	Producing
19.	Pachwara Central	Punjab State Electricity Board	28.12.2001	Jharkhand	G	Power	562	Producing
20.	Tokisud North	GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	07.01.2002	Jharkhand	P	Power	92.3	Non-Producing
21.	Ganga- ramchak	WBPDC	23.06.2003	West Bengal	G	Power	10	Non-Producing
22.	Barjora	WBPDC	23.06.2003	West Bengal	G	Power	8	Producing
23.	Gangara- mchak- Bhadulia	WBPDC	23.06.2003	West Bengal	G	Power	4	Non-Producing
24.	Chinora	Fieldmining & Ispat Ltd.	08.10.2003	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron	20	Non-Producing
25.	Warora (West) Southern Part	Fieldmining & Ispat Ltd.	08.10.2003	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron	18	Non-Producing
26.	Tara	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	14.08.2003	Chhattisgarh	G	Commercial	259.47	Non-Producing
27.	Chotia	Prakash Industries Ltd.	04.09.2003	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	34.48	Producing
28.	Utkal B 1	Jindal Steel &	29.09.2003	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron	228.4	Non-Producing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Power Ltd.						
29.	Kathautia	Usha Martin Ltd.	29.09.2003	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	29.76	Producing
30.	Namchi Namphuk	Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Dev. Corporation	28.10.2003	Arunachal Pradesh	G	Commercial	21	Producing
31.	Majra	Gondwana Ispat Ltd.	29.10.2003	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron	31.5	Non-Producing
32.	Badam	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	03.11.2003	Jharkhand	G	Power	144.63	Non-Producing
33.	Baranj - I	KPCL	10.11.2003	Maharashtra	G	Power	68.31	Producing
34.	Baranj - II	KPCL	10.11.2003	Maharashtra	G	Power		Producing
35.	Baranj - III	KPCL	10.11.2003	Maharashtra	G	Power		Producing
36.	Baranj - IV	KPCL	10.11.2003	Maharashtra	G	Power		Producing
37.	Kiloni	KPCL	10.11.2003	Maharashtra	G	Power	39.51	Producing
38.	Manora Deep	KPCL	10.11.2003	Maharashtra	G	Power	44.7	Producing
39.	Jamkhani	Bhushan Ltd.	12.11.2003	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	80	Non-Producing
40.	Bhandak West	Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhawan Ltd.	27.11.2003 31.05.2011	Maharashtra	P	Power	36.18	Deallocated on
41.	Utkal-D	Odisha Mining Corporation	19.12.2003	Odisha	G	Commercial	153.31	Non-Producing
42.	West of Umaria	Garuda Clays Ltd	24.05.2004	Chhattisgarh	P	Cement	7	Deallocated in September 2006
43.	Utkal 'E'	NALCO	27.08.2004	Odisha	G	Power	194	Non-Producing
44.	Gidhmuri	CSEB	23.09.2004	Chhattisgarh	G	Power	80.27	Non-Producing
45.	Patoria	CSEB	23.09.2004	Chhattisgarh	G	Power	269.25	Non-Producing
46.	Pakri-Bar- vvdih	NTPC	11.10.2004	Jharkhand	G	Power	1600	Non-Producing
47.	Trans Damodar	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	14.01.2005	West Bengal	G	Commercial	103.15	Producing
48.	Barjora (North)	Damodar Valley Corporation	03.03.2005	West Bengal	G	Power	85.49	Producing
49.	Kagra	Joydev Damodar Valley Corporation	03.03.2005	West Bengal	G	Power	196.15	Non-Producing
50.	Kasta (East)	Damodar Valley Corporation	03.03.2005	West Bengal	G	Power	105	Deallocated in May 2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
51.	Belgaon	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	28.03.2005	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron	15.3	Producing
52.	Pachvara North	WBDCL	26.04.2005	Jharkhand	G	Power	125.71	Non-Producing
53.	Moitra	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	13.05.2005	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	215.78	Non-Producing
54.	Brinda	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	26.05.2005	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	34.72	Non-Producing
55.	Sasai	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	26.05.2005	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	26.35	Non-Producing
56.	Meral	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	26.05.2005	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	17.05	Non-Producing
57.	Parbatpur-Central	Electrosteel castings Ltd	07.07.2005	Jharkhand	P	Pig Iron	231.22	Producing
58.	Lalgarh (North)	Domco Smokeless Fuel Pvt. Ltd	8.07.2005	Jharkhand	P	Pig Iron	30	Non-Producing
59.	Kotre - Basantpur	TISCO	11.08.2005	Jharkhand	P	Pig Iron	148.4	Non-Producing
60.	Pachmo	TISCO	11.08.2005	Jharkhand	P	Pig Iron	101.99	Non-Producing
61.	Lohari	Usha Martin	24.08.2005	Jharkhand		Sponge Iron	9.99	Non-Producing
62.	Chitarpur	Corporate Ispat Ltd	02.09.2005	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	212.01	Non-Producing
63.	Panchbahani	Shree Radhe Industries	06.09.2005	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	11	Deallocated in September 2006
64.	Marki Mangli-II	Veerangana Steel Limited.	06.09.2005	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron	19	Non-Producing
65.	Marki Mangli-III	Veerangana Steel Limited.	06.09.2005	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron		Producing
66.	Marki Mangli-IV	Veerangana Steel Limited.	06.09.2005	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron		Non Producing
67.	Talabira II	MCL	10.11.2005	Odisha	G	Power	152.33	Non Producing
	"	NLC	10.11.2005	Odisha	G	Power		
	"	Hindalco Industries	10.11.2005	Odisha	P	Power		
68.	Utkal-A	MCL	29.11.2005	Odisha	G	Power		Non Producing
	"	JSW Steels Ltd./ Jindal Thermal Power Ltd.	29.11.2005	Odisha	P	Power	333.4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
"	Jindal Stainless Steel Ltd.	29.11.2005	Odisha	P	Power			
"	Shyam DR1 Ltd.	29.11.2005	Odisha	P	Power			
69. Tadicherla-I	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	06.12.2005	Andhra Pradesh	G	Power		61.28	Non-Producing
76. Mahal	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	09.12.2005	Jharkhand	G	Sponge Iron		1098.5	Deallocated on 07.03.2011
77. Amelia	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	12.01.2006	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial		214.41	Non-Producing
72. Amelia (North)	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	12.01.2006	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial		101.24	Non-Producing
73. North Dhadu	Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd	13.01.2006	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron			Non-Producing
"	Pavanjay Steel & Power Generation Pvt. Ltd	13.01.2006	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron			
"	Electrosteel castings Ltd	13.01.2006	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron		923.94	
"	Adhunik Alloys & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron			
74. Bijahan	Bhusan Ltd.	13.01.2006	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron		130	Non-Producing
"	Mahaveer Ferro	13.01.2006	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron			
75. Madanpur South	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		175.6 5	Non-Producing
"	Akshya Investment Pvt. Ltd	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron			
"	Chhattisgarh Steel & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron			
"	Chhattisgarh Electricity Corporation Ltd.	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron			
"	MSP Steel & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron			
"	Chhattisgarh Captive Coal Mining Ltd. (Consortium of	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		five Co.)						
76-	Nakia I +	Ispat Godavari	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	399	Non-Producing
77.	Nakia II							
"		Ind Agro Synergy	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		
"		Shri Nakoda Ispat	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		
"		Vandana Gobal Ltd.	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		
"		Shree Bajrang Power & Ispat Ltd.	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		
78.	Patrapara	Bhusan Steel & Strips Ltd.	13.01.2006	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	1042	Non-Producing
"		Adhunik Metaliks Ltd.	13.01.2006	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron		
"		Deepak Steel & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron		
"		Adhunik Corp. Ltd.	13.01.2006	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron		
"		Odisha Sponge Iron Ltd.	13.01.2006	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron		
"		SMC Power Generation Ltd.	13.01.2006	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron		
"		Sree Metaliks Ltd.	13.01.2006	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron		
"		Visa Steel Ltd.	13.01.2006	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	156	Non-Producing
79.	Gare Palma IV/6	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		
"		Nalwa Sponge Iron Ltd.	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		
80.	Gare Palma IV/8	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh		Sponge Iron	107.2	Non-Producing
81.	Madanpur (North)	Ultratech Ltd.	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	241.61	Non-Producing
"		Singhal Enterprises	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		
"		Nav Bharat Coalfield Ltd.	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		
"		Vandana Energy & Steel Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		
"		Prakash Industries Ltd.	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
"	Anjani Steel Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron			
"	Chhattisgarh Captive Coal Mining Ltd. (Consortium of five Co.)	13.01.2006	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron			
82.	Gondulpara Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	13.01.2006	Jharkhand	G	Power		140	Non-Producing
"	Damodar Valley Corporation	13.01.2006	Jharkhand	G	Power			
83.	Dumri Nilachal Iron &	13.01.2006	Jharkhand Power Generation	P	Sponge Iron		18	Non-Producing
"	Bajrang Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron			
84.	Nerad Malegaon Gupta Metalics & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	Maharastra	P	Sponge Iron		19.5	Non-Producing
"	Gupta Coalfields & Washeries Ltd.	13.01.2006	Maharastra	P	Sponge Iron			
85.	Talaipali NTPC	25.01.2006	Jharkhand	G	Power		965	Non-Producing
86.	Kerandari NTPC	25.01.2006	Jharkhand	G	Power		229	Deallocated on 14.06.2011
87.	Chatti Bariatu NTPC	25.01.2006	Jharkhand	G	Power		213	Deallocated on 11.06.2011
88.	Dulanga NTPC	25.01.2006	Orissa	G	Power		260	Non-Producing
89.	Brahmini NTPC +CIL JV	25.01.2006	Jharkhand	G	Power		1900	Deallocated on 14.06.2011
90.	Chichro Patsimal NTPC +CIL JV	25.01.2006	Jharkhand	G	Power		356	Deallocated on 14.06.2011
91.	Sugia Closed mine Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	30.01.2006	Jharkhand	G	Commercial		2	Non-Producing
92.	Rauta Closed mine Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	30.01.2006	Jharkhand	G	Commercial		1	Non-Producing
93.	Burakhap small patch Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	30.01.2006	Jharkhand	G	Commercial		2.5	Non-Producing
94-	Mahanadi							
95.	Machhakata GSECL	06.02.2006	Odisha	G	Power		480	Non-Producing
"	MSEB	06.02.2006	Odisha	G	Power		720	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
96.	Radhikapur (East)	Tata Sponge Iron Ltd.	07.02.2006	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	115	Non-Producing
"	"	Scaw Industries Ltd.	07.02.2006	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron		
"	"	SPS Sponge Iron Ltd.	07.02.2006	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron		
97.	Mahan	Essar Power Ltd.	12.04.2006	Madhya Pradesh	P	Power	144.2	Non-Producing
"	"	Hindalco Industries	12.04.2006	Madhya Pradesh	P	Power		
98.	Bundu	Rungta Mines Limited	25.04.2006	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	102.52	Non-Producing
99.	Radhikapur (West)	Rungta Mines Limited	25.04.2006	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	210	Non-Producing
"	"	OCL India Ltd.	25.04.2006	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron		
99.	"	Ocean Ispat Ltd.	25.04.2006	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron		
100.	Parsa	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board	02.08.2006	Chhattisgarh	G	Power	150	Non-Producing
101.	Gare Pelma, Sector-I	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	02.08.2006	Chhattisgarh	G	Commercial	900	Non-Producing
102.	Gare Pelma Sector II	Maharashtra State Mining Corpn.	02.08.2006	Chhattisgarh	G	Power	768	NonProducing
"	"	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	02.08.2006	Chhattisgarh	G	Power		
103.	Morga-I	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Limited	02.08.2006	Chhattisgarh	G	Commercial	250	Non-Producing
104.	Morga-II	GMDC	02.08.2006	Chhattisgarh	G	Commercial	350	Non-Producing
105.	Gomia	MMTC	02.08.2006	Jharkhand	G	Commercial	355	Non-Producing
106.	Pindra-Debipur-Khaowatand	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	02.08.2006	Jharkhand	G	Commercial	110	Non-Producing
107.	Saria Koiyatand	Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam (BRKVN) Patna.	02.08.2006	Jharkhand	G	Commercial	202	Non-Producing
108.	Jainagar (cancelled)	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC)	02.08.2006	Jharkhand	G	Commercial	100	Deallocated in 2008
109.	Rajbar E&D	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	02.08.2006	Jharkhand	G	Power	385	Non-Producing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
110.	Banhardih	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	02.08.2006	Jharkhand	G	Power	400	Deallocated on 14.06.2011
111.	Latehar	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	02.08.2006	Jharkhand	G	Commercial	220	Non-Producing
112.	Dongeri Tal-II	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation (MPSMC)	02.08.2006	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial	175	Non-Producing
113.	Marki-Zari-Jamani-Adkoli	Maharashtra State Mining Corpn.	02.08.2006	Maharashtra	G	Commercial	11	Non-Producing
114.	Mara II Mahan	NCT of Delhi, Delhi	02.08.2006	Madhya Pradesh	G	Power	477.5	Non-Producing
"		Haryana Power Generation Corp. Ltd. (HPGCL)	02.08.2006		G	Power	477.5	
115.	Nuagaon Telisahi	Odisha Mining Corporation	02.08.2006	Odisha	G	Commercial	733	Non-Producing
"		Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development (APMDC) Hyderabad	02.08.2006	Odisha	G	Commercial		
116.	Ichhapur	West Bangal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	02.08.2006	West Bengal	G	Commercial	335	Non-Producing
117.	Kulti	West Bangal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	02.08.2006	West Bengal	G	Commercial	210	Non-Producing
118.	Meenakshi	Power Finance Corporation Odisha UMPP	13.09.2006	Odisha	UMPP	Power	285.24	Non-Producing
119.	Meenakshi B	Power Finance Corporation Odisha UMPP	13.09.2006	Odisha	UMPP	Power	250	Non-Producing
120.	Dip side of Meenakshi	Power Finance Corporation Odisha UMPP	13.09.2006	Odisha	UMPP	Power	350	Non-Producing
121.	Moher	Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	13.09.2006	Madhya Pradesh	UMPP	Power	402	Non-Producing
122.	Moher-Amlori Extn	Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	13.09.2006	Madhya Pradesh	UMPP	Power	198	Non-Producing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
123.	Chhatrasal	Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	26.10.2006	Madhya Pradesh	UMPP	Power	150	Non-Producing
124.	Kosar Dongergaon	Chaman Metaliks Ltd.	20.02.2007	Maharashtra		P Sponge Iron	22.51	Non-Producing
125.	Biharinath	Bankura DRI Mining Manufacturers Co. Pvt. Ltd.	20.02.2007	West Bengal		P Sponge Iron	95.16	Non-Producing
726.	Chakla	Essar Power Generation Ltd.	20.02.2007	Jharkhand		P Power	83.05	Non-Producing
127.	Jitpur	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	20.02.2007	Jharkhand		P Power	81.09	Non-Producing
128.	Warora West (North)	Bhatia International Ltd.	20.02.2007	Maharashtra		P Sponge Iron	10	Deallocated on 30.05.2011
129.	Anesttipali	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	20.02.2007	Andhra Pradesh		G Power	26.89	Deallocated on 30.05.2011
130.	Punkula-Chilka	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	20.02.2007	Andhra Pradesh		G Power	38.11	Deallocated on 30.05.2011
131.	Sitanala	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	11.04.2007	Jharkhand		G Steel	108.8	Non-Producing
132.	Penagaddppa	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	29.05.2007	Andhra Pradesh		G Power	110.87	Deallocated on 30.05.2011
133.	Sial Ghoghri	Prism Cement Limited	29.05.2007	Madhya Pradesh		P Cement	30.38	Non-Producing
134.	Ravanwara Noth	SKS Ispat Limited	29.05.2007	Madhya Pradesh		P Sponge Iron	174.07	Non-Producing
135.	Chendipada,	UPRVUNL	25.07.2007	Odisha		G Power	794.5	Non-Producing
136.	Chendi-II							
"		CMDC	25.07.2007	Odisha		G Power	500	
"		MAHAGENCO	25.07.2007	Odisha		G Power	294.5	
137.	Baitarni West	Kerala State Elec. Board	25.07.2007	Odisha		G Power	200.66	Non-Producing
"		Odisha Hydro Power Generation Cor.	25.07.2007	Odisha		G Power	200.66	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
"	Gujarat Power Generation Corp.	25.07.2007	Odisha	G	Power		200.66	
738. Mandakini B	Assam Mineral Dev. Cor.	25.07.2007	Odisha	G	Power		300	Non-Producing
"	Meghalaya Mineral Dev. Corp.	25.07.2007	Odisha	G	Power		300	
"	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	25.07.2007	Odisha	G	Power		300	
"	Odisha Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Odisha	G	Power		300	
139. Chhatr Bariatu South	NTPC	25.07.2007	Jharkhand	G	Power		354	Deallocated on 14.06.2011
140. Saharpur Jamarpani	Damodar Valley Corporation	25.07.2007	Jharkhand	G	Power		600	Deallocated on 11.06.2011
141. Manoharpur	Odisha Power Generation Corporation	25.07.2007	Odisha	G	Power		181.68	Non-Producing
142. Dipside Manoharpur	Odisha Power Generation Corporation	25.07.2007	Odisha	G	Power		350	Non-Producing
143. Naini	GMDC	25.07.2007	Odisha	G	Power		500	Non-Producing
"	PIPDICL	25.07.2007	Odisha	G	Power			
144. Urma Paharitora	JSEB	25.07.2007	Jharkhand	G	Power		437	Non-Producing
"	BSMDCL	25.07.2007	Jharkhand	G	Power		263	
145. Patratu	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	25.07.2007	Jharkhand	G	Commercial		450	Non-Producing
146. Rabodih	OCP Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	25.07.2007	Jharkhand	G	Commercial		133	Non-Producing
147. Jagana- thpur A	West Bangal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	25.07.2007	West Bengal	G	Commercial		273	Non-Producing
148. Jagan- athpur B	West Bangal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	25.07.2007	West Bengal	G	Commercial		176	Non-Producing
149. Suliyari	APMDC	25.07.2007	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial		75	Non-Producing
150. Marki Barka	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation (MPSMC)	25.07.2007	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial		80	Non-Producing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
151. Shankarpur Bht II	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	25.07.2007	Chhattisgarh	G	Commercial		80.13	Non-Producing
152. Morga III	Madhya Pradesh SMCL	25.07.2007	Chhattisgarh	G	Commercial		35	Non-Producing
153. Morga IV	Madhya Pradesh SMCL	25.07.2007	Chhattisgarh	G	Commercial		35	Non-Producing
154. Sondhia	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	25.07.2007	Chhattisgarh	G	Commercial		70	Non-Producing
155. Semaria/ Piparia	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation (MPSMC)	25.07.2007	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial		38.62	Non-Producing
156. Sahapur Fast	National Mineral Dev. Corp.	25.07.2007	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial		42	Non-Producing
157. Sahapur West	National Mineral Dev. Corp.	25.07.2007	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial		42	Non-Producing
158. Bicharpur	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation (MPSMC)	25.07.2007	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial		36	Non-Producing
159. Mandla South	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial		72	Non-Producing
160. Agarzari	MSMCL	25.07.2007	Maharashtra	G	Commercial		137	Deallocated on 28.06.2010
161. Warora	MSMCL	25.07.2007	Maharashtra	G	Commercial		73	Non-Producing
162. Parsa East	RRVUNL	25.06.2007	Chhattisgarh	G	Power		180	Non-Producing
163. Kanta Basan	RRVLTNL	25.06.2007	Chhattisgarh	G	Power		180	Non-Producing
164. Brahampuri	Pushp Steel and Mining Ltd.	16.07.2007	Madhya Pradesh	P	Sponge Iron		55.05	Non-Producing
165. Kerandari BC	Power Finance Corporation Tilaiya UMPP Jharkhand	20.07.2007	Jharkhand	UMPP	Power		972	Non-Producing
166. Tubed	Hindalco	01.08.2007	Jharkhand	P	Power		189	Non-Producing
"	Tata Power Ltd.	01.08.2007	Jharkhand	P	Power			
167. Mandla North	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	17.09.2007	Madhya Pradesh	P	cement		194.96	Non-Producing
168. Ashok Karkatta Central	Essar Power Ltd.	06.11.2007	Jharkhand	P	Power		110	Non-Producing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
169.	Patal East	Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd.	06.11.2007	Jharkhand	P	Power	200	Non-Producing
170.	Sayang	AES Chhattisgarh Energy Pvt. Ltd.	06.11.2007	Chhattisgarh	P	Power	150	Non-Producing
171.	Durgapur II/Sarya	DB Power Ltd.	06.11.2007	Chhattisgarh	P	Power	91.67	Non-Producing
172.	Durgapur II/Taraimar	Balco	06.11.2007	Chhattisgarh	P	Power	211.37	Non-Producing
173.	Lohara West Extn.	Adani Power Ltd.	06.11.2007	Maharashtra	P	Power	169.832	Non-Producing
174.	Ardhagram	Sova Ispat Limited	06.12.2007	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron	121	Non-Producing
"	"	Jaibalaji Sponge Ltd.	06.12.2007	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron	122	
175.	Sitarampur	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading Corp.	27.12.2007	West Bengal	G	Commercial	210	Non-Producing
176.	Mandakini	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	09.01.2008	Odisha	P	Power	96.84	Non-Producing
"	"	Jindal Photo Ltd.	09.01.2008	Odisha	P	Power	96.84	
"	"	Tata Power Company Ltd.	09.01.2008	Odisha	P	Power	96.84	
177.	Seregarha	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd.	09.01.2008	Jharkhand	P	Power	83.33	Non-Producing
"	"	GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	09.01.2008	Jharkhand	P	Power	66.67	
178.	Mahuagarhi	CESC Ltd.	09.01.2008	Jharkhand	P	Power	110	Non-Producing
"	"	Jas Infrastructure Capital Pvt. Ltd.	09.01.2008	Jharkhand	P	Power		
179.	Amarkonda Murgadangal	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	17.01.2008	Jharkhand	P	Power	205	Non-Producing
"	"	Gagan Sponge Iron Pvt. Ltd.	17.01.2008	Jharkhand	P	Power	205	
180- 181.	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Sterlite Energy Ltd.(IPP)	17.01.2008	Odisha	P	Power	112.22	Non-Producing
"	"	GMR Energy (IPP)	17.01.2008	Odisha	P	Power	112.22	
"	"	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd. (CPP)	17.01.2008	Odisha	P	Power	84.16	
"	"	Lanco Group Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	Odisha	P	Power	112.22	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
"	Navbharat Power Pvt. Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	Odisha	P	Power		112.22	
"	Reliance Energy Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	Odisha	P	Power		112.22	
182. Fatehpur East	JLD Yavatmal Energy Ltd.	23.01.2008	Chhattisgarh	P	Power		99.12	Non-Producing
"	R.K.M. Powergen Pvt. Ltd.	23.01.2008	Chhattisgarh	P	Power		99.12	
"	Visa Power Ltd.	23.01.2008	Chhattisgarh	P	Power		99.12	
"	Green Infrastructure Pvt Ltd.	23.01.2008	Chhattisgarh	P	Power		99.12	
a	Vandana Vidyut Ltd.	23.01.2008	Chhattisgarh	P	Power		53.52	
183. Fatehpur	SKS Ispat and Power Ltd.	06.02.2008	Chhattisgarh	P	Power		73.85	Non-Producing
"	Prakash Industries Ltd.	06.02.2008	Chhattisgarh	P	Power		46.15	
184. Jogeshwar & Khas Jogeshwar	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	11.04.2008	Jharkhand	G	Commercial		84.03	Non-Producing
185. Choritand Tailiaya	Rungta Mines Limited	14.05.2008	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron		18.7	Non-Producing
"	Sunflag Iron steel Ltd.	14.05.2008	Jharkhand	p	Sponge		8.72	
186. Rohne	JSW Steel Ltd.	05.06.2008	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron		172.53	Non-Producing
"	Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd.	05.06.2008	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron		60.23	
"	Jai Balaji Industries Ltd.	05.06.2008	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron		17.23	
187. Lohara (East)	Murli Industries Ltd.	27.06.2008	Maharashtra	P	Cement		11.96	Deallocated on 17.05.2010
"	Grace Industries Ltd.	27.06.2008	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron		16.14	
188. Bhivkund	MAHAGENCO (M/s Aurangabad Co.Ltd., SPV)	17.07.2008	Maharashtra	UMPP	Power		100	Non-Producing
189. Kesla North	Rathi Udyog Ltd.	05.08.2008	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		36.15	Non-Producing
190. Macherkunda	Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	05.08.2008	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron		23.86	Non-Producing
191. Tandsi-III & Tandsi-III (Extn.)	Mideast Intergrated Steels Ltd.	05.08.2008	Madhya Pradesh	P	Steel		17.39	Non-Producing



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
192. Bikram	Birla Corporation Ltd.	12.08.2008	Madhya Pradesh	P	Cement		20.98	Non-Producing
193. Datima	Binani Cement Ltd.	05.09.2008	Chhattisgarh	P	Cement		13.3	Deallocated on 27.04.2010
194. Tenughat-Jhirki	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	10.09.2008	Jharkhand	G	Steel		215.7 56	Deallocated on 07.03.2011
195. Gare Pelma Sector-III	Goa Industrial Development Corporation	12.11.2008	Chhattisgarh	G	Power		210.2	Non-Producing
196. Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	Mukund Limited	20.11.2008	Jharkhand	P	Steel		10.05	Non-Producing
"	Vini Iron & Steel Udyog Limited	20.11.2008	Jharkhand	P	Steel		7.04	
197. Gondkhari	Maharashtra Seamless Limited	21.11.2008	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron		29.91	Non-Producing
"	Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd.	21.11.2008	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron		23.93	
"	Kesoram Industries Ltd.	21.11.2008	Maharashtra	P	Cement		44.87	
198. Thesgora-B/ Rudrapuri	Kamal Sponge Steel & Power Limited	21.11.2008	Madhya Pradesh	P	Sponge Iron		30.67	Non-Producing
"	Revati Cement P. Ltd.	21.11.2008	Madhya Pradesh	P	Cement		14.37	
199. Bhaskarpara	Electrotherm (India) Ltd.	21.11.2008	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		24.69	Non-Producing
"	Grasim Industries Ltd.	21.11.2008	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		22.22	
200. East of Damogoria (Kalyaneshwari)	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited (WBPDCCL)	27.02.2009	West Bengal	G	Power		337	Deallocated on 21.10.2011
201. Ramchandi Promotion Block	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	27.02.2009	Odisha	P	CTL		1500	Non-Producing
202. North of Arkhapal Srirampur	Strategic Energy Technology Systems Limited (SETSL)	27.02.2009	Odisha	P	CTL		1500	Non-Producing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
203. Mednirai	Rungta Mines Limited	28.05.2009	Jharkhand	P	Power		80.83	Non-Producing
"	Kohinoor Steel (P) Ltd.	28.05.2009	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron			
204. Ganeshpur	Tata Steel Ltd.	28.05.2009	Jharkhand	P	Power		137.88	Non-Producing
"	Adhunik Thermal Energy Ltd.	28.05.2009	Jharkhand	P	Power			
205. Bander	AMR Iron & Steels Pvt. Ltd.	29.05.2009	Maharashtra	P	Steel		31.53	Non-Producing
"	Century Textiles & Industries Ltd.	29.05.2009	Maharashtra	P	Cement		47.29	
"	J.K.Cement Ltd.	29.05.2009	Maharashtra	P	Cement		47.29	
206. Khappa & Extn.	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	29.05.2009	Maharashtra	P	Steel		53.6	Non-Producing
"	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	29.05.2009	Maharashtra	P	Cement		31.12	
207. Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulakdih Nala)	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	03.06.2009	Chhattisgarh	P	Steel		49.93	Non-Producing
"	Topworth Steel Pvt. Ltd.	03.06.2009	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		11.77	
208. Dahegaon/ Makard Hokra IV	IST Steel & Power Ltd.	17.06.2009	Maharashtra	P	Steel & Sponge Iron		70.74	Non-Producing
"	Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd.	17.06.2009	Maharashtra	P	Cement		36	
"	Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd.	17.06.2009	Maharashtra	P	cement		25.26	
209. Mourya	Karanpura Energy Ltd. (SPV of JSEB)	26.06.2009	Jharkhand	UMPP	Power		225.35	Non-Producing
210. Andal East	Bhushan Steel Ltd.	03.07.2009	West Bengal	P	Steel		237.2	3 Non-Producing
"	Jai Balaji Industries Ltd.	03.07.2009	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron		229.5	
"	Rashmi Cement Ltd.	03.07.2009	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron		233.27	
211. Gourangdih ABC	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd.	10.07.2009	West Bengal	P	Power		68.85	Non-Producing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
"	JSW Steel Ltd.	10.07.2009	West Bengal	P	Power		68.85	
212.	Putra Parogia Akaltara Power Ltd. (SPV of Chhattisgarh UMPP)	09.09.2009	Chhattisgarh	UMPP	Power		692.16	Non-Producing
213.	Pindrakhi Akaltara Power Ltd. (SPV of Chhattisgarh UMPP)	09.09.2009	Chhattisgarh	UMPP	Power		121.51	Non-Producing
214.	Moira-Madhujore Ramswarup Lohh Udyog Ltd.	06.10.2009	West Bengal	P	Steel & Sponge Iron		685.39	Non-Producing
"	Adhunik Corporation Ltd.	06.10.2009	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron			
"	Uttam Galva Steels Ltd.	06.10.2009	West Bengal	P	Steel & Sponge Iron			
"	Howrah Gases Ltd.	06.10.2009	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron			
"	Vikas Metal & Power Ltd.	06.10.2009	west Bengal	P	Steel & Sponge Iron			
"	ACC Ltd.	06.10.2009	West Bengal	P	Cement			
215.	Urtan North Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	12.10.2009	Madhya Pradesh	P	Sponge Iron		46.55	Non-Producing
"	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	12.10.2009	Madhya Pradesh	P	Sponge Iron		23.27	
216.	Bankhui Sakhigopal Integrated Power Company Ltd. (SPV of first additional Odisha UMPP)	21.06.2010	Odisha	UMPP	Power		800	Non-Producing
217.	Rajgamar Dipside (Deavnara) API Ispat & Powertech Pvt. Ltd.	14.10.2011	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		20.34	Non-Producing
"	CG Sponge Manufacturers Consortium Coalfield Pvt. Ltd.	14.10.2011	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		58.12	
218.	Vijay Central Coal India Limited	01.11.2011	Chhattisgarh	G	-		40.67	Non-Producing
"	SKS Ispat & Power Ltd.	01.11.2011	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron		16.08	

### Shortage of Agricultural Scientists

3961. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of agricultural scientists in the Agricultural Universities and Agricultural Research Institutions of the country due to which research work in agriculture sector is being adversely affected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the shortage of agricultural scientists, State-wise and University-wise; 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 FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) **Central Agricultural University (CAU), Imphal** Presently 36% of agricultural scientists (faculty) in CAU, Imphal, is vacant. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

### Agricultural research Institutions under the Indian Council of Agricultur Research (ICAR)

Presently 19% posts of Agricultural Scientists in different ICAR Institutes are vacant. The R&D programmes in these institutions are being managed through judicious re-deployment of available scientific manpower. Further, these institutions are established in different states but their regional stations are spread in other states also. Institute wise vacancy positions are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**State Agricultural Universities** State Agricultural Universities are under the administrative control of concerned State Government and Central Government has no intervention. However, as per the report of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), Report No. 1/2012 on Human Capital Requirements in Agriculture and Allied sectors carried out by the National Academy of Agricultural Research & Management (NAARM), Hyderabad, about 40% of the faculty positions in the agricultural universities have remained vacant for long periods of time. As per the above mentioned report, the sanctioned and vacant positions of faculty in different major disciplines of agricultural sciences in different State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), State-wise is enclosed as Statement-III.

(d) Steps have been initiated by the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board for filling up of the vacant

positions of scientists in the ICAR Institutes. ICAR has been advising the State Agricultural Universities to fill up the vacant posts through various mechanisms including Vice Chancellors' conference held annually.

### Statement-I

*Central Agricultural University, Imphal, Manipur*

*State-wise vacancy position of Teaching Faculty*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Vacancies
1	2	3
1.	Manipur	09
2.	Mizoram	16
3.	Tripura	10
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	22
5.	Meghalaya	50
6.	Sikkim	20

### Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	No. of Vacancies
1	2	3
1.	CARI, Izatnagar	1
2.	CARI, Port Blair	7
3.	CAZRI, Jodhpur	25
4.	CIAE, Bhopal	18
5.	CIAH, Bikaner	8
6.	CIBA, Chennai	10
7.	CICR, Nagpur	7
8.	CIFA, Bhubaneswar	17
9.	CIFE, Mumbai	18
10.	CIFRI, Barrackpore	19
11.	CIFT, Cochin	22
12.	CIPHET, Ludhiana	21
13.	CIRB, Hisar	5
14.	CIRCOT, Mumbai	5

1	2	3	1	2	3
15.	CIRG, Mathura	6	46.	DWR, Karnal	09
16.	CISH, Lucknow	5	47.	DWSR, Jabalpur	06
17.	CITH, Rangreth (J&K)	6	48.	IARI, New Delhi	149
18.	CMFRI, Cochin	38	49.	IASRI, New Delhi	26
19.	CPCRI, Kasargod	7	50.	ICAR Headquarters	11
20.	CPRI, Shimla	11	51.	ICAR RC NEH, Barapani	31
21.	CRIDA, Hyderabad	4	52.	ICAR RC, Goa	05
22.	CRIJAF, Barrackpore	10	53.	ICAR RC ER, Patna	19
23.	CRRI, Cuttack	15	54.	IGFRI, Jhansi	27
24.	CS&WCR&T, Dehradun	19	55.	IHR, Bangalore	02
25.	CSSRI, Karnal	19	56.	IINRG, Ranchi	11
26.	CSWRI, Avikanagar	23	57.	IIPR, Kanpur	17
27.	CTCRI, Thiruvanthapuram	3	58.	IISR, Lucknow	13
28.	CTRI, Rajamundry	8	59.	IISR, Marikunnu	04
29.	DGR, Junagarh	7	60.	IISS, Bhopal	08
30.	DMAPR, Anand	4	61.	IIVR, Varanasi	16
31.	DMR, New Delhi	7	62.	IVRI, Izatnagar	56
32.	DOGR, Pune	0	63.	NAARM, Hyderabad	39
33.	DOR, Hyderabad	2	64.	NBAGR, Karnal	04
34.	DRMR, Bharatpur	3	65.	NBAII, Bangalore	06
35.	DRR, Hyderabad	8	66.	NBAIM, Bhanjan (UP)	18
36.	DRWA, Bhubaneswar	04	67.	NBFGR, Lucknow	09
37.	DSR, Hyderabad	03	68.	NBPGR, New Delhi	27
38.	DSR, Indore	04	69.	NBSSLUP, Nagpur	26
39.	DSR, Mau	18	70.	NCAE&PR, New Delhi	05
40.	Dte. CR, Puttur	03	71.	NCIPM, New Delhi	04
41.	Dte Mushroom, Solan	05	72.	NDRI, Karnal	34
42.	Dte. Of Floriculture, Delhi	05	73.	NIANP, Bangalore	02
43.	Dte OPR, West Godavari	05	74.	NIASM, Baramati	30
44.	Dte. Of Coldwater Fisheries	18	75.	NIRJAFT, Kolkata	18
45.	DWM, Bhubaneswar	05	76.	NRC Banana, Trichy	01

1	2	3	1	2	3
77.	NRC Camel, Bikaner	04	93.	PDFMD, Mukteswar	03
78.	NRC Citrus, Nagpur	02	94.	PDFSR, Modipuram	06
79.	NRC Equines, Hisar	02	95.	PDP, Hyderabad	00
80.	NRC Litchi, Muzaffarpur	03	96.	SBI, Coimbatore	02
81.	NRC Meat, Hyderabad	00	97.	VPKAS, Almora	05
82.	NRC Mithun, Nagaland	03	98.	ZPD, Bangalore	02
83.	NRC Orchids, Pakyong (SK)	03	99.	ZPD, Hyderabad	02
84.	NRC Pigs, Guwahati	04	100.	ZPD, Jabalpur	02
85.	NRC PB, New Delhi	04	101.	ZPD, Jodhpur	02
86.	NRC Pomegranate, Sholapur	00	102.	ZPD, Kanpur	03
87.	NRC Seed Spices, Ajmer	02	103.	ZPD, Kolkata	03
88.	NRC Yak, Dirang	02	104.	ZPD, Ludhiana	02
89.	NRC AF, Jhansi	04	105.	ZPD, Barapani	03
90.	NRC Grapes, Pune	01	106.	IIAB, Ranchi	**
91.	PDADMS, Bangalore	03	107.	NIBSM, Raipur	**
92.	PD Cattle, Meerut	14	**Recently approved for establishment		

**Statement-III***State-wise SAU's Scientists and Faculty in Crop Science Education as on March 2010*

Sl. No.	State	University	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	AAU, Jorhat	768	413	355
2.	Andhra Pradesh	ANGRAU, Hyderabad	393	281	112
3.	Bihar	RAU, Pusa	291	170	121
4.	Chhattisgarh	IGKV, Raipur	240	155	85
5.	Gujarat	AAU, Anand	361	283	78
6.		JAU, Junagarh	327	88	239
7.		NAU, Navsari	72	9	63
8.		SKDAU, Dantiwara	283	44	239
9.	Haryana	CCSHAU, Hissar	360	155	205

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	YSPUHF, Solan	7	4	3
11.	Jharkhand	BAU, Ranchi	141	28	113
12.	Karnataka	UHS, Bagalkot	114	52	62
13.		UAS, Bangluru	607	194	413
14.		UAS, Dharwad	295	247	48
15.		UAS, Raichur	323	146	177
16.	Kerala	KAU, Thrissur	318	172	146
17.	Madhya Pradesh	JNKVV, Jabalpur	190	79	111
18.		RSKVV, Gwalior	207	71	136
19.	Maharashtra	BSKVV, Dapoli	193	170	23
20.		PDKV, Akola	350	146	204
21.		MAFSU, Nagpur	2	0	2
22.	Odisha	OUAT, Bhubneshwar	101	87	14
23.	Rajasthan	MPUAT, Udaipur	80	46	34
24.		SKRAU, Bikaner	610	331	279
25.	Tamilnadu	TNAU, Coimbatore	1032	994	38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	CSUAST, Kanpur	106	73	33
27.		UPPDDU, Mathura	13	7	6
28.	West Bengal	BCKV, Mohanpur	230	197	33
29.		WBAFS, Kolkata	3	0	3
30.		UBKV, Cooch Behar	65	25	40

*State-wise SAU's Scientists and Faculty in Horticulture Education as on March 2010*

Sl. No.	State	University	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	APHU, Vrgudem	190	174	16
2.	Chhattisgarh	IGKVV, Raipur	230	150	80
3.	Gujarat	NAU, Navsari	67	35	32
4.	Haryana	CCSHAU, Hissar	117	82	35
5.	Himachal Pradesh	YSPUHF, Solan	240	155	85
6.	Karnataka	UHS, Bagalkot	109	67	42

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.		UAS, Bangluru	35	20	15
8.		UAS, Dharwad	37	21	16
9.		UAS, Raichur	31	10	21
10.	Kerala	KAU, Thrissur	53	40	13
11.	Madhya Pradesh	RSKVV, Gwalior	49	25	24
12.	Maharashtra	BSKKV, Dapoli	5	5	0
13.		PDKV, Akola	128	57	71
14.		MPKV, Rahuri	78	17	61
15.	Odisha	OUAT, Bhubaneshwar	17	12	5
16.	Rajasthan	MPUAT, Udaipur	14	12	2
17.	Tamilnadu	TNAU, Coimbatore	150	130	20
18.	West Bengal	BCKV, Mohanpur	55	48	7
19.		WBAFS, Kolkata	3	0	3
20.		UBKV, Cooch Behar	35	14	21

*State-Wise SAU's Scientists and Faculty in Agricultural Engineering Education as on March 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State	University	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ANGRAU, Hyderabad	19	8	11
2.	Bihar	RAU, Pusa	21	10	11
3.	Chhattisgarh	IGKV, Raipur	15	8	7
4.	Gujarat	AAU, Anand	39	18	21
5.		JAU, Junagarh	51	33	18
6.	Haryana	CCSHAU, Hissar	37	18	19
7.	Karnataka	UAS, Bangluru	39	14	25
8.		UAS, Dharwad	26	13	13
9.		UAS, Raichur	62	23	39
10.	Kerala	KAU, Thrissur	51	34	17
11.	Madhya Pradesh	JNKW, Jabalpur	52	26	26
12.	Maharashtra	BSKKV, Dapoli	36	32	4
13.	Odisha	OUAT, Bhubneshwar	17	15	2



1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Punjab	PAU, Ludhiana	147	75	72
15.	Rajasthan	MPUAT, Udaipur	34	13	21
16.	Tamilnadu	TNAU, Coimbatore	82	69	13
17.	Uttar Pradesh	CSUAST, Kanpur	24	14	10
18.		AAU, Allahabad	39	35	4
19.	Uttarakhand	GBPUAT, Pantnagar	149	80	69
20.	West Bengal	BCKV, Mohanpur	16	13	3
21.		UBKV, Cooch Behar	23	3	20

*State-Wise SAU's Scientists and Faculty in Fisheries Science  
Education as on March 2010*

Sl. No.	State	University	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	SVVU, Tirupati	29	17	12
2.	Bihar	RAU, Pusa	15	10	5
3.	Gujarat	JAU, Junagarh	28	16	12
4.		SKDAU, Dantiwara	11	5	6
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	SKUAST, Sri Nagar	52	32	20
6.	Mahrashtra	BSKKV, Dapoli	57	54	3
7.		MAFSU, Nagpur	54	18	36
8.	Karnataka	UAS, Bangluru	13	9	4
9.		UAS, Dharwad	6	2	4
10.		UAS, Raichur	5	3	2
11.		KAFSU, Bidar	100	38	62
12.	Kerala	KAU, Thrissur	22	11	
13.	Odisha	OUAT, Bhubaneshwar	16	13	3
14.	Punjab	GADVASU, Ludhiana	9	4	5
15.	Rajasthan	MPUAT, Udaipur	7	5	2
16.	Tamilnadu	TANVASU, Chennai	63	54	9
17.	West Bengal	WBUAFS, Kolkata	32	18	14

*State-Wise SAU's Scientists and Faculty in Dairy Science Sector as on March 2010*

Sl. No.	State	University	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	SVVU, Tirupati	25	10	15
2.	Chhattisgarh	IGKV, Raipur	60	41	19
3.	Gujarat	AAU, Anand	71	34	37
4.		SKDAU, Dantiwada	82	49	33
5.	Haryana	CCSHAU, Hissar	108	62	46
6.	Karnataka	UAS, Bangluru	7	1	6
7.		UAS, Dharwad	3	2	1
8.		UAS, Raichur	17	5	12
9.		KAFSU, Bidar	74	22	52
10.	Kerala	KAU, Thrissur	30	6	24
11.	Maharashtra	MAFSU, Nagpur	34	18	16
12.	Punjab	GADVASU, Ludhiana	15	9	6
13.	Rajasthan	MPUAT, Udaipur	19	8	11
14.	West Bengal	WBUAFS, Kolkata	20	14	6

*State-Wise SAU's Scientists and Faculty in Veterinary Science Sector as on March 2010*

Sl. No.	State	University	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	AAU, Jorhat	296	126	170
2.	Andhra Pradesh	SVVU, Tirupati	581	200	381
3.	Bihar	RAU, Pusa	85	41	44
4.	Chhattisgarh	IGKV, Raipur	105	42	63
5.	Gujarat	AAU, Anand	90	65	25
6.		JAU, Junagarh	27	9	18
7.		SKDAU, Dantiwara	29	16	13
8.	Haryana	CCSHAU, Hissar	136	103	33
9.	Himachal Pradesh	YSPUHF, Solan	1	1	0
10.	Jharkhand	BAU, Ranchi	84	44	40
11.	Karnataka	UHS, Bagalkot	2	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
12		UAS, Banglore	16	12	4
13		UAS, Dharwad	18	10	8
14		KAFSU, Bidar	496	123	373
15	Kerala	KAU, Thrissur	238	168	70
16	Madhya Pradesh	JNKVV, Jabalpur	97	53	44
17	Maharashtra	MPKV, Rahuri	81	18	63
18		MAFSU, Nagpur	536	340	196
19	Odisha	OUAT, Bhubneshwar	79	54	25
20	Punjab	GADVASU, Ludhiana	142	89	53
21	Rajasthan	SKRAU, Bikaner	91	47	44
22	Tamilnadu	TANVASU, Chennai	591	480	111
23	Uttarakhand	GBPUAT, Pantnagar	44	0	44
24	Uttar Pradesh	UPPDDU, Mathura	179	146	33
25	West Bengal	WBAFS, Kolkata	96	51	45

*State-wise SAU's Scientists and Faculty in Forestry Education as on March 2009-2010*

Sl. No.	State	University	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant
1.	Chhattisgarh	IGKVV, Raipur	63	22	41
2.	Haryana	CCSHAU, Hissar	15	12	3
3.	Himachal Pradesh	YSPUHF, Solan	77	50	27
4.	Karnataka	UHS, Bagalkot	2	1	1
5.		UAS, Bangluru	30	18	12
6.		UAS, Dharwad	28	8	20
7.		UAS, Raichur	7	2	5
8.	Madhya Pradesh	JNKVV, Jabalpur	10	5	5
9.	Maharashtra	BSKKV, Dapoli	11	9	2
10.	Odisha	OUAT, Bhuvneshwar	17	5	12
11.	Punjab	PAU, Ludhiana	17	11	6
12.	Rajasthan	MPUAT, Udaipur	6	5	1
13.	Tamilnadu	TNAU, Coimbatore	27	21	6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	AAU, Allahabad	8	8	0
15.	Uttarakhand	GBPUAT, Pantnagar	22	16	6

*[English]*

**Suspension of Funds to Panchayat  
Representatives**

3962. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has requested the concerned departments not to release developmental funds to those candidates who were elected unopposed in Panchayat elections in Odisha and were allegedly maoist supporters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any inputs that the funds meant for development schemes are being siphoned off by pro-Left Wing Extremists panchayat members; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs had requested the Ministry of Rural Development on 15.02.2012 to consider suspending the release of development funds to 26 Maoist-affected Blocks of Districts Malkangiri, Koraput, Nuapada, Kandhamal, Bolangir, Rayagada, Gajapati and Kalahandi, till such time free and fair elections were conducted in these blocks for Panchayati Raj Institutions. This was in view of the fact that a large number of Panchayati Raj functionaries were elected unopposed in these Blocks due to threats and coercion by the Maoists.

There were inputs which suggested that a fair number of candidates elected unopposed were Maoist supporters, which raised the apprehension that development funds could be diverted to the coffers of the CPI (Maoist). However, the Ministry of Rural Development informed that only the MGNREGA Scheme is directly implemented by the Gram Panchayats and that there are sufficient checks and balances in the Scheme to prevent misuse of funds allotted under this Scheme.

**Modernisation of Grain Processing Industries**

3963. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is providing financial assistance for setting up/modernisation/expansion of grain processing industries including milling of rice, wheat, pulses, and oilseeds to various States, particularly Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) During the 11th Plan, Ministry of Food Processing Industries implemented a scheme for Technology Up-gradation/Modernization/Establishment of Food Processing Industries for creating new processing capacities, Up-gradation of existing processing capabilities and modernization of existing Food Processing units. Under the above scheme, financial assistance extended to food processing units including grain milling sector (Rice milling, Flour milling, Pulse Milling and Oil milling) in the form of grants-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas, or @ 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas.

Government had launched a National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP), a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 12th Plan (2012-13) through State/UT Governments. The above said scheme has been subsumed in NMFP during 12th Plan (2012-13). Under the mission State Governments are empowered to receive applications, for the above scheme, sanction as well as release funds to the eligible units/entrepreneurs.

The details of the financial assistance provided to the entrepreneurs/implementing agencies in the various States under the scheme during 11th Plan and 1st year of 12th Plan (2012-13) towards spillover liabilities of 11th Plan is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and current year State-wise under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs.\*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13** (as on 01-11-12)	
		Approved	Amount released	Approved	Amount released	Approved	Amount released	Approved	Amount released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	947.49	48	908.999	41	677.05	30	562.096	105	1904.726	80	1686.751
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	17.67	3	376.14	2	66.42	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	12	442.17	17	176.79	22	418.74	26	875.701	12	242.7782	10	184.133
5.	Bihar	5	83.915	2	42.3	2	35.59	6	136.681	5	89.65674	2	36.435
6.	Chandigarh	6	138.08	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	163.725	4	45.46	27	297.574	75	841.8276	67	751.3186
8.	Delhi	0	0	7	160.65	2	50	3	82.6	16	410.68	5	118.25
9.	Goa	1	17	1	24.57	1	24.26	1	25	2	50	1	19.42
10.	Gujarat	32	544.06	39	714.81	42	665.18	52	1419.72	106	1975.034	34	623.207
11.	Haryana	19	418.72	23	349.415	11	134.96	14	325.28	62	828.2817	61	778.855
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12	325.09	5	152.745	10	269.58	7	204.53	14	377.51	4	95.95
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	109.855	3	22.05	7	59.73	5	89.095	6	98.42	2	16.4269
14.	Jharkhand	2	9.09	0	0	3	44.09	4	85.425	1	16.57	0	0
15.	Karnataka	34	529.62	35	629.895	24	269.55	14	377.79	61	896.2926	40	623.953
16.	Kerala	47	876.8	32	545.37	33	567.53	19	411.72	52	901.285	14	227.435

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Madhya Pradesh	10	172.32	14	201.87	18	273.03	14	211.294	23	376.5413	16	217.1205
18.	Maharashtra	95	1696.805	121	1802.633	113	1717.3	56	1006.524	202	2824.152	84	1174.478
19.	Manipur	3	61.74	3	45.51	6	163.75	1	23.975	11	189.7182	14	301.353
20.	Meghalaya	1	8.19	2	159.57	2	123.02	2	100.045	0	0	1	5.420
21.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Nagaland	1	27.485	4	178.205	1	64.99	1	6.205	0	0	2	14.205
23.	Odisha	6	129.41	2	38.68	6	84.4	8	200.875	9	113.5908	6	97.22077
24.	Puducherry	2	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	2	50
25.	Punjab	32	481.45	61	841.36	13	172.37	9	149.495	147	1692.902	106	1140.428
26.	Rajasthan	35	566.075	44	551.975	27	325.46	48	691.123	95	1236.563	31	457.2913
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	53	951.79	36	594.355	41	672.11	24	493.582	75	1389.79	23	408.405
29.	Tripura	2	39.98	1	13.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	63	1123.425	43	875.475	32	560.63	47	1078.638	53	907.0513	28	477.442
31.	Uttarakhand	9	339.78	6	163.15	12	307.57	6	168.523	5	138.047	3	67.505
32.	West Bengal	35	653.56	19	390.135	10	136.48	10	317.945	19	319.87	5	120.045
Total		569	10725.2	579	9765.767	487	8249.97	437	9432.862	1157	17846.29	645	9932.17

\*Data is under reconciliation with co-ordinating bank i.e. HDFC Bank.

\*\*Committed liabilities of 11th Plan

**Change in Names of Cities**

3964. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MAADAM:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests from the States for changing the names of some cities in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, State-wise;

(c) whether the approval of the Union Government is mandatory in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per available record, 31 proposals for change of name of cities/towns have been received in the Ministry from the respective State/Government. Details of these requests are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) In terms of the guidelines issued by this Ministry regarding changing the names of villages, towns and railway stations, the proposals received from the respective State Government are considered in consultation with the concerned agencies.

**Statement**

*List of cases received regarding changing the name of towns/cities (Based on available records)*

Sl. No.	Old name	New name	State	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Town Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	Ajitgarh	Punjab	Approved
2.	Town Sunam	Sunam Udham Singh Wala	Punjab	Approved
3.	Town Nawanshahar	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	Punjab	Approved
4.	Town Muktsar	Sri Muktsar Sahib	Punjab	Approved
5.	Town Phulbani	Baudh and Kaudhamal	Odisha	Approved
6.	Town Sonapur	Subarnapur	Odisha	Approved
7.	City Bombay	Mumbai	Maharashtra	Approved
8.	City Madras	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Approved
9.	City Trivandrum	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	Approved
10.	Town Quilon	Kollam	Kerala	Approved
11.	Town Trichur	Thrussur	Kerala	Approved
12.	Town Alleppey	Alappuzha	Kerala	Approved
13.	Town Palghat	Palakkad	Kerala	Approved
14.	Town Cannanore	Kannur	Kerala	Approved
15.	Town Tellicherry	Thalassery	Kerala	Approved
16.	Town Badagare	Vadakara	Kerala	Approved
17.	Town Parur	Paravur	Kerala	Approved

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Town Alwaye	Aluva	Kerala	Approved
19.	Town Cochin	Kochi	Kerala	Approved
20.	Town Devi Colam	Devi Kulam	Kerala	Approved
21.	Town Changanachery	Changanassery	Kerala	Approved
22.	Town Chirayinkil	Chirayinkeezhu	Kerala	Approved
23.	Town Cranagnore	Kudungallur	Kerala	Approved
24.	Town Mannarghat	Manna rkad	Kerala	Approved
25.	Town Mannantoddy	Mananthavady	Kerala	Approved
26.	Town Sultan's Battery	Sulthanbathery	Kerala	Approved
27.	Town Gotegaon	Sridham	Madhya Pradesh	Approved
28.	City Mhow	Ambadkar Nagar	Madhya Pradesh	Approved
29.	City Bhopal	Bhajpal	Madhya Pradesh	Rejected
30.	City Calcutta	Kolkata	West Bengal	Approved
31.	Town Baba Bakala	Town Baba Bakala Sahib	Punjab	Approved

[*Translation*]

### SAI Projects

3965. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sports projects introduced by the Sports Authority of India (SAI) in various parts of the country including Rajasthan during each of the last three years and the current year, locationwise; and

(b) the details of funds allocated and the percentage of funds utilised out of the allocated funds during the said period, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) SAI implements various Sports Promotional Schemes i.e. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC), Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC), SAI Training Centres (STC), Special Area Games (SAG), Centres of Excellence (COE) and Come & Play Scheme to nurture sports talents to achieve excellence at National and International level. Sports Authority of India has introduced the following STCs during the last three years:

(i) STC, Koraput

(ii) STC, Raipur

The following Akharas were adopted:

(i) Gandhi Education Society, Kundal Distt, Sangli, Maharashtra

(ii) Satyaniketan Adv. M.N. Deshmukh Art, Science Commerce College, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra

(iii) Bindu Guru Vyayamshala Indore, MP

(iv) Deshwali Samaj Vyayamshala Ujjain, MP

(v) Dhakkoo Baba Akhara, Jamalpur, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar, UP

(vi) Meghbaran Singh College Akhara, Karampur, Gazipur, UP

Sukhadia sports complex at Bhilwara was adopted as Extension Centre of STC Jodhpur in Rajasthan.

"Come and Play" scheme has also been introduced in 2011-12 at various SAI Centre in different parts of the country besides SAI Stadia in Delhi. There are 59 Boys and 02 girls getting trained under the Come and Play Scheme at STC, Jodhpur, Rajasthan



(b) The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred during last three years are as under:

Budget Allocation and Expenditure of SAI Sports Promotional Schemes during the last three years (2009-2012)

**Rest of India**

(Rs. in Crores)

Scheme	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012	
	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.
National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)	1.11	1.18	1.81	1.12	0.94	0.67
Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)	3.00	3.00	4.53	4.83	3.72	3.72
SAI Training Centres (STC)	16.20	20.13	30.90	23.82	22.87	24.61
Special Area Games (SAG)	3.39	4.39	6.09	4.53	4.42	4.80
Centre of Excellence (COE)	0.77	1.06	2.03	1.00	0.85	0.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.47</b>	<b>29.76</b>	<b>45.36</b>	<b>35.30</b>	<b>32.80</b>	<b>34.74</b>

**North Eastern Region**

(Rs. in Crores)

Scheme	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012	
	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.
National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)	0.21	0.23	0.28	0.14	0.15	0.13
Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)	0.40	0.30	1.10	0.30	0.56	0.50
SAI Training Centres (STC)	3.20	3.40	4.79	3.80	3.67	4.10
Special Area Games (SAG)	4.40	4.96	6.50	5.89	5.50	6.73
Centre of Excellence (COE)	0.29	0.29	0.54	0.34	0.30	0.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>9.18</b>	<b>13.21</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>10.18</b>	<b>11.83</b>

**Demand and Supply of Power**

3966. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please to state:

(a) the demand and supply of fodder in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether a large proportion of fodder is damaged every year due to the use of harvesting machines in the fields;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to restrict the damage to fodder to the minimum, particularly during the use of harvesting machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Assessment of production of cattle feed and fodder is not done every year. However, as per the study conducted by NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS), the estimated shortfall between demand and availability of green fodder, dry fodder and concentrates in the year 2007 is as under:

(Dry matter in Million Tonnes)

Feed	Demand	Availability	Gap
Dry Fodder	416	253	163 (40%)
Greens	222	143	79 (36%)
Concentrates	53	23	30 (57%)

The State-wise availability of green and dry fodder,

feed and concentrates as per the above study is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The process of combined harvesting leaves stubbles in the field, which could be used as dry fodder. No study has been conducted by this Department to assess the quantity of left over material.

(d) This Department has issued advisory to the States to ensure efficient utilization of crop residues, and restrict damage to fodder.

### Statement

*State-wise availability and requirement of feed & fodder as assessed by NABCONS*

(Dry matter in million tonnes)

State	Crop residues			Greens			Feed/Concentrate		
	Availability	Require- ment	shortage (%)	Availability	Require- ment	shortage (%)	Availability	Require- ment	shortage (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	15.69	31.71	49.48	4.88	16.91	28.86	1.05	5.66	18.55
Arunachal Pradesh	0.47	1.00	47.00	1.57	0.53	296.23	0.03	0.07	42.86
Assam	5.82	12.39	46.97	0.95	6.61	14.37	0.40	1.02	39.22
Bihar	16.23	23.49	69.09	0.81	12.53	5.46	1.16	2.09	55.50
Chhattisgarh	9.93	14.93	86.51	2.83	7.96	35.55	D.46	0.69	56.67
Goa	0.13	0.15	86.67	0.05	0.08	62.50	0.00	0.03	0.00
Gujarat	10.61	22.32	47.54	14.48	11.90	121.68	1.22	3.14	38.85
Haryana	8.75	9.95	87.94	B.57	5.31	123.73	1.18	2.47	47.77
Himachal Pradesh	2.30	4.60	50.00	1.98	2.45	80.82	0.19	0.44	43.18
Jammu and Kashmir	2.53	8.79	37.26	0.64	3.62	17.68	0.20	0.82	24.39
Jharkhand	4.10	13.59	30.17	0.88	7.25	12.14	0.18	0.93	19.35
Karnataka	14.59	20.66	70.62	3.55	11.02	32.21	0.87	2.52	34.52
Kerala	0.71	2.91	24.40	0.38	1.55	24.52	0.03	1.12	2.68
Madhya Pradesh	24.30	37.41	64.96	11.65	19.95	58.40	3.74	3.19	117.24
Maharashtra	22.21	33.68	55.94	25.12	17.96	139.87	1.56	392	39.80
Manipur	0.36	0.72	50.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.01	0.11	9.09
Meghalaya	0.31	1.17	26.50	0.40	0.62	54.52	0.02	0.11	18.18
Mizoram	0.15	0.06	250.00	0.50	0.03	1666.67	0.01	0.03	33.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nagaland	0.56	0.74	75.68	0.30	0.40	75.00	3.04	0.10	40.00
Odisha	12.25	22.27	55.01	2.46	11.88	20.71	0.65	1.12	58.04
Punjab	13.71	10.58	129.58	7.38	5.64	130.85	1.37	3.60	38.06
Rajasthan	21.67	33.53	64.63	33.53	17.88	187.53	2.58	3.88	56.49
Sikkim	0.23	0.25	92.00	0.01	0.13	7.69	0.02	0.03	56.67
Tamil Nadu	7.01	16.46	42.59	3.70	8.78	42.14	0.43	4.13	10.41
Tripura	0.53	1.09	48.62	0.19	0.58	32.76	0.02	0.13	15.38
Uttar Pradesh	42.07	57.19	73.56	15.73	30.50	51.57	4.25	7.73	54.98
Uttarakhand	2.05	4.90	41.84	1.73	2.61	56.28	0.18	0.61	29.51
West Bengal	13.77	30.30	45.45	0.51	16.16	3.16	0.88	3.28	26.83
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.11	18.18	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.08	50.00	0.02	0.04	50.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.01	0.01	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.09	0.43	20.93	0.01	0.23	4.35	0.01	0.14	7.14
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pondicherry	0.06	0.11	54.55	0.01	0.06	16.67	0.00	0.02	0.00
All India	253.26	415.63	2083.65	142.82	221.63	3474.90	22.74	53.19	1064.70

Source-NABARD Consultancy Services-2007

[English]

### Sharing of Intelligence Information

3967. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the States to inform the police forces about the dangers of sharing intelligence information with the media and public during the initial phase of investigations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes,

Madam. During the DGPs/IGPs conference 2012, held in New Delhi, Union Home Ministry in his address had advised all DGPs that threat related intelligence should be carefully handled, and that should be worked upon diligently but discreetly. Premature exposure of such intelligence can retard and even defeat the possibility of interdiction. Similarly, revealing of clues as collected by painstaking infestations to the print & electronic media alerts other conspirators and blunts the momentum of investigations. Lastly, effectiveness of novel techniques evolved by investigators is also quickly eroded by the indiscriminate disclosure of specifics in the public domain. Investigations must remain firmly focused on identifying precisely the perpetrators.

**Loss from Import of Coal**

3968. SHRI P. LINGAM:  
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Coal India Limited (CIL) has received any proposals from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and other coal based industries to import around 20 million tonnes of coal in 2012-13 and supply the same at subsidised rates to coal based industries;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals and the expected loss to the exchequer thereby;

(c) whether the CIL has opposed this proposal as it would benefit only the independent power and other companies at the cost of the public money; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Power (MoP) and Central Electricity Authority (CEA) had mooted a proposal that Coal India Limited (CIL) import coal to fulfill its Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) obligations towards power stations, for supplies at Gross Calorific Value (GCV) parity price of domestic coal. Supply of such coal would be decided on the basis of the location of the plants, irrespective of the plants being in public or in private sector, provided such plants have Long Term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with DISCOMs. The burden of supplying imported coal to power stations at GCV parity price of domestic coal is proposed to be pooled with the price of the domestic coal so that there is no revenue loss for CIL.

(c) The Board of CIL has *inter-alia* opined that there should be unanimity in the matter amongst all power stations, both users and non-users of imported coal and asked CIL to write to the power stations accordingly. CIL has done the needful.

(d) Government will take appropriate decision after submission of a report in this regard, which is being worked out.

[*Translation*]

**Spraying of Pesticides**

3969. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a number of farmers died due to spraying of pesticides during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any provisions for licence in order to spray pesticides;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to prevent the spray of pesticides without licence;

(d) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is conducting any research in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) No, Madam. There is no report to suggest that a number of farmers died due to spraying of pesticides during the last three years.

(b) and (c) For farmers, there is no provision of obtaining licence for spraying of pesticides on their own farmland. However, there is a provision of licence for commercial pest control operators for use of pesticides under Section 13 of the Insecticides Act, 1968. As per Insecticides Rules 1971, Commercial Pest Control Operation means any application or dispersion of Insecticide(s) including fumigants in household or public or private premises or land and includes pest control operations in the field including aerial applications for commercial purposes but excludes private use.

(d) and (e) Indian Council of Agricultural Research took up research to develop table pesticide application technology in order to standardise the available pesticide applicators and their specifications for various crop canopy volumes and sizes. The motorized knapsack sprayer run with petrol engine gave the best spread and coverage of fine droplets that enabled better bio-efficacy of the desired pesticides to control various types of pests that affected the crop by sap sucking/tissue boring/tissue chewing or due to infection of diseases/nematodes etc., hand operated knapsack sprayers with twin nozzles were found to be the next best to achieve less advantages of reduced time and cost to cover the large crop area with high efficiency in terms of pest suppression than the conventional knapsack hand-operated sprayers.

With the increase in fuel price, conventional power sprayers have been replaced by kerosene operated imported sprayers. However, for tall tree horticulture crops, rocker/foot pump sprayer is still used by farmers. Tractor

operated sprayers are much better in performance amongst available ones for row-crops.

### **Incomplete Map**

3970. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Ministry has been drawn to a map displayed in Deputy Commissioner of Police office in East district of Delhi wherein parts of Jammu and Kashmir is missing and even the national emblem is not printed completely; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Madam, it came to notice that an incorrect map of India had been engraved by the CPWD in a decorative panel in the new office of DCP/ East, which was recently built and furnished by the CPWD. As soon as it was noticed, Delhi Police informed CPWD officials and the entire display panel was removed immediately. Since, it is a non-cognizable offence; Government of NCT of Delhi has been requested by Delhi Police to convey approval to file a case under the appropriate sections of Law.

*[English]*

### **Continuation of CIL in ICVL**

3971. SHRI BAIJYANT PANDA:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) is yet to take a final decision on its continuance in the International Coal Ventures Limited (ICVL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CIL Board which met recently elaborated on this issue in detail and various resolutions were adopted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) The matter is under consideration of the Board of Directors of the Coal India Limited.

*[Translation]*

### **Financial Allocation for NHRC**

3972. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided financial assistance to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the financial allocation for the NHRC has been reduced; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) receives Annual grants from the Government under Section 32 of Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

(b) Details of the year-wise financial allocation to the National Human Rights Commission by the Government:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Allocation by the Government
1.	2009-2010	Rs.1911 Lakh (Revised Estimates)
2.	2010-2011	Rs.2489 Lakh (Revised Estimates)
3.	2011-2012	Rs.2575 Lakh (Revised Estimates)
4.	2012-2013	Rs.2901 Lakh (Budget Estimates)

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Use of Banned Pesticides**

3973. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the usage of teratogenic pesticides is banned in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for importing it along with the names of its manufacturers;

(c) whether animals, humans and environment are being severely affected by the usage of such pesticides in the country including Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a programme called 'Satyameva Jayate' being telecast on a TV channel in which the said pesticides have been termed as hazardous and are being used in Rajasthan due to which fear has gripped the farmers; and

(f) if so, the remedial action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) The Registration Committee (RC) does not approve registration of an insecticide if it is teratogenic. Elaborate scientific and technical data on various toxicological tests including teratogenicity are considered by the RC to evaluate safety before approving registration of an insecticide for use in the country.

If pesticides are used in prescribed dosages and methodology mentioned on label and leaflets they do not pose any risk or hazard to human beings (including developmental toxicity risk), animal & matter related therewith. Government of India enacted a comprehensive legislation known as Insecticides Act, 1968 and The Insecticides Rules, 1971 framed there under with the objective to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, stock, distribution transportation & use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human being, animal & matters related therewith. The Registration Committee (RC) constituted u/s 5 of the Insecticides Act, registers insecticides after scrutinizing their formulae and verifying claims made by the importer or the manufacturer regarding the efficacy & safety of these products to human beings & animals.

(e) and (f) In 'Satyameva Jayate' programme the information provided by a private practitioner was not adequately substantiated on scientific basis by him.

State and UT Governments are advised to ensure that the Insecticides are used as per the label claim.

[English]

#### Facilities to Prisoners

3974. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of prisoners belonging to the Muslim community in various jails in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is sufficient arrangement in the jails to provide basic facilities to the Muslim prisoners in the holy month of ramazan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has issued instructions to jail authorities for providing all facilities to the Muslim prisoners in order to perform rituals of holy ramazan, sehri and iftar; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to stop harassment of Muslim prisoners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per the data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the end of year 2011, there are 75053 prisoners in the jails of the country belonging to the Muslim community. A statement showing State-wise data relating to the prisoners of Muslim community is enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (e) "Prisons" is a State subject as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prison is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. There are sufficient arrangements in the prisons to provide basic facilities including special food to the Muslim prisoners during the holy month of Ramazan to observe their rituals.

#### Statement

##### *State-wise data to prisoners of Muslim Communities*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Convicts	Undertrials	Detenues	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	556	1404	2	0	1962

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6	0	0	6
3.	Assam	926	1846	0	0	2772
4.	Bihar	740	3954	1	1	4696
5.	Chhattisgarh	233	491	0	2	726
6.	Goa	16	93	0	0	109
7.	Gujarat	971	1501	110	0	2582
8.	Haryana	475	906	0	0	1381
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32	35	0	0	67
1.0	Jammu and Kashmir	122	1011	158	0	1291
11.	Jharkhand	712	2017	1	0	2730
12.	Karnataka	958	1032	1	49	2040
13.	Kerala	770	1092	1	0	1863
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2023	2162	25	19	4229
15.	Maharashtra	2513	5600	13	0	8126
16.	Manipur	7	74	6	0	87
17.	Meghalaya	17	78	0	0	95
18.	Mizoram	19	21	0	0	40
19.	Nagaland	22	40	7	0	69
20.	Odisha	96	438	0	0	534
21.	Punjab	308	426	0	0	734
22.	Rajasthan	1007	2249	4	1	3261
23.	Sikkim	0	1	0	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	671	943	164	0	1778
25.	Tripura	72	101	0	0	173
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5877	14778	98	27	20780
27.	Uttarakhand	453	445	0	0	898
28.	West Bengal	2595	6174	3	155	8927
	<b>Total (States)</b>	<b>22191</b>	<b>48918</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>71957</b>
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75	97	0	0	172
30.	Chandigarh	26	45	0	0	71
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	4	0	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	650	2102	6	0	2758
34.	Lakshadweep	0	30	50	0	80
35.	Puducherry	1	10	0	0	11
	<b>Total (UTs)</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>2288</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3096</b>
Total (All-India)		22943	51206	650	254	75053

**Misuse of National Anthem  
by TV Channels**

3975. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that a TV channel has been found misusing the national anthem to promote one of its reality show in various cinema halls for commercial purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a High Court has taken cognizance of the same and issued an advisory to the Government to take necessary action in accordance with the law against that channel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (d) A representation was received from Shri Jeetender Gupta, Advocate alleging that the Colors TV Channel is misusing the National Anthem for promoting one of the reality shows in theatres.

Shri Jeetender Gupta later filed a Writ Petition No.6611/2012 in the Delhi High Court in the matter. The High Court disposed off the case by stating that the representation made to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should be looked into by the concerned Ministry, i.e. Ministry of Home Affairs.

The representation of Shri Jeetender Gupta has accordingly been sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[Translation]

**Foreign Funds to Minority Institutions**

3976. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some minority institutions in the country are getting foreign funds from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to conduct an inquiry on the functioning of such institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) During the last three years foreign contribution received by minority institutions registered and minority institutions that were granted prior permission under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) act, 2010 (FCRA) are given below:-

**2008-09**

Religion	No. of Associations	Amount (Rs. Crore)
Buddhist	103	171.07
Christian	4871	3689.30
Muslim	287	114.20
Sikh	12	12.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>5273</b>	<b>3987.48</b>



**2009-10**

Religion	No. of Associations	Amount (Rs. Crore)
Buddhist	97	164.61
Christian	4751	3542.31
Muslim	246	99.52
Sikh	13	4.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>5107</b>	<b>3811.42</b>

**2010-11**

Religion	No. of Associations	Amount (Rs. Crore)
Buddhist	103	171.07
Buddhist	99	168.94
Christian	4721	3385.64
Muslim	251	123.33
Sikh	14	5.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>5085</b>	<b>3683.10</b>

As far as foreign contribution received in 2011-12 are concerned, the same are still under compilation as the last date for submission of annual accounts by the NGOs is 31.12.2012.

(c) and (d) The Government monitors the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution received by any 'person' including Non-Governmental organizations in the country in terms of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and the Rules framed under the Act.

The FCRA, 2010 provides for NGOs to receive foreign funds after registration or prior permission. Every application of NGOs for registration or granting Prior Permission is decided with inputs from the concerned security agencies. The NGOs who have been registered/ given prior permission for receiving foreign funds are required to submit Annual Accounts. These are scrutinized and wherever required, physical inspection is conducted. Based on the findings of the inspection team, appropriate action is taken.

[English]

**Sale of Coconut Water**

3977. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the initiatives taken by the Government for sale of coconut water in the market;

(b) whether the Union Government is considering coconut water as an alternative to bottled drinking water;

(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 FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Government of India has taken following initiatives to promote use of tender coconut water in the market:-

(i) Assisting the farmers' initiatives for setting up tender coconut parlours across the country;

(ii) Developing a technology for packed and preserved tender coconut water in pouches, pet bottles and aluminum cans; and

(iii) Established eight units in different States of the country with the capacity to process 30 million tender nuts per annum with technical and financial support under Technology Mission on Coconut, a scheme of Coconut Development Board (CDB).

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Threat to Historical Buildings**

\*3978. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of metro rail in Jaipur poses any danger to the historical buildings located therein; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) National Monuments Authority (NMA) has not received any such proposal for grant of NOC for construction of metro rail in Jaipur. Moreover, it has been reported by the Director, Archaeology and Museum Department, Government of Rajasthan that the work of construction of metro rail is going on outside the walled city and no protected monuments of that Department are located there.

[English]

### **Analysis of Media Reports**

3979. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Investigation Agency (NIA) is considering to enlist an agency to monitor media reports of its interests and provide Strength weakness Opportunity and Threat Analysis on a regular basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NIA has floated a tender in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the selected firm will have to undertake a comprehensive research of media reports relating to NIA and issues related to terror and present a daily update in soft copies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Investigation Agency has enlisted M/s BIUS Media Monitor, New Delhi for providing newspaper clippings relating to matters of NIA's interest i.e. terrorism related news etc. appearing in Delhi publications on daily basis. The said service has already been started for a period of one year w.e.f. 4th December, 2012.

(c) Yes, the National Investigation Agency had floated tender on 12th September, 2012. However, the tender notice was cancelled on 3rd October, 2012 due to technical reasons, as the amount involved was only Rs. 5000/- per month. Subsequently, however, M/s BIUS Media Monitor which is already enlisted with CBI has been enlisted with NIA on the terms and conditions agreed upon with CBI.

(d) and (e) The selected agency will only provide news clippings of matters of interest of the National Investigation Agency which will be appearing in newspapers. The same will be provided through e-mail on daily basis.

### **Untouchability Cases**

3980. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that cases of untouchability are prevalent in anganwadis, schools, mid-

day meal programmes, health and medical delivery services;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of cases reported during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) There are some reported instances of practice of untouchability in some parts of the country.

As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data on individual cases are not maintained centrally. However, data on cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 and Protection of Civil Rights Act are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

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 SCs/STs 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 SCs/STs.

Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 1st April, 2010 on crimes against SC/ST to all States / UTs. The advisory on SC/ST has enumerated various steps, viz; vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations; sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs by way of well-structured training programmes, conferences and seminars etc.; improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs, develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation; no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs; identification of for the economic and social atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures; adequate measures rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities etc.

Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment had convened a meeting to discuss on effective implementation of the SCs/STs PoA Act 1989 on 17th April, 2011 at New Delhi. The meeting was attended by Chief Ministers and Administrators of some States/UTs, Home Ministers and Minister in charge of Social Justice of many States/UTs and other representatives.



20. Odisha	652	398	14	748	730	33	1224	927	69	1304	1352	76	1256	945	64	1558	1584	86
21. Punjab	71	50	5	161	180	10	50	30	6	86	78	13	24	9	3	32	39	5
22. Rajasthan	110	23	43	33	33	124	103	25	38	30	30	120	102	22	116	42	41	69
23. Sikkim	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	1047	599	43	1774	1656	128	1255	774	117	2436	2156	209	1011	684	224	2691	1926	321
25. Tripura	3	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	2554	1933	1225	7322	5494	3870	1328	901	2552	3333	2498	6686	1995	1479	1563	6015	4095	3872
27. Uttarakhand	33	24	9	43	42	25	25	14	17	50	26	32	21	11	6	30	41	9
28. West Bengal	10	3	0	10	6	0	27	3	0	13	10	0	37	20	0	51	24	0
<b>Total State</b>	<b>11109</b>	<b>6729</b>	<b>1711</b>	<b>19306</b>	<b>16638</b>	<b>4910</b>	<b>10495</b>	<b>6704</b>	<b>3217</b>	<b>16785</b>	<b>15143</b>	<b>7974</b>	<b>11316</b>	<b>8568</b>	<b>2329</b>	<b>21958</b>	<b>18251</b>	<b>5124</b>
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	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
33. Delhi UT	31	16	0	17	16	0	16	3	7	12	4	7	24	9	3	21	20	4
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	3	1	0	7	2	0	2	4	0	4	10	0	1	1	1	2	2	4
<b>Total UT</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Total All India</b>	<b>11143</b>	<b>6746</b>	<b>1711</b>	<b>19332</b>	<b>16656</b>	<b>4910</b>	<b>105131</b>	<b>6711</b>	<b>3225</b>	<b>16801</b>	<b>15157</b>	<b>7982</b>	<b>11342</b>	<b>8578</b>	<b>2333</b>	<b>21981</b>	<b>18273</b>	<b>5132</b>

(Source: Crime in India)

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

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted Under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only against STs during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State	2009						2010						2011					
		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	326	139	12	347	261	20	225	102	11	251	252	30	233	172	11	210	221	28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
4.	Bihar	31	22	4	49	60	12	33	16	2	53	34	3	71	68	6	156	138	15
5.	Chhattisgarh	124	120	14	144	144	16	132	129	28	192	190	46	1	1	25	1	1	23
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	77	70	0	142	146	0	34	34	1	71	71	1	23	24	0	50	49	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	0	2	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	62	83	24	136	131	35	75	45	18	55	93	27	104	45	11	63	62	19
12.	Karnataka	147	101	3	448	426	16	168	118	6	717	578	12	162	139	6	576	500	18
13.	Kerala	6	1	0	1	1	0	13	10	0	9	9	0	22	3	0	5	2	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	78	0	0	109	4	4	58	6	6	265	1	1	36	4	4	39
15.	Maharashtra	37	39	1	79	74	1	55	38	0	103	79	0	61	52	1	118	119	1
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	80	89	3	154	152	4	355	253	43	358	357	43	406	291	26	490	468	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21. Punjab		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan		21	4	10	4	4	19	26	6	15	9	9	62	20	4	15	9	9	37
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		17	14	0	51	51	0	25	23	0	33	33	0	4	2	0	5	5	0
25. Tripura		0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		2	0	7	4	0	13	0	0	22	0	0	27	18	17	3	38	34	7
27. Uttarakhand		0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		8	3	0	4	2	0	21	9	0	15	9	0	19	10	0	9	8	0
<b>Total State</b>		<b>935</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1566</b>	<b>1455</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1879</b>	<b>1721</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>1152</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1741</b>	<b>1621</b>	<b>215</b>
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	10	10	0
30. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	3	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	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
33. Delhi UT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total UT</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total All India</b>		<b>944</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1570</b>	<b>1459</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1880</b>	<b>1722</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>1154</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1751</b>	<b>1631</b>	<b>215</b>

(Source: Crime in India)

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



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20. Odisha			0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Punjab			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	45	45	45
23. Sikkim			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu			2	0	8	1	0	8	3	2	0	5	2	0	12	1	0	4	2	0
25. Tripura			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh			61	52	31	174	141	87	0	0	44	0	0	105	0	0	22	0	0	52
27. Uttarakhand			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total State</b>			<b>140</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>97</b>
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli			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
33. Delhi UT			2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry			26	14	0	34	28	0	26	27	1	55	54	1	15	13	0	19	22	0
<b>Total UT</b>			<b>28</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total All India</b>			<b>168</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>97</b>

(Source: Crime in India)

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



*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under PCR Act only against SCs during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State	2009						2010						2011					
		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	2	1	0	2	8	0	4	3	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	7	7	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21. Punjab		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total State</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		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
33. Delhi UT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total UT</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total All India</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>

(Source: Crime in India)

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

### Security concerns over 2G allocation

3981. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were any national security concerns arising out of allocation of 2G spectrum to companies which was cancelled by the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether spectrum was allotted to companies which the Home Ministry specifically had raised concerns about as such companies had strong links with anti-national forces; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Houses for Anglo-Indians

3982. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation regarding the need for providing houses to Anglo-Indians in view of the fact that Anglo-Indians were forced to shift from one place to another for the construction of railway tracks and telephone lines and they could not settle in one place and were forced to stay in rented houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Government of India has received representations for provision of houses to Anglo-Indians from time to time. However, urban development and housing being state subjects, the prioritization of areas/slums for development under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNIIRM) [Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)] and other programmes is undertaken by the respective State Governments. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has addressed all State Governments to consider inclusion of the Anglo-Indian community members under BSUP and IHSDP, Affordable

Housing in Partnership scheme and Rajiv Awas Yojana in cities with Anglo-Indian population.

[Translation]

### Funds for Saving-cum-Relief Scheme

3983. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from Madhya Pradesh for sanctioning of Rs. 75.26 lakhs and further amount of Rs. 6.09 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Saving-cum-Relief for fishermen and Rs. 96.09 lakhs have been sanctioned and the remaining amount of Rs. 35.26 lakhs is awaited against the said proposals; and

(b) if so, the time by which the balance amount is likely to be sanctioned and released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An amount of Rs.40 lakh has been released during 2012-13 as first installment to the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Rs.6.09 lakh, which was unspent balance of the amount released during 2011-12 has been revalidated. The balance amount is released only after the previously released funds are utilized and its Utilisation Certificate (UC) and satisfactory progress report is furnished.

### Vacant Post in ICAR

3984. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bodies or institutes working under the purview of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) whether ICAR has administrative control over these bodies;

(c) the number of posts of scientists and officials lying vacant in ICAR and institutes under the ICAR till 31 October, 2012; and

(d) the steps taken by the ICAR to fill these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The Indian council of Agricultural

Research (ICAR) has at present 107 Research Institutions working on different crops/species/agro-climatic zones spread all over the country.

(b) Yes, all the 107 Institutions are constituent units under the administrative control of ICAR.

(c) and (d) As on 31st October, 2012, 1177 posts in the scientific category and 25 positions of officers in the Administrative category is vacant. Since filling up of these vacancies is centrally done through the Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board (ASRB), requisitions for 948 positions have already been notified to ASRB and the requisitions for the remaining 229 positions are being forwarded shortly.

Steps have been initiated by the ASRB to get these vacancies filled up on top priority basis.

#### **Funds for Shakumbhari Devi Temple**

3985. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken/proposes to allocate funds for providing basic facilities to the devotees visiting the ancient Shakumbhari Devi temple located in Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) According to the information received from the Ministry of Tourism, an amount of Rs.49.28 lakhs was allocated in the year 2004-05 for tourist facility for Shakumbhari Devi temple, Baba Haridas Mandir and Qutabe Alam Dargah at Gangoh in Saharanpur district under the scheme of rural tourism.

[*English*]

#### **India and Bulgaria Security Meet**

3986. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bulgaria have discussed the bilateral security issues of mutual interest in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the issues on which both the countries have agreed for cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A meeting between Deputy Minister of Interior, Govt. of Bulgaria and Minister of State for Home, Govt. of India took place on October 16, 2012 in New Delhi in which bilateral security issues were discussed.

India and Bulgaria have signed a Security Cooperation Agreement on in May, 1994 in areas of Combating Organized Crime, International Terrorism and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. In addition, India and Bulgaria have also signed Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters in September, 2007.

[*Translation*]

#### **Office Bearers in Sports Bodies**

3987. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

(a) whether most of the sports councils, associations and federations are being chaired by the politicians;

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

(c) whether the Government plans to make it mandatory to appoint only former players/coaches as head of these associations to improve the standard of sports in the country;

(d) if so, the guidelines likely to be issued in this regard;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to check huge expenditure incurred by the officials to enjoy national and international sports meet and by the politicians along with their families who splurged crores of rupees in the London Olympic Games; and

(f) the action being taken to recover the said amount from the officials as well as the politicians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Madam, it is true that a number of

sports federations have politicians as their office bearers. However, the details in this regard are not maintained by the Government of India.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) As National Sports Federations (NSFs) are autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, the Government does not interfere in their day to day affairs.

It has only issued some guidelines imposing age and tenure limits in respect of Office-Bearers to ensure good governance in NSFs. These guidelines are part of the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011.

Expenditure incurred by their office-bearers is the responsibility of the concerned NSFs including IOA. Government of India is required only to ensure that the funds sanctioned by it to various NSFs including IOA are spent for the purpose for which these have been sanctioned.

#### **Price of Processed Agricultural Products**

3988. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has conducted any survey in the country including Chhattisgarh to find out the feasibility of increasing the prices of various types of processed agricultural and forest products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the likely increase in employment opportunities in Chhattisgarh with the setting up of Food Processing Industries and the economic benefits likely to accrue to the farmers; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government in this direction to help the State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has not conducted any survey to find out the feasibility of increasing the prices of various types of processed agricultural and forest products.

(c) As per the "Vision 2015; Strategy & Action Plan for Food Processing Industries in India" document of April 2005, the incremental direct employment in the organized

sector of food processing industries sector by 2015 was estimated at 18 lakhs in the country including Chhattisgarh.

(d) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing various schemes for the benefit of food processing sector in all States including Chhattisgarh during 12th Plan (for 2012-13). The Schemes are:

(i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development

(a) Mega Food Parks

(b) Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure (for Horti products)

(c) Modernization of Abattoirs

(ii) Scheme for quality assurance, Codex Standards and Research and Development and Other Promotional Activities, Scheme for Setting-up/Up-gradation of Food Testing/Quality Control Laboratories.

In addition, to give an impetus to food processing sector in the country including Chhattisgarh, the Government has launched a new centrally sponsored scheme - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 12th Plan (for 2012-13). The salient features of the NMFP are: (i) to realize the Ministry's next leap forward in terms of ensuring requisite growth impetus and value addition to the sector; (ii) decentralized approach; (iii) greater role of State/UTs; (iv) better outreach and (v) effective supervision and monitoring. All the schemes which were hitherto implemented by Ministry of Food Processing Industries during the 11th Plan and have been subsumed in the Mission during the 12th Plan (for 2012-13) which are as under:

(i) Scheme for Technology Up-gradation / Establishment / Modernisation of Food Processing Industries.

(ii) Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non Horticultural Products.

(iii) Scheme for Modernisation of Abattoirs (no targets for 2012-13 & 2013-14)

(iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development (HRD)

(a) Creation of Infrastructure Facilities for running Degree/Diploma/Certificate Courses in Food Processing Technology.

(b) Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP)

(c) Food Processing Training Centre (FPTC)

[*Translation*]

(v) Scheme for Promotional Activities

(a) Organizing Seminar/Workshops

(b) Conducting Studies/Surveys

(c) Support to Exhibitions/Fairs

(d) Advertisement & Publicity

NMFP also provides flexibility to States/UTs in the selection of beneficiaries, location of projects etc. for the development of food processing sector.

[*English*]

#### **Tricycles for Disabled**

3989. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that around 250 tricycles purchased for the disabled persons are lying in the store of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) for over three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not distributing such tricycles to the disabled persons; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the erring authorities in this regard along with the steps taken to give such tricycles to the disabled persons immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) 1610 tricycles were purchased during the year 2008-2009 by the erstwhile Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) for distribution to the disabled persons. Out of these, 1360 tricycles, to be distributed on recommendations of the area Municipal Councillors, were delivered directly to the Deputy Commissioners of 12 zones and 250 tricycles, to be distributed under discretionary quota, were kept in the custody of the then Community Service Department, MCD (erstwhile Corporation). The tricycles under discretionary quota were to be distributed on the recommendations of Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairman, Standing Committee, Leader of House and the leader of Opposition and the area Municipal Councillors. The undistributed tricycles could not be distributed due to unavailability of requisite recommendations.

#### **Land Deal with Bangladesh**

3990. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given/proposes to give away certain portion of Assam to Bangladesh under the land swap deal between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A Protocol to the Agreement Concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh and Related Matters, 1974, was signed on September 06, 2011 during the visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh. The Protocol addresses the outstanding land boundary issues pertaining to the un-demarcated land boundary, exchange of enclaves and territories in adverse possession. The Protocol is based on the situation on the ground, takes into account the wishes of the people residing in the areas involved and was prepared in close consultation with the State Governments concerned, including the Government of Assam. In implementing the Agreement, people living in the border areas will not be dislocated.

[*English*]

#### **Cyclone 'Nilam'**

3991. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation regarding the gross human rights violation which led to the drowning of six sailors of the cargo vessel MT Pratibha Cauvery during the 'Nilam' cyclone off the Chennai Coast; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) This Ministry has not received any representation in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Threat to Nuclear Plants**

3992. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the intelligence agencies have expressed apprehensions of terrorist attacks on the nuclear power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for the safety of nuclear power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Government continues to receive from time to time inputs regarding threats to vital installations including nuclear power plants in the country. These inputs are promptly shared with the authorities concerned including the Department of Atomic Energy. Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has been deployed to secure all the Nuclear Powers Plants in the Country for providing fool-proof security. Departmental security personnel are also deployed by the Management of the installations to assist CISF.

Security agencies also carry out periodic security audits and make recommendations for strengthening security. Advisories, based on these recommendations and other inputs, are also issued from time to time to the authorities concerned including the Department of Atomic Energy.

[English]

**Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme**

3993. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to continue the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme with a view to ending manual scavenging in the Twelfth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has allocated any funds for this purpose to the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) With the approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme has been extended for implementation during the 12th Plan with a view to convert all remaining 2,08,323 latrines serviced by humans in urban areas as identified by the Census of India 2011. State-wise list of reported dry latrines as per Census 2011 data is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has sanctioned and released funds under ILCS scheme to various State Governments in the past. The State-wise details of funds sanctioned under ILCS Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise list of reported dry latrines as per census 2011*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of dry latrines
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7111
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	100
4.	Assam	6178
5.	Bihar	3822
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chattisgarh	184
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	113
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Goa	0
11.	Gujarat	1158
12.	Haryana	685
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0

1	2	3	1	2	3
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	17673	25.	NCT of Delhi	583
15.	Jharkhand	775	26.	Odisha	7547
16.	Karnataka	5688	27.	Pudueherry	108
17.	Kerala	1653	28.	Punjab	840
18.	Lakshadweep	0	29.	Rajasthan	1800
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2717	30.	Sikkim	0
20.	Maharashtra	5331	31.	Tamil Nadu	17414
21.	Manipur	3965	32.	Tripura	118
22.	Meghalaya	305	33.	Uttar Pradesh	106681
23.	Mizoram	14	34.	Uttarakhand	1250
24.	Nagaland	108	35.	West Bengal	14402
			<b>Total</b>		<b>208323</b>

**Statement-II**

*Details of proposals received, sanctioned, funds allocated and released during the last three years and the current year:*

**Financial year 2008-09**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of units sanctioned	Total Central Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Central Subsidy released (Rs. in crore)	Status of the proposals
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	9,808	7.48	7.48* Adjusted	Sanctioned and funds released
2.	Uttar Pradesh	2,35,606	179.64	70.74*(37.10 adjusted + 33.64 released)	Sanctioned and funds released
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,116	1.06	1.06* adjusted	Sanctioned and funds released
4.	West Bengal	6,798	5.18	1.29	Sanctioned and 1st installment of funds released
5.	Kerala	1,675	1.28	0.32	Sanctioned and 1st installment of funds



1	2	3	4	5	6
					released
6.	Manipur	7,117	6.78	1.69	Sanctioned and 1st installment of funds released
7.	Nagaland	3,404	3.24	0.81	Sanctioned and 1st installment of funds released
Total		2,65,524	204.66	37.75	

\*Funds adjusted with unspent balance of earlier releases under previous ILCS scheme available with the States

#### Financial year 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of units sanctioned	Total Central Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Central Subsidy released (Rs. in crore)	Status of the proposals
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	2323	1.771	0.44	Projects for conversion of dry latrines sanctioned. Incomplete proposals were not considered.
2.	Uttar Pradesh	2647	2.02	43-30	Projects for conversion of dry latrines sanctioned. Incomplete proposals were not considered.
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	4781	4.48	1.12	Projects for conversion of dry latrines sanctioned. Incomplete proposals were not considered.
4.	Nagaland	2076	1.95	2.917	Proposals sanctioned and funds released.
5.	Uttarakhand	1613	1.23	1.23	Projects for conversion of dry latrine sanctioned. Proposals for new construction not sanctioned on technical grounds.
6.	Maharashtra	12237	8.78	0.85	Sanctioned and 1st installment of funds released

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Madhya Pradesh	7423	5.60	0.48	Sanctioned and funds released
8.	Tripura	2998	2.85	1.08	Sanctioned and funds released
9.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	Incomplete Proposals not considered
10.	Kerala	6564	0	0	Considered and sanctioned funds not released
11.	Gujarat	0	0	0	Not considered as proposals were incomplete
12.	West Bengal	0	0	0	Not considered as it was not on 'whole town' basis.
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	The State was asked to furnish priority list of ULBs based on town wise Total Sanitation Plan which was not furnished.
<b>Total</b>		<b>42662</b>	<b>28.681</b>	<b>49.857</b>	

***Financial year 2010-11***

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of units sanctioned	Total Central Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Central Subsidy released (Rs. in crore)	Status of the proposals
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	0	0	0	Incomplete Proposals not considered.
2.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	62.19	Second installment of funds released w.r.t. earlier sanction.
3.	Maharashtra	25021	0	4.02	Funds sanctioned and released.
4.	Kerala	0	0	2.21	Second installment of funds released w.r.t. earlier sanction.

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Madhya Pradesh	4358	0	0.92	Projects sanctioned and funds released alongwith funds for earlier sanctions.
6.	Rajasthan	1039	0.792	0.198	Only complete proposals sanctioned.
7.	West Bengal	0	0	3.89	2nd installment of funds released w.r.t. earlier sanction.
8.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	State was asked to re-work on the proposals based on town wise Total Sanitation Plan.
9.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	State was asked to re-work on the proposals based on town wise Total Sanitation Plan.
10.	Odisha	0	0	0	State was asked to re-work on the proposals based on town wise Total Sanitation Plan.
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,418</b>	<b>0.792</b>	<b>73.428</b>	

**Financial year 2011-12**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of units sanctioned	Total Central Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Central Subsidy released (Rs. in crore)	Status of the proposals
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	0	0	0	Incomplete proposals not considered.
2.	Odisha	4690	3.58	3.58	As per State's priority projects sanctioned and funds released.
3.	Jharkhand	3891	3.4	0.74	As per State priority projects sanctioned and funds released.
4.	Chhattisgarh	26018	22.76	4.96	As per State priority projects sanctioned and

1	2	3	4	5	6
					funds released.
5.	West Bengal	7751	6.78	5.91	Proposals sanctioned and funds released.
6.	Nagaland	0	0	1.463	2nd instalment of funds of earlier sanctioned released.
7.	Manipur	0	0	5.09	2nd instalment of funds of earlier sanctioned released.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2500	3.81	5.44	Proposals sanctioned and funds released.
9.	Tripura	22041	24.1	5.25	Proposals sanctioned and funds released.
10.	Rajasthan	0	0	0.59	2nd instalment of funds of earlier sanctioned, projects released.
11.	Maharashtra	2405	0	0	Projects sanctioned and funds: could not released for non-submission of pending Utilization Certificates.
Total		69296	64.43	33.023	

**Financial Year 2012-13 (as on date)**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of units sanctioned	Total Central Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Central Subsidy released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra	39,663	30.5	19.2

**Cases of Crime against Women in Courts**

3994. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of crime against women filed in various courts during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases in which decisions have been pronounced by the courts and the number of cases still pending during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear all the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per

information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 7,52,495, 8,08,343 and 8,64,268 cases of crime against women were for trial during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. State/UT wise cases for trial at during the year, cases withdrawn, and cases in which trials completed and cases pending trial at the end of the year under crime against women during 2009-2011 are enclosed in the given Statement.

The total number of cases in which trials were completed are 1,00,611, 1,08,933 and 1,12,368 for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively and a total number of 6,36,590, 6,85,708 and 7,36,385 cases were pending for trial in the country during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively.

As per information from Ministry of Law and Justice, the Central Government had undertaken a pendency reduction drive from July 2011 to December, 2011 with the Chief Justices of the High Courts in the country. They were

requested to clear the long pending cases as well as give preference to cases relating to marginalised sections of the society.

As per feedback received from various High Courts, total pendency was reduced by over 6 lakh cases, out of which about 1.36 lakh cases belonged to targeted groups such as senior citizens, disabled, minors and marginalized sections of society.

A similar drive has been undertaken this year as well from July, 2012 to December, 2012. The main focus of pendency reduction drive this year is to free our judicial system of cases pending for more than five years. Simultaneously, emphasis is being laid on increasing the number of judges in subordinate judiciary by filling the existing vacancies and creating additional posts so that disposal of cases is expedited and there is reduction in overall pendency.

#### **Statement**

*Cases for Trial (CFT), Cases Withdrawn (CW), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC) and Cases Pending Trial at the end of the Year (CPT) under Crime Against Women during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009				2010				2011			
		CFT	CW	CTC	CPT	CFT	CW	CTC	CPT	CFT	CW	CTC	CPT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53939	5167	13791	34981	58828	4990	14772	39066	61615	4784	13275	43556
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1372	4	45	1323	1440	8	21	1411	1525	8	63	1454
3.	Assam	18431	354	2895	15182	21475	205	3203	18067	24104	311	4170	19623
4.	Bihar	27442	352	4222	22868	28149	381	4201	23567	32086	573	5232	26281
5.	Chhattisgarh	20222	325	2536	17361	21278	404	3153	17721	21775	519	2960	18296
6.	Goa	365	0	86	279	406	0	78	328	437	4	53	380
7.	Gujarat	56970	259	4109	52602	60292	237	4333	55722	64056	258	3856	59942
8.	Haryana	14443	21	2992	11430	1s390	23	3314	12053	15961	70	3672	12219
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3866	101	484	3281	4098	101	386	3611	4375	124	456	3795
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12029	196	1379	10454	12267	190	1015	11062	13576	251	1215	12110
11.	Jharkhand	8476	190	2766	5520	* 8127	70	2505	5552	7861	76	1947	5838
12.	Karnataka	21225	637	4004	16584	23847	259	4421	19167	27062	426	5244	21392
13.	Kerala	35184	486	4839	29859	38730	297	4797	33636	43167	249	4692	38226
14.	Madhya Pradesh	64910	3772	10573	50565	66646	3638	11717	51291	67357	4202	14472	48683

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15. Maharashtra		119842	1144	8105	110593	125253	1107	9555	114591	128718	1394	9559	117765
16. Manipur		98	0	0	98	104	0	5	99	105	0	6	99
17. Meghalaya		761	0	56	705	838	9	30	799	957	5	49	903
18. Mizoram		280	0	133	147	318	0	169	149	288	6	101	181
19. Nagaland		91	0	28	63	102	0	49	53	85	2	39	44
20. Odisha		36238	0	3538	32700	41335	0	4826	36509	45508	0	4862	40646
21. Punjab		7757	9	1664	6084	7562	13	1579	5970	7769	17	1472	6280
22. Rajasthan		45437	1019	5221	39197	49429	1159	4825	43445	54443	1601	5760	47082
23. Sikkim		152	15	35	102	160	3	12	145	183	2	37	144
24. Tamil Nadu		16800	19	4418	12363	17143	13	4572	12558	16898	7	3818	13073
25. Tripura		4147	45	643	3459	4819	74	778	3967	5393	41	857	4495
26. Uttar Pradesh		64672	1060	14946	48666	63067	366	17283	45418	61882	469	17007	44406
27. Uttarakhand		3621	46	618	2957	3821	17	807	2997	3739	24	506	3209
28. West Bengal		99803	65	4829	94909	118437	125	4519	113793	137189	90	4891	132208
<b>Total States</b>		<b>738573</b>	<b>15286</b>	<b>98955</b>	<b>624332</b>	<b>793361</b>	<b>13689</b>	<b>106925</b>	<b>672747</b>	<b>848114</b>	<b>15513</b>	<b>110271</b>	<b>722330</b>
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		348	0	15	333	401	0	5	396	451	0	1	450
30. Chandigarh		651	0	117	534	624	0	171	453	556	0	90	466
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		92	0	7	85	102	0	10	92	109	0	8	101
32. Daman and Diu		37	0	5	32	43	1	6	36	42	1	3	38
33. Delhi UT		12250	0	1441	10809	13237	0	1747	11490	14443	0	1964	12479
34. Lakshadweep		8	0	2	6	7	0	0	7	8	0	4	4
35. Puducherry		536	8	69	459	568	12	69	487	545	1	27	517
<b>Total UTs</b>		<b>13922</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1656</b>	<b>12258</b>	<b>14982</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>12961</b>	<b>16154</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2097</b>	<b>14055</b>
<b>Total All India</b>		<b>752495</b>	<b>15294</b>	<b>100611</b>	<b>636590</b>	<b>808343</b>	<b>13702</b>	<b>108933</b>	<b>685708</b>	<b>864268</b>	<b>15515</b>	<b>112368</b>	<b>736385</b>

Source: Crime in India

Note: CFT = CW+CTC+CPT

[Translation]

### Training to Fishermen

3995. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for

providing training to the fishermen in the lakes formed in Khargon and Badwani areas on account of the dams constructed on Narmada river in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any units are proposed to be set up for

increasing fish production as well as fish processing in the area; and

(d) if so, the time by which these units are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Under the component "Training and Extension" of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Scheme for Welfare of fishermen" assistance is provided for human resource development, establishment of fish farmers training and awareness centre, publication of handbooks and training manuals, organization of workshops, evaluation studies etc. Besides, National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) provides training to fishermen on "Reservoir fisheries management". However, there is no scheme exclusively for training fishermen in the lakes formed in Khargon and Badwani areas on account of the dams constructed on Narmada river in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) No such proposal has been received from Government of Madhya Pradesh till date.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Fertilisers from Wastes**

3996. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that natural fertilisers can be produced by using agricultural, kitchen wastes and cattle excreta as is being done in other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this direction along with the success achieved and the production of natural fertilisers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed technology for preparation of compost including enriched/vermi-compost from various organic wastes namely crop residues, livestock and poultry excreta etc. Use of organic manures not only helps in reducing use of chemical fertilizers but also improves soil fertility and physical and biological health.

(c) Under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) Scheme, financial assistance is provided as credit linked back ended subsidy through NABARD for setting up of Fruit & Vegetable, Market waste/Agriculture waste compost unit @ 33% of total financial outlay or Rs. 60.00 lakh whichever is less for 100 ton per day capacity and financial assistance up to 25% of total financial outlay of Rs.40 lakh whichever is less for establishment of state of the art sterile liquid/carrier based 200 TPA bio-fertilizers and microbial bio-pesticides production units as credit linked back ended subsidy through NABARD. Under National Horticulture Mission (NHM), financial assistance is provided for setting up of vermi-compost units @ 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs 30,000/- per beneficiary and under National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSF), financial assistance is provided @ Rs. 500/- per hectare maximum for use of organic manure. The success achieved and production of natural fertilizers during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

#### **Statement-I**

*State-wise details of assistance under National Horticulture Mission (NHM)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Vermi compost units		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	170.00	374.25	402.96

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bihar	169.83	280.10	40.24
3.	Chhattisgarh	726.75	1143.32	1738.31
4.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0
5.	Goa	5.10	2.33	1.76
6.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	30.11
7.	Haryana	274.64	124.19	40.66
8.	Jharkhand	25.50	11.55	227.50
9.	Karnataka	752.25	459.62	319.59
10.	Kerala	0.00	94.25	138.91
11.	Madhya Pradesh	63.75	58.50	12.70
12.	Maharashtra	1.28	60.25	0.00
13.	Odisha	89.25	60.00	75.00
14.	Punjab	51.00	67.50	20.40
15.	Rajasthan	12.75	60.97	80.02
16.	Tamil Nadu	23.71	30.38	18.95
17.	Uttar Pradesh	152.24	79.22	119.60
18.	West Bengal	0.00	165.75	215.25
TOTAL		2518.05	3072.18	3481.96

Source: NHM

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of different organic manures produced (lakh MT) in different States during the last three years*

(As per details provided by the States)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total organic manure Produced* (Lakh MT)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93.55	118.45	106.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.12	0.12	0.01
3.	Assam	33.91	5.85	2.85
4.	Bihar	5.50	66.25	66.25



1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	128.73	144.48	129.15
6.	Goa	1.354	3.90	4.30
7.	Gujarat	21	40.00	363.50
8.	Haryana	10.05	18.40	18.40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40.55	40.55	40.55
1.0	Jammu and Kashmir	459.95	22.20	22.20
11.	Jharkhand	23.00	23.00	234.45
12.	Karnataka	2001.27	1442.09	1108.62
13.	Kerala	131.87	131.87	84.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	97.50	136.00	136.00
15.	Maharashtra	91.32	95.47	0.82
16.	Manipur	0.50	0.50	0.50
17.	Mizoram	0.21	0.21	0.08
18.	Meghalaya	N.A.	0.95	10.57
19.	Nagaland	0.09	0.16	0.16
20.	Odisha	85.45	131.82	11.49
21.	Punjab	92.19	379.62	341.29
22..	Rajasthan	5.07	294.52	294.52
23.	Sikkim	22.50	27.60	0.0058
24.	Tamil Nadu	9.06	56.39	8.37
25.	Tripura	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
26.	Uttar Pradesh	38.76	327.78	327.78
27.	Uttarakhand	0.38	0.38	10.64
28.	West Bengal	92.19	162.84	162.84
<b>Total</b>		<b>3486.07</b>	<b>3671.40</b>	<b>3486.33</b>

\*Total organic manures include Rural Compost, urban compost, Farm Yard Manure (FYM), Vermicompost, Green manuring and other manures

NA-means information not made available by the State

Source: NCOF, Ghaziabad.

*[English]***FDI in Print Media**

3997. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing limit of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the print media;
- (b) whether the Government/Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has proposed to raising the ceiling of FDI in this sector;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the ceiling of FDI would to extended be infotainment and would be restricted only to news publication; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) In the print media sector, foreign investment upto 100% is allowed in the non-news, *i.e.* Speciality/technical/scientific sector of the print media whereas foreign investment upto 26% is allowed in the Indian entities publishing newspapers and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs. However, foreign investment upto 100% is allowed in case of foreign publishing houses bringing out facsimile edition of their own newspapers through wholly owned subsidiary.

(b) and (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has not made any recommendation on the issue of FDI in print media. At present, there is no proposal to raise the ceiling of FDI in print media.

(d) and (e) The Government has already allowed FDI upto 100% in the non-news sector, *i.e.* for publishing Scientific/Technical/Speciality magazines/periodicals/journals.

**Promoting Winter Sports**

3998. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government/National Sports Federation (NSF) proposes to promote winter sports in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of proposals received from the States for promotion of winter sports viz., skiing, white water rafting etc., Statewise;

(c) the action/steps taken by the Government/NSF on the said proposals, State-wise; and

(d) the funds released to the States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Madam, the primary responsibility of promotion of a sport rests with the concerned recognized National Sports Federation (NSF). Government supplements the efforts of the NSFs by providing financial assistance to the NSFs for procurement of equipment and consumables, holding national/international sports events in India, participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching of national level sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches as per the agreed Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs) with the NSFs. The Winter Games Federation of India (WGFI) has been recognized by the Government of India for promotion of winter sports in the country.

There is a National Sports Promotion Organization, viz., 'Ice Hockey Association of India' which promotes the sport of Ice Hockey.

Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, the Government provides financial assistance to the NSFs only and not to any State Government. Hence, no funds have been released to any State Government during the last three years. Also no proposal has been received from any State Government in this regard.

**Security to VIPs**

3999. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any laid down norms exists to provide security to VIPs and other eminent personalities in India and abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of bollywood stars, former politicians and their families being provided security cover and the expenditure incurred by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to recover the cost of providing security from such persons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The responsibility for providing security to individuals lies primarily with the State Governments concerned in whose jurisdiction such individual happens to be. The Central Government also provides security cover to some protectees.

Other than those who are entitled to security on the basis of offices/posts held by them, all protectees in the Central list are provided security strictly on the basis of comprehensive assessment of threat made by the Central Security Agencies.

The security arrangements are made on the basis of laid down norms.

Security to protectees during their visits abroad is provided by the host countries on the basis of their threat perception/advanced security liaison carried out by security agencies/reciprocal arrangements.

(c) It would not be in the public interest to disclose the details of persons for whom security arrangements are made as per threat assessment. As regards expenditure on security, due to involvement to multiple agencies, including State Government Agencies, it is difficult to estimate the same.

(d) to (e) No Madam.

[Translation]

#### Irregularities in Coal Fields

4000. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases of alleged corruption and irregularities reported in various coal fields/regions during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any probe in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the follow up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) A large number of complaints are received in the various coal fields/regions that include the issues of administrative nature also. After scrutiny of the cases the matters of alleged corruption and irregularities are taken up for further probe.

As per the information received from Coal India Ltd. (CIL) the number of cases in which probe has been conducted by the Vigilance Deptt. of CIL and its subsidiary companies and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.(SCCL) and Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Name of the company	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto Nov., 12)
Coal India Ltd.	30	30	13	9
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	23	39	35	20
Central Coalfields Ltd.	38	16	21	14
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	25	16	85	55
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	12	20	22	11
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	12	10	7	3
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	22	17	15	—
Western Coalfields Ltd.	55	18	75	29
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	0	0	02	0
Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	0	0	0	0

(c) The outcome *i.e.* the number of Officers/officials of Coal India Ltd. (CIL), its subsidiary companies and Singareni

Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL) on whom penalty imposed/charge-sheets issued during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Name of the company	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto Nov., 12)
Coal India Ltd.	15	05	07	00
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	14	49	32	04
Central Coalfields Ltd.	108	54	61	33
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	10	07	37	01
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	16	16	13	01
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	53	21	15	03
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	16	16	08	01
Western Coalfields Ltd.	22	06	10	20
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	0	02	0	N.A.
Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	0	0	0	0

[English]

#### Joint Venture in Coal Mining

4001. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to reallocate coal belts/areas under joint ventures in view of cancellation of joint venture between Odisha Mining Corporation and Sainik Mining Allied Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) At present no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of answer given to part (a) of the Question.

#### Increase in BPL Cards

4002. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:  
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:  
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD

AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ration cards issued, State-wise and category-wise;

(b) whether the relevant rules stipulates regular review of Below Poverty Line lists and the ration cards;

(c) if so, the details and the implementation status thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received requests for increasing the number of beneficiaries under various schemes of the Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As reported by State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations upto 30.09.2012, 24.28 crore ration cards have been issued for various categories of beneficiaries under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The State-wise and category-wise details of ration cards issued as reported upto 30.09.2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) In order to maintain supplies and secure availability and distribution of essential commodities under

the Public Distribution System, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government has notified Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 on 31.8.2001.

The Order *inter-alia* provides that the State Governments shall formulate suitable guidelines for the purpose of identification of families living Below the Poverty Line (BPL), including the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families, as per the estimates adopted by the Central Government and shall get the lists of BPL and Antyodaya families reviewed every year for the purpose of deletion of ineligible families and inclusion of eligible families. The PDS (Control) Order also provides that State Government shall conduct periodic checking of ration cards to weed out ineligible and bogus ration cards and bogus units in ration cards.

In consultation with the State/UT Governments, a Nine Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which *inter-alia* includes continuous review of BPL/AAY lists and to eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards. As reported upto 30.09.2012, 33 States/UTs have reported review of BPL/AAY lists and 27 States have reported deletion of 318.50

lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards since July, 2006.

(d) and (e) Planning Commission is the nodal agency of the Government of India for estimating poverty at National and State levels. So far as Department of Food & Public Distribution is concerned, this Department for allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), uses the number of Below Poverty Line (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. Some State/UT Governments have requested for increase in number of BPL families for TPDS allocations. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The allocation of foodgrains are made to the 6.52 crore accepted number of BPL families @ 35 kg. per family per month. These norms are uniformly applicable to all States/UTs. Hence, the requests from the State/UT Governments for increase in number of BPL families and allocation of foodgrains could not be accepted.

#### **Statement-I**

*State-wise and Category-wise No. of Ration Cards issued by the States/UTs as Reported upto 30.09.2012*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ration Cards (In Lakhs)			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206.45	15.58	29.94	251.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.61	0.38	2.19	3.18
3.	Assam	12.02	7.04	40.92	59.98
4.	Bihar	39.22	25.01	15.53	79.76
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.56	7.19	26.42	45.17
6.	Delhi	1.67	1.50	20.25	23.42
7.	Goa	0.14	0.14	3.36	3.64
8.	Gujarat	23.70	8.10	83.29	115.09
9.	Haryana	9.07	2.92	44.77	56.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Himachal Pradesh		3.17	1.97	10.71	15.85
11. Jammu and Kashmir		4.80	2.56	12.34	19.70
12. Jharkand		14.76	9.18	5.15	29.09
13. Karnataka		84.07	11.38	38.57	134.02
14. Kerala		14.46	5.96	58.01	78.43
15. Madhya Pradesh		52.48	15.82	79.92	148.22
16. Maharashtra		45.88	24.64	139.53	210.05
17. Manipur		1.02	0.64	2.41	4.07
18. Meghalaya		1.13	0.70	2.66	4.49
19. Mizoram		0.42	0.26	1.83	2.51
20. Nagaland		0.77	0.47	1.16	2.40
21. Odisha		36.78	12.65	34.58	84.01
22. Punjab		2.89	1.79	55.59	60.27
23. Rajasthan		16.53	9.32	111.68	137.53
24. Sikkim		0.27	0.16	4.06	4.49
25. Tamil Nadu*		176.35	18.65	*	195.00
26. Tripura		1.82	1.13	4.39	7.34
27. Uttar Pradesh		65.84	40.95	331.19	437.98
28. Uttarakhand		3.07	1.91	19.39	24.37
29. West Bengal		37.27	14.80	128.95	181.02
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.08	0.04	0.89	1.01
31. Chandigarh		0.09	0.02	2.30	2.41
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.12	0.05	0.54	0.71
33. Daman and Diu		0.03	0.01	0.32	0.36
34. Lakshdweep		0.02	0.01	0.15	0.18
35. Puducherry		1.17	0.32	1.85	3.34
<b>Total</b>		<b>869.73</b>	<b>243.25</b>	<b>1314.84</b>	<b>2427.82</b>

1\* Separate figures of APL/BPL cards in Tamil Nadu are not available as there is no categorisation on the basis of APL/BPL in the State.

**Statement-II**

*Requests from State/UT Governments for accepting higher number of BPL families for TPDS allocations*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of BPL families accepted by Government of India for TPDS allocations (in lakh)	Number of BPL families for whom allocations have been requested (in lakh)
1.	Bihar (2008)	65.23	121.00
2.	Bihar (2010)	65.23	140.00
3.	Gujarat (2010)	21.20	26.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh (2009)	41.25	60.00
5.	Maharashtra (2009)	65.34	71.34
6.	Punjab (2010)	4.68	14.50
7.	Uttar Pradesh (2008)	106.79	117.39
8.	Karnataka (2004)	31.29	63.00

[Translation]

**EAC's Suggestions for Coal Production**

4003. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisor Council has suggested that state-run miner Coal India should enter into arrangements with the private sector in order to increase coal production in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Coal has prepared any plan in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the agreement, if any, signed with the private players; and

(d) if not, the action taken by the Government on the suggestions made by the Chairman of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) No such suggestion has been received from the Prime Minister's Economic

Advisory Council in the Ministry of Coal. However, Coal India Limited (CIL), besides taking up coal production through its own resources, has also outsourced some of its operations to increase coal production to meet the present demand. Responsibility of coal production in few mines of CIL, have been given to few agencies under long term contract through open tender. Further, 27 mines/blocks with a total capacity of 136.48 million tonnes per year are identified for outsourcing.

[English]

**Prevalence of Drought**

4004. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has submitted any report indicating the Prevalence of chronic drought in the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh including Telangana and Rayalseema areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons indicated in the findings of ICAR; and

(c) the remedial 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 FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) No, Madam. Indian Council of Agricultural Research has not submitted any such report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indian Council of Agricultural Research under the National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) is developing climate resilient technologies to mitigate drought.

[Translation]

**World Heritage Status to Hampi**

4005. SHRI BAIDAYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take any steps to get the Tungabhadra river later known as Hampi accorded a World Heritage status;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has held any talks with UNESCO in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) No Madam. No proposal has been received from the State Government of Karnataka or any other organization to accord World Heritage status to Tungabhadra river.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Illegal Migrants in Assam**

4006. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the influx of illegal Bangladeshi migrants in large numbers in the State of Assam, particularly the tribal areas has created demographic and ethnic problems in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said migrants have also grabbed a large chunk of tribal land in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There are reports of illegal infiltration/immigration of Bangladeshi nationals who manage to infiltrate into the country in spite of checks and control at the international border, particularly through few patches where fencing is not feasible due to difficult terrain and riverine areas. As this activity takes place clandestinely, no specific details are available about the magnitude of this illegal migrants staying in Assam. The people of Assam and other North Eastern States perceive their ethnic/cultural identity being threatened by illegal infiltrators. Thirty Six (36) foreigners Tribunals including additional four (4) foreigners Tribunals sanctioned in August, 2009 are set up for detection of foreigners/illegal migrants in the State of Assam.

In order to ensure speedier disposal of cases pending in foreigners Tribunals, in April, 2012, foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964 has been amended which envisages that the cases shall be disposed of by the Tribunals within

60 days from the reference received from the competent authority.

Government has taken steps for strengthening of the Border Security Force and equipping them with modern equipments, reduction of gaps between the border posts and intensified patrolling along Indo-Bangladesh border. The border fence along the Bangladesh border is being strengthened and a scheme for flood lighting along the border is being implemented. The issue of illegal migrants from Bangladesh is regularly taken up at various fora and steps have been taken for coordinated patrolling, identification of vulnerable gaps, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. Government of Bangladesh has also been urged to take effective steps to check the illegal movement of their nationals into India, especially through vulnerable and riverine areas. The strengthening of security and erection of fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border has helped in curbing illegal migration from Bangladesh to India effectively.

(c) to (e) There have been instances encroachment and transfer of lands in tribal belts and blocks in Assam by ineligible persons. The state Government is taking all necessary steps for removing encroachments in tribal belts and blocks.

#### **Complaints on Consumer Helpline**

4007. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received through the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) in the country along with the number of these complaints resolved and pending during each of the last two years, sector-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure speedy disposal of such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details sought as provided by National Consumer Helpline are given as Statement.

(b) Regular monitoring of functioning and progress of National Consumer Helpline is done by empowered committee in the Ministry to ensure speedy disposal of such cases.



**Statement***Sector wise details of Calls receive by NCH during 2010 and 2011*

Sl. No.	Sectors	2010	2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Product	14073	18956
2.	Telecom	11200	18821
3.	Banking	4772	6619
4.	LPG	3447	8681
5.	Legal	3202	3755
6.	Education	1799	2807
7.	E-Commerce	1070	2260
8.	Insurance	3034	4375
9.	Automobiles	2002	2922
10.	RTI	379	5886
11.	Electricity	1864	2528
12.	Real Estate	736	1150
13.	Weights & Measures	972	2416
14.	Broadcaster	1022	1496
15.	Public Distribution System	1352	2692
16.	Other Sectors	15469	41421
		66393	126785

*States-wise details of Calls received by NCH during 2010 and 2011*

Sl. No.	State	2010	2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	24089	39294
2.	Uttar Pradesh	7771	17959
3.	Maharashtra	6323	16465
4.	Haryana	5876	9638
5.	Rajasthan	4945	8743
6.	Bihar	2680	5721

	1	2	3	4
7.	Gujarat		2629	5569
8.	West Bengal		1957	3491
9.	Madhya Pradesh		1923	3989
10.	Punjab		1760	3194
11.	Karnataka		1133	1861
12.	Andhra Pradesh		953	1695
13.	Jharkhand		723	1618
14.	Odisha		699	1769
15.	Tamil Nadu		529	1237
16.	Chhattisgarh		494	751
17.	Uttar akhand		408	956
18.	Himachal Pradesh		342	742
19.	Jammu and Kashmir		335	786
20.	Assam		261	396
21.	Kerala		182	312
22.	Chandigarh		135	203
23.	Goa		128	175
24.	Tripura		19	69
25.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli		15	36
26.	Arunachal Pradesh		14	8
28.	Nagaland		12	13
29.	Meghalaya		11	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		11	17
31.	Manipur		10	6
32.	Sikkim		10	13
33.	Daman and Diu		10	32
34.	Mizoram		3	3
35.	Puducherry		3	18
36.	Lakshadweep		0	0
Total			66393	126785

The details regarding the complaint sent and resolution received under convergence since last two years is as under:

Year	Complaints Sent	Responses Received	*Resolution Received from complainant directly
2010	12787	7688	826
2011	7858	4873	431

\*Resolutions received from complainant are those where consumers call back the helpline and give feedback regarding resolution of their complaint.

[Translation]

#### **Advisory Committees for AIR/DD**

4008. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Advisory Committees for All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD) have been constituted at National and State levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the functions assigned and discharged by such Committees, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to constitute any high level Committee for monitoring the various programmes of Doordarshan and Akashwani;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said Committee is likely to be constituted and made functional; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan constitutes Joint Programme Advisory Committees (JPACs) in all the State capital Kendras/ Stations for both AIR and Doordarshan. Apart from Joint Programme Advisory Committees (JPACs) constituted by Doordarshan, All India Radio also constitutes Programme Advisory Committees (PACs) in all other stations which originate at least 6 hours of programme per day. The Committees ordinarily meet once in three months and review the programme broadcast/ telecast since the last meeting and discuss the programme plans for the ensuing

period. The Committees also make suggestions for the improvement of programmes and give advice in matters concerning the planning and presentation of the programmes of the Station/ Kendra to which it is attached. A copy of guidelines related to the constitution and function of JPACs/PACs in DD/AIR is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal to constitute any high level Committee as the JPACs/PACs which are functioning effectively, are considered adequate for monitoring the various programmes of Doordarshan and All India Radio.

#### **Statement**

##### *Guidelines relating to the constitution of Programme Advisory Committee Attached to AIR Stations/ Doordarshan Kendras*

There shall be one Programme Advisory Committee attached to each All India Radio Station in a State Capital and other All India Stations which originate at least 6 hours of programme per day. For Doordarshan there shall be one programme Advisory Committee for a Kendra located in a State Capital and at other Kendras which originate at least 3 hours of programme per day.

#### **2. Composition**

The committee shall have the following composition.

(a) **Chairman-** Station Director of all India Radio or Director, Doordarshan Kendra as the case may be.

(b) **Non-Official Members-** The Committee shall have a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 15 non - official members out of which 50% shall be women. The non- official members to be nominated shall belong to one of the under mentioned disciplines/interest group and no discipline/interest group shall have more than one member:-

(i) Performing Arts

(ii) Film/Folklore

(iii) Fine Arts

(iv) Youth Welfare

(v) Health & Hygiene

(vi) Environment

(vii) Social welfare including women and child welfare and welfare of Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections.

- (viii) Tribal welfare
- (ix) Science & Technology Education
- (x) Education
- (xi) Sports
- (xii) Commerce & Industry (including Tourism)/ Information Technology
- (xiii) Broadcast distribution network
- (xiv) Recognised or reputed NGO working in the area
- (xv) Literature
- (xvi) Linguistic Minorities (This is applicable where a Station or a Kendra produces programme in languages other than the main language of the area)
- (xvii) Agriculture and allied sectors/rural development (preferably from Krishi Vigyan Kendra/Extension Centre).

One member can represent one or more categories/ interest groups listed above.

**Ex-officio Members:-**

1. Engineering Head of the Station/Kendras where Director of the Station/Kendras is from Programme service and vice-versa.
2. The Director of Information/ Publicity of the State/ Union Territory or his nominee.
3. News Editor/Asst. News Editor of the AIR Station/ Doordarshan Kendras to which the Committee is attached.
4. The Secretary to the Committee shall be designated by the Station Director/ Director of the Kendras.

**Note:** DG or his/her nominee may attend any of the meeting.

3. Procedure for nomination of Non- Official Members
  - (i) The Station/Kendras Director will prepare a panel of non- official Members consisting of at least three names for each of the discipline/ interest group as mentioned in para 2(b) above. In preparing the panel, he will keep in view the eminence of the persons in the field so claimed vis-a- vis the composition of the Committee. Only names of such persons will be included who

reside within the coverage zone of AIR Station/ DD Kendras.

- (ii) The recommendations of the Station/ Kendras Director will be further scrutinized by DG: AIR/ DG: DD and, thereafter, DG: AIR/DG:DD will recommend the names to be included in the Committee to the Chief Executive Officer, Prasar Bharati.
- (iii) The Chief Executive Officer, Prasar Bharati with the approval of the Prasar Bharati Board, will approve the names of non- official members for each PAC attached AIR Station/ Doordarshan Kendra.
- (iv) Order for the constitution of the Committee will be issued by the Director of the concerned AIR Station/Doordarshan Kendras after receiving the necessary approval through DG: AIR/DG:DD/ Prasar Bharati.

**4. Tenure**

- (i) The Committee will be constituted for a term of two years from the date of its constitution.
- (ii) The tenure of the Members will be co- terminus with the tenure of the Committee irrespective of the fact whether any member has completed two years or not.
- (iii) The Prasar Bharati Board may dissolve the Committee at any time in public interest and re-constitute the same.
- (iv) The existing Committee constituted under these guidelines will continue to function even after the expiry of its term of dissolution till the constitution of the new Committee is notified.

**5. Disqualification**

If any non-official member fails to attend two consecutive meetings he/ she shall be liable for removal from the Committee.

**6. Meeting**

- (i) The meeting of the Committee will be held ordinarily once in three months.

However, the Chairman may call a meeting at any time, if considered necessary in addition to this.

- (ii) The meeting of the Committee will be presided over by the Chairman and in his absence by a nominee of the DG: AIR/DG: DD.
- (iii) One-third of the effective strength of the non-official members of the Committee will form the quorum. If there is no quorum at any time, it will be treated as an informal meeting and such items of agenda as may be considered necessary will be informally discussed by the members present.

#### 7. **Agenda for the Committee**

- (i) The agenda for each item will be prepared by the Secretary of the Committee. Secretary will also invite suggestion from Members before preparing the agenda. Any member wishing to raise a point should intimate to the Secretary three weeks in advance of the meeting. The agenda will be approved by the chairman and will be circulated at least 15 days in advance.
- (ii) Service matters of any staff/staff artists or other matters concerning personnel or purely/administrative matters shall not form part of the agenda.

#### 8. **Functions of the Committee**

The Committee will review the programme broadcast/telecast since the last meeting and discuss the programme plans for the ensuing period. The Committee will also make suggestion for the improvement of programmes and advice in such matters concerning the planning and presentation of the programme of the Station/Kendra to which it is attached. No member shall promote any specific individual producer/programme.

#### 9. **Travelling Allowance/Sitting Fee**

- (i) Non-official members will be entitled to Travelling Allowance. It shall be restricted to I class/II AC (subject to availability of the class in the train) or rail fare actually paid whichever is less. Where the place is not connected by rail, bus fare actually paid will be reimbursed.
- (ii) In addition to the TA, the non-official member shall be entitled to a sitting fee @ Rs. 300 per day for attending the meeting.

#### 10. **Others**

DG: AIR/DG: DD shall ensure that the meeting of the Committee are held in time. Report to this effect should be included in the annual report of Doordarshan/AIR. Minutes of the meetings shall be sent to the DG or a designated officer for taking action on issues raised in the PAC at the appropriate level.

[English]

#### **Agri Commodity Trading**

4009. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for greater regulation in agri commodity trading to curtail speculation and control food inflation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to form a regulatory authority specifically for monitoring of agri commodity trading; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Forward Markets Commission (FMC) the regulator for Commodity Futures Markets under the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 uses several regulatory tools in order to ensure that the futures markets are not subjected to over-speculation and to ensure achievement of the intended purpose of price risk management and price discovery. FMC keeps a close watch on the price trends of all the commodities traded on the commodity futures exchanges and takes measures such as imposition of special margins, additional margins, increasing initial margin, pre-expiry margin and change in position limits etc. to intervene in the market as required. Recently, FMC has taken a number of measures to check excessive speculation that impacts price volatility. Some of these measures are introduction of staggered delivery system, disallowing contracts in the lean season, reduction of Final Expiry Date (FED) of some commodities, scrutiny of volume to open interest ratio, public disclosure of more trade related information and doubling of initial margin of seven food items. In so far as the food inflation due to the commodity futures trading is concerned, an Expert Committee chaired by Shri Abhijit Sen, Member of the

Planning Commission that analyzed annual trend growth rate in prices of sensitive commodities (food grains and sugar) in pre-futures and post futures period, concluded that although inflation clearly increased post-futures in some sensitive commodities that have higher weight in consumer price indices, it is not possible to make any general claim that inflation accelerated more in commodities with futures trading.

Other factors particularly demand supply mismatches, degree of dependence on imports and international prices in these commodities etc. also tend to affect commodity prices.

(c) No, Madam.

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

#### **National Service Scheme**

4010. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

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

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the functioning of the National Service Scheme (NSS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details and findings of the study;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to incentivise the private sector to participate in the NSS;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enhance the number of awards and prize money under the NSS; and

(e) if so, the details and the purpose thereof and the time by which such proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The functioning of the National Service Scheme (NSS) in the country has been evaluated by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) in 2008-09. The major findings relate to funding pattern, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of activities undertaken by Volunteers, Training of programme functionaries, filling up of vacant posts and expansion of enrollment of volunteers under the scheme.

(c) To incentivize the private sector to participate in NSS, the Scheme of Self Financing Units (SFU) has been introduced. These units are extended all benefits of participating in the programme like National Camps, International Youth exchange Programmes and Festivals.

(d) and (e) The number of awards and award money were enhanced in the year 2010-11. The details are as under:

Category	No. of Awards before enhancement	No. of Awards after enhancement	Award Money before enhancement	Award Money after enhancement
University/+2 Council (State Level)	1	1	Rs. 1,00,000/-	Rs. 2,00,000/-
Upcoming University	0	1	Nil	Rs. 1,00,000/-
Letter of Appreciation	0	5	Nil	No cash award.
Programme Officer	6	10	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-
NSS Unit	6	10	Rs. 35,000/- (For NSS Programme Development)	Rs. 70,000/- (For NSS Programme Development)
NSS Volunteers	16	30	Rs. 8,000/-	Rs.15,000/-

**Seeds Provided by Private Companies**

4011. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public and private sector companies providing seeds in the country along with the amount of seeds provided by them during each of the last three years and the current year, crop-wise;

(b) the details of the new varieties of seeds developed by the said companies during the said period, company and crop-wise;

(c) whether the Indian agriculture sector is largely dependant on the private sector companies for developed seeds;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the funds provided to the public sector companies for developing seeds during the said period; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The details of crop-wise quantity of seeds provided by the public and private companies during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Crop-wise details of the new varieties of seeds developed by public and private sector during last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) The funds provided by the Government to various institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and State Agricultural Universities for development of new varieties during last three years is Rs.238.13 crores in 2009-10, Rs.309.14 crores in 2010-11, Rs.350.54 crores in 2011-12 and during the current year (2012-13) Rs.460.00 crores has been allocated.

**Statement-I**

*Cropwise Details of Quantity of Seeds Provided by the Public & Private Sector during last three years & the current year*

(Quantity in Lakh Qtls.)

Crop Name	2009-10 Availability			2010-11 Availability			2011-12 Availability			2012-13 Availability		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Wheat	59.75	33.31	93.06	41.91	53.87	95.78	54.89	62.94	117.83	53.44	58.79	112.23
Paddy	37.77	35.64	73.41	47.36	38.94	86.30	52.67	38.93	91.60	44.63	35.69	80.32
Ragi	0.27	0.10	0.37	0.27	0.07	0.34	0.27	0.03	0.30	0.31	0.06	0.37
Barley	1.80	0.96	2.76	0.65	1.31	1.96	0.70	1.11	1.80	0.63	1.72	2.35
Kodo	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Maize	1.23	7.54	8.77	1.34	9.79	11.14	0.71	12.92	13.63	1	10.39	11.39
Bajra	0.88	2.53	3.41	0.47	2.61	3.09	0.35	3.02	3.37	0.14	2.82	2.96
Jowar	0.73	2.47	3.20	0.83	1.87	2.71	0.52	2.15	2.66	0.79	2.38	3.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>102.42</b>	<b>82.55</b>	<b>184.97</b>	<b>92.84</b>	<b>108.46</b>	<b>201.31</b>	<b>110.10</b>	<b>121.10</b>	<b>231.20</b>	<b>100.94</b>	<b>111.85</b>	<b>212.79</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gram	10.38	2.28	12.66	12.75	2.58	15.33	13.05	3.58	16.63	9.61	5.53	15.14
Urd	1.51	0.95	2.46	1.59	1.11	2.70	1.79	1.58	3.37	1.95	1.38	3.33
Cowpea	0.08	0.13	0.21	0.08	0.17	0.24	0.09	0.07	0.16	0.16	0.04	0.2
Moong	1.45	0.84	2.29	1.37	1.11	2.48	1.53	0.78	2.30	1.1	1.43	2.53
Horse Gram	0.00			0.00	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.08
Lentil	0.56	0.24	0.80	0.60	0.32	0.92	0.65	0.30	0.95	0.44	0.3	0.74
Lathyrus	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	
Peas	1.26	0.45	1.71	0.54	1.18	1.72	0.52	0.83	1.36	0.51	1.09	1.6
Moth	0.41	0.04	0.45	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.22	0.01	0.23
Arhar	1.02	0.63	1.65	1.32	1.01	2.33	2.04	1.51	3.55	1.24	1.03	2.27
Rajma	0.18	0	0.18	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.11		0.11
Kehsari	0.00			0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.84</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>22.40</b>	<b>18.29</b>	<b>7.61</b>	<b>25.90</b>	<b>19.84</b>	<b>8.70</b>	<b>28.54</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>10.88</b>	<b>26.28</b>
Castor	0.10	0.46	0.56	0.13	0.53	0.66	0.20	0.44	0.65	0.21	0.49	0.7
R/Mustard	1.78	0.69	2.47	1.97	0.83	2.80	1.97	0.69	2.66	1.24	1.4	2.64
Groundnut	20.19	5.16	25.35	22.54	5.49	28.03	22.01	11.68	33.69	18.31	7.42	25.73
Niger	0.03	0	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
Til	0.11	0.14	0.25	0.12	0.17	0.29	0.14	0.12	0.26	0.12	0.18	0.3
Linseed	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02
Soybean	16.72	15.08	31.80	17.80	18.01	35.82	19.95	14.49	34.44	19.1	19.18	38.28
Sunflower	0.08	1.18	1.26	0.21	1.19	1.40	0.03	0.95	0.98	0.03	0.65	0.68
Safflower	0.12	0.01	0.13	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.16</b>	<b>22.73</b>	<b>61.89</b>	<b>42.87</b>	<b>26.29</b>	<b>69.16</b>	<b>44.37</b>	<b>28.47</b>	<b>72.84</b>	<b>39.09</b>	<b>29.42</b>	<b>68.51</b>
Cotton	0.12	2.31	2.43	0.15	2.45	2.60	0.09	2.58	2.67	0.31	2.41	2.72
Jute/Mesta	0.35	0	0.35	0.66	0.19	0.85	0.31	0.16	0.48	0.23	0.14	0.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>3.09</b>
Potato	3.55	1.48	5.03	10.35	10.21	20.57	5.58	11.75	17.34	4.73	12.59	17.32
Others	1.63	0.81	2.44	0.27	0.71	0.98	0.36	0.19	0.55	0.47	0.12	0.59
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>164.28</b>	<b>115.44</b>	<b>279.72</b>	<b>166.42</b>	<b>155.92</b>	<b>322.34</b>	<b>180.66</b>	<b>172.96</b>	<b>353.62</b>	<b>161.17</b>	<b>167.41</b>	<b>328.58</b>

**Statement-II**

*Crop-wise details of number of new varieties released and notified from public and private during last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Crop	Number of varieties							
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Paddy	24	4	26	3	1	1	10	8
2.	Barley	4	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
3.	Wheat	11	-	4	-	3	-	5	-
4.	Maize	3	4	1	5	-	3	4	12
5.	Bajra	5	1	-	3	1	3	3	8
6.	Sorghum	3	-	2	-	3	-	3	1
7.	Other millet	7	-	1	-	3	-	3	-
8.	Chick pea	4	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
9.	Pigeon pea	2	1	1	-	1	-	2	-
10.	Horse gram	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
11.	French Bean	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Cow pea	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Black gram	4	-	3	-	1	-	3	-
14.	Green gram	6	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
15.	Lentil	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
16.	Field pea	2	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
17.	Ground nut	11	-	6	-	4	-	3	-
18.	Linseed	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
19.	Soybean	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Sunflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
21.	Mustard	5	1	6	-	1	-	2	1
22.	Niger	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Sesame	3	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
24.	Safflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
25.	Castor	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Cotton	3	-	6	1	-	-	5	-
27.	Jute	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Other fibre	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
29.	Sugarcane	-	-	5	-	1	-	4	-
30.	Forage crops	6	-	8	-	-	-	2	-
Total		122	11	101	12	28	7	66	31

### Placement Agencies

4012. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has registered FIRs against the placement agencies for involvement in cheating/violation of placement rules/acts and other crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC), in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported and the action taken against the accused during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Reports in some sections of media have come to the notice of the Government regarding involvement in cheating/violation of placement rules/acts and other crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) by Placement Agencies in the country. However, the data on this issue is not maintained centrally.

(c) The complaints, if any, are received by the respective State Governments/UT Administration against the placement agencies, action is taken against them by respective State Govts/UTs under various provisions of relevant laws from time to time. In order to safeguard the interest of job-seekers, Ministry of Labour & Employment had issued guidelines on 30.10.2003 to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to consider regulation of the functioning of Private Placement Agencies

as per their local needs. A Tripartite Committee was also constituted on 31.10.2011 to examine the issue pertaining to private placement agencies & publishing of eye catching/misleading advertisements for various kinds of job opportunities. State Governments were also advised to take necessary steps for registering placement agencies providing domestic workers.

[Translation]

### Bills from Maharashtra

4013. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received several Bills from Maharashtra for approval;

(b) if so, the names of the Bills received till date;

(c) the names of the Bills approved and pending along with the reasons for the pendency separately; and

(d) the time by which the pending Bills are likely to be approved?

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

(b) to (d) The names of the Bills received from Maharashtra for the consideration and assent of the President of India under Article 200 read with Article 254(2) of the Constitution of India during 2010, 2011 and 2012 and the status of each Bill is attached as Statement.

The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments concerned from three angles viz.

(i) repugnancy with Central Laws

- (ii) deviation from National or Central Policy and  
(iii) legal and Constitutional validity.

Wherever necessary, the State Governments are advised to modify/amend provision of such legislations

keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also necessary with the State Governments and Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India with a view to arrive at a decision. Hence no time frame can be fixed in this behalf.

**Statement**

*Year 2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bill	Present Status Finalised/Pending
1	2	3
1.	The Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control, the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) and the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of employment and Conditions of Service) (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
2.	The Maharashtra Money-Lending (Regulation) Bill, 2010.	Pending
3.	The Minimum Wages (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
4.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils & Maharashtra Regional & Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
5.	The Payment of Wages & Minimum Wages (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
6.	The Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
7.	The Registration (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
8.	The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code & the Maharashtra Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
9.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
10.	The Motor vehicles (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Pending
<i>Year 2011</i>		
11.	The Payment of Bonus (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010	Finalized
12.	The Mumbai Municipal Corporations, the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations, the City of Nagpur Corporation, the Bombay Police and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats & Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
13.	The Maharashtra Slums Areas (Improvement, Clearance & Redevelopment), (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Finalized
14.	The Bombay Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Finalized
15.	The Maharashtra Educational Institutions (Regulation of Fee Bill), 2011.	Pending
16.	The Maharashtra Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Pending

1	2	3
<i>Year 2012</i>		
17.	The Bombay Tenancy & Agricultural Lands, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands and the Bombay Tenancy & Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region) (Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Pending
18.	The Maharashtra Regional & Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
19.	The Bombay Shops & Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
20.	The Maharashtra Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 2011.	Finalized
21.	The Maharashtra Groundwater (Development & Management) Bill, 2009.	Pending
22.	The Bombay Tenancy & Agricultural Lands, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agricultural Lands and the Bombay Tenancy & Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha) (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
23.	The Maharashtra Paramedical Council Bill, 2012.	Pending
24.	The Maharashtra Housing (Regulation & Development) Bill 2012.	Pending
25.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations & Municipal Councils (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Pending
26.	The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Pending
27.	The Bombay City Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Finalized

[English]

**Proposal from TNAU**

4014. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) for the establishment of food processing centers in Tamil Nadu during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked for the purpose; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No, Madam. Ministry does not receive any applications for Food Processing Centers during 12th Plan (2012-13). However, with the launch of National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP), a centrally sponsored scheme during 12th plan (2012-13), the HRD scheme and all its components have been subsumed in the mission. Accordingly, receiving of applications and sanction as well as release of funds, supervision and monitoring of the scheme, rests with the State Governments.

The mission provides for greater role to States/UTs including flexibility in the selection of beneficiaries, location of projects etc. for the development of food processing sector as well as skilled manpower for the sector.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Completion of Housing Project**

4015. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General in its latest report has pointed out that only a few projects have been completed under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission since the inception of the scheme;

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

(c) the efforts made or proposes to be made to ensure time bound completion of projects?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

(IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are coordinated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. As regards BSUP and IHSDP, 41.3 per cent of the houses sanctioned for the poor are completed. However, a project is considered incomplete even if a single infrastructure component is not executed.

The execution of projects under BSUP and IHSDP are undertaken by the respective State Governments and their implementing agencies, primarily Urban Local Bodies. While progress in some States is excellent, some others are lagging. The reasons for non-completion of projects in time, among other things, are as under:

- (i) Cost escalation, especially prices of steel and cement due to various factors and the reluctance of States and Urban Local Bodies to meet cost escalation - particularly ULBs in view of the precarious municipal financial position;
- (ii) Lack of project management capacity at State/Implementing Agency/Urban Local Body (ULB) levels
- (iii) Difficulties in making slum residents temporarily relocate in the case of in situ projects;
- (iv) Inability of beneficiaries to contribute their share;
- (v) Lack of availability of litigation-free land;
- (vi) Land disputes, including Court litigations.

(c) The Government has extended the Mission Period upto March, 2014 for completion of ongoing projects sanctioned till March, 2012 and implementation of reforms. States have been advised during the course of review meetings at Central/Regional and State level to:

- (i) start the non-started projects and takes action to complete projects and ensure occupancy of completed houses according to a time-bound action plan;
- (ii) achieve the completion of houses within the Mission

period as early possible;

- (iii) provide additional state share to implementing agencies to meet cost escalation and also where urban local bodies and beneficiaries are not in a position to contribute their share due to poor financial health.

Financial Support has been provided by the Government for establishment of Programmes Management Unit (PMU) at the State level and Project implementation Unit (PIU) at ULB level. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has conducted 290 Capacity Building Programmes and about 19,300 State/parastatal/local body officials trained in project formulation, design, implementation and monitoring.

#### **Delay in production of Coal**

4016. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether notices were issued to public sector companies for delay in production with regard to 33 coal blocks allocated to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CIL is yet to take a decision with regard to 13 coal mines allotted to public sector companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the decision thereon is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The details of coal blocks allocated to public sector companies which were issued show cause notices based on the recommendations of the Review Committee meeting held in January, 2012 are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Public Sector Company	Name of coal block	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	Utkal-A Gopal Prasad	Odisha
2.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Gare Pelma, Sector-I	Chhattisgarh
3.	Maharashtra State Mining Corp. Ltd.	Gare Pelma Sector-II	Chhattisgarh

1	2	3	4
	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	Gare Pelma Sector-II	Chhattisgarh
4.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Shankarpur Bht II & Extn.	Chhattisgarh
5.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Sugia Closed mine	Jharkhand
6.	Odisha Mining Corporation	Utkal-D	Odisha
7.	NALCO	Utkal 'E'	Odisha
8.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Rauta Closed mine	Jharkhand
9.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Burakhap small patch	Jharkhand
10.	MMTC	Gomia	Jharkhand
11.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Pindra-Debipur-Khaowatand	Jharkhand
12.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Latehar	Jharkhand
13.	Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam	Saria Koiyatand	Jharkhad
14.	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	Rajbar E&D	Jharkhand
15.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	Urma Paharitola	Jharkhand
	Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam	Urma Paharitola	Jharkhand
16.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Patratu	Jharkhand
17.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Rabodih OCP	Jharkhand
18.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	Tadicherla-I	Andhra Pradesh
19-20.	Gujarat State Electricity Corp. Ltd.	Mahanadi Machhakata	Odisha
	Maharastra State Electricity Board	Mahanadi Machhakata	Odisha
21.	Odisha Mining Corporation	Nuagaon Telisahi	Odisha
	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development	Nuagaon Telisahi	Odisha
22-23.	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utapadan Nigam Ltd.	Chendipada, Chendipada-II	Odisha
	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corp.	Chendipada, Chendipada-II	Odisha
	MAHAGENCO	Chendipada, Chendipada-II	Odisha
24.	Kerala State Elec. Board Odisha Hydro Power Generation Corp. Gujarat Power Generation Corp	Baitarni West	Odisha
		Baitarni West	Odisha
		Baitarni West	Odisha
25.	Assam Mineral Dev. Corp.	Mandakini B	Odisha
	Meghalaya Mineral Dev. Corp.	Mandakini B	Odisha
	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	Mandakini B	Odisha

1	2	3	4
	Odisha Mining Corporation	Mandakini B	Odisha
26.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp. Pondicerry Investment PDICL	Naini Naini	Odisha Odisha
27.	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	Ichhapur	West Bengal
28.	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	Kulti	West Bengal
29.	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	Jaganathpur A	West Bengal
30.	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	Jaganathpur B	West Bengal
31.	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading Corp.	Sitarampur	West Bengal

(c) No decision/action on the part of Coal India Limited was to be taken.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of reply given at (c) above.

#### **Inclusion of Coal under ECA**

4017. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal has been excluded from the ambit of the Essential Commodities Act (ECA);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received any request to include coal under the Essential Commodities Act in view of its importance as a fuel;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Coal was earlier classified as an essential commodity in terms of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. With the enactment of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2006 coal stands omitted from the list of essential commodities. The said amendment came into force with effect from 12.02.2007. In order to regulate colliery operations, coal transportation etc., The Colliery

Control rules 2004 have been framed under the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 and were notified in the Gazette of India on 25.08.2004.

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Harassment Case Against BSF**

4018. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases of harassment of local people including women by the BSF personnel;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the total number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the inquiry along with the action taken/proposed to be taken against the guilty personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) No such cases have been reported in Border Security Force (BSF).

*[English]***Re-regulation of Foodgrain Prices**

4019. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests/ demands from agriculture States to de-regulate the prices of foodgrains because of increase in input costs of agriculture owing to de-regulation of prices of diesel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Information is being collected.

**Collapse of Communication System**

4020. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police's communication system collapsed when the capital was hosting five Heads of the State for the BRICS Summit this year;

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

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to prevent such security lapses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Madam, the Delhi Police communication system never collapsed. Only slight congestion was reported on the VIP route at Dhaula Kuan and that too, during the rehearsal of BRICS arrangement, which was rectified immediately by Delhi Police by putting additional TETRA base radios at Dhaula Kuan. It was localized channel congestion in the Dhaula Kuan area and not a collapse of the system.

*[Translation]***SAI Schemes**

4021. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing a Centre of Excellence (CoE) Scheme and National Sports Talent Competition Scheme under the guidance of able coaches of the respective sports to identify the talented sportspersons at various levels in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the schemes and the number of talented sportspersons identified, so far;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive the Special Area Games (SAG) scheme of the Sports Authority of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve sports facilities and infrastructure in tribal and naxal affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The salient features of the Centre of Excellence (COE) Scheme and the National Sports Talent Contest Scheme with the number is as under:-

**1. Centre of Excellence (COE) Scheme:-**

The scheme was launched by SAI to provide a wider choice of elite sportspersons to the selectors for finalizing national teams. The COEs have a bank of elite sportspersons who have shown good performance at National level competitions. Trainees in the age group of 12 to 25 years are inducted into the COE scheme. Admission is also given to junior level sports persons who are on the verge of entering the senior level and have the requisite potential to become international sport persons. At present there are 10 Centers of Excellence operational across the country, imparting training in 17 disciplines. Residential trainees under this scheme are provided Boarding lodging @ Rs.175/- per head per day for 330 days, Sports Kit @ Rs.6000/- p.a., Accident Insurance Cover of Rs.1.00 lakh, Competition Exposure, @ Rs.3000/- p.a., Medical expenses @ Rs.500/- p.a. and other expenses @ Rs.100/- p.a. Non-Residential trainees under the scheme are provided Sports Kit @ Rs.6000/-, Competition Exposure @ Rs.3000/-, Stipend @ Rs.9000/- and Accident Insurance Cover of Rs.1.00 lakh.

At present, the 10 Centre of Excellence have 347 (161 Boys and 86 Girls) trainees.

**2. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme:-**

The main concept of the scheme is to spot budding talent at a young age and nurture it into future medal

hopes in various National and International competitions. Under the NSTC scheme, children in the age group of 8 to 14 are admitted in schools adopted by SAI, providing them with the facility of studying and honing their sports skills in the same school.

At present, there are 18 Regular Schools, 14 Schools under Indigenous Games and Martial Arts (IGMA), 40 Akharas and, 02 Sports Centres on the pattern of Akharas stand adopted under NSTC Scheme, having combined strength of 1328 (1077 Boys and 251 Girls) Trainees.

(c) and (d) Sports Authority of India (SAI) is already running Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme. 20 SAG Centres are functional all over the country.

(e) With the objective of broad basing of sports in the country including in tribal and naxal affected areas, the Ministry is implementing the Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) since 2008-09, which aims at creation/development of basic sports facilities in village panchayats and block panchayats of the country in a phased manner over a period of 10 years and providing access to sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels.

[English]

### Landslide Management

4022. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) documents disasters occurring in the country;

(b) if so, the number of recorded landslides that have occurred in the State of Sikkim in the last three years, area-wise;

(c) whether any case studies have been prepared on better crisis management during landslides;

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

(e) the number of capacity building trainings held for Sikkim for the purpose since the inception of NIDM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam. National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has documented some of the major disasters that occurred in the past. From 2011, the Institute has started compiling and publishing India Disaster Report, documenting major disasters.

(b) NIDM has not carried out documentation of Landslide in Sikkim. However, the Landslide associated with the Earthquake of September, 2011 has been included in the documentation report of Sikkim Earthquake 2011.

(c) and (d) NIDM has not prepared any case studies on crisis management during landslides. However, the Geological Survey of India (GSI) carries out Landslide Hazard studies and submits its report to the local authorities for implementation of the recommendations.

(e) NIDM conducts training programmes on mitigation and management of landslides which includes post disaster response and relief. The NIDM in collaboration with centre for Disaster Management, G B Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Sikkim has conducted 8 training courses in Sikkim since its inception for Capacity Building, which were attended by 359 participants. Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) in collaboration with NDMA conducted training programme for State Civil Service Officers promoted to IAS during 2.4.2012-4.4.2012. The training covered areas like (i) case study on Sikkim earthquake (ii) disaster management.

### Conservation of Culture

4023. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any steps for conservation and development of various cultures, customs and traditions of the North East;

(b) if so, whether any steps has been taken to promote and portray the diverse culture of the North East in the print media and on television; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) The Ministry of Culture through various Schemes and through its attached, subordinate and autonomous Organizations is making efforts to preserve the traditional art forms throughout the country, including the North-Eastern States.

(b) and (c) The steps taken in this direction are as follows:

(i) Ministry of Culture releases financial assistance / grants to Organisations, Societies, Trusts, Universities and individuals throughout the country including those in North-East region under its



Schemes "Cultural Functions Grants Scheme" and "Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals engaged for specified Performing Arts Projects".

Further, in order to promote the unique cultural heritage of the North-East region and to promote the overall cultural development of the region, 10% of the total allocation of Annual Plan of the Ministry is earmarked for the development of art and culture in the North-East.

- (ii) A Zonal Cultural Centre has been set up for the North East region at Nagaland, the objective of which is preservation, promotion and dissemination of the traditional folk arts and culture of various States of the North-East.
- (iii) Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya organises various programmes on culture, customs and traditions in the North East as also programmes focused on various aspects of Indian culture in which artists from North East take part. They release advertisements and press notes of these programmes in local newspapers as also scroll advertisements in local television channels.
- (iv) Lalit Kala Akademi (LKA) is taking steps to preserve the traditional art forms of North-East by organizing camps, seminars, art work, art festival, film shows etc.
- (v) Sahitya Akademi gives away awards in all the languages recognized by it including the North-Eastern languages like Assamese, Bodo, Manipuri and Nepali. It also holds a programme called "Loka: The Many Voices", a programme consisting of lectures and demonstrations. This programme was conceived to protect and preserve the folk and tribal art and culture, which includes the North Eastern culture also.
- (vi) Centre for Cultural Resources and Training organizes a number of training programmes in the North East region to conserve and develop various cultures, customs and traditions of the North East. It also makes documentaries on such diverse cultural traditions and prints publications on these traditions, which are distributed to school teachers for dissemination among the students. In addition, audio and video CDs are prepared.
- (vii) Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai has been

patronizing North-eastern art forms by inviting artists from north-eastern states to perform at Chennai.

[Translation]

#### **Agricultural Extension Programmes**

4024. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether agriculture extension programmes are under implementation to propagate agricultural related information amongst the farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the districts covered thereunder;
- (c) the details of the financial assistance provided and utilised by the States under the Agriculture Extension Reform Programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and
- (d) the number of farmers including women farmers and farmers welfare groups benefited under the scheme during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

- (b) Agriculture related latest information and appropriate technologies are being disseminated under various agricultural extension programmes being implemented in the country. These include:
  - (i) Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms aims at strengthening farmer centric extension system in various States and Union Territories by putting in place new institutional arrangements for technology dissemination in the form of an Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA). The activities taken up under the Scheme include capacity building of extension functionaries and farmers, front line demonstrations, exposure visits, kisan melas, farmers group mobilization, farm schools and farmer-scientist interaction. Presently, 614 districts of 28 States and 3 UTs are covered under the Scheme.
  - (ii) Agriculture related programmes are being broadcast in the entire country through 180 Narrow Casting Centres; 18 Regional Centres & 1 National Channel of Doordarshan and 96 FM radio stations. Besides this, a Focussed Publicity Campaign on issues

- relevant to the farming community has also been going on.
- (iii) Kisan Call Centres (covering all States & Union Territories) provide agriculture related information to the farming community through toll free telephone lines. Replies to the queries of the farming community are given in local languages. Calls are attended from 6.00 am to 10.00 pm on all 7 days of the week.
- (iv) Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres run by trained youth having educational background in agriculture & allied subjects provide extension services to farmers. The selected candidates are given training and handholding support to set up economically viable ventures. This Scheme is operational in all the States.
- (v) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC)
- is promoting & participating agriculture fairs at different levels in the country.
- (vi) Farmers throughout the country are trained through Seed Village Programme on seed production and seed technologies.
- (vii) Through their network of 630 KVKs in the country, ICAR empowers farmers, rural youth and extension personnel through training.
- (c) State-wise details of funds released under Agriculture Extension Reform Programme and funds utilized by the States during last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement-I.
- (d) The number of farmers including women farmers and farmers welfare groups who have benefitted under the Scheme during last three years and current year is enclosed as Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise and year-wise details of funds released and funds utilized by States under Extension Reforms Schemeduring last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	USB 1.4.09	Financial Years							
			2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
			Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1197.26	989.30	1441.45	2023.39	883.13	1700.00	2115.07	2160.58	1856.07
2.	Bihar	2093.85	1246.54	1775.97	2472.90	1630.39	5320.82	5471.74	1744.61	3045.69
3.	Chhatisgarh	567.78	50.00	320.36	397.83	320.36	1600.00	816.93	1049.81	1102.58
4.	Goa	27.09	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	206.61	556.71	375.02	510.44	713.54	2200.00	2126.20	2869.70	2253.9C
6.	Haryana	334.43	737.64	562.00	120.00	427.62	1071.32	749.89	0.00	236.23
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4.03	514.83	471.99	402.61	220.18	1448.34	1154.73	537.18	548.20
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	44.70	0.00	32.95	444.80	343.30	400.00	254.74	900,00	177.97
9.	Jharkhand	397.10	604.89	245.68	781.49	550.62	1280.37	1971.43	2196.85	1314.83
10.	Karnataka	481.52	250.00	615.29	634.63	516.11	1623.68	1190.80	593.89	893.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Kerala	475.11	343.27	739.56	610.00	534.58	1173.00	861.48	1183.40	962.34
12.	Maharashtra	451.60	939.17	890.77	2234.87	1634.87	3785.00	3939.94	1716.18	1734.50
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1238.85	1534.48	2166.88	990.33	1369.43	1828.34	1781.90	3462.56	1549.00
14.	Odisha	124.17	1510.57	1600.90	1838.86	1386.37	4882.36	3809.89	2179.40	2923.41
15.	Punjab	546.36	211.42	595.16	463.73	406.54	800.00	649.73	670.92	581.61
16.	Rajasthan	369.94	1186.90	1116.45	1058.20	1266.88	2036.30	2185.54	1945.24	1120.38
17.	Tamil Nadu	318.75	1113.24	1431.99	2654.98	1492.73	2424.95	3136.66	2240.69	1896.59
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2016.32	4158.67	3984.60	4247.81	4054.27	4838.18	6704.07	5727.39	3284.79
19.	Uttaranchal	292.74	664.21	540.25	300.00	518.65	350.00	471.42	463.08	81.07
20.	West Bengal	1182.29	0.00	710.12		339.50	200.00	137.51	1168.67	1275.90
21.	Assam	205.63	0.00	83.50	375.50	114.24	561.79	482.60	726.49	636.04
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.36	197.75	122.23	337.15	251.16	592.98	565.17	915.91	333.65
23.	Manipur	286.40	0.00	286.40	174.71	174.71	468.14	268.14	275.68	62.81
25.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	220.73	125.55	288.74	295.52	0.00	88.94
26.	Mizoram	125.56	121.54	115.43	75.58	127.27	403.01	343.79	347.22	189.17
24.	Nagaland	0.00	378.80	378.80	419.54	179.68	747.13	804.21	365.56	455.56
27.	Tripura	102.56	178.12	147.90	50.00	92.76	589.96	553.14	288.80	200.84
28.	Sikkim	120.59	75.00	50.35	106.96	249.26	263.07	104.61	97.15	
29.	Delhi	21.63	0.00	0.60					0.00	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	11.64	0.00	0.69		9.62	81.40	44.00	44.00	23.55
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20.21	40.41	33.93	27.76	35.31	81.37	63.43	20.00	39.23
32.	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
35.	MANAGE	28.84	255.75	277.69	259.65	56.45	371.10	129.00		0.00
36.	DOE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.72	4.27	4.27		0.00
TOTAL		13368.92	17859.21	21115.63	24128.21	19883.50	43401.80	43346.01	35898.42	28965.52

\* - As per reports received till 12.12.2012

**Statement-II***Details of Farmers Benefitted including Women Farmers & Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) under Extension Reforms Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
		Farmers	FIGs	Farmers	FIGs	Farmers	FIGs	Farmers	FIGs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98740	1540	148889	629	188876	314	78623	108
2.	Bihar	693225	1217	647933	1113	580627	2696	76573	139
3.	Chhatisgarh	89514	374	24543	149	79697	142	98029	89
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	68323	2467	521369	4613	366391	6772	307686	5227
6.	Haryana	79312	164	38884	1	67999	320	18305	48
7.	Himachal Pradesh	27647	334	12250	237	61298	599	23902	530
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	13351		511	0
9.	Jharkhand	36635	53	20520	40	66157	2001	41737	254
10.	Karnataka	70415	508	55164	634	230885	461	74734	230
11.	Kerala	226880	1602	114681	942	257736	508	118153	583
12.	Maharashtra	135175	570	73671	1522	139938	3256	42852	1456
13.	Madhya Pradesh	669475	1400	186948	1000	408860	1000	6000	626
14.	Odisha	380176	2934	122092	1278	433072	1200	110159	0
15.	Punjab	440443	87	107153	5	84056	24	91722	7
16.	Rajasthan	175061	870	152394	622	259418	1335	81638	280
17.	Tamil Nadu	120394	1400	246794	477	434583	2644	32901	107
18.	Uttar Pradesh	848748	3968	372997	2705	315773	3085	176235	985
19.	Uttarakhand	171597	450	253333	443	57261	366	4536	34
20.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	9419	82	91255	0
21.	Assam	0	192	0	0	13358	192	1344	192
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	6500	0	10052		0	0
23.	Manipur	0	0	7402	180	41627	87	0	0
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	748	41	312	39
25.	Mizoram	5809	200	12742	87	8772	260	6136	130
26.	Nagaland	97716	321	34156	260	91363	284	0	0
27.	Tripura	22525	102	0	31	29770	0	0	40
28.	Sikkim	2135	38	3632	96	13387	115	100	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Delhi	162	0	0	0	0		0	0
30.	Puducherry	0	0	2577	102	2911	25	1251	10
31.	Andaman and Nicobar	6834	0	5734	10	11632	13	4382	0
Total		4466941	20791	3172358	17176	4279017	27822	1489076	11114

\* - As per reports received till 12.12.2012

[English]

### Theft of Foodgrains

4025. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) the number of cases of theft of foodgrains reported during each of the last three years and the current year along with the number of officers held responsible therefor;

(b) the nature of punishment imposed on such officers along with the criteria adopted in deciding the punishment;

(c) the amount recovered from the said officers; and

(d) the remedial steps taken to check such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The year wise details of theft cases in the last three years and the current year is as under:

year	No. of cases	Qty.(MT)	Amount (Rs.) involved
2009-10	07	34.2	487765
2010-11	03	09.05	89100
2011-12	04	14.01	376291
2012-13	00	—	—

A total of nine officials have been found to be involved. The officials involved in such incidents are proceeded against by initiating disciplinary action and by imposing penalty and recovery of involved amount.

(c) An amount of Rs. 564608/- has been recovered from the said officers.

(d) The remedial steps to curb/detect the theft/pilferage are as under:-

1. Installation of barbed wire fencing, provision of street Lights in the godowns/complexes and proper locking of the sheds.
2. Deployment of appropriate Security Staff of FCE as well as other agencies like Home Guards, Special Police Officers.
3. Deployment of State Armed Police at vulnerable depots/godowns.
4. Security inspections as well as surprise checks of the depots to detect and plug security lapses.
5. FIRs are lodged with the Police where pilferage has come to notice. Also departmental actions are taken including recovery of the loss.

[Translation]

### Revenue from Private Broadcasters

4026. SHRI RATAN SINGH:  
SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No.2196 dated 27 March, 2012 and to state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) The information in r/o of LSUQ No.2196 dated 27.03.2012 has been collected. A copy of the draft implementation report to fulfill the assurance given on LSUQ No.2196 dated 27.03.2012 is enclosed as Statement. The requisite implementation report to Lok Sabha Secretariat to fulfill the said assurance is being sent separately.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Ministry of Information and Broadcasting*

*Dated:*

Question No. & Date	Subject	Promise Made	When & How Fulfilled	Reason for Delay
1	2	3	4	5
Unstarred Q.No.2196 for 27.03.2012 by Rajkumari Ratna Singh, Shri Harish Chaudhary	Revenue from Private Broadcasters Asking for:- (a) whether the Government/Doordarshan charges any amount from private broadcasters; (b) if so, the details thereof; (c) the total revenue accrued during each of the last three years and the current year; and (d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the revenue?	(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.	(a) to (c) Government has been charging quarterly advance license fees and tower rental from private FM operator as per phase-II policy of expansion of FM Broadcasting through Private agencies. The details of the revenue earned by the Government from Private FM Radio Stations during the last three yeas in the form of advance license fee and rentals are given at Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively. Government is also charging Rs 2500/- asprocessing fee from applicant to grant permission toset up Community Radio Stations. The details of therevenue accrued in the form of processing feeduring each of the last three years and the currentyear is as under: Year 2008-09 - Rs. 2,75,500  Year 2009-10 - Rs. 5,57,500  Year 2010-11 - Rs. 4,25,500  Year 2011-12 - Rs. 4,60,000  In addition, Government is also earning revenue from private DTH operator as part of one time entry fee and license fee paid annually. The details of the revenue earned during the last three years are given in Annexure-III. Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan DTH Platform is allotted to Private Broadcaster	It took some time to collect information from Prasar Bharati / concerned wing in the Ministry.

on an Annual carriage fee decided through e-auction. The details of the revenue accrued during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year 2008-09 - Rs. 24.00 crore

Year 2009-10 - Rs. 24.00 crore

Year 2010-11 - Rs. 25.24 crore

Year 2011-12 - Rs. 82.61 crore

In addition to this DD/AIR infrastructure is also being shared with private broadcaster on payment basis. The details of revenue accrued during each of the last three years are as under:

Year	Rental (including service tax)	
	AIR	DD
2009-10	Rs.14,88,33,316	Rs. 15,77,15,089
2010-11	Rs.15,99,52,943	Rs. 18,93,21,540
2011-12	Rs.18,91,90,990	Rs. 19,95,29,710

(d) DD was charging Rs. 60 lakhs from private broadcasters and Rs. 1.2 crore from foreign Govt. channels in 2009-10 to come on DD DTH's platform as carriage fee. This was revised to Rs. 80 lakhs from private channels and Rs. 1.5 crore for foreign Govt.channels in 2010-11. Now, Prasar Bharati has

**Annexure-I**

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Year	Annual license fee
1.	2008-09	519559772/-
2.	2009-10	507606527/-
3.	2010-11	494462868/-
4.	2011-12	644176727/-

**Annexure-II**

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Year	Rental charges
1.	2008-03	10962318/-
2.	2009-10	11016138/-
3.	2010-11	13887393/-
4.	2011-12	11525718/-

**Annexure-III***Revenue earned during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of the DTH licensee	One time Entry Fee paid (in Rs.)	License Fee Paid for the Last 3 Financial Years (Rs.)		
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	M/s Dish TV India Ltd.	10 Crores	38,50,82,422	20,00,00,000	56,96,64,515
2.	M/s Tata Sky Ltd.	10 Crores	32,82,89,516	53,02,89,308	62,38,48,687
3.	M/s Sun Direct TV Pvt. Ltd.	10 Crores	14,56,10,742	34,31,19,387	24,11,44,000
4.	M/s Reliance BIG TV Ltd.	10 Crores	3,48,29,054	8,46,09,419	8,78,52,592
5.	M/s Bharti Telemedia Ltd.	10 Crores	--	10,45,21,416	25,49,75,324
6.	M/s Bharat Business Channel Ltd.	10 Crores	--	2,40,700	17,73,000
Total license for received in rupees crores			89,38,11,734	126,27,80,230	177,89,58,118
			89.3 crores	126.2 crores	177.8 crores

**Cultural Premises**

4027. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from the State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh for building cultural premises under Tagore Cultural Premises Schemes;

(b) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted the detailed project report for each of such premises;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the status of each of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) No proposal has been received from the State Government of Bihar for building cultural premises under the Scheme for Tagore Cultural Complexes (TCC). However, one proposal under the said Scheme was received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of Rashtriya Kathak Sansthan at Lucknow, at a projected cost of Rs. 18.16 crore and seeking financial assistance of Rs. 10.9 crore from the Government of India. This proposal was approved, in principle, by the National Appraisal Committee (NAC) in its meeting held on 28 February 2012.

(b) to (d) The State Government gave presentation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) before NAC in the



said meeting. The NAC has advised the State Government to rework the design having a more workable plan (and, if possible an extended area) for the project.

[English]

### **Involvement of PSUs in Sports**

4028. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to involve the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in development of sports infrastructure/facilities at local level for the benefit of national, international and local sportspersons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any programme/schedule for monitoring the above scheme on weekly or monthly basis at the Ministry level;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) At present, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports does not have any scheme for involving Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the development of sports infrastructure/facilities at local level for the benefit of national, international and local sportspersons. However, corporate entities, both in the private and public sector, make contributions to the National Sports Development Fund, set up in 1998, under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, with a view to mobilizing resources from the Governmental and non-governmental sources for promotion of sports and games in the country. Funds of NSDF are utilized, inter alia, for promotion of sports in general and specific sports disciplines and individual sportspersons in particular for achieving excellence at the national and international level, construction and maintenance of sports infrastructure etc.

### **Bulletproof Jackets**

4029. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the States to strengthen the security infrastructure in their respective States;

(b) if so, the response of the States thereon;

(c) whether the Union Government has also directed the States to accord top priority to the procurement of bulletproof jackets and weapons;

(d) if so, the response of the States thereon;

(e) whether various States have requested the Union Government to regulate the use of ammonium nitrate urgently; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) 'Police' and 'law & order' are State subjects as per the VIIth Schedule to the Constitution of India. There are security infrastructure likes police stations, out posts, police lines and special branches functioning in the States to maintain law and order. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to maintain and strengthen the existing security infrastructure in their respective States. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs supplements the efforts and resources of State Governments through various measures such as deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to deploy the State Police Forces, sanctioning India Reserve Battalions to the States, assistance to States for strengthening and modernizing the State Police Forces through the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme), reimbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, assistance in training of State Police Forces through the Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organizations and Bureau of Police Research & Development, sharing of intelligence, bringing about inter-State coordination, etc.

(c) and (d) The State Governments have been provided grants-in-aid under the MPF Scheme for purchase of bullet proof jackets and weapons as per the requirements projected in their Annual Action Plans which is approved by Ministry of Home Affairs under the provisions of the Scheme. The Central Government also extends necessary assistance to States through Central procurement of such items.

(e) and (f) The Union Government has notified the Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012 vide notification dated 11th July, 2012 for regulating the manufacturing, storage, sale, use, transportation, import and export of Ammonium Nitrate. As per Rule 5 of the Ammonium Nitrate Rules, all the existing manufacturers, converters, users, transporters, sellers, possessors, importers, exporters shall apply for licence within six months and shall comply with the provisions of these rules within a period of one year from the date of publication of these rules.

#### **Rural Livelihood Project in NER**

4030. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the North East Rural Livelihood Project in the North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) if so, the details of districts covered under the project, State-wise;

(c) the aims and objectives of the said project; and

(d) the extent to which the project has contributed in increasing the income of Self Help Groups (SHGs)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP) is being implemented in four North Eastern States of Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. Details of districts covered under this project, State-wise are as below:

- (i) Mizoram; Aizawl and Lunglei Districts.
- (ii) Nagaland; Peren and Tuensang Districts.
- (iii) Sikkim; South Sikkim, West Sikkim Districts and Panchayat wards of East Sikkim.
- (iv) Tripura; North and West Districts of Tripura.

(c) Objective of NERLP is to improve rural livelihoods especially that of women, unemployed youth and of most disadvantaged sections of society, by providing access to economic opportunities, improving adoption of sustainable agricultural and natural resource management through participatory and accountable community based institutions.

The aim of NERLP are:

- (i) Create sustainable community institutions for women Self-Help Groups (SHGs), youth groups of men and women and Community Development Groups.
- (ii) Build capacity of community institutions for self governance, bottom up planning, democratic functioning with transparency and accountability.
- (iii) Develop partnership of community institutions for natural resource management, micro-finance, market linkages and sectoral economic services.

(d) The Project became effective in March, 2012. Hence, it is still early to tell benefits from this project. However, project will emphasise on formation of sustainable and vibrant primary institutions on principle of thrift and credit in form of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the community.

#### **Saving-cum-Relief Scheme**

4031. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides subsidy to active fishermen belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category in Odisha under the 'Saving-cum-Relief Scheme';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this subsidy has been denied to other active marine fishermen who also suffer during the lean period;

(d) if so, whether the Government would consider extending the subsidy to all active marine fishermen; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) Under the component "Saving-cum-Relief" of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Scheme for Welfare of fishermen", assistance is provided to active fishermen (both marine and inland) belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category. The fishermen belonging to categories other than BPL are not eligible for seeking assistance under the said scheme. All States/ UTs including Odisha are eligible to seek assistance under the said scheme in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to extend the scheme to active fishermen

belonging to categories other than BPL except in the case of Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

[Translation]

**Compensation to Commandos**

4032. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:  
SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NSG Commandos killed and injured during the Mumbai terror attack in 2008;

(b) whether all the injured and killed commandos have got their due pensions and compensations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the said issues are likely to be settled;

(e) whether some firemen involved in rescue operation during the said attack were declared to be awarded with the President's Medal; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the status of the awards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) In the Mumbai operation OP Black Tornado on 26.11.2008, two NSG Commandos were killed and 14 were injured.

(b) and (c) The details of pension and compensations paid to Next of Kin of deceased and compensations paid to injured NSG personnel who participated in Mumbai terror attack in 2008 are given in the enclosed Statement.

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

(e) and (f) The following Fire Service personnel of Mumbai Fire Brigade were awarded Fire Service Medal for Gallantry by the President of India on the occasion of Independence Day, 2009:

1. Sh. Anil Vishnu Sawant, Chief Fire Officer (Retd.)
2. Sh. Pratap Damodar Karguppikar, Chief Fire Officer (I/C)
3. Sh. Sudhir Gopal Amin, Asstt. Divisional Fire Officer
4. Sh. Kaitan Francis Dsouza, Station Officer
5. Sh. Sanjay Waman Rane, Station Officer
6. Sh. Moses Ezekiel Pugaonkar, Driver Operator
7. Sh. Yuvraj Dhanjirao Pawar, Fireman

**Statement**

*The details of Pension/Compensation paid to the NSG Personnel Killed/Injured during the NSG's Mumbai operation OP Black Tornado on 26.11.2008*

**A. Compensation/Pension and financial benefits paid to killed NSG Personnel**

Sl. No.	Name	Compensation/ Pension paid	If not paid reasons
1.	Maj Sandeep Unnikrishnan	Rs. 1,03,31,373/- has been paid to Next of kin by the Central Govt. and the State Governments of Maharashtra and Kerala	All entitled benefits paid to Next of Kin.
2.	Hav Gajender Singh	Rs. 83,30,500/- has been paid to Next of kin by the Central Govt. and the State Governments of Maharashtra and Uttarakhand.	All entitled benefits paid to Next of Kin.

**B. Compensation/Pension and financial benefits paid to injured NSG Personnel.**

Sl. No.	Name	Compensation & pension paid by Ministry of Defence	Financial Benefits paid by NSG and others	Total Financial Benefits paid	If not paid reasons/ Remarks
1.	Sub. Fire Chand, SM	Rs. 15,96,272/ Plus Rs. 10,701/- per month pension	Rs. 2,28,381/-	Rs. 18,24,653/- Plus Rs. 10,701/- per month pension	Discharged on 31.03.2011 at own request under item 1(1) (b) table annex to Army Rule 13(3) and all entitled dues have been paid.
2.	UNK Surrender Singh	Rs. 32,09,007/- Plus Rs. 20,700/- per month pension	Rs. 2,28,381/-	Rs. 34,57,388/- Plus per month pension	Ex-Gratia Lump sum disability Rs. 9,00,000/- (case already processed to PCDA(P), Allahabad on 12 Nov. 12).
3.	Maj. A.K. Singh SC	Nil	Rs. 4,78,381/-	Rs. 4,78,381/-	Financial benefits paid Compensation/pension which is paid by Army have not been paid as they are still in service.
4.	Hav. Raj hir	Nil	Rs. 2,28,381/-	Rs. 2,28,381/-	
5.	Hav. Rajendra Kore	Nil	Rs. 2,28,381/-	Rs. 2,28,381/-	
6.	Hav. A S Anthony Samy	Nil	Rs. 2,28,381/-	Rs. 2,28,381/-	
7.	Sep. Dinesh Sahu	Nil	Rs. 2,28,381/-	Rs. 2,28,381/-	
8.	NK, PV Manish	Nil	Rs. 5,18,381/-	Rs. 5,18,381/-	
9.	Sep. Sunil Kumar, SM	Nil	Rs. 4,98,381/-	Rs. 4,98,381/-	
10.	Sep Sunil Kumar Yadav	Nil	Rs. 3,78,381/-	Rs. 3,78,381/-	
11.	Sep. Rajesh Kumar	Nil	Rs. 2,28,381/-	Rs. 2,23,381/-	

C. The following officers, who sustained minor injuries during Mumbai attack, have not been compulsorily retired but retained in service as per the recommendations of medical authorities and therefore they have not been paid compensation/pension.

1. Maj. B. Bharath
2. Maj. Saurabh Shah
3. Capt. Mohit Dhingra

*[English]***Tripartite Agreement**

4033. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a tripartite Memorandum of Settlement has been signed among Central Government, State Government of Assam and the representatives of Dima Halim Daoga (DHD) in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of the salient features thereof; and

(c) the extent to which normalcy in the region is likely to be restored after the implementation of the provisions of such settlements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed among the Central Government, Government of Assam and the factions of Dima Halam Daogah (DHD) on 08.10.2012. The salient features of MoS are:-

- (i) Setting up of a committee under Assam Legislative Assembly as envisaged under Article 371B of the Constitution of India for council set up in Dima Hasao District;
- (ii) Renaming of existing Council as Dima Hasao Autonomous Territorial Council (DHATC) and also increasing seats in the council;
- (iii) Setting up of Village Councils for deepening democratic process at the grass root level;
- (iv) Transfer of additional subjects by the State of Assam to the Council along with legislation and executive powers;
- (v) Setting up of a body like State Finance Commission (SFC) and consideration of higher fund allocation to the council to undertake viable development activity within Council area;
- (vi) Strict adherence to establish norms of financial management, proper audit of the accounts, etc.;
- (vii) Measures for socio-economic, education, health, and cultural development;

(viii) Special economic package of Rs. 200 crore (Rs.40 cr. p.a.) over and above the plan fund over the next 5 years to DHATC for identified projects;

(ix) Improvement of road connectivity, water supply and supply of power in Dima Hasao District under existing schemes;

(x) Providing one-time grant for capacity building in DHATC for preparation of DPR etc.

(xi) Rehabilitation of DHD cadres; etc.

(c) Normalcy has been restored in Dima Hasao District to a great extent. Action has been initiated for implementation of MoS ensuring speedier socio, economic, educational and cultural development in the area.

**Classical Languages**

4034. SHRI P. C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be please to state:

(a) whether the Government is allocating funds for research in Telugu and Kannada languages, its history and poetry, also to take it to future generations after it got the classical language status equivalent to Tamil language;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent so far in the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam The Government has allocated Rs. 1.12 crore during the XI Plan period and Rs. 20.04 crore during the XII Plan period for research in classical Telugu and Kannada languages.

The amount spent is Rs. 51.14 lakhs during 2011-12 and Rs. 27.40 lakhs during 2012-13, so far.

In addition, University Grants Commission (UGC) released Rs. 75.00 lakhs each to Central University of Karnataka and University of Hyderabad for the development of these classical languages during the XI Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

**Functioning of TV Channels**

4035. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of news and entertainment TV channels being operated/functioning in the country, separately and the number of requests/proposals received

seeking permission to operate such new channels including downlinking in the country along with the number of requests cleared/still pending with the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, category-wise;

(b) the time by which the pending proposal are likely to be cleared; and

(c) the details of channels operating under the domestic and foreign ownership?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has permitted 410 News and Current Affairs and 438 Non-News & Current Affairs channels as on date. The number of requests cleared during each of the last three years and the current year, category-wise are following:

Year	Permitted	
	News	Non-News
2009	34	46
2010	40	58
2011	117	107
2012	9	27

165 proposals are at various stages of Inter-Ministerial clearances.

(b) As per the Uplinking and downlinking guidelines issued by the Ministry, the applications received for the grant of Uplinking/downlinking permissions are referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Space, Department of Revenue and Ministry of External Affairs for necessary clearances. As such no time frame can be given for the clearance of pending proposals.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Services of DTH Operators**

4036. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints/reports that private Direct to Home (DTH) operators are cheating people through online booking

and payment for new set top box by promising to deliver the connection within a certain time but failed to do so;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether there is an urgent need for institutional monitoring/grievance redressal mechanism at all stakeholder's level to deal with problems faced by the common people related to cable digitisation;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government against such DTH operators using unfair trade practices so that common people are not cheated in the name of cable digitisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (e) The Ministry keeps receiving complaints from subscribers from time to time relating to services provided by the private Direct-to-Home (DTH) operators which are forwarded to concerned DTH operator for their timely redressal. In order to protect the interest of digital cable TV subscribers, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued Standards of Quality of Service (Digital Addressable Cable TV Systems) Regulation, 2012 and Consumer Complaint Redressal (Digital Addressable Cable TV Systems) Regulations 2012 on 14.5.2012. The regulations on the Quality of Service, *inter-alia*, prescribe the norms for the connection, disconnection, shifting, transfer of services, timelines for redressal of complaints, billing procedure, set-top-box (STB) related issues and technical parameters to be adhered to by the service providers etc.

The Consumer's Complaint Redressal regulations provide for establishing a complaint centre, provision of toll-free number and provision of Nodal officers in cases where the consumer complaints are not redressed to the satisfaction of the complainant. In order to prevent any unfair trade practices, DTH operators are enjoined to follow the terms and conditions of DTH license agreement as well the regulations /orders of TRAI for providing services to consumers. As per section 14 of TRAI Act, 1997, a group of consumers can file petition with the *Telecom Disputes Settlement & Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT)* against the DTH service provider. DTH subscriber can also seek redressal under Consumer Protection Act 1986 which falls under the purview of district consumer courts.

[Translation]

**Shortage of Coaches**

4037. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate number of coaches are posted/available in all the sports training centres of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) including Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of such centres which are facing shortage of coaches in the country including Madhya Pradesh, location-wise; and

(d) the present status of SAI centres set up in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) The details of Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres, including Madhya Pradesh which are facing shortage of Coaches are provided in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Sports Authority of India (SAI) has eleven Regional and Institutional Centres responsible for implementing and monitoring SAI Sports Promotional Schemes i.e.

1. National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
  - a) Indigenous Games and Martial Arts (IGMA)
  - b) Akharas
  - c) Sports Centres on pattern of Akhara.
2. Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC)
3. SAI Training Centres Scheme (STC)
4. Special Area Games Scheme (SAG)
5. Centre of Excellence Scheme (COE)
6. Come & Play Scheme (C&PS)

The details giving status of SAI Centres functioning under SAI Schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Sports Authority of India Centers which are facing shortage of Coaches*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Centre
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	SAG, Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	STC Hyderabad
3.	Andhra Pradesh	STC Vsshakhatnam
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	SAG Naharlagun
5.	Assam	STC Guwahati
6.	Assam	SAG Kokrajhar
7.	Assam	STC Golaghat
8.	Assam	Judo Centre, Dibrugarh
9.	Bihar	SAG Muzaffarpur, Bihar
10.	Chhatisgarh	STC Raipur, Chhatisgarh
11.	Delhi	STC Delhi
12.	Gujarat	STC Gandhirtagar
13.	Haryana	RC Sonipat
14.	Haryana	STC Hissar
15.	Haryana	STC Sonapat
16.	Haryana	STC Kurukshetra
17.	Haryana	STC Sonipat
18.	Jharkhand	SAG Ranchi
19.	Karnataka	MEG Bengaluru
20.	Karnataka	STC Medikeri, Karnataka
21.	Karnataka	STC Bangalore
22.	Karnataka	Academics, Bangalore
23.	Karnataka	STC Dharwad
24.	Kerala	STC Trichur (Kerala)
25.	Kerala	SAG Tellicherry
26.	Kerala	SAG Alleppy
27.	Kerala	LNCP, Thiruvananthapuram

1	2	3	1	2	3
28. Kerala		STC Kollam	46. Punjab		STC Patiala
29. Kerala		STC Calicut	47. Punjab		NS NIS Patiafa
30. Maharashtra		STC Kartdivali, Mumbai	48. Punjab		Academics, NIS Patiala
31. Manipur		SAG Utlov	49. Punjab		STC Badal
32. Manipur		COE, Imhpal	50. Sikkim		SAG Namchi
33. Manipur		SAG Imhpal	51. Temilnadu		STC- Salem
34. Manipur		STC Emphal	52. Uttar Pradesh		STC Raebareli
35. Meghalaya		STC Shillong	53. Uttar Pradesh		STC Lucknow, U.P.
36. Mizoram		SAG Aizawl	54. Uttar Pradesh		ABSC Raj Rif, Fatehgarh, U.P.
37. Madhya Pradesh		STC Bhopal	55. Uttar Pradesh		Regional Centre Lucknow
38. Madhya Pradesh		SAG Dhar	56. Uttar Pradesh		STC Bareilly
39. Madhya Pradesh		STC Jabalpur	57. Uttar Pradesh		STC Ext at Johri
40. Madhya Pradesh		STC Tikamgarh	58. Uttar Pradesh		STC Lucknow, U.P.
41. Madhya Pradesh		STC Khandwa	59. Uttarakhand		BEG Roorkee
42. Nagaland		STC Dimapur	60. Uttarakhand		STC Kashipur
43. Odisha		SAG Sundergarh	61. West Bengal		STC Kolkata
44. Odisha		STC Koraput	62. West Bengal		SAG Bolpur
45. Odisha		SAG Jagatpur	63. West Bengal		Academics Kolkata

**Statement-II***Number of SAI Centers and Strength of Trainees (2012-2013)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	No. of Centres	No. of Trainees (Residential)			No. of Trainees (Non-Residential)			Total Strength
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	NSTC School	18	30	22	52	483	142	625	677
	IGMA	14	0	0	0	118	43	161	161
	Akharas	40	0	0	0	415	35	450	450
	Sports Centre on the Pattern of Akhara	02	0	0	0	31	09	40	40
2..	Army Boys Sports Companies	15	1005	0	1005	0	0	0	1005



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	SAI Training Centre(s)	58	3235	1158	4393	1444	844	2288	6681
4.	Special Area Games	20	991	702	1693	108	94	202	1895
	Ext. Centre of STC/SAG	78	0	0	0	825	536	1361	1361
5.	Centre of Excellence	10	155	181	386	06	05	11	347
	Total	255	5416	2063	7479	3430	1708	5138	12617

[English]

**Funds to Primary Agriculture  
Co-operative Societies**

4038. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to release grant of Rs. 235 crore for restructuring of the Short Term Co-operative Credit Structure (STCCS) of the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS) of the State;

(b) if so, the details and the current status thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to strengthen the liquidity portion of PACS across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Monitoring Committee of SAI**

4039. SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

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

(a) whether the Government/Sports Authority of India (SAI) has constituted any monitoring committee to ensure/check the working pattern of providing medical assistance and insurance under SAI Training Centres Scheme;

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

(c) the total amount allocated and spent in this

regard during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the amount spent for the development of the Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education, Thiruvananthapuram during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Sports Authority of India periodically reviews the pattern of medical cover and insurance for its trainees under various SAI Sports Promotion Schemes. The parameters of giving medical and insurance cover are not decided State-wise or Centre-wise, but Scheme-wise.

Medical cover is provided @ Rs. 300/- per trainee per annum for the schemes of National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC), Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC), SAI Training Centre (STC), Special Area Games (SAG) and Extension Centres of STC & SAG. Medical Cover of Rs. 500/- per trainee per annum is provided for trainees under the Centre of Excellence Scheme (COE). In addition to the above, SAI bears the cost of medical treatment in special cases, on case-to-case basis.

An accident insurance cover of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided to all trainees under all SAI Sports Promotion Schemes.

(c) Total amount allocated for medical cover during the last three years was as follows:-

2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Rs. 45,98,000.00	Rs.41,65,600.00	Rs.43,00,600.00

Allocation for premium for insurance cover for SAI trainees for the last three years is as follows:-

2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Rs. 22,64,700.00	Rs. 20,51,850.00	Rs. 21,18,000.00

(d) Details of expenditure on the development of Thiruvananthapuram are given in Statement. the Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education,

**Statement**

*Detail of amount spent for Development of LNCPE Thiruvananthapuram from 2009-2010 to 2012-2013*

Sl. No.	Particulars	Year 2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013	
		Fund allocated in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.	Fund allocated in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.	Fund allocated in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.	Fund allocated in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	Physical Education Programme	5000000	7473419	13750000	9322406	15473000	4737099	4083000	3583137
2.	Capital Expenditure (LNCPE)	-	69449	-	299997	-	1373584	-	1836442
3.	Construction Work	19300000	18330952	42383880	42341200	-	8417333	-	-
4.	Renovation of Upgradation of SAI Centres under CWG-2010	-	59800000	-	14000000	-	31969440	-	-

**Prices of Guar**

products; and

4040. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(c) the steps taken to provide assistance to the farmers affected due to lost deals and low prices?

(a) whether the spot prices of guar have crashed in Rajasthan due to high output during the last one year and the current year;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per the information from National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange (NCDEX) Mumbai, polled spot prices of Guar seed and Guar gum at Jodhpur, Rajasthan, for the year 2011 and 2012 are volatile. The details are as follows:

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its impact on export/import and derivative trading of guar and guar

**Polled Spot Prices at NCDEX, Jodhpur**

(Per 100 Kg.)

Year (end of Month)	Guar Gum		Guar Seed	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
January	7787.50	39180.05	2761.50	12172.80
February	8500.00	57681.00	2894.60	18251.90
March	8421.90	93670.00	2833.05	29113.40

	1	2	3	4	5
April		8822.90	98600.00	2996.10	30004.05
May		10162.50	94656.00	3237.60	28530.00
June		11500.00	56202.00	3620.85	17118.00
July		14400.00	66555.00	4390.80	19971.00
August		14473.35	28594.00	4358.50	8980.95
September		14458.35	22924.50	4547.75	7512.90
October		14442.30	26622.00	4642.75	8559.00
November		16573 80	33524.00	5098.45	10936.50
December		22568.45	39158.30	6789.45	12518 60

The data on area, production and yield of Guarseed in the State of Rajasthan is as follows:

Year	Area ( <sup>'000</sup> Hectares)	Production ( <sup>'000</sup> tonnes)	Yield (Kg/ Hectare)
2010-11*	3000.78	1546.47	515
2011-12*	3094.79	1847.66	597

\*Provisional

As per the data available with APEDA, the volume (in terms of value) of exports of Guar gum rose from Rs.441611.00 lakh in 2010-11 to Rs. 1635674.17 lakh in 2011-12.

Futures trading in guar seed and guar gum has not been allowed since 27 March, 2012. Hence, it is not possible to assess the impact of spot market on the derivative market.

(c) There is no such scheme in the Central Government to provide assistance to the farmers affected due to lost deals and low prices.

#### Utilisation of Godowns

4041. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some godowns owned by the Government agencies are not being used to their full capacity and potential;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the total capacity owned and utilised during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and agency-wise;

(c) the corrective steps taken for optimal utilisation of storage capacity; and

(d) the action taken against the erring officers for under-utilisation of the storage capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No Madam, the godowns owned by the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) are being utilized to the maximum extent and the overall occupancy of these godowns as on 31st October, 2012 was 91%. The overall capacity utilisation during the last three years in respect of godowns owned by Food Corporation of India (FCI) has also remained equal to or more than the normated level of 75% and it has reached more than 90% since May 2012.

(c) The vacant space available with CWC is offered to FCI every month for utilization. Further, the FCI has issued instructions to increase the stack height upto 162 MT in case of rice and 181 MT in case of wheat to attain higher level of capacity utilization. Further, it is ensured in the monthly movement plan prepared by FCI that the stocks are moved from procuring areas to consuming area for optimum utilisation of storage capacity in every region throughout the country.

(d) Does not arise.

**External Assistance in Farm Technology**

4042. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently sought external assistance from other countries to introduce the latest farm technology to improve the foodgrains production in the country;

(b) if so, the assistance sought and given by these countries during the last one year, country-wise; and

(c) the likely benefits likely to accrue to the Indian farmers due to these assistances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) No, Madam. No such external assistance has been sought recently.

However, a partnership Agreement viz. Agriculture & Food Security Program (AFSP) has been signed by the Government of India with the United States of America in September, 2010 which, inter alia, includes a number of projects for improving the Agricultural Technology to benefit the Indian farmers & to improve the foodgrains production in the Country.

[*Translation*]

**Naxal Activities**

4043. SHRI BHISMA SHANKISR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:  
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:  
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:  
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI PREMDAS:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:  
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:  
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the preparedness of security apparatus in dealing with the spread of naxal violence in several districts of the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the launching of several developmental schemes in these naxal affected districts have brought about substantial reduction of violence in these areas;

(d) if so, the success achieved under various developmental schemes implemented in these districts during each of true last three years; and

(e) the funds allocated during each of the last three years to control naxalism in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Central Government conducts periodical reviews of the Left Wing Extremism situation in the country with the State Governments concerned. The latest such review was held on 18.10.2012, wherein the States were represented by the Chief Secretaries and the Directors General of Police. The status of preparedness of security apparatus for efficient conduct of anti-naxal operations was also discussed during the meeting, apart from various other related issues.

(c) The trajectory of LWIE violence has shown a decreasing trend during the last two years *i.e.* 2011 and 2012. The Government believes that the holistic policy of security measures and development initiatives, under implementation at present, are contributing towards checking the spread of Left Wing Extremism and reduction in violence.

(d) and (e) The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) being implemented by the Planning Commission and Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I) being implemented by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways are the two Schemes that focus completely on the LWE affected Districts. In addition to these two schemes, in other development schemes of the Government, special dispensations and relaxation of norms have been provided wherever required, to LWE affected districts.

The IAP being implemented since 2010-11 focuses on projects of public infrastructure and service in 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts including 71 LWE affected districts. The number of projects completed under the IAP is 9414 in 2010-11, 43438 in 2011-12 and 13700 in 2012-13 (upto 12.12.2012). The funds allocation under IAP is Rs. 1500 crore in 2010-11, Rs. 2340 crore in 2011-12 and Rs. 2460 crore in 2012-13.

Under the RRP-I being implemented since 2009-10, in 34 LWE affected districts, the length of road works completed is, 251 kms in 2010-11, 1084 kms in 2011-12 and 593 kms in 2012-13 (upto November, 2012). The fund allocation for RRP-I is Rs. 73 crore in 2009-10, Rs. 750 crore in 2010-11, Rs. 1200 crore in 2011-12 and Rs. 1500 crore in 2012-13.

It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance are the effective instrumentalities to combat LWE insurgency.

#### **PSUs in Coal Sector**

4044. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAV:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage share of the public and the private sector in coal mining separately, in the country;

(b) whether certain Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are running losses whereas the private sector companies are earning profits;

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

(d) the action plan contemplated by the Government to make these loss making PSUs profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The percentage share of

public and private sector in coal production for the period 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given, separately as under:

#### *Production in percentage*

Sector	2010-11	2011-12
Public Sector	92.66	92.50
Private Sector	7.34	7.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(b) to (d) All the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) are making profit. The profit after tax of all the subsidiaries of CIL and SCCL for the period of 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given below:

(Rs. Crore)

Name of the Company	2011-12	2010-11
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	962.13	106.57
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	822.36	1093.69
Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	1319.55	1246.83
Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	2770.09	2445.45
Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	306.71	538.30
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	4098.68	2300.82
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	3709.51	2609.32
Overall Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	14788.20	10867.35
Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL)	358.27	351.37

#### **Synthetic Playing Surface**

4045. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) the details of the various sports fields/venues in the country which have been laid with synthetic surfaces during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated/released/utilized for the purpose during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the States which do not have synthetic playing surface for any sports along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/Sports Authority of India to provide such facilities including the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports are implementing a scheme, namely, Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) on a pilot basis with effect from the year 2010-11. Under this scheme, 100% financial assistance is provided to State Governments/Union Territories for development of the following sports infrastructure:-

- (i) Synthetic playing surface (for hockey, football and athletics);

- (ii) Multipurpose indoor hall.

The details of projects sanctioned (under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for development of Synthetic Playing Surface (for hockey, football and athletics) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State-wise details of the synthetic surfaces approved by Sports Authority of India during last three years and current year, the State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Sports is a state subject. The Government of India does not maintain the record of synthetic playing surfaces developed by the States/UTs on their own. The States/UTs which do not have synthetic playing surfaces can submit proposals under USIS. These proposals, as and when received, are considered and approved on the basis of factors like availability of funds and possibilities of utilization etc. The funds are not allocated State-wise. Funds are released to a State as and when a project proposal received from the State is approved.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme*

Statement showing the details of grant approved and released to the States/Union Territory under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for development of Synthetic Playing Surface in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (as on 30th November, 2012). (The Scheme was launched in the year 2010-11)

#### **2010-11**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una	5.00	3.50
2.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri	5.00	4.00
Total			10.00	7.50

#### **2011-12**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Odisha	Laying of synthetic Hockey Surface at Kalinga Stadium, Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	5.00	5.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur	4.81	3.62

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima	5.00	3.00
4.	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at JN Sports Complex, Shillong	5.50	4.30
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of Football Turf Ground at TRC Ground, Srinagar	4.50	4.47
Total			24.81	20.39

**2012-13***(Rs. in crore)*

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1.	Haryana	Laying a synthetic Hockey playfield (with normal lighting) at Sports Complex, Hisar	5.00	3.75
2.	Haryana	Laying of Artificial Turf for Football at Dariyapur, Fatehabad District	4.50	3.50
Total			9.50	7.25

**Statement-II**

*State-wise/Year-wise details of the Synthetic Surface laid during the last 3 years end current year by Sports Authority of India*

Sl. No.	State/Location	Approved Cost (In Lakhs)	Year of Completion	Synthetic Surface
1.	Maharashtra (Kandivali)	315.00	2009	Athletic
2.	Haryana (Sonapat)	337.50	2009	-do-
3.	Punjab (Patiala)	300.00	2009	-do-
4.	Gujarat (Gandhinagar)	350.00*	2009	-do-
5.	Himachal Pradesh (Shillaroo)	353.03	2009	Hockey
6.	Karnataka (Medikeri)	272.08	2009	-do-
7.	Odisha (Sundergarh)	290.00	2009	-do-
8.	Haryana (Sonapat)	252.90	2009	-do-
9.	Punjab (Patiala) - 2 Nos.	500.00	2009	-do-
10.	West Bengal (Kolkata)	250.29	2009	-do-
11.	Maharashtra (Kandivali)	230.00	2010	-do-
12.	Punjab G.N.D.U., Amritsar, P.A.P. HQs, Jalandhar	345.00 335.00	2010 2011	-do-
13.	Uttar Pradesh, Barielly, Aligarh	339.77 390.00	Work in progress	-do- -do-
14.	Meghalaya (Shillong)	333.00	-do-	-do-

**Synthetic Surface approved/in progress**

Sl. No.	State/Location	Approved Cost (In Lakhs)	Status	Synthetic Surface
1.	Kerala (Kollam)	350.00*	Tendering actions in process by CPWD	Athletic
	(Thiruvananthapuram)	350.00	Recently completed	-do-
2.	Assam (Guwahati)	308.00	-do-	-do-
3.	West Bengal (Kolkata)	362.00	Under progress	-do-
4.	Manipur (Imphal)	300.00	-do-	-do-
5.	Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal Gwalior	350.00* 350.00*	Tendering actions in process by CPWD	-do-
6.	Maharashtra (Aurangabad)	350.00*	-do-	Athletic
7.	Odisha (Bhuvaneshwar)	350.00*	-do-	-do-
8.	Punjab (Tarn Taran)	494.00	Under progress	-do-
9.	Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow)	350.00*	-do-	-do-
10.	Uttarakhand (Dehradun)	350.00*	-do-	-do-
11.	Meghalaya (Shillong)	350.00*	-do-	-do-
12.	Tamil Nadu (Tiruneveli)	350.00*	Tendering actions in process by CPWD	-do-
13.	Delhi (CWG)-2010	(1)	JN Stadium	
		(a)	Competition Athletic Track - 400 x 9 lane with 10 sprint lane of class - I certification (Main Arena)	
		(b)	Training Athletic Track - 400 x 9 lane (Warm-up Area)	
		(c)	4 Lawn Bowl Synthetic Surfaces	
		(2)	Major Dhyan Chand Stadium	
		(a)	03 Hockey synthetic surfaces	

\* Tentative Cost

**External assistance to Naxalites**

4046. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
SHRI AJAY KUMAR:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that naxalites are getting assistance in terms of finance, arms and ammunitions and training from foreign agencies/countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Since 2011, in different operations by the security forces, arms and ammunitions including one grenade launcher, two pistols, one M-16 rifle, one carbine, and one SBBL gun of foreign origin have been recovered from the Left Wing Extremists in Jharkhand. This is an indication of the fact that they are procuring weapons from different sources.

Inputs also indicate that some senior cadres of the Communist Party of Philippines imparted training to the cadres of CPI (Maoist) in 2005 and 2011.



The Government is closely monitoring the situation.

[English]

#### **Modernisation of National Libraries**

4047. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:  
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to modernize and digitally link libraries across the country including in rural areas in a bid to provide readers access to books and information under the National Mission on Libraries (NML);

(b) if so, the details including the aims and objectives thereof and the funds sanctioned, released and utilized along with the budgetary allocation made for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and city/town-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission on Libraries;

(d) whether any agreement is signed with other countries for increasing the collection of books from across the world; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) A High Level Committee, i.e. National Mission on Libraries (NML) has been constituted and notified on 4th May 2012. The primary objective of the NML is to revamp and modernize the library sector and set standards for qualitative improvement of services and infrastructure and also to prepare a National Policy on Library and Information system for India. The NML has decided to set up a National Virtual Library.

One of the Working Groups of the NML, on National Virtual Library, Networking and ICT Applications has deliberated upon the setting up of a National Virtual Library, various issues concerning networking and ICT applications in libraries.

As NML has been constituted and notified in the year 2012-13, no budgetary allocations were made for the

purpose during the last three years. The Ministry has made a budget provision of Rs. 6.00 crore during 2012-13 for NML and so far a sum of Rs. 3.00 crore has been released to Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF), which has been designated as the nodal agency for the NML for budgeting purposes.

(c) The National Knowledge Commission (NKC) in its Report to the Nation (2006-2009) made ten major recommendations on libraries. In pursuance of this, a High Level Committee, i.e., National Mission on Libraries (NML) has been set up by the Government of India.

(d) No, Madam.

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

#### **Rainfed Agriculture**

4048. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had expressed concern during its mid-term appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan for not giving attention towards rainfed agriculture in the country;

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

(c) whether any action plan has been formulated for farming in desert areas in the country including the deserts of Gujarat and Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase production and productivity in rainfed areas to meet the demand of food security in future in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) Planning Commission in its mid-term appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has expressed concern on low expenditure level and large number of incomplete watershed projects. Planning Commission has emphasized on the need to enhance productivity of rainfed areas by effectively implementing watershed development programmes.

National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) in consultation with Planning Commission has issued a new set of common guidelines for watershed development projects to synergize functional partnerships and promote coordination among stake holders and implementing agencies in watershed project areas. Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) of Department of Land Resources have been integrated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) w.e.f. 26.02.2009. About 5087 IWMP projects were sanctioned during XI plan for development of 24.2 million hectare. In the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan, 430 projects (about 2.1 mha) and 604 projects (about 3.5 mha) respectively were sanctioned in the XI Plan under IWMP. Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP) was also introduced by Ministry of Agriculture as a sub scheme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs. 250 crore.

National Agricultural Research System (NARS), through Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute (CSWCR&TI), Dehradun; Central Research Institute for Dry Land Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad and Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Jodhpur provide technical support including research to enhance productivity of rainfed areas.

#### **National Centre for Cold Chain Development**

4049. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:  
DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:  
CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up a National Centre for Cold Chain Development (NCCD) to monitor the creation of additional storage for price sensitive products mainly of a perishable nature;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for the National Centre for Cold Chain Development in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Government has set up National Centre for Cold Chain Development (NCCD) as an autonomous body which has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act 1860 to develop standards and protocols relating to Cold Chain testing, verification, certification and accreditation as per international norms and Human Resource Development. NCCD is a Regulatory and Human Resource Development institution.

(c) NCCD has not been provided with fund for its allocation to States.

#### **National Physical Fitness Programme**

4050. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a National Physical Fitness Programme (NPFP) for school children across the country;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether comments from general public/Ministry of Human Resource and Development/States have been invited in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such proposal is likely to be formulated/implemented;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to constitute six national physical fitness awards to be given out at the annual national sports day function; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports

has prepared an Exposure Draft on National Physical Fitness Programme for School Children - (NPFPP). The proposed NPFPP aims at ensuring physical fitness amongst school children by putting into place a system that would assess and ascertain a child's physical fitness from class V onwards on the following six components:

- (i) Cardio respiratory endurance
- (ii) Muscular strength
- (iii) Muscular endurance
- (iv) Flexibility
- (v) Explosive strength, and
- (vi) Body composition (percentage of body fat)

The proposed NPFPP is motivational in nature and provides that the top 10 percentage of gender-wise performers in each district in a battery of tests shall be given an additional 3% to the percentage obtained in academic disciplines. As per the proposal, performers between top 10 to 20 percentages additional 2.50%. Performers between 20 to 30 percentage will get 2%, between 30 to 40 percentage 1.5% and between 40 to 50 percentage will get additional 1% weightage in their marking, which may be converted into grades according to prevalent norms.

(c) and (d) The Exposure Draft on NPFPP has been put in public domain for inviting suggestions/comments of all the concerned stakeholders including the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and State Governments and the General Public.

No definite time frame for finalization of National Physical Fitness Programme for School Children can be indicated at present, as comments of the State Governments and the Ministry of Human Resource Development are very crucial and necessary before the NPFPP is finalized for implementation.

(e) and (f) The proposed NPFPP also provides that six National Physical Fitness Awards may be given in the categories of Best Performing State, District and School as

also for the State, District and School that has improved the most during the last year, and which may be awarded by the President of India at the Annual Sports Day Function.

#### **Setting up of Agricultural Marketing Institutes**

4051. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had decided to set up Agricultural Marketing Institutes in agriculture leading States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the aforesaid institutes have been set up; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM), Jaipur has been set up by the Government of India in August 1988 to offer specialized Training, Research, Education and Consultancy in the field of Agricultural Marketing. However, there is no proposal to set up such other Institutes in States.

*[Translation]*

#### **Allocation of Foodgrains**

4052. SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:  
SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:  
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:

SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) whether any irregularities have been reported in the allocation of various items to the States under the Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the number of ration card holders, total entitlement, allocation and offtake of the said items including foodgrains during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, category-wise and item-wise;

(c) the details of the foodgrains and other items lying unutilised with the Government due to non-lifting by the States along with the steps being taken to utilise the same;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review/revise the procurement and distribution system to ensure food/nutrition security to all the citizens;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the requests for increasing the number of beneficiaries and allocation of various items, received from each State along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There have been no reports of irregularity in allocation of various

items to the States under Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The details of allocation and offtake of rice & wheat and kerosene under TPDS during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I to VII. A Statement indicating State-wise and category-wise number of ration cards issued by the States/UTs is given in the enclosed Statement-VIII.

(c) As on 1st December, 2012, a quantity of 306.07 lakh tons of rice and 376.52 lakh tons of wheat is lying in the Central Pool. Considering the surplus stock in the Central Pool, Government is making additional allocation of foodgrains to the States/UTs over and above the normal TPDS allocation to meet their additional requirement and also to offload the surplus stocks.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to review/revise the procurement policy. Government of India regularly reviews and issues instructions to the States/UTs to strengthen functioning of TPDS by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increasing transparency in functioning of TPDS, adopting revised Model Citizen's Charter and improving the efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations. Government of India has requested all States/UTs to take up end-to-end computerization of TPDS in a time-bound manner to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the TPDS.

(f) Requests have been received for increasing the number of beneficiaries and allocation of foodgrains and sugar from various States/UTs like Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttarakhand, etc. Considering the surplus stocks in the central pool and based on the requests received from States/UTs, Government has been making additional allocation of foodgrains to the States/UTs from time to time. During the current year, Government of India has so far made an additional allocation of 69.42 lakh tons of foodgrains for additional BPL/AAY families in the States/UTs.

**Statement-I****Allocation and Offtake of Rice for the Year 2009-10 and 2010-2011 Under TPDS**

(in thousand tons)

Sl. No	States/Uts	2009-10								2010-11							
		Allotment				Offtake				Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1052.088	654.288	1923.366	3629.742	1025.602	624.841	1846.089	3496.532	1052.088	654.288	1813.682	3520.058	1047.270	651.972	1684.814	3384.056
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.452	15.972	53.7	92.124	21.855	15.515	53.184	90.554	22.452	15.972	53.700	92.124	19.559	13.258	44.367	77.184
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	437.544	1208.46	472.792	294.94	409.371	1177.103	475.224	295.692	575.274	1346.190	467.054	292276	523.921	1283.251
4.	Bihar	1272.06	611.988	19.212	1903.26	721.537	541.088	10.145	1272.77	1255.329	628.719	65.160	1949.208	1105.392	595.383	21.448	1722.223
5.	Chhattisgarh	454.368	301.944	97.443	853.755	454.808	297.851	97.443	850.102	454.368	301.944	169.968	926.280	454.368	290.276	162.547	907.191
6.	Delhi	33.18	18.024	96	147.204	24.147	14.894	101.696	140.737	33.180	18.024	97.272	148.476	29.446	13.431	102.961	145.838
7.	Goa	5.46	6.108	27.664	39.232	5.461	5.584	27.99	39.035	5.460	6.108	42.897	54.465	5.766	6007	30.343	42.116
8.	Gujarat	173.844	155.604	0	329.448	161.816	148.504	2.312	312.632	173.844	155.604	39.822	369.270	172.539	149.045	10.515	332.099
9.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	57.084	35.436	92.844	185.364	52928	34.441	84.613	171.982	57.084	35.436	96.580	189.100	51.826	35.463	93.382	180.671
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	151.524	86.244	294.904	532.672	147.259	79.618	308.837	535.714	151.524	86.244	295.404	533.172	151.086	85.536	289.460	526.082
12.	Jharkhand	458.76	235.176	33.924	727.86	436.756	232.625	0.438	669.819	566.381	336.004	99.714	1002.099	517.812	314.034	26.500	858.346
13.	Karnataka	669.84	416.508	723.709	1810.057	681.348	424395	690.383	1796.126	669.840	416.508	842.556	1928.904	678.760	381.159	764.667	1824.586
14.	Kerala	318.792	250.26	482.672	1051.724	318.881	249.106	441.493	1009.48	318.792	250.260	580.586	1149.638	327.582	256.364	539.260	1123.206
15.	Madhya Pradesh	119.148	104.064	0	223.212	131.219	113.471	0.63	245.32	299.978	104.064	33468	437.510	367.848	114.880	41.804	524.532
16.	Maharashtra	824.076	510.18	381.125	1715.381	766.366	473.329	237.297	1476.992	824.076	510.180	310.704	1644.960	793.663	471.053	268.753	1533.469
17.	Manipur	41.736	26.724	29.596	98.056	46954	28.787	32.089	107.83	41.736	26.724	48.600	117.060	25.102	17.699	19.971	62.772
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	53.256	130.116	46.972	29.263	52.361	128.596	47.376	29.484	78.874	155.734	45.893	29.024	58.701	133.618
19.	Mizoram	17.64	10.92	46.86	75.42	16.14	9.62	42.451	68.211	17.640	10.920	34.092	62.652	16.439	9.938	31.164	57.541

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
20. Nagaland		25.908	16.056	53.211	95.175	28603	18.794	53.552	100.949	25.908	16.056	52.320	94.284	29.181	17.172	58.321	104.674
21. Odisha		1165.572	531.12	26.34	1723.032	1166.1	533.22	10.264	1709.584	1165.572	531.120	92.727	1789.419	1116.503	520.996	42.701	1680.200
22. Punjab		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0000	0.000
23. Rajasthan		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0.000	38.616	38.616	0.000	0000	20.313	20.313
24. Sikkim		11.304	6.936	23.04	41.28	11 301	7	22.96	41.261	11.304	6.936	23.070	41.310	10.490	6.451	22.854	39.795
25. Tamilnadu		1259.232	783.144	1515.06	3557.436	1214.759	781.254	1743.984	3739.997	1259.232	783.144	1515.060	3557.436	1253.445	775.561	1504.861	3533.867
26. Tripura		76.38	47.52	150.06	273.96	73.998	48.243	132.615	254.856	76.380	47.520	150.582	274.482	72.264	45.016	111.028	228.308
27. Uttar Pradesh		1567.356	1153.608	0.4	2721.364	1399.434	1110.045	0.522	2510.001	1567.356	1153.608	110.778	2831.742	1579.555	1108.765	115.877	2804.197
28. Uttarakhand		97.14	44.532	33.888	175.56	98.963	43.918	31.783	174.664	93.244	48.428	38.736	180.408	104.288	46.395	35.637	186.320
29. West Bengal		956.484	349.092	88.7	1394.276	881.496	269.693	85.982	1237.171	956.484	349.092	266.892	1572.468	973.278	266.714	217.095	1457.087
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		4.383	1.548	17.268	23.199	2.734	1.239	10.067	14.04	4.608	1.548	17.268	23.424	2.965	0.843	9.092	12.900
31. Chandigarh		3 072	0.624	0	3.696	3.033	0.194	0	3.227	3.228	0.624	0.000	3.852	3.209	0.140	0.065	3.414
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		4.332	2.04	1.872	8.244	1 444	0.68	0.514	2.638	4.740	2.040	2.304	9.084	1.394	0.347	0.541	2.282
33. Daman and Diu		0.96	0.576	0.756	2.292	0.445	0.233	0.344	1.022	0.960	0.576	1.284	2.820	0.338	0.117	0.395	0.850
34. Lakshadweep		0.756	0.498	3.36	4.614	0.756	0.504	2.447	3.707	0.756	0.504	3.360	4.620	0.986	0.504	4.895	6.385
35. Pondicherry		21.564	13.548	6.66	41.772	16.893	8.943	3.155	28.991	21.564	13.548	11.742	46.854	20.480	12 385	8.657	41.522
Grand Total		11389.095	6715.458	6714.434	24818.987	10432.8	6441.832	6537.011	23411.643	11657.71	6836.919	7603.092	26097.719	11445.781	6528.204	6866.91	24840.895

**Statement-II**

*Allocation and Offtake of Rice for the Year 2011-12 and 2012-2013 Under TPDS (up to October, 2012)*

*(in thousand tons)*

Sl. No	States/Uts	2011-12								2012-13 (Upto October, 2012)							
		Allotment				Offtake				Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1052.088	654.288	1990.148	3696.524	1011.733	632.317	1387.892	3031.942	613.718	381.668	1209.236	2204.622	665.885	418.925	824.380	1909.190
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.452	15.972	53.7	92.124	19.573	13.687	42.703	75.963	13.097	9.317	31.325	53.739	13.268	9.401	31.749	54.418
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	670.046	1440.962	471.582	293.832	533.627	1299.041	277.214	172.487	421.085	870.786	274.276	170.923	367.062	812.261
4.	Bihar	1253.808	630.252	1.258	1885.318	1052.389	566.99	10.797	1630.176	731.388	367.647	0.777	1099.812	607.523	351.219	0.167	958.909
5.	Chhattisgarh	454.368	301.944	176.12	932.432	454.368	291.602	146.332	892.302	249.627	176.134	178.780	604.541	251.830	176.134	168.780	596.744
6.	Delhi	33.18	18.024	97.21	148.414	30.589	11.581	87.214	129.384	19.355	10.514	56.847	86.716	19.169	7.569	51.791	78.529
7.	Goa	5.532	6.108	39.718	51.358	5.363	6.16	40.039	51.562	3.227	3.563	24.465	31.255	3.688	4.072	25.808	33.568
8.	Gujarat	173.844	155.604	0	329.448	153.566	151.978	0.1	305.644	101.409	90.769	0.000	192.178	84.326	93.369	0.000	177.695
9.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	57.084	35.436	99.896	192.416	56.354	34.995	99.458	190.807	33.299	20.671	59.962	113.932	32.426	20.561	59.674	112.661
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	151.524	86.244	295.404	533.172	149.984	85.961	286.129	522.074	88.389	50.309	172.319	311.017	92.256	52.129	187.894	332.279
12.	Jharkhand	619.968	385.524	166.77	1172.262	591.889	376.44	38.04	1006.369	361.648	224.889	103.005	689.542	340.911	219.169	8.987	569.067
13.	Karnataka	673.432	412.916	980.276	2066.624	650.274	405.506	870.069	1925.849	403.312	230.391	905.465	1539.168	409.635	236.382	557.701	1203.718
14.	Kerala	318.792	250.26	587.252	1156.304	318.786	249.383	587.492	1155.661	185.962	145.985	360.598	692.545	193.602	149.391	371.913	714.906
15.	Madhya Pradesh	213.648	104.064	0	317.712	307.463	97.415	0	404.878	124.628	60.704	0.000	185.332	213.504	71.005	0.000	284.509
16.	Maharashtra	824.076	510.18	313.31	1647.566	768.019	462.896	201.126	1432.041	480.711	297.605	223.515	1001.831	467.729	285.389	155.076	908.194
17.	Manipur	41.736	26.724	62.204	130.664	53.097	33.606	37.741	124.444	24.346	15.589	40.488	80.423	25.873	16.282	46.565	88.720
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	79.286	156.146	47.092	29.673	78.954	155.719	27.636	17.199	49.287	94.122	27.636	17.136	49.510	94.282
19.	Mizoram	17.64	10.92	34.092	62.652	16.59	10.121	31.667	58.378	10.290	6.370	19.887	36.547	9.890	6.020	19.157	35.067
20.	Nagaland	25.908	16.056	52.32	94.284	28.314	17.81	60.388	106.512	15.113	9.366	30.520	54.999	16.771	10.926	34.271	61.968
21.	Odisha	1165.572	531.12	30.684	1727.376	1155.167	521.182	9.357	1685.706	679.917	309.820	22.232	1011.969	679.942	297.030	10.014	986.986

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22. Punjab		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
23. Rajasthan		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
24. Sikkim		11.304	6.936	23.08	41.32	12.166	7.252	22.818	42.236	6.594	4.046	13.468	24.108	6.607	3.965	13.143	23.715
25. Tamilnadu		1259.232	783.144	1515.06	3557.436	1247.254	770.227	1515.06	3532.541	734.552	456.834	883.785	2075.171	728.619	444.458	883.784	2056.861
26. Tripura		76.38	47.52	150.93	274.83	77.571	47.465	131.954	256.99	44.555	27.720	88.144	160.419	43.080	29.943	77.402	150.425
27. Uttar Pradesh		1567.356	1153.608	0.3	2721.264	1674.345	1135.849	14.361	2824.555	914.291	672.938	0.000	1587.229	899.856	667.101	0.000	1566.957
28. Uttarakhand		85.452	56.22	41.968	183.64	84.731	54.157	52.089	190.977	49.847	32.795	27.024	109.666	50.286	31.058	22.651	103.995
29. West Bengal		956.484	349.092	118.58	1424.156	863.252	255.637	103.455	1222.344	557.949	203.637	73.241	834.827	644.067	229.569	62.817	936.453
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		4.608	1.548	17.268	23.424	3.697	0.816	6.36	10.873	2.688	0.903	10.073	13.664	1.283	0.413	4.579	6.275
31. Chandigarh		3.228	0.624	0	3.852	3.228	0.125	0	3.353	1.883	0.364	0.000	2.247	1.883	0.090	0.000	1.973
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.74	2.04	2.652	9.432	4.837	2.093	2.289	9.219	2.765	1.190	1.638	5.593	2.771	1.199	1.692	5.662	
33. Daman and Diu	0.96	0.576	1.076	2.612	1.67	0.524	0.847	3.041	0.560	0.336	0.665	1.561	0.492	0.356	0.552	1.400	
34. Lakshadweep	0.756	0.504	3.36	4.62	0.756	0.504	2.793	4.053	0.441	0.294	3.960	4.695	0.000	0.000	1.250	1.250	
35. Pondicherry	21.564	13.548	11.9	47.012	18.716	12.759	9734	41.209	12.579	7.903	7.350	27.832	12.322	6.903	5.759	24.984	
Grand Total		11619.316	6892.172	7615.868	26127.356	11334.415	6580.543	6410.885	24325.843	6772.990	4009.957	5019.141	15802.088	6821.406	4028.087	4044.128	14893.621



**Statement-III****Allocation and Offtake of Wheat for the Year 2009-10 and 2010-2011 Under TPDS***(in thousand tons)*

Sl. No	States/Uts	2009-10								2010-11							
		Allotment				Offtake				Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	254.508	254.508	0	0	30.16	30.16	0.000	0.000	156.422	156.422	0.000	0.000	49.081	49.081
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.072	0	6.36	9.432	2.791	0	6.193	8.984	3.072	0.000	6.360	9.432	2.462	0.000	5.377	7.839
3.	Assam	0	0	277.506	277.506	0	0	223.13	223.13	0.000	0.000	326.936	326.936	0.000	0.000	308.390	308.390
4.	Bihar	447.744	408	678.477	1534.221	407.207	376.557	217.48	1001.244	436.579	419.165	738.240	1593.984	473.271	394.818	378.842	1246.931
5.	Chhattisgarh	31.32	0	206.877	238.197	28.572	0	127.224	155.796	31.320	0.000	210.432	241.752	34.477	0.000	193.439	227.916
6.	Delhi	75.516	45.06	324.768	445.344	59.147	36.57	340.821	436.538	75.516	45.060	326.682	447.258	73.384	34.261	353.820	461.465
7.	Goa	0	0	7.476	7.476	0	0	6.273	6.273	0.000	0.000	14.286	14.286	0.000	0.000	11.688	11.688
8.	Gujarat	308.124	184.476	796.44	1289.04	274.417	161.223	277.192	712.832	376.524	184.476	955.728	1516.728	394.297	180.662	625.822	1200.781
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.82	649.08	980.472	194.958	111.564	195.149	501.671	208.572	122.820	353.850	685.242	208.278	119.619	285.200	613.097
10.	Himachal Pradesh	76.056	47.304	188.742	312.102	72.379	47.458	169.993	289.83	76.056	47.304	196.528	319.888	67.693	47.025	191.073	305.791
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.172	21.144	152.816	224.132	51.119	21.018	151.003	223.14	50.172	21.144	152.616	223.932	48.380	20.675	153.978	223.033
12.	Jharkhand	161.196	150.36	272.376	583.932	148.52	144.93	75.011	368.461	53.584	49.523	214.206	317.313	50.755	47.765	75.881	174.401
13.	Karnataka	140.544	87.384	129.507	357.435	142.212	88.496	65.358	296.066	140.544	87.384	103.644	331.572	141.404	74.313	91.737	307.454
14.	Kerala	83.556	0	166.324	249.88	83.554	0	140.409	223.963	83.556	0.000	166.452	250.008	83.310	0.000	166.641	249.951
15.	Madhya Pradesh	949.068	560.196	1298.394	2807.658	1194.94	629.63	883.536	2708.106	768.238	560.196	844.510	2172.944	953.228	478.253	751.847	2183.328
16.	Maharashtra	885.348	524.7	1383.93	2793.978	834.208	480.34	784.477	2099.025	885.348	524.700	1435.404	2845.452	863.579	472.893	817.228	2153.700
17.	Manipur	1.272	0	17.818	19.09	1.274	0	13	14.274	1.272	0.000	23.512	24.784	0.779	0.000	7.658	8.437
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	17.16	17.16	0	0	16.719	16.719	0.000	0.000	27.194	27.194	0.000	0.000	22.987	22.987
19.	Mizoram	0	0	7.488	7.488	0	0	7.464	7.464	0.000	0.000	7.488	7.488	0.000	0.000	6.961	6.961
20.	Nagaland	6.204	3.912	24.255	34.371	6.204	3.844	23.535	33.583	6.204	3.912	22.476	32.592	5.687	3.654	24.111	33.452
21.	Odisha	0	0	392.82	392.82	0	3.164	367.953	371.117	0.000	0.000	432.369	432.369	2.441	0.000	369.448	371.889

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22. Punjab		121.176	75.36	1017.384	1213.92	112.253	50.17	825.103	987.526	121.176	75.360	589.812	786.348	114.963	51.853	513.891	680.707
23. Rajasthan		629.532	391.488	924.444	1945.464	627.407	384.712	907.216	1919.335	629.532	391.488	977.492	1998.512	635.059	384.787	897.684	1917.530
24. Sikkim		0	0	2.94	2.94	0	0	2.945	2.945	0.000	0.000	2.940	2.940	0.000	0.000	3.205	3.205
25. Tamilnadu		0	0	210.396	210.396	0	0	211.115	211.115	0.000	0.000	165.396	165.396	0.000	0.000	164.259	164.259
26. Tripura		0	0	28.044	28.044	0	0	24.32	24.32	0.000	0.000	28.140	28.140	0.000	0.000	20.712	20.712
27. Uttar Pradesh		1198.344	565.872	2554.314	4318.53	1233.675	554.224	2157.113	3945.012	1198.344	565.872	2352.990	4117.206	1237.276	570.502	1943.978	3751.756
28. Uttarakhand		48.516	18.984	192.942	260.442	48.703	18.967	166.138	233.808	46.856	20.644	226.214	293.714	49.540	21.140	198.838	269.518
29. West Bengal		597.096	272.592	1052.58	1922.268	588.286	239.459	1080.377	1908.122	597.096	272.592	1159.708	2029.396	562.151	224.979	1081.401	1868.531
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.732	0.252	7.776	8.76	0.278	0.113	4.058	4.449	0.732	0.252	9.612	10.596	0.208	0.064	4.749	5.021
31. Chandigarh		0.5	0	21.6	22.1	0.412	0	21.637	22.049	0.528	0.000	27.000	27.528	0.308	0.000	22.253	22.561
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.192	0.156	0.288	0.636	0.064	0.052	0.219	0.335	0.288	0.156	0.396	0.840	0.065	0.026	0.084	0.175
33. Daman and Diu		0.084	0.06	1.884	2.028	0.044	0.035	0.245	0.324	0.084	0.060	2.016	2.160	0.032	0.026	0.254	0.312
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
35. Pondicherry		0	0	11.94	11.94	0	0	3.326	3.326	0.000	0.000	9.258	9.258	0.000	0.000	6.913	6.913
Grand Total		6023.936	3480.12	13279.654	22783.71	6112.624	3352.526	9525.892	18991.042	5791.193	3392.108	12266.309	21449.61	6003.027	3127.315	9749.43	18879.772

**Statement-IV****Allocation and Offtake of Wheat for the Year 2011-12 and 2012-2013 Under TPDS (up to October, 2012)**

(in thousand tons)

Sl. No	States/Uts	2011-12								2012-13 (Upto October, 2012)							
		Allotment				Offtake				Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	41.728	41.728	0	0	33.532	33.532	0.000	0.000	25.354	25.354	0.000	0.000	16.040	16.040
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.072	0	6.36	9.432	2641	0	4.985	7.626	1.792	0.000	3.710	5.502	1.508	0.000	3.045	4.553
3.	Assam	0	0	365.794	365.794	0	0	363.71	363.71	0.000	0.000	229.880	229.880	0.000	0.000	233.700	233.700
4.	Bihar	435.564	420.168	909.262	1764.994	421.635	383.368	322.171	1127.174	254.079	245.098	561.603	1060.780	265.705	251.060	76.118	592.883
5.	Chhattisgarh	31.32	0	255	286.32	28.548	0	164.344	192.892	33.691	0.000	87.500	121.191	28.824	0.000	65.408	94.232
6.	Delhi	75.516	45.06	328.868	449.444	73.127	28.886	313.898	415.911	44.051	26.285	192.318	262.654	46.130	18.951	193.763	258.844
7.	Goa	0	0	8.958	8.958	0	0	8.859	8.859	0.000	0.000	5.516	5.516	0.000	0.000	5.898	5.898
8.	Gujarat	376.524	184.476	1128.29	1689.29	349.343	177.448	410.364	937.155	219.639	107.611	696.885	1024.135	196.109	103.169	258.543	557.821
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.82	401.03	732.422	223.97	116.173	246.288	586.431	121.667	71.645	247.695	441.007	120.108	66.799	83.827	270.734
10.	Himachal Pradesh	76.056	47.304	203.37	326.73	73.59	46.37	201.896	321.856	44.366	27.594	122.073	194.033	42.662	28.081	123.265	194.008
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.172	21.144	152.316	223.632	53.533	21.691	146.187	221.411	29.267	12.334	88.851	130.452	28.910	12.193	92.355	133.458
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	166.77	166.77	0	0	15.669	15.669	0.000	0.000	103.005	103.005	0.000	0.000	0.747	0.747
13.	Karnataka	141.298	86.63	92.094	320.022	136.912	85.007	86.844	308.763	84.623	48.335	114.082	247.040	86.786	49.228	52.763	188.777
14.	Kerala	83.556	0	191.814	275.37	83.277	0	189.869	273.146	48.741	0.000	117.782	166.523	48.925	0.000	120.534	169.459
15.	Madhya Pradesh	854.568	560.196	948.26	2363.024	1081.818	544.769	621.952	2248.539	498.408	326.781	585.690	1410.879	1186.059	456.367	500.807	2143.233
16.	Maharashtra	885.348	524.7	1589.5	2999.548	840.577	450.285	816.342	2107.204	516.453	306.075	1011.750	1834.278	502.502	283.730	512.303	1298.535
17.	Manipur	1.272	0	28.51	29.782	1.271	0	19.169	20.44	0.742	0.000	18.557	19.299	0.742	0.000	17.281	18.023
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	25.55	25.55	0	0	26.971	26.971	0.000	0.000	15.883	15.883	0.000	0.000	16.370	16.370
19.	Mizoram	0	0	7.488	7.488	0	0	7.855	7.855	0.000	0.000	4.368	4.368	0.000	0.000	4.277	4.277
20.	Nagaland	6.204	3.912	22.476	32.592	6.203	3.912	23.467	33.582	3.619	2.282	13.111	19.012	4.136	2.608	15.821	22.565

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
21. Odisha		0	0	391.532	391.532	0	0	372.299	372.299	0.000	0.000	269.017	269.017	0.000	0.000	247.612	247.612
22. Punjab		121.176	75.36	617.564	814.1	115.518	54.871	515.966	686.355	70.686	43.960	368.340	482.986	57.261	27.820	281.420	366.501
23. Rajasthan		629.532	391.488	1094.12	2115.14	620.447	387.224	1071.022	2078.693	367.227	228.368	675.780	1271.375	363.878	225.953	671.074	1260.905
24. Sikkim		0	0	2.95	2.95	0	0	2.7	2.7	0.000	0.000	1.722	1.722	0.000	0.000	1.721	1.721
25. Tamilnadu		0	0	165.396	165.396	0	0	168.093	168.093	0.000	0.000	96.481	96.481	0.000	0.000	24.977	24.977
26. Tripura		0	0	33.204	33.204	0	0	18.391	18.391	0.000	0.000	16.471	16.471	0.000	0.000	16.415	16.415
27. Uttar Pradesh		1198.344	565.872	2629.11	4393.326	1249.813	576.14	1994.825	3820.778	699.034	330.092	1623.615	2652.741	678.145	329.762	1222.403	2230.310
28. Uttarakhand		43.536	23.964	250.562	318.062	40.282	22.197	203.42	265.899	25.396	13.979	155.621	194.996	25.721	13.891	157.320	196.932
29. West Bengal		597.096	272.592	1469.91	2339.598	565.256	229.149	1264.456	2058.861	348.306	159.012	907.886	1415.204	346.269	140.884	825.662	1312.815
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.732	0.252	9.612	10.596	0.231	0.093	4.829	5.153	0.427	0.147	5.607	6.181	0.126	0.042	2.330	2.498
31. Chandigarh		0.528	0	30.6	31.128	0.264	0	30.599	30.863	0.308	0.000	18.900	19.208	0.308	0.000	19.644	19.952
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.288		0.156	0.408	0.852	0.288	0.366	0.374	1.028	0.168	0.091	0.252	0.511	0.170	0.091	0.247	0.508
33. Daman and Diu		0.084	0.06	2.674	2.818	0.078	0.047	1.503	1.628	0.049	0.035	1.652	1.736	0.082	0.029	1.075	1.186
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
35. Puducherry		0	0	11.9	11.9	0	0	6.607	6.607	0.000	0.000	7.350	7.350	0.000	0.000	6.364	6.364
Grand Total		5820.358	3346.154	13582.980	22749.492	5968.622	3127.996	9679.456	18776.074	3412.739	1949.724	8394.307	13756.770	4031.066	2010.658	5871.129	11912.853

**Statement-V**

*location and Offtake of Rice of Special Adhoc Additional Allocations made during 2009-10 and 2010-11 under TPDS*

*(In Thousand Tons)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12				2012-13			
		Date of Allocation January 2010 @ MSP based/ derived prices		Allocation for AAY/BPL/APL 19.5.2010 @ Rs. 8.45/kg & 11.85/kg		APL Allocation made on 6.1.2011 @ Rs. 8.45/kg & 11.85/kg*		BPL Allocation made on 7.9.2010 and 6.1.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices*		BPL allocation made on 16.5.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices*		BPL/AAY Allocation made to Poorest Districts @		BPL allocation made in July, 2012 @ BPL Issue Prices* @		BPL/AAY Allocation made to Poorest Districts @	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.946	0.973	175.216	3.436	211.64	0.731	511.57	509.791	311.57	297.194	116.797	114.713	280.413	114.311	11.584	3.793
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.512	0	3.146	1.058	2.421	2.028	11.678	6.323	6.678	5.214	0.682	0.682	6.01	2.605	0	0
3.	Assam	37.384	22.356	114.119	46.106	164.239	28.044	290.794	171.081	190.794	199.829	15.34	14.544	126.715	75.505	26.273	7.013
4.	Bihar	237.252	0	121.166	9.832	54.351	7.901	371.246	222.311	371.246	338.97	367.085	146.4572	334.12	0	416.023	104.308
5.	Chhattisgarh	52.18	50.367	101.966	0	136.983	121.253	134.512	186.409	134.512	133.979	125.6	133.243	121.061	48.461	298.766	101.72
6.	Delhi	42.946	16.35	9.905	4.788	11.076	0	9.574	6.902	9.574	8.389	0	0	8.617	0	0	0
7.	Goa	1.172	0	3.966	0.002	3.892	2.361	3.68	3.372	3.68	3.849	0	0	3.312	0.169	0	0
8.	Gujarat	175.14	9.025	24.51	4.626	24.307	4.69	51.352	41.708	51.352	51.323	19.066	19.009	46.217	40.345	0	0
9.	Haryana	62.96	15.418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	16.844	4.29	6.746	6.461	5.131	4.888	16.9	13.19	16.9	11.795	4.943	4.896	15.21	0.769	4.943	0.46
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.26	12.259	18.194	18.19	34.019	24.169	42.4	42.93	42.4	38.331	8.939	8.005	38.16	0	8.818	6.684
12.	Jharkhand	76.872	0	35.026	3.874	31.547	0.261	183.584	126.175	183.584	86.158	132.229	117.54	165.226	36.13	131.781	22.875
13.	Karnataka	16.208	8.736	90.636	41.649	99.956	12.552	198.332	192.424	198.332	198.515	25.95	25.95	178.499	92.516	26.013	24.8
14.	Kerala	30.086	4.067	105.818	77.942	123.158	83.455	96.97	96.971	94.42	94.355	4.408	4.409	84.978	51.185	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	194.06	0	12.923	0	19.297	1.092	99.54	2.236	99.54	79.747	61.973	16.214	89.586	0	34.231	0
16.	Maharashtra	282.362	0	89.343	20.489	74.185	16.407	241.55	135.778	241.55	145.27	51.452	33.816	217.394	36.1	0	0
17.	Manipur	3.346	1.673	5.116	0	3.628	4.467	17.354	16.627	12.354	12.354	1.199	1.199	11.119	2.658	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	2.188	1.488	5.685	7.083	4.248	4.738	19.034	11.2	14.033	14.213	1.719	1.308	12.63	3.6	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19. Mizoram		0.46	0.46	4.276	2.138	17.651	17.101	10.214	11.436	10.214	8.542	0.159	0.159	4.693	4.643	0.159	0.159
20. Nagaland		1.816	1.816	6.432	2.482	7.469	2.826	12.672	13.296	12.672	12.777	0.254	0.254	6.905	6.944	0.254	0
21. Odisha		127.286	5.693	73.245	0.135	51.944	0	252.906	190.414	252.906	151.273	143.933	143.702	227.615	13.717	119.901	25.651
22. Punjab		79.52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.134	0
23. Rajasthan		177.34	46.641	40	20.106	4.257	4.102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Sikkim		2.1	0.938	1.405	1.223	1.081	0.541	4.298	4.299	9.378	4.886	0.264	0.169	2.968	1.079	0.44	0.228
25. Tamilnadu		27.326	8.047	148.39	115.637	160.877	0	372.918	353.252	377.918	378.43	40.948	40.359	335.626	235.852	40.948	4.894
26. Tripura		2.274	0	9.387	0	7.229	0	22.622	22.623	22.622	22.093	2.734	2.23	20.36	11.55	1.746	1.746
27. Uttar Pradesh		522.83	0	266.642	39.677	103.089	4.16	546.122	333.266	546.122	407.346	192.145	167.214	491.509	0	90.422	30.072
28. Uttarakhand		20.048	0	7.151	1.551	105.382	83.26	21.642	2.681	21.642	17.952	1.742	1.738	19.478	0	1.155	1.155
29. West Bengal		268.778	208.714	81.063	73.95	78.035	51.126	244.512	166.121	244.512	191.29	154.268	28.598	220.061	61.927	159.651	0
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.476	0	0.799	0	0.681	0	1.852	0.308	1.852	1.526	0	0	1.667	0.667	0	0
31. Chandigarh		4.06	0	0.431	0	0.352	0	1.516	0.555	1.516	1.436	0	0	1.364	0	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.096	0.096	0.476	0	0.306	0.306	1.302	0.652	1.302	0.013	0	0	1.172	0.055	0	0
33. Daman and Diu		0.364	0.2	0	0	0.244	0	0.246	0.103	0.246	0.032	0	0	0.221	0.061	0	0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0.158	0	0.15	0.7	0.23	0	0.23	0.23	0	0	0.207	0	0	0
35. Pondichery		1.844	0	2.691	0.309	2.175	3.096	6.442	1.567	9.442	8.492	0	0	5.798	0.871	0	0
Grand Total		2545.336	419.607	1379.884#	502.744	1125.000#	486.255	3421.014#	2886.001	3421.013*	2925.803	1473.829	1026.408	3078.911	841.72	1374.242	335.558

\* positions on 31.3.2012 compiled as on 10.4.2012 by FCI

Source: Control Room. FCI Hqrs

@ Offtake against Spl. Allocation and offtake is upto October, 2012.

# The total in certain cases may not add upto the Grand total shown of allocation made to the States due to reallocation made from the unfitted savings within the overall allocations.

**Statement-VI**

*Allocation and Offtake of Wheat of Special Adhoc Additional Allocations made during 2009-10 and 2010-11 under TPDS*

*(in thousand tons)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11				2011-12				2012-13					
		Date of Allocation January 2010 @ MSP based/ derived prices		Allocation for AAY/BPL/APL 19.5.2010 @ Rs.8.45/kg & 11.85/kg		APL Allocation made on 6.1.2011 @ Rs. 8.45/kg & 11.85/kg*		BPL Allocation made on 7.9.2010 and 6.1.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices*		BPL allocation made on 16.5.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices*		BPL/AAY Allocation made to Poorest Districts @		BPL allocation made in July, 2012 @ BPL Issue Prices* @		BPL/AAY Allocation made to Poorest Districts @	
		Alocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocate	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	251.474	124.59	93.741	0.27	43.58	11.801	0	0.547	0	0	0	0	31.157	7.139	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.328	0	0.968	1.132	0.683	0.376	0.914	0.857	0.914	0.795	0.055	0.055	1.582	0.701	0	0
3.	Assam	52.476	0.88	82.262	35.912	118.434	83.578	0	0	30	0	0	0	14.079	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0.328	0	80.777	15.128	61.907	12.85	128.968	103.571	228.968	135.786	229.426	161.984	166.093	31.391	179.372	140.235
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.04	0	48.008	41.787	68.064	22.447	9.272	8.002	9.272	9.455	6.352	2593	22.723	11.471	8.508	35.427
6.	Delhi	12.694	5.448	37.389	17.852	40.433	0	21.79	16.467	21.79	21.587	0	0	22.747	0	0	0
7.	Goa	5.228	0	1.474	0	2.012	0.646	0	0.002	0	0	0	0	0.368	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	0	124.359	11.515	119.756	9.9	111.22	91.166	111.22	111.715	32.436	31.359	116.355	81.633	0	0
9.	Haryana	0	0	53.516	16.28	51.205	36.806	60.504	22.076	60.504	39.618	9.739	3.391	60.504	29.61	7.164	3.969
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.296	1.753	14.623	14.623	10.997	9.732	22.516	16.301	22.516	15.694	6.594	6.524	24.206	1.5	6.594	1.235
11.	Jammuand Kashmir	23.78	19.999	12.44	12.793	29.12	27.164	14.04	14.04	14.04	14.038	2.818	2.649	18.28	0	2.939	2.936
12.	Jharkhand	10.248	0	39.026	4.489	11.04	0.503	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.358	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	172.532	64.949	69.793	9.876	36.966	0	41.614	41.147	41.614	41.474	5.445	5.42	61.447	26.964	5.382	5.382
14.	Kerala	92.114	4.175	48.052	38.12	56.735	44.451	28.683	28.582	24.748	24.737	0.66	0.659	34.19	20.296	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	152.028	13.322	101.78	10.841	416.784	4.432	216.784	190.316	216.071	97.749	226.738	0	136.925	0
16.	Maharashtra	72.178	0	212.016	20.205	168.771	10.738	259.51	150.236	259.51	149.139	54.36	32.73	283.665	44 589	0	0
17.	Manipur	4.794	4.794	1.803	0	1.603	1.603	0.376	0.294	0.376	0.376	0.016	0	1.611	1.074	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	6.792	0.847	1.948	0.76	1.525	0.779	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.403	1.399	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19. Mizoram		2.88	2.88	1.402	0.643	0.498	0.498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.521	0.238	0	0
20. Nagaland		4.224	0	3.836	0.459	6.395	6.528	1.838	1.836	6.838	6.838	0.061	0.061	2.605	2.605	0.061	0
21. Odisha		8.534	0	42.202	0	23.875	12.006	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.291	0	0	0
22. Punjab		0	0	67.592	59.295	276.145	70.905	35.888	28.664	35.888	34.235	1.839	1.839	35.888	0	0.705	0
23. Rajasthan		0	0	261.478	171.663	235.443	182.551	236.42	221.277	186.42	179.772	99.054	70.182	186.42	51.966	50.538	49.988
24. Sikkim		0	0	0.88	0.054	0.565	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.4	0	0	0.33	0.33	0	0
25. Tamilnadu		250.314	250.314	87.604	13.828	34.89	34.731	0	0	0	0	0	0	37.292	36.216	0	0
26. Tripura		12 166	0	2.887	0	2.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.262	0.954	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh		0	0	177.764	74.549	232.552	0	272.758	175.232	272.758	221.657	124.579	117.514	327.37	3.253	69.134	25.472
28. Uttarakhand		4.332	0	13.572	2.483	60.268	10.193	16.546	12.619	16.546	13.939	0.86	0.86	18.71	0	0.526	0.526
29. West Bengal		21.682	20.274	165.828	149.466	124.787	92.484	152.64	125.206	152.64	134.697	105.047	101.813	177.091	44.739	99.664	36.713
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1.144	0	0.578	0	0.469	0	0.294	0.147	0.294	0.294	0	0	0.479	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh		0	0	3.02	0	3.555	3.116	0.248	0	0.248	0.199	0	0	0.4	0	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.624	0.624	0.136	0	0 085	0.085	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.004	0	0	0	0.21	0.009	0	0
33. Daman and Diu		0.146	0.1	0	0	0.234	0	0.022	0.009	0.022	0	0	0	0.047	0.007	0	0
34. Lakshadweep		0.22	0.22	0.029	0	0.024	0.024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.023	0	0	0
35. Pondicherry		2.636	0.406	1.117	0	0.864	1.132	0	0	1.269	0	0	0	0.644	0.146	0	0
Grand Total		1062.204	502.253	1686.526#	726.504	1375.000#	698.768	1578.990#	1062.95	1578.990#	1347.765	895.412	637.382	1921.089	398.23	567.512	301.883

\* position as on 31.3.2012 compiled as on 10.4.2012 by FCI

Source: Control Room, FCI Hqrs @ Offtake against Spl. Allocation and offtake is upto October, 2012

# The total in certain cases may not add upto the Grand total shown of allocation made to the States due to reallocation made from the unlifted savings within the overall allocations.



**Statement-VII**

*State-wise Allocation and Upliftment of PDS SKO under the Public Distribution System (PDS)  
during 2010-11 to 2012-13*

(In KL)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7248	7247	7248	7236	5424	2181
2.	Andhra Pradesh	595800	595639	530808	530809	349488	155312
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11736	11616	11628	11519	8676	3827
4.	Assam	331176	331107	330708	327128	246096	109036
5.	Bihar	824760	819371	820320	815590	612900	267247
6.	Chandigarh	9168	8588	7332	7048	3000	1201
7.	Chattishgarh	186972	186421	186600	185577	139680	59165
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3036	3022	2484	2468	1692	752
9.	Daman and Diu	2328	2190	2016	1884	684	324
10.	Delhi	138900	135587	61380	60129	40464	17664
11.	Goa	22680	22667	19776	19775	4140	1956
12.	Gujarat	920556	920278	673584	673245	505188	224391
13.	Haryana	172632	171955	157260	157171	72252	31019
14.	Himachal Pradesh	40260	40068	32472	32396	18960	8621
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	95082	90311	95082	92138	63048	25288
16.	Jharkhand	270852	268658	270276	269200	202500	89066
17.	Karnataka	562812	562759	539544	539521	392148	174283
18.	Kerala	225096	225090	197124	197119	95148	45071
19.	Lakshadweep	1020	1020	1020	996	1008	504
20.	Madhya Pradesh	626412	610091	626412	625458	469476	208448
21.	Maharashtra	1564176	1562723	1258812	1257099	718740	340050
22.	Manipur	25344	13635	25344	21920	19008	8408
23.	Meghalaya	26136	26012	26064	25894	19440	8639
24.	Mizoram	7920	7833	7836	7812	5868	2592
25.	Nagaland	17100	17088	17100	17101	12816	5694
26.	Odisha	403140	400456	400944	399176	299808	132927

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27. Puducherry		15732	15695	10440	10223	3540	1668
28. Punjab		285396	284129	272556	271476	78960	28193
29. Rajasthan		511644	510907	511404	510049	383220	168988
30. Sikkim		6600	6588	6588	6867	4752	2113
31. Tamil Nadu		633648	638082	551352	551877	363954	163784
32. Tripura		39300	39231	39264	39106	29376	13056
33. Uttar Pradesh		1593768	1592103	1592700	1590932	1194120	528618
34. Uttaranchal		111060	111442	107520	107001	28836	12946
35. West Bengal		965388	964863	964728	964544	723348	320867
<b>Total</b>		<b>11254878</b>	<b>11204472</b>	<b>10365726</b>	<b>10337484</b>	<b>7117758</b>	<b>3163899</b>

**Statement-VIII**

*State-wise and Category-wise No. of Ration Cards issued by the States/UTs as reported upto 30.09.2012*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ration Cards (In Lakhs)			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206.45	15.58	29.94	251.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.61	0.38	2.19	3.18
3.	Assam	12.02	7.04	40.92	59.98
4.	Bihar	39.22	25.01	15.53	79.76
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.56	7.19	26.42	45.17
6.	Delhi	1.67	1.50	20.25	23.42
7.	Goa	0.14	0.14	3.36	3.64
8.	Gujarat	23.70	8.10	83.29	115.09
9.	Haryana	9.07	2.92	44.77	56.76
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.17	1.97	10.71	15.85
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.80	2.56	12.34	19.70
12.	Jharkand	14.76	9.18	5.15	29.09
13.	Karnataka	84.07	11.38	38.57	134.02
14.	Kerala	14.46	5.96	58.01	78.43
15.	Madhya Pradesh	52.48	15.82	79.92	148.22
16.	Maharashtra	45.88	24.64	139.53	210.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
17. Manipur		1.02	0.64	2.41	4.07
18. Meghalaya		1.13	0.70	2.66	4.49
19. Mizoram		0.42	0.26	1.83	2.51
20. Nagaland		0.77	0.47	1.16	2.40
21. Odisha		36.78	12.65	34.58	84.01
22. Punjab		2.89	1.79	55.59	60.27
23. Rajasthan		16.53	9.32	111.68	137.53
24. Sikkim		0.27	0.16	4.06	4.49
25. Tamil Nadu*		176.35	18.65	*	195.00
26. Tripura		1.82	1.13	4.39	7.34
27. Uttar Pradesh		65.84	40.95	331.19	437.98
28. Uttarakhand		3.07	1.91	19.39	24.37
29. West Bengal		37.27	14.80	128.95	181.02
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.08	0.04	0.89	1.01
31. Chandigarh		0.09	0.02	2.30	2.41
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.12	0.05	0.54	0.71
33. Daman and Diu		0.03	0.01	0.32	0.36
34. Lakshdweep		0.02	0.01	0.15	0.18
35. Puducherry		1.17	0.32	1.85	3.34
<b>Total</b>		<b>869.73</b>	<b>243.25</b>	<b>1314.84</b>	<b>2427.82</b>

\*Separate figures of APL/BPL cards in Tamil Nadu are not available as there is no categorisation on the basis of APL/BPL in the State.

[English]

### Workers in Coal Companies

4053. SHRI A.K.S.VIJAYAN:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers engaged in manual and mechanical jobs in various coal companies located in various States of the country as on date State and company-wise;

(b) whether the subsidiary companies of Coal India

Limited (CIL) have outsourced their labour intensive field works and transportation of coal;

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

(d) whether the permanent labourers of these subsidiaries are being compelled to take VRS due to this outsourcing;

(e) if so, whether the labour unions have protested against the implementation of outsourcing in the coal sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The number of workers engaged in manual and mechanical jobs in various coal companies located in various States of the Country as on 01-11-2012 is 273279. The details of Company-wise figure is as follows:-

Company	Number of workers engaged in mechanical & manual jobs
ECL	59436
BCCL	49388
CCL	35813
WCL	41780
SECL	58048
MCL	15477
NCL	10778
NEC	1542
CMPDIL	959
CIL	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>273279</b>

(b) Yes, production and over burden removal (through hiring of heavy earth moving machinery) is resorted to in those places where departmental capabilities are not adequate. Subsidiary wise details in this regard on coal production (open cast) and OB removal through outsourcing during 2011-12 and Apr- Sept 2012 is given below.

(c) Subsidiary-wise details of OC coal production and OB Removal in CIL by hiring of machinery and equipment / outsourcing during the year 2011-12 and April'12 to September'12 is given below:

Company	Apr. to Sept. (12-13) (Prov)		2011-12	
	OC Coal (MT)	OBR (MM <sup>3</sup> .)	OC Coal (MT)	OBR (MM <sup>3</sup> .)
1	2	3	4	5
ECL	2.775	19.522	7.5	31.273
BCCL	6.561	28.284	12.253	52.288
CCL	7.639	12.598	17.399	28.308
NCL	0.00	51.164	0	114.795
WCL	2.856	19.222	5.201	58.926

1	2	3	4	5
SECL	44.311	22.01	90.459	53.363
MCL	36.781	17.966	86.568	38.821
NEC	0.183	1.849	0.598	4.475
CIL	101.106	172.615	219.978	382.249

(d) No, Madam.

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

#### Rise in Murder Cases

4054. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of murder are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total number of accused/arrested and the action taken against them during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The details of State/UT-wise cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, person arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted under murder during 2009-2011 are give in the enclosed 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.

**Statement**

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Murder during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	State	2009							2010							2011						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2449	2054	386	19.5	4604	4269	945	2538	2232	463	20.1	4239	4274	909	2808	2250	450	18.6	5584	4878	942
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	44	0	0.0	83	49	6	75	38	8	72.7	103	50	8	65	58	16	34.8	62	62	16
3.	Assam	1323	744	165	30.5	1866	1350	243	1223	656	171	42.0	1537	1098	223	1303	702	191	42.4	1666	1241	293
4.	Bihar	3152	1795	752	32.1	5394	4553	1619	3362	1930	653	27.8	5207	5047	1491	3198	3189	706	32.5	8898	6445	1489
5.	Chhattisgarh	1083	963	398	41.4	1739	1734	661	1065	782	343	42.6	1727	1716	559	1110	942	361	44.7	1683	1698	583
6.	Goa	53	37	11	32.4	88	62	11	35	29	15	35.7	44	65	19	48	33	7	70.0	87	62	12
7.	Gujarat	1020	848	127	27.1	2130	2116	208	1048	849	138	30.9	2116	2167	277	1126	944	136	24.5	2408	2327	285
8.	Haryana	948	659	263	41.5	1842	1834	692	1005	828	271	46.8	1961	1903	703	1062	786	221	33.2	1999	1980	548
9.	Himachal Pradesh	125	99	38	46.3	191	196	94	132	108	41	46.1	193	191	82	130	81	30	40.5	186	161	57
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	237	160	24	15.7	432	433	59	217	114	27	17.1	318	313	32	169	127	20	14.2	328	328	50
11.	Jharkhand	1636	1151	386	38.6	1975	1596	587	1689	1158	308	28.2	2095	2442	492	1747	1288	344	35.3	2038	2026	545
12.	Karnataka	1702	1398	158	13.5	3287	3189	382	1805	1260	291	25.7	3631	3515	658	1820	1501	259	23.4	3404	3333	491
13.	Kerala	343	395	101	38.7	710	783	277	363	348	88	44.9	680	812	193	365	355	73	47.7	733	593	132
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2386	2186	770	44.4	5265	5273	1756	2423	2223	1071	50.6	5521	5554	2891	2511	2187	1324	52.5	5317	5245	2690
15.	Maharashtra	2653	2310	439	30.1	5904	6133	862	2744	2259	380	20.6	5725	5300	651	2818	2427	449	29.4	6193	6551	846
16.	Manipur	131	6	1	200	85	6	1	92	10	1	25.0	57	11	1	78	8	0	0.0	94	11	0
17.	Meghalaya	128	52	18	64.3	130	104	36	134	54	7	43.8	133	252	9	170	70	8	25.0	156	74	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
18.	Mizoram	31	34	22	91.7	29	57	69	48	40	39	95.1	57	56	59	26	20	16	100.0	28	22	16
19.	Nagaland	46	33	17	68.0	27	21	28	45	44	21	67.7	37	38	31	46	59	56	96.6	27	26	72
20.	Odisha	1250	974	185	29.8	1859	1799	291	1308	1199	197	26.4	2051	2141	331	1477	1342	184	23.0	2340	2288	321
21.	Punjab	853	652	303	49.4	1489	1286	629	907	697	334	52.4	1547	1415	618	842	635	355	51.1	1550	1283	722
22.	Rajasthan	1395	995	368	53.3	2297	2308	801	1421	891	304	49.3	2061	2033	655	1461	952	351	53.4	2378	2360	1003
23.	Sikkim	19	13	3	60.0	17	17	3	17	23	2	25.0	17	23	2	14	10	7	63.6	7	13	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	1776	1674	457	40.6	3602	3776	1040	1875	1505	469	35.9	4185	3567	1086	1877	1583	433	33.9	4128	3406	1180
25.	Tripura	133	113	23	50.0	206	119	28	150	108	21	29.2	176	121	38	163	173	19	28.8	306	213	38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4534	3531	1916	47.2	12365	10052	6500	4401	3437	2284	52.4	11784	9397	7714	4951	3893	2339	54.5	14093	10492	6901
27.	Uttarakhand	195	173	71	46.1	388	449	173	176	127	97	55.4	324	287	235	178	136	50	58.8	311	315	132
28.	West Bengal	2068	1130	140	16.5	3498	2670	344	2398	1727	158	20.3	3746	3010	373	2109	1653	109	18.9	3363	3369	275
	<b>Total State</b>	<b>31728</b>	<b>24223</b>	<b>7542</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>61502</b>	<b>56234</b>	<b>18339</b>	<b>32696</b>	<b>24676</b>	<b>8202</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>61272</b>	<b>56798</b>	<b>20340</b>	<b>33672</b>	<b>27404</b>	<b>8514</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>69367</b>	<b>60802</b>	<b>19658</b>
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	15	5	31.3	38	38	5	9	6	1	14.3	7	7	4	14	10	1	50.0	18	13	1
30.	Chandigarh	22	17	16	88.9	51	44	36	21	13	13	65.0	45	30	43	24	24	13	61.9	65	65	32
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	4	0	0.0	7	5	0	6	4	0	0.0	7	7	0	14	4	2	25.0	24	10	2
32.	Daman and Diu	5	3	0	0.0	11	9	0	5	5	1	50.0	19	23	1	6	6	1	20.0	7	7	1
33.	Delhi UT	552	456	126	48.1	889	880	237	565	455	160	39.9	953	919	254	543	506	185	47.9	974	918	310
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	37	56	13	32.5	167	238	43	33	37	6	20.0	163	160	17	32	25	2	22.2	138	116	4
	<b>Total UT</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>1163</b>	<b>1214</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>1194</b>	<b>1146</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>1226</b>	<b>1129</b>	<b>350</b>
	<b>Total All India</b>	<b>32369</b>	<b>24774</b>	<b>7702</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>62665</b>	<b>57448</b>	<b>18660</b>	<b>33335</b>	<b>25196</b>	<b>8383</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>62466</b>	<b>57944</b>	<b>20659</b>	<b>34305</b>	<b>27979</b>	<b>8718</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>70593</b>	<b>61931</b>	<b>20008</b>

Source: Crime in India

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

**Procurement Policy**

4055. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:  
SHRI AJAY KUMAR:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the present procurement policy is heavily concentrated on procurement of wheat and rice from farmers in spite of announcement of support prices for over two dozen commodities including oil seeds and pulses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the total quantity of foodgrains and other commodities procured by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, grain-wise along with the manner in which they are utilised;

(c) whether this foodgrain procurement pattern adopted by the Government encourages production of only these two commodities for which the country has a huge buffer stock, at the cost of production of other commodities including pulses and oil seeds which continue to be imported in large quantities;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to review and make necessary changes in its procurement policy to encourage production of oil seeds, pulses and other foodgrains/commodities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No Madam. Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) are fixed for 25 commodities. Procurement of wheat and paddy/rice is done through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Government/Agencies. Procurement of coarsegrains is being undertaken by State Governments and their Agencies under MSP operations. National Agricultural Cooperative

Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) is the central nodal agency for procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton under price support scheme (PSS) of the Government. Since 2010, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and National Consumer Cooperative Federation of India Ltd. (NCCF) have also been designated as central agencies for procurement of oilseeds and pulses. The PSS is implemented when prices of these commodities fall below the MSP. As per the existing policy, all the foodgrains conforming to prescribed specifications offered for sale at specified centres are bought by the public procurement agencies at MSP when the prices are depressed. Details of procurement of wheat, rice and coarsegrains by FCI and State Agencies and procurement of other commodities by NAFED is enclosed as Statement.

The procured wheat and rice are used for distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System and other Welfare Scheme and for maintaining buffer stocks. In the case of coarsegrains, State Governments retain the quantity procured to the extent of their requirement for the TPDS and the balance is disposed of by the FCI through tender. Procured quantities of pulses and oilseeds are disposed off in the open market by NAFED after the procurement season.

(c) and (d) Procurement policy of the Government aims at offering remunerative prices to farmers. Besides procurement of wheat and paddy/rice, the Government undertakes procurement of other commodities, as well as with a view to prevent distress sale by farmers.

MSPs of various agricultural commodities are fixed on the basis of recommendation of Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP). While making its recommendations, the Commission takes into account, apart from a comprehensive view of the entire structure of the economy of a particular commodity or group of commodities, a variety of factors, which inter alia includes cost of production, changes in input prices, input-output price parity, trends in market prices, demand and supply and inter-crop price parity.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to review the existing procurement policy.

**Statement***Procurement of Foodgrains*

(in '000 tons)

Commodity	Crop year 2009-10	Crop year 2010-11	Crop year 2011-12	Crop year 2012-13
Wheat	22,514	28,335	38,148	*
Rice	32,034	34,198	35,036	13,862 (As on 14.12.2012)
Coarse grains	4.07	1.28	0.36	12.94 (As on 14.12.2012)
Sunflower Seed	3.38	0.84	-	-
Bali Copra	1.25	0.89	-	8.46
Milling Copra (including SG & FAQ)	63.95	30.60	0.34	60.36 (As on 06.12.2012)
Sesame Seed	-	1.88	-	-
Urad	-	0.13	0.01	22.99 (As on 11.12.2012)
Arhar	-	0.46	-	-
Gram	-	-	6.34	-

\*For Crop Year 2012-13, the wheat procurement will take place in RMS 2013-14.

**Expenditure on Agricultural Research**

4056. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) spending on Research and Development in agriculture;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to increase its allocations for Research and Development on agriculture during the XII Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details of funds allocated and spent on agricultural research in the country during the XI Plan, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the details of funds allocated for agricultural research during the current year 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The details are given as under:

Year	Agri. GDP (Rs. crore)	Public Expenditure on Agri. R&D (Rs. crore)	% to Agri. GDP
2006-07	7,22,984	3982	0.55
2007-08	8,36,518	4472	0.53
2008-09	9,43,204	5456	0.58
2009-10	10,79,365	6304	0.58
2010-11	12,69,888	7472	0.59

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The details are given in the Statement enclosed.



The DARE/ICAR does not allocate funds state-wise. However, the funds are allocated under National Agricultural Research System (NARS) to Institutes/State Agricultural and Animal Sciences Universities located at

various places in the country.

(d) The Plan Budget Estimate for the year 2012-13 is Rs. 3220 crore and the Non-Plan Budget Estimate for the year 2012-13 is Rs.2172 crore.

#### **Statement**

*XI Plan details on allocation vis-a-vis actual Expenditure as well as current year of the XII Plan in respect of DARE/ICAR*

#### **PLAN (XI Plan)**

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total	2012-13
Proposed	1945.50	2646.79	4000.00	4000.00	5119.00	17711.29	
<b>Budget Estimates</b>							
Budget Estimate	1620.00	1760.00	1760.00	2300.00	2800.00	10240.00	3220.00
Revised Estimate	1434.00	1760.00	1760.00	2521.76	2850.00	10325.76	-
Actual Expenditure	1317.19	1652.61	1710.99	2354.29	2765.27	9800.76	1075.66**
% of Total Exp. w.r.t. RE	91.85%	93.90%	97.24%	93.36%	97.03%	94.92%	

Note #- The allocation in RE 2010-11 includes the allocation for Sixth CPC arrears in respect of KVKs.

\*\* Expenditure figures till Sept. 2012

#### **NON - PLAN (XI Plan)**

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total	2012-13
Budget Estimate	840.00	920.00	1481.00	1518.05	2157.60	6917.05	2172.00
Revised Estimate	903.00	1200.00	1501.36	2865.00	2157.60	8626.96	-
Actual Expenditure*	967.39	1374.80	1914.02	2829.96	2176.57	9262.74	1278.29**
% of Total Exp. w.r.t. RE	107.13%	114.57%	127.49%	98.78%	100.88%	107.37%	

\* The excess expenditure over BE/RE allocations has been met from internal resources of ICAR.

\*\* Expenditure figures till Sept. 2012.

#### **Coal Mining projects**

4057. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of projects sanctioned for coal mining, industrial and non-industrial projects during the year 2010-11, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the details of the total land agricultural/fertile land in hectares to be leased out/acquired for the above

mentioned projects during the said period, State-wise and location-wise; and

(c) the total number of people likely to be displaced by these projects along with the relief/compensation package paid/likely to be paid to them, State-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) As reported by Coal India Limited, during the year 2010-11, 7 Numbers of mining & 2 Numbers of non mining projects were approved and are under various stages of implementation. Details of the land involved and relief/compensation package paid/likely to be paid to them for these projects are given as under:-

Sl. No.	Project	Type	Sub	State	District	Sanc Date	Capacity (Mty)	Sanc Capatal (Rs. Crs)	Tenancy Land Reqd (Ha)	Paps Involved	Compen Paid/Likely to be paid (Rs. Crs.)
1.	Muraidih-CM SM 111/11/1	UG	BCCL	JH	Dhanbad	Feb-11	2.00	339.88	97.72	--	0.24
2.	Belpahar Expn.-II	OC	MCL	ODI	Sambalpur	Feb-11	4.50	14.41	Nil	--	--
3.	Samleswari Expn. IV	OC	MCL	ODI	Jharsugda	Feb-11	5.00	27.82	225.50	80.00	1.72
4.	Bagdeva RPR	UG	SECL	CH	Korba	Mar-11	0.75	117.60	143.51	Yet to be assessed	28.36
5.	Jhilmil RPR	UG	SECL	CH	Korea	Mar-11	0.50	73.38	201.13	Yet to be assessed	76
6.	Gevra Expn (35 Mty)	OC	SECL	CH	Korba	Jun-10	35.00	2675.67	395.94	1920.00	78.27
7.	Gondegaon-Ghatrohana AMLG.	OC	WCL	MH	NAGPUR	Jan-11	2.00	73.88	206.87	To be assessed afterNotification	
<b>Non Mining Project</b>											
1	Madhub Andh	WS	BCCL	JH	Dhanbad	May-10	5.00	262.99	Nil	--	--
2	Patherdih	WS	BCCL	JH	Dhanbad	Feb-11	5.00	169.64	Nil	--	--

JH-Jharkhand, ODI-Odisha, CH-Chhattisgarh, MH-Maharashtra  
WS-Washery

**Border Area Development Programme**

4058. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:  
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of blocks covered under the Border Area Development Programme in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds provided and utilised under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of works undertaken and completed during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the pending works are likely to be completed, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is being implemented in 360 identified border blocks of 98 districts of 17 states which constitutes international land border with neighbouring countries.

Statements-I and IA showing the State-wise detailed list of blocks covered under the Border Area Development Programme in the Country is enclosed.

(b) to (d) Formulation, finalization and approval of the schemes/projects under the BADP is the primary responsibility of the State Governments. BADP is a continuous process. The developmental activities taken up by States under this program are in various sectors namely (i) Road (ii) Education (iii) Social Infrastructure (iv) Agricultural and Allied Sector (v) Health (vi) Power (vii) Security.

Statement-II showing the amounts allocated and utilized on the works under various sectors in border blocks of 17 border States during the last three years and current year is enclosed.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of blocks where BADP is being implemented*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Districts	No. of Blocks
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	40

	1	2	3	4
2.	Assam		7	28
3.	Bihar		7	34
4.	Gujarat		3	8
5.	Himachal Pradesh		2	3
6.	Jammu and Kashmir		11	44
7.	Manipur		3	8
8.	Meghalaya		5	10
9.	Mizoram		6	16
10.	Nagaland		4	7
11.	Punjab		6	19
12.	Rajasthan		4	14
13.	Sikkim		3	9
14.	Tripura		4	25
16.	Uttar Pradesh		7	21
15.	Uttrakhand		5	9
17.	West Bengal		9	65
	Total		98	360

**Statement-IA**

*List of Districts and Blocks wherein the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is implemented*

Sl. No.	State	District	Block
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	Chaglagam
2.			Hayuliang
3.			Hawai-Walong
4.			Manchal
5.		Changlang	Khagam-Miaw CD Block
6.			Khimyang

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1	2	3	4
7.			Namong
8.			Manmao
9.		Dibang Valley	Aneli-Arzo
10.			Anini-Mipi Aliny
11.			Etalin-Maliny
12.		East Kameng	Bameng
13.			Chayngtajo-Tajo
14.			Khenewa
15.		Kurung -Kumey	Huri-Damin
16.			Koloriang
17.			Pipsorang
18.			Sarli
19.			Parsi-Parlo
20.		Lower Dibang Valley	Hunli-Desali
21.		Tawang	Mukto Bongkhar
22.			Jang Thingbu
23.			Lumla
24.			Zimithang-Dudungkhar
25.			Tawang
26.			Kitpi
27.		Tirap	Lazu
28.			Pongchou
29.			Wakka
30.		Upper Siang	Tuting
31.			Singa-Gelling
32.		Upper Subansiri	Nacho
33.			Limeking
34.			Siyum
35.		West Kameng	Dirang
36.			Kalaktang
37.			Nafra

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1	2	3	4
38.		West Siang	Kaying-Payum
39.			Mechuka-Tato
40.			Monigong-Pidi
41.	Assam	Dhubri	Gauripur
42.			South Salmara
43.			Mankachar
44.			Fekamari
45.			Birsingh Jharua
46.			Rupsi Dev.
47.			Agomani
48.			Golokganj
49.		Cachar	Katigorah
50.			Kalain
51.		Karimganj	Badarpur
52.			Patharkandi
53.			North Karimganj
54.			South Karimganj
55.			Lowairpoa
56.		Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar
57.			Dotma
58.			Kochugaon
59.		Baska	Jalah
60.			Gobardhana
61.			Baska
62.			Nagrijuji
63.			Tamulpur
64.			Dhamdhama
65.		Chirang	Borobazar
66.			Sidli
67.		Udalguri	Udalguri

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1	2	3	4
68.			Bhergaon
69.	Bihar	Araria	Forbesganj
70.			Kursakata
71.			Narpatganj
72.			Sikati
73.		Champan East	Adapur
74.			Narkatia
75.			Dhaka
76.			Ghorasahan
77.			Raxaul
78.			Bankatwa
79.			Chhauradane
80.		Champan West	Bagaha
81.			Gaunaha
82.			Mainatar
83.			Ram Nagar
84.			Sikta
85.		Kishanganj	Dighalbank
86.			Terhagachh
87.			Thakurganj
88.		Madhubani	Basopatti
89.			Harlakhi
90.			Jainagar
91.			Khutauna
92.			Ladania
93.			Laukahi
94.			Madhwapur
95.		Sitamarhi	Bargainia
96.			Majorganj
97.			Parihar

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1	2	3	4
98.			Sonbarsa
99.			Sursandh
100.			Suppi
101.		Supaul	Basantpur
102.			Nirmali
103.	Gujarat	Banaskantha	Wav
104.		Kachchh	Abadasa
105.			Bhachau
106.			Bhuj
107.			Lakhat
108.			Mandavi
109.			Rapar
110.		Patan	Santalpur
111.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	Kalpa
112.			Pooh
113.		Lahaul & Spiti	Spiti
114.	J&K	Jammu	Akhnoor
115.			Bishnah
116.			Khour
117.			Marh
118.			R.S. Pura
119.			Satwari
120.		Samba	Samba
121.			Vijaypur
122.			Ghagwal
123.		Kathua	Bamoti
124.			Hiranagar
125.		Poonch	Balakote
126.			Mandi
127.			Mendhar

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1	2	3	4
128.			Poonch
129.		Rajouri	Manjakote
130.			Nowshera
131.			Rajouri
132.			Sunderbani
133.			Doongi
134.		Baramulla	Booniyar
135.			Tangmarg
136.			Baramulla
137.			Ruhama
138.			Dangiwacha/Rafiabad
139.			Uri
140.		Bandipora	Gurez
141.		Budgam	Khag
142.		Kupwara	Kralpora
143.			Kupwara
144.			Langate
145.			Raj war
146.			Ramhal
147.			Sogam
148.			Tangdar
149.			Teetwal
150.			Trehgam
151.		Kargil	Drass
152.			Kargil
153.			Shaker Chikten
154.		Leh	Durbuk
155.			Khalsi
156.			Nobra
157.			Nyoma

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1	2	3	4
158.	Manipur	Chandel	Chakpikarong
159.			Tengnoupal
160.		Ccpur	Singhat
161.			Thanlon
162.		Ukhrul	Chingai (Chingai)
163.			Kamjong
164.			Kasom Khullen (South)
165.			Ukhrul (Central)
166.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Dalu
167.			Kalaichar
168.		South Garo hills	Baghmara
169.			Gasuapara
170.		Jaintia hills	Dawki
171.			Khlieheriat
172.		East Khasi Hills	Mawsynram
173.			Pynurssa
174.			Sohra
175.		West Khasi Hills	Ranikor
176.	Mizoram	Champhai	Ngopa
177.			Khawzawi
178.			Khawbung
179.			Champhai
180.		Lawngtlai	Lawngtlai
181.			Chawngte
182.			Bungtiang's
183.			Sangau
184.		Lunglei	Hnahthial
185.			Bunghmum
186.			Lungsen
187.		Mamit	W. Phaileng

1	2	3	4
188.			Zawlnuam
189.		Saiha	Tuipang
190.			Saiha
191.		Serchip	E.Lungdar
192.	Nagaland	Kiphire	Pungro
193.		Mon	Chen
194.			Phomching
195.			Tobu
196.		Phek	Meluri
197.		Tuensang	Noklak
198.			Thonoknyu
199.	Punjab	Amritsar	Ajnala
200.			Chogawan
201.			Attari
202.		Taran-Taran	Bhikhiwind
203.			Gandiwind
204.			Valtoha
205.		Fazilka	Fazilka
206.			Jalalabad
207.			Khuian Sarwar
208.		Ferozepur	Ferozepur
209.			Guruharsahai
210.			Mamdot
211.		Gurdaspur	Dera Baba Nanak
212.			Dinanagar
213.			Dorangla
214.			Gurdaspur
215.			Kalanaur
216.		Pathankot	Narot Jaimal Singh
217.			Bamial

1	2	3	4
218.	Rajasthan	Barmer	Barmer
219.			Chohtan
220.			Dhorimana
221.			Sheo
222.		Bikaner	Khajuwala
223.			Kolayat
224.		Sri-Ganganagar	Anupgarh
225.			Gharsana
226.			Sri-Ganganagar
227.			Karanpur
228.			Padampur
229.			Raisinghnagar
230.		Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
231.			Sam
232.	Sikkim	East	Rhegoh
233.			Gangtok
234.			Regoh
235.		North	Chungthang
236.			Dzongu
237.		West	Yuksam
238.			Gyalshing
239.			Dentam
240.			Daramdin
241.	Tripura	Tripura (South)	Hrishyamukh
242.			Karbook
243.			Rajnagar
244.			Rupaichari
245.			Satchand

1	2	3	4
246.		Dhalai	Dumburnagar
247.			Chawmanu
248.			Ambassa
249.			Salams
250.		Tripura (North)	Gournagar
251.			Kadamtala
252.			Panisagar
253.			Kumarghat
254.			Dasda
255.			Jampui Hill
256.		Tripura (West)	Kathalia
257.			Dukli
258.			Melagarh
259.			Bishalgarh
260.			Mohanpur
261.			Hezamara
262.			Padmabill
263.			Khowai
264.			Tulashikhar
265.			Boxanagar
266.	Uttar Pradesh	Baharaich	Nawabganj
267.			Mhipurwa
268.		Balrampur	Gaisari
269.			Haraya Satgharwa
270.			Pachpedwa
271.			Tulsipur
272.		Lakhimpur Kheri	Nighasan
273.			Paliya

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1	2	3	4
274.			Ramiabehar
275.		Maharajganj	Nautanwa
276.			Nichlaul
277.			Brijmanganj
278.			Laxmipur
279.		Pilibhit	Puranpur
280.		Siddhartha Nagar	Barhni
281.			Birdpur
282.			Lotan
283.			Shohratgarh
284.		Shrawasti	Hariharpurani
285.			Jamunuha
286.			Sirsiya
287.	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	Joshimath
288.		Champawat	Champawat
289.			Lohaghat
290.		Pithoragarh	Dharchula
291.			Kanalichina
292.			Munakot
293.			Munsyari
294.		U.S. Nagar	Khateema
295.		Uttarkashi	Bhatwari
296.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar	Dinhata-I
297.			Dinhata-II
298.			Haldibari
299.			Mathabhanga-I
300.			Mekhliganj
301.			Setai
302.			Sitaikuchi

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1	2	3	4
303.			Tufanganj-I
304.	Darjeeling		Gorubathan
305.			Sukhiapokhri
306.			Khoribari
307.			Mirik
308.			Naxalbari
309.			Phansidewa
310.			Pulbazar
311.	Dakshin Dinajpur		Balurghat
312.			Gangarampur
313.			Hilli
314.			Kumarganj
315.			Kushmandi
316.			Tapan
317.	Jalpaiguri		Dhupguri
318.			Jalpaiguri Sadar
319.			Kalchini
320.			Kumargram
321.			Madarihat
322.			Nagrakata
323.			Rajganj
324.	Malda		Bamangola
325.			English Bazar
326.			Habibpur
327.			Old Malda
328.			Kaliachak-III
329.	Murshidabad		Bhagabangola-I
330.			Bhagabangola-II
331.			Jalangi

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1	2	3	4
332.			Lalgola
333.			Raghunathganj-II
334.			Raninagar-I
335.			Raninagar-II
336.			Samsergunj
337.			Suti-I
338.			Suti-II
339.		Nadia	Chapra
340.			Hanskhali
341.			Karimpur-I
342.			Karimpur-II
343.			Krishanganj
344.			Ranaghat-II
345.			Tehatta-I
346.		North 24 Parganas	Baduria
347.			Bagdah
348.			Basirhat-I
349.			Bongaon
350.			Gaighata
351.			Hasnabad
352.			Hingalganj
353.			Swarupnagar
354.		Uttar Dinajpur	Chopra
355.			Goalpokher-I
356.			Hemtabad
357.			Kaliyaganj
358.			Karandighi
359.			Raiganj
360.			Islampur

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**Statement-II**

*Sector wise utilization of funds by State Govt. during 2009-10*

Position as on 31.03.2010

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of States	Road Sector	Education	Social Sector	Agriculture	Health	Power	Security	Specific Area Scheme	Indus Project	Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arunachal Pradesh	2700.50	1326.08	572.22	1192.41	154.00	518.18	184.06	6647.45			
Assam	1465.92	297.30	374.59	-	5.27	-	221.27	-	-	31.27	2395.62
Bihar	2282.85	237.70	687.96	58.27	33.00	-	360.22	-	-	-	3660.00
Gujarat	1566.22	397.64	419.67	693.53	7.50	-	184.44	-	-	-	3269.00
Himachal Pradesh	308.62	83.00	95.00	179.95	50.00	60.43	128.00	371.00	-	-	1276.00
Jammu and Kashmir	3716.15	423.79	1772.43	471.39	546.83	391.15	434.78	487.78	587.78	1045.66	9877.74
Manipur	1320.00	152.00	249.00	202.00	42.00	-	106.85	-	-	14.15	2086.00
Meghalaya	951.03	225.12	140.52	80.06	64.30	-	149.00	-	-	37.16	1647.19
Mizoram	1074.00	411.50	435.42	289.50	167.00	-	43.00	-	-	74.00	2494.42
Nagaland	375.00	103.00	420.00	584.00	52.00	-	-	100.00	-	316.00	1950.00
Punjab	1953.93	395.00	299.92	116.23	34.00	-	178.92	-	-	-	2978.00
Rajasthan	2601.05	1821.05	948.05	554.75	369.35	416.75	806.15	-	-	1778.85	9296.00
Sikkim	920.00	207.00	-	370.50	-	-	10.00	-	-	13.00	1520.50
Tripura	880.04	750.78	614.66	178.59	61.20	-	372.62	-	-	148.00	3005.89
Uttar Pradesh	1557.97	271.58	186.92	256.53	148.07	259.05	110.25	-	-	204.86	2995.23
Uttarakhand	1317.12	296.80	269.42	165.68	40.00	-	42.60	-	-	47.18	2178.80
West Bengal	4028.83	653.65	227.27	328.26	210.05	31.14	362.90	-	-	380.06	6222.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>29019.23</b>	<b>8052.99</b>	<b>7713.05</b>	<b>5721.65</b>	<b>1984.57</b>	<b>1158.52</b>	<b>4029.18</b>	<b>958.78</b>	<b>587.78</b>	<b>4274.25</b>	<b>63500.00</b>



## Sector wise utilization of funds by State Govt. during 2010-11

Position as on 31.03.2011

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of States	Road Sector	Education	Social Sector	Agriculture	Health	Power	Security	Specific Area Scheme	Indus Project	Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arunachal Pradesh	2545.70	1250.78	862.98	1101.55	267.33	-	181.35	-	-	480.81	6690.50
Assam	3314.52	377.03	490.32	122.50	60.00	28.06	241.00	-	-	166.57	4800.00
Bihar	2464.73	167.60	177.55	50.00	9.50	-	206.95	-	-	119.95	3196.28
Gujarat	927.83	341.92	282.57	690.08	47.00	117.60	253.00	-	-	180.00	2840.00
Himachal Pradesh	400.00	300.00	90.00	146.00	65.00	118.00	161.00	-	-	-	1280.00
Jammu and Kashmir	3728.37	436.00	2484.65	483.61	558.98	403.37	447.00	500.00	600.00	1058.02	10700.00
Manipur	1049.00	136.00	236.00	206.00	28.00	60.00	120.00	-	-	8.00	1843.00
Meghalaya	1349.00	234.74	408.00	106.84	4.82	-	80.00	-	-	18.60	2202.00
Mizoram	1455.91	449.00	500.50	184.00	121.00	21.00	145.00	-	-	53.59	2930.00
Nagaland	1176.00	253.00	472.00	51.00	30.00	-	-	500.00	-	18.00	2500.00
Punjab	1468.16	104.55	344.85	41.95	15.50	-	217.09	-	-	32.90	2225.00
Rajasthan	2144.30	829.20	2975.37	764.00	370.90	744.18	868.05	-	-	-	8696.00
Sikkim	687.08	145.00	640.54	273.37	6.00	84.00	110.57	-	-	53.44	2000.00
Tripura	1450.34	618.55	520.25	318.19	152.70	-	312.62	-	-	206.35	3579.00
Uttar Pradesh	2328.04	-	451.20	163.00	25.57	185.34	172.42	-	-	40.00	3365.57
Uttarakhand	1173.92	225.63	494.89	281.41	91.90	-	161.47	-	-	31.78	2461.00
West Bengal	5839.56	544.45	541.55	371.95	75.00	5.14	400.00	-	-	14.00	7791.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>33502.46</b>	<b>6413.45</b>	<b>11973.22</b>	<b>5355.45</b>	<b>1929.20</b>	<b>1766.69</b>	<b>4077.52</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>2482.01</b>	<b>69100.00</b>

## Sector wise utilization of funds by State Govt. during 2011-12

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Written Answers

AGRAHAYANA 27, 1934 (Saka)

to Questions

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Position as on 31.3.2012

(Rs. in Lakh)

Name of States	Road Sector	Education	Social Sector	Agriculture	Health	Power	Security	Specific Area Scheme	Indus Project	Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arunachal Pradesh	7928.55	2668.64	1044.54	1965.18	678.91	-	586.78	-	-	560.40	15433.00
Assam	1208.00	173.00	155.00	112.00	-	-	205.00	-	-	127.01	1980.01
Bihar	3155.00	440.86	840.85	86.00	139.56	-	555.46	-	-	359.27	5577.00
Gujarat	1018.00	315.80	542.00	918.40	123.00	-	414.77	-	-	284.85	3616.82
Himachal Pradesh	445.03	204.00	360.00	145.50	405.47	168.50	80.00	-	-	191.50	2000.00
Jammu and Kashmir	4159.75	414.29	487.81	1140.46	745.58	457.25	569.00	1600.00	399.00	2489.26	12462.40
Manipur	842.90	173.50	395.80	357.80	127.87	-	82.13	-	-	20.00	2000.00
Meghalaya	2184.31	373.97	324.90	64.43	20.00	-	80.00	-	-	92.39	3140.00
Mizoram	1721.35	716.50	544.38	366.50	165.00	16.00	270.00	-	-	40.00	3839.73
Nagaland	954.00	167.00	272.00	149.00	46.00	-	-	-	-	427.00	2015.00
Punjab	2300.45	183.14	401.67	29.88	21.75	-	305.79	-	-	49.32	3292.00
Rajasthan	2197.29	1271.40	573.70	1062.43	923.25	1121.75	1124.09	-	-	3235.09	11509.00
Sikkim	1400.97	125.00	127.00	77.52	-	32.51	10.00	-	-	312.00	2085.00
Tripura	6753.88	1084.66	316.00	368.90	726.15	-	345.41	-	-	40.00	9635.00
Uttar Pradesh	3699.69	72.24	556.22	105.29	230.55	-	150.46	-	-	61.55	4876.00
Uttarakhand	1786.56	386.01	654.32	108.18	85.52	-	226.57	-	-	50.84	3298.00
West Bengal	9726.30	1040.00	314.00	454.00	65.50	-	1290.24	-	-	673.00	13563.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>51482.03</b>	<b>9810.01</b>	<b>7910.19</b>	<b>7511.47</b>	<b>4504.11</b>	<b>1796.01</b>	<b>6295.70</b>	<b>1600.00</b>	<b>399.00</b>	<b>9013.48</b>	<b>100322.00</b>

## Sector wise allocation of funds by State Govt. during 2012-13

Position as on 12.12.2012

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of States	Road sector/ bridges/ culverts	Education	Social Sector	Agriculture	Health	Power	Security	Skill Development	Specific Area Scheme	Indus Project	Administrative expenses	Misc.	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	2825.08	1467.78	978.95	2640.45	309.13	-	733.75	299.86	-	-	22.00	9277.00	
Assam	2038.50	159.00	642.60	254.00	21.00	-	324.90	-	40.00	3480.00			
Bihar	3476.00	125.00	913.82	-	956.28	-	608.40	-	-	4.50	6084.00		
Gujarat	1448.58	247.28	618.39	1278.21	313.80	-	450.00	45.00	-	-	103.74	4505.00	
Himachal Pradesh	621.00	230.00	519.00	501.00	83.00	-	64.00	52.00	-	-	30.00	2100.00	
Jammu and Kashmir	6558.97	403.29	1370.87	339.41	1256.73	-	596.00	217.73	1426.66	-	40.00	590.34	12800.00
Manipur	812.05	128.20	506.55	526.20	29.00	-	176.00	22.00					2200.00
Meghalaya	1091.72	380.48	285.50	-	-	-	48.20	-	-	-	5.00	289.10	2100.00
Mizoram	1647.91	631.00	787.61	267.00	117.33	-	289.50	212.15	40.00	24.50	4017.00		
Nagaland	985.00	124.00	418.00	87.00	26.00	-	25.00	30.00	305.00	2000.00			
Punjab	1817.32	581.95	194.35	37.60	313.70	-	366.55	171.95	-	-	42.58	-	3526.00
Rajasthan	6385.84	1021.50	710.75	1282.41	665.64	1668.04	1373.76	-	-	-	-	665.12	13773.06
Sikkim	1122.00	70.00	27.00	51.09	-	7.00	40.00	90.80	-	-	592.11	2000.00	
Tripura	1841.87	1323.89	704.12	81.29	319.23		245.64	78.96			40.00	190.00	4825.00
Uttar Pradesh	3980.26	-	713.31	-	82.93	-	-	100.50	-	-	40.00	65.00	4982.00
Uttarakhand	2002.52	244.67	484.30	380.15	47.95	-	265.85	116.84	-	-	14.72	8.00	3565.00
West Bengal	12442.22	874.00	1118.72	1016.71	296.81	-	33.54	-	-	-	53.00	-	15835.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>51096.84</b>	<b>8012.04</b>	<b>10993.84</b>	<b>8742.52</b>	<b>4838.53</b>	<b>1675.04</b>	<b>5641.09</b>	<b>1385.79</b>	<b>1426.66</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>367.30</b>	<b>2889.41</b>	<b>97069.06</b>

**Honour Killings**

4059. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the Union Government and the States have been issued notices by the National Commission for Women to protect the life and property of couples who have entered into inter-caste marriages;

(b) whether the Government proposes to amend the Constitution to deal with the incidents of honour killings;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has consulted the States in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the States thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) to (e) As per information provided by National Commission for Women (NCW), in the current financial year 333 complaints on honour crime have been registered on basis of complaints of the victims and proceedings initiated in all of these cases. Apart from the above, the Commission has taken suo-moto cognizance in 11 cases of Honour Killings and initiated necessary action.

At present, the Government is not considering any amendment to the Constitution to deal with the incidents of honour killings. However, The Law Commission has submitted its 242nd Report on "Prevention of Interference with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliance (in the name of Honour and Tradition): A suggested Legal Framework" to the Ministry of Law and Justice in which it has advocated for a standalone legislation to curb the social evil of the caste councils/ Panchayats interfering with the endangering the life and liberty of young persons marrying partners belonging to the same gotra or to a different caste/ religion.

*[Translation]***Promoting Traditional Games**

4060. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN:  
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote traditional games like kabaddi, kho-kho etc. other than cricket to-prepare the sportspersons for participating in international sports competitions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of schemes implemented along with the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated/spent on cricket during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the reasons for paying more attention to cricket in comparison to other sports; and

(e) the details of sportspersons imparted training related to traditional games during the said period, sports discipline-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Primary responsibility for popularization, promotion and development of specific sports disciplines including traditional and indigenous games and sports is that of the concerned National Sports Federations.

The existing schemes of the Government of India and Sports Authority of India (SAI) lay adequate focus on the promotion of traditional and indigenous games. Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), the sports federations dealing with indigenous/traditional games such as Archery, Chess, Kho-Kho, Tug of War, Kabaddi, Wrestling etc. have been given Government recognition, and are provided with financial assistance for the promotional and developmental activities in their respective disciplines. Under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, assistance is provided to the NSFs, interalia, for conduct of national championships in Senior, Junior and Sub-junior categories both for men and women, conduct of international tournaments in India, participation of Indian sports persons and teams in International

tournaments abroad, organizing coaching camps, etc.

The details of financial assistance to the sports

federations dealing with indigenous/traditional games under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs during the last three years are given below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Oct. 12)
1.	Archery Association of India	360.31	42.10	606.00	128.32
2.	Ail India Chess Federation	163.00	180.05	162.13	142.73
3.	Atya Patya Federation of India	5.92	12.00	10.50	11.00
4.	Kho-Kho Federation of India	4.50	7.50	16.50	16.00
5.	Indian Hockey (Men) & (women) Federation	762.82	435.76	1809.00	347.24
6.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation	11.77	10.00	121.00	6.19
7.	Tug of War Federation of India	9.75	16.00	11.25	9.00
8.	Wrestling Federation of India	470.00	153.98	983.00	449.38

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has not provided any financial assistance to the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), the national level body responsible for promotion of cricket in the country, as BCCI is self-sufficient.

Assistance, both financial and training/coaching facilities, under various schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and the Sports Authority of India, is provided across sports disciplines under the provisions of the concerned schemes.

(e) Sportspersons of the traditional and indigenous games are provided training, under the following schemes of the Sports Authority of India (SAI):

- (i) National Sports Talent Centres (NSTC) Scheme
- (ii) Army Boys Sports Company (ASBC) Scheme
- (iii) SAI Training Centre (STC) Scheme
- (iv) Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme
- (v) Centre of Excellence (CoE) Scheme

Further, national coaching camps are organized for traditional games also in terms of the Annual Calendar of Training and Competitions.

Details of sportspersons imparted training under SAI sports promotional schemes during East three years and

the current year in the discipline of traditional and indigenous games are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Trainees of Traditional Games under the SAI Sports Promotional Schemes for the last three years and current year, Discipline-wise*

#### **2009-2010**

Sl. No.	Discipline	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Archery	442	186	628
2.	Hockey	1289	615	1904
3.	Kabaddi	522	344	866
4.	Kho-Kho	70	49	119
5.	Mukna	09	0	09
6.	Silambum	21	01	22
7.	Thanta	08	08	16
8.	Weightlifting	182	86	268
9.	Wrestling	912	69	981
Total		3455	1358	4813

**2010-2011**

Sl. No.	Discipline	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Archery	221	93	314
2.	Hockey	751	395	1146
3.	Kabaddi	519	342	861
4.	Kho-Kho	70	52	122
5.	Mukna	09	0	09
6.	Silambum	21	01	22
7.	Thanta	08	08	16
8.	Weightlifting	182	53	233
9.	Wrestling	892	69	961
Total		2673	1046	3719

**2011-2012**

Sl. No.	Discipline	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Archery	248	105	353
2.	Hockey	1220	764	1984
3.	Kabaddi	492	294	786
4.	Kho-Kho	69	36	105
5.	Mukna	09	0	09
6.	Silambum	24	01	25
7.	Thanta	16	0	16
8.	Weightlifting	191	97	288
9.	Wrestling	834	66	900
Total		3103	1363	4466

**2012-2013**

Sl. No.	Discipline	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Archery	225	102	327

	1	2	3	4	5
2. Hockey			1061	663	1724
3. Kabaddi			438	224	662
4. Kho-Kho			31	45	76
5. Mukna			07	0	07
6. Silambum			17	0	17
7. Thanta			09	09	18
3. Weightlifting			171	81	252
9. Wrestling			769	93	862
Total			2728	1217	3945

**Use of Drugs by Sportspersons**

4061. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) has been successful in its endeavors to stop the use of drugs among sportspersons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the sportsmen have blamed a food supplement named zisling for testing positive for drugs;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the findings of the NADA;

(e) whether the Government proposes to ban the import of zisling; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government and National Anti Doping Agency are working towards "Dope-Free" Sports in co-ordination with all stakeholders to create a clean and healthy environment for sports in India. The National Anti Doping Agency is taking stringent measures against doping in sports by conducting dope tests during in-competition and out-of-competition on sportspersons. The Government has repeatedly announced zero tolerance for violators of the anti-doping regulations. In this endeavor, NADA has conducted 9101 dope tests during the last three years on athletes.

Year	Total Dope Samples Collected
2010	2794
2011	3206
2012 (upto Oct. 2012)	3101

Out of the total dope tests conducted 397 athletes have been found positive and sanctions have been imposed on 351 athletes against further participation in sports. Besides, the Government through NADA has conducted various education and awareness programmes about doping and its ill effects for sportspersons across the country. The technical officials of NADA are regularly visiting Sports Authority of India (SAI) Regional Centres and other places (wherever training camps are held) and educating the athletes on doping in sports and harmful side-effects of the dope substances by conducting lectures/seminars/workshops etc. on regular basis with the help of dope control hand books. As a result of this, effective action is being taken to reduce the incidence of doping in sports with the objective of eliminating the doping menace from sports.

(c) As per information available with the Government, there is no food supplement named zisling.

(d) to (f) Does not arise.

#### **Intangible Cultural Heritage**

4062. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of Indian cultural practices to be listed as Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) by UNESCO;

(b) whether the Government is considering a nationwide study under the aegis of Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) to document and record the ICH of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) The UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003 was ratified by India in 2005. Since then 34 Indian elements on Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) have been nominated for consideration in the Representative List of ICH, out of which 9 elements have been inscribed. Nominations of the remaining 25 elements are currently pending with UNESCO for their consideration and will be decided as

per provisions of the Convention. Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture has been entrusted with the task of preparing nomination dossiers and their submission to UNESCO.

(b) No Madam.

(c) In view of reply to part (b), question does not arise.

#### **Allocation for Veterinary Hospital**

4063. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has made any allocation for the construction of veterinary hospital in Maharashtra including Ahmednagar area;

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

(c) whether the sanctioned funds have been released; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the Planning Commission (State Plans Division) no sanction has been made under One Time Additional Central Assistance (OTACA) for construction of veterinary hospital in Maharashtra including Ahmednagar during the last five years and current year. However, in order to address the need to set up new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and to strengthen/equip the existing ones, Government of India is providing assistance on 75:25 (Centre:State) sharing basis to the States under 'Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)', a component of centrally sponsored scheme 'Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC)'. Under this component, Department has released Rs.10.00 crore during 2010-11 and Rs.6.00 crore during 2012-13 as central share to Maharashtra for strengthening of veterinary institutions. As per the information received from the Department of Animal Husbandry, Maharashtra total 383 institutes of the State were strengthened through this scheme out of the funds released during 2010-11 and total 133 institutes of the State will be strengthened including Ahmednagar district out of the funds released during 2012-13.

### Modernisation of Boat Building Yards

4064. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lakshadweep Administration is not availing the schemes for construction or modernisation of Boat Building Yards and procurement of fishing equipment;

(b) if so, the reasons given by the Administration for not availing the schemes/utilising funds meant for the local people; and

(c) the mechanism in place to check that UTs like Lakshadweep avail of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No Madam. The Lakshadweep Administration is availing the Schemes. All the fishing material and gears are being supplied to the fishermen through the Department stores, Fishermen Co-operative societies etc. in different islands.

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

### Modernisation of Abattoirs

4065. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme for modernisation of the existing abattoirs/setting up of new modern abattoirs in 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 AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a Central Sector Scheme for Setting up of New Abattoirs / Modernization of Existing Abattoirs under the Infrastructure Development Scheme of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. Financial assistance (grant-in-aid) is provided at 50% and 75% of cost of plant & machinery and technical civil work in general and difficult areas, respectively, subject to maximum of Rs.15 crore for each project. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries had launched a Centrally sponsored Scheme "Establishment and Modernisation of Rural Slaughter

Houses" on pilot basis for implementation only in the States Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya during XI Five Year Plan with capital subsidy of 50%, bank loan 25% and margin money 25%.

(c) During the 11th Plan, a total of 10 projects were approved under the Scheme for Setting up of New Abattoirs / Modernisation of Existing Abattoirs. Of these, two projects at Ahmednagar, Maharashtra and Dimapur, Nagaland have been completed. The other 8 projects are under implementation. Further, the Government has approved upscaling of the 11th Plan scheme to cover setting up of 25 new abattoirs and modernisation of 25 existing abattoirs during 2012-13 and 2013-14. Thereafter, the scheme will be implemented by the State Government under the National Mission on Food Processing. The Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries assisted one poultry unit in Andhra Pradesh during the XI Plan.

[*Translation*]

### Recommendations of BIS on Fire Safety

4066. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any recommendations from the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) with regard to fire safety in Government/Private buildings and in temporary structures and pandals erected for functions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure fire safety measures in every Government/Private buildings in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is an organization for the harmonious development of standardization, marking and quality certification. There are standards on fire fighting and rescue equipments, codes and practices on fire safety in various buildings and in temporary structures and pandals erected for functions. The National Building Code of India (NBC) serves as a modal code for adoption by all agencies involved in building construction works and also contains fire safety requirements.

'Fire Services' is a state subject. It has been included as a municipal function in the XIIth Schedule of Article 243-W of the Constitution of India. As such, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to ensure fire safety



measures in every government/ private buildings in the country by adopting the fire safety requirements in the NBC in their building byelaws and enforce the safety codes and practices framed by the BIS to save life and property.

[English]

### **Agricultural Schemes**

4067. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is currently running over 50 Centrally Sponsored Schemes under 19 major themes but has decided to run only eight major schemes in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is currently running 51 schemes for the development of agriculture. However, these schemes are proposed to be restructured into five missions, five central sector schemes and one state plan scheme in order to have focused approach and to avoid overlap.

### **Funds for National Heritage Marg**

4068. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the Ministry of Surface Transport for providing funds to the State Government of Gujarat for completion of the National Heritage Marg (Ahmedabad-Dandi); and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) No Madam. Ministry of Culture has not received any request from the Ministry of Surface Transport for providing funds to State Government of Gujarat for completion of National Heritage Marg (Ahmedabad-Dandi). However, Govt. of Gujarat had submitted a proposal for developing the Dandi Heritage Route, but it was observed that the plan of the Heritage Route was not as per the recommendations of the High Level Dandi Memorial Committee (HLDMC). The Vice Chairman, HLDMC has been requested to discuss this

issue with the State Govt. of Gujarat so that the revised plan and financial estimates can be prepared by the State Govt. of Gujarat and sent to this Ministry. The revised proposal from the State Govt. of Gujarat has not been received so far.

[Translation]

### **Activities of SIMI**

4069. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to the Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) arrested during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the foreign agencies providing financial assistance for the activities of SIMI in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the activities of SIMI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) to (c) The Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) has been declared as Unlawful Association under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 on 03.2.2012 for two years on the basis of information/recommendation received from various States/UTs and other inputs. The "Public Order" and "Police" appear at Entry no. 1 and 2 of State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and the primary responsibility to maintain Public Order and Peace including registration and investigation of crime rests with State Governments and the information relating to number of persons arrested belonging to SIMI is not maintained centrally. As per available information there are no reports of any foreign agency providing financial assistance to SIMI for its activities during the period. The activities of the aforesaid organisation are under constant watch of the law enforcement agencies and requisite action, including imposition of ban, is taken wherever necessary.

[English]

### **Encroachment at Border Areas**

4070. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain areas at the borders of the country have been encroached upon by the foreign countries;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to remove the said encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) There is no encroachment by the foreign countries along Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-China, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Myanmar borders. However, as regards Indo-Pakistan border, Pakistan has been in illegal and forcible occupation of approximately 78000 Sq. Km. of Indian territory in Jammu & Kashmir. Under the so-called 'Sino-Pakistan Boundary Agreement of 1963', Pakistan has illegally ceded 5180 Sq. Km. of Indian Territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China.

Government remains continually vigilant and is firm in its resolve to take all necessary steps to effectively safeguard India's security and territorial integrity.

#### **Institutions for Sports/Physical Education**

4071. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government run institutions imparting sports and physical education in the country, location-wise;

(b) the number of students imparted training in these

institutions along with the number of students undergoing training therein during each of the last three years and the current year, location-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open more such institutions;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Under the administrative control of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, there are three institutes viz., Lakshmibai National University of Physical Education, Gwalior with a North Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) at Guwahati, Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Thiruvanthapuram and Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala alongwith its courses being offered at Bangalore and Kolkata Centres of Sports Authority of India (SAI). The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not maintain data about the State Government run institutions imparting physical and sports education in the country.

(b) Number of students imparted training during the last three years and number of students being imparted training during the current year at the institutions referred to in reply to part (a) of the Question are given in the table below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Number of students imparted/being imparted training during			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Lakshmibai National University of Physical Education, Gwalior alongwith NERC at Guwahati	655	702	772	859
2.	Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Thiruvanthapuram	172	175	192	142
3.	National Institute of Sports, Patiala alongwith its courses being offered at SAI's Centres at Bangalore and Kolkata	396	455	418	576

(c) to (e) There is no proposal at present on the part of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to open more physical and sports education institutions in the country. This is due to resource constraints. Also since 'Sports' is a state subject, the primary responsibility for setting up physical and sports education institutions is that of the State Governments.

#### **Hike in Prices of Fruits and Vegetables**

4072. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of fruits and vegetables have increased manifold in the country, including Chhattisgarh;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to bring down the prices of fruits and vegetables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The wholesale price index (WPI) (Base year 2004-05=100) is compiled on all India basis only. WPI for vegetables and fruits are as follows:

Period	Vegetables (WPI)	Fruits (WPI)	Vegetables (Percentage change)	Fruits (Percentage change)
October 2009	179.3	136.4	--	--
October 2010	193.9	159.7	8.14	17.08
October 2011	224.3	177.7	15.68	11.27
October 2012	207.6	183.5	-7.45	3.26

As shown above, the month over month index for vegetables has decreased by (-) 7.45 percent in October 2012 compared to 15.68 percent in October 2011 over the corresponding month of the previous year (2010). The index for fruits increased by 3.26 in October 2012 as compared to 11.27 in October 2011 over the corresponding month of the previous year (2010).

The prices of fruits and vegetables depend upon a large number of factors. These include mismatch between demand and supply due to fluctuations in production caused by weather conditions, cost of transportation, storage, supply bottlenecks, role of middlemen, rising demand due to increasing incomes, urbanization etc.

(c) To enhance the production and productivity of horticulture crops including fruits and vegetables the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "National Horticulture Mission (NHM)" in the country from 2005-06. All the States and Union Territories are covered under the Mission except the eight North Eastern States and the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand which are covered under the Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEHS). Further, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has launched a new

programme namely, Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC), during 2011-12, under the aegis of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The Scheme covers one city in each State, which is either the state capital or any other city with a population of over one million with the exception of Jammu & Kashmir where both capitals have been covered. In Chhattisgarh, Raipur city has been covered. The scheme is being continued during 2012-13 with an outlay of Rs. 300.00 crores.

#### Upgradation of FTII

4073. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the Film and Television Institute of India (FTII) into an independent university;

(b) if so, the details along with its functions thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to create a welfare fund for the benefit of students and set up a Research Centre in the new FTII campus;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to address these new issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) The Government has taken steps to declare Film & Television Institute of India, Pune (FTII) as Institute of National Importance through an Act of Parliament.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The course fee at FTII is significantly subsidized. Apart from this, the Institute also offers scholarship to student. Promoting research in film, television and allied subjects has been envisaged as one of the objectives of the Institute in the proposed Act of Parliament.

#### Monopoly of Private Companies over Fruits and Vegetables

4074. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that controlling of fruits and vegetables business by private companies

amount to overriding of interests of small farmers and livelihood of small vegetable sellers;

(b) whether such a monopoly would lead to price hike of fruits and vegetables and other agri-products in future; and

(c) if so, the policy the Government formulated/ proposes to formulate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) The present marketing system of agricultural produce, including fruits and vegetables is characterized by long, fragmented supply chain with inadequate post-harvest infrastructure. It results in high wastages and transaction cost and reduces the farmers' share in consumer rupee and therefor requires alternative marketing channels and investment in development of marketing infrastructure. The Government has, therefore, undertaken reforms initiatives, by advising the States/UTs for amending their respective State APMC Act on the lines of Model Act circulated to them during 2003. This will provide avenues for promoting alternative marketing channels, direct marketing, contract farming and investments in development of marketing infrastructure, which facilitate direct procurement of the agricultural produce from the farmers, thereby reducing the transaction cost and post-harvest losses. This would lead to more competition which is in the interest of both the small farmers and the consumers and it does not affect livelihood of small fruit and vegetable sellers.

#### **Facilities at Stadia**

4075. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of stadia set up in the country lacks hostel/residential facilities;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide/improve the hostel and residential facilities of the major stadia in the country;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE

IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) "Sports" is a State subject. The Union Government does not maintain data regarding the Sports stadia, constructed by the State Governments. However, in Delhi, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has five stadia, viz., Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Maj. Dhyana Chand National Stadium, Indira Gandhi Stadium, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex and Dr. Kami Singh Shooting Range. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Complex and Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex have hostel/residential facilities with the capacity of 140 beds in each Stadium.

(c) to (e) The Union Government has no scheme for providing hostel/residential facilities in the stadia of the State Government. However, the Sports Authority of India has got hostel facilities at its centres in different parts of the country.

#### **Status of Naxalite Prisoners**

4076. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to treat the naxalite prisoners as political prisoners and grant them all kinds of facilities in the jails at par with the political prisoners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the judiciary has given such a judgment in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) A Single Judge Bench of the Kolkata High Court vide judgment dated 8.8.2012 has granted the status of 'political prisoners' to seven under-trial Maoist prisoners of West Bengal after considering three Revisory Petitions (CRR463 of 2012 with CRR 1312 of 2012 with CRR 4000 of 2011). The judgment is based on an interpretation of the West Bengal Correctional Services Act, 1992. Accordingly, the ambit of the judgment is confined to the State of West Bengal only.

The Ministry of Home Affairs have advised the Government of West Bengal on 8.10.2012 to consider filing an appeal before a larger bench of the Hon'ble High Court or an SLP in the Hon'ble Supreme Court challenging the aforesaid judgment and also consider amending the provisions of the West Bengal Correctional Services Act, 1992 to insert a proviso to the effect that the status of

political prisoners will not be available to any member of any organization prescribed under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

**Planting of Bananas**

4077. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that high density planting increases banana yield;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government/Krishi Vigyan Kendras to educate the farmers about high density planting of bananas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) High density planting increases banana yield. By adopting high density planting, an increase in yield up to 50% has been recorded by Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation extends financial assistance under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for conducting training programmes, seminars, exhibitions, workshops, awareness campaigns, field demonstrations, etc., to educate the farmers about high density planting of bananas for its commercial adoption. Besides, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agricultural Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras conduct trainings and technology demonstration to educate farmers and horticulture department officials about the benefits of high density planting of bananas.

[Translation]

**Achievement of NSNIS**

4078. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of setting up of the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NSNIS);
- (b) the target set and success achieved by the said institute in training sportspersons/trainers in various sports disciplines during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to sign agreements with other developed countries in the field of sports to hone the talent of Indian sportspersons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds proposed to be provided for the said Institute during the XII Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The objectives of the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NSNIS) are as follows:-

- (i) Training of sports coaches in various sports disciplines.
  - (ii) Training of elite sportspersons for international competitions.
  - (iii) Training of Sports Scientists.
  - (iv) Serving as a source of information and counseling on matters related to sports.
  - (v) Management of National Sports Museum, etc.
- (b) The education programmes at the Institute are as follows:-

- I. Certificate Course in Sports Coaching.
- II. Diploma Course in Sports Coaching.
- III. M.Sc. in Sports Coaching
- IV. Two year Post-Graduate Course in Sports Medicine.

The details of number of students who pursued the aforesaid courses are as under:-

*Six Week Certificate Course in Sports Coaching*

Year	Number of persons trained
2009-2010	311
2010-2011	368
2011-2012	485
2012-2013	561

*One Year Diploma Course in  
Sports Coaching*

Year	Number of persons trained
2009-2010	396
2010-2011	455
2011-2012	425
2012-2013	423 (Course in progress)

*M.Sc. in Sports Coaching*

Year	Number of persons trained
2009-2011	06
2010-2012	04
2011-2013	06

*Two year Post-Graduate Course in  
Sports Medicine.*

Year	Number of persons trained
2009-2011	02
2010-2012	04
2011-2013	03

(ii) Number of elite sportspersons trained through national coaching camps at SAI, NSNIS, Patiala during the last three years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of National Coaching Camps conducted	Number of Elite Sportspersons trained		
			Men	Women	Total
1.	2009-10	34	646	299	945
2.	2010-11	47	786	546	1332
3.	2011-12	39	483	518	1001

(iii) Number of Medals won by athletes trained by NIS are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Competition	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Asian Games, 2010	05	03	03	11
2.	Commonwealth Games-2010.	11	07	18	36
3.	Olympic Games, 2008	-	-	02	02
4.	Olympic Games, 2012	22 players trained at NIS had qualified for London Olympics, 2012.			

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with countries like Argentina, Brazil, Belarus, China, Cuba, Turkey, Mauritius and New Zealand for mutual co-operation in the field of Sports which includes for exchange of athletes, coaches, sports Scientists and other experts in various fields such as Sports science, Sports Education, Sports Management, Sports Infrastructure development, Physical Education and Fitness Development Programs.

(e) Rs. 288 crore has been provided to SAI including NIS for various sports activities during the current financial year which is the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan.

[English]

**Construction of Hyderabad  
Heritage Museum**

4079. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to construct a Hyderabad Heritage Museum, showcasing the city's culture instead of night bazaar in coordination with Salar Jung Museum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) Salar Jung Museum has approached the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to allot vacant land near the Museum to enable them to undertake various expansion and developmental activities, including an exclusive gallery for displaying Hyderabad Heritage, Culture and History.

#### **Promotion of Food Processing**

4080. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers are assisted towards promoting food processing amongst them, in the country including in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the specific steps taken to provide food processing technology at farm level; and

(d) the extent to which the farmers are benefited in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) To promote the food processing sector in the country including Maharashtra, the Government is implementing infrastructure scheme which comprises of Scheme for Mega Food Parks, Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Horticulture Products and Abattoir Scheme, which could be availed by farmers for maximization of value addition, minimization of wastages and improving their income.

In addition, Government had launched a National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP), a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme from 2012-13 through State/UT

Governments to give further impetus to the food processing sector through decentralization and better reach by involving the State/UT Governments to implement all the Schemes of the mission during 12th Plan (2012-13), which are:

- (i) Scheme for Technology Up-gradation / Establishment / Modernisation of Food Processing Industries.
- (ii) Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non Horticultural Products.
- (iii) Scheme for Modernisation of Abattoirs (no targets for 2012-13 & 2013-14).
- (iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development (HRD) with following components i.e. (a) Creation of Infrastructure Facilities for Running Degree/Diploma/Certificate Courses in Food Processing Technology; (b) Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP) and (c) Food Processing Training Centre (FPTC).
- (v) Scheme for Promotional Activities i.e. (a) Organizing Seminar/Workshops; (b) Conducting Studies/Surveys; (c) Support to Exhibitions/Fairs and (d) Advertisement & Publicity.

The State Governments have flexibility in the mission to implement even new schemes to help the farmers with the approval of National Food Processing Development Council headed by Minister (A&FPI).

The details of financial assistance provided to the various States/UTs including Maharashtra under the Scheme for Technology Up-gradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries during 11th Plan and 1st year of 12th Plan (2012-13) towards committed liabilities of 11th Plan are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and current year State-wise under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/ Modernization of FPIs.\*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13** (as on 01-11-12)	
		Appr- oved	Amount released	Appr- oved	Amount released	Appr- oved	Amount released	Appr- oved	Amount released	Appr- oved	Amount released	Appr- oved	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	947.49	48	908.999	41	677.05	30	562.096	105	1904.726	80	1686.751
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	17.67	3	376.14	2	66.42	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	12	442.17	17	176.79	22	418.74	26	875.701	12	242.7782	10	184.133
5.	Bihar	5	83.915	2	42.3	2	35.59	6	136.681	5	89.65674	2	36.435
6.	Chandigarh	6	138.08	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	163.725	4	45.46	27	297.574	75	841.8276	67	751.3186
8.	Delhi	0	0	7	160.65	2	50	3	82.6	16	410.68	5	118.25
9.	Goa	1	17	1	24.57	1	24.26	1	25	2	50	1	19.42
10.	Gujarat	32	544.06	39	714.81	42	665.18	52	1419.72	106	1975.034	34	623.207
11.	Haryana	19	418.72	23	349.415	11	134.96	14	325.28	62	828.2817	61	778.855
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12	325.09	5	152.745	10	269.58	7	204.53	14	377.51	4	95.95
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	109.855	3	22.05	7	59.73	5	89.095	6	98.42	2	16.4269
14.	Jharkhand	2	9.09	0	0	3	44.09	4	85.425	1	16.57	0	0
15.	Karnataka	34	529.62	35	629.895	24	269.55	14	377.79	61	896.2926	40	623.953
16.	Kerala	47	876.8	32	545.37	33	567.53	19	411.72	52	901.285	14	227.435



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17. Madhya Pradesh		10	172.32	14	201.87	18	273.03	14	211.294	23	376.5413	16	217.1205
18. Maharashtra		95	1696.805	121	1802.633	113	1717.3	56	1006.524	202	2824.152	84	1174.478
19. Manipur		3	61.74	3	45.51	6	163.75	1	23.975	11	189.7182	14	301.353
20. Meghalaya		1	8.19	2	159.57	2	123.02	2	100.045	0	0	1	5.420
21. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Nagaland		1	27.485	4	178.205	1	64.99	1	6.205	0	0	2	14.205
23. Odisha		6	129.41	2	38.68	6	84.4	8	200.875	9	113.5908	6	97.22077
24. Puducherry		2	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	2	50
25. Punjab		32	481.45	61	841.36	13	172.37	9	149.495	147	1692.902	106	1140.428
26. Rajasthan		35	566.075	44	551.975	27	325.46	48	691.123	95	1236.563	31	457.2913
27. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Tamil Nadu		53	951.79	36	594.355	41	672.11	24	493.582	75	1389.79	23	408.405
29. Tripura		2	39.98	1	13.86	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
30. Uttar Pradesh		63	1123.425	43	875.475	32	560.63	47	1078.638	53	907.0513	28	477.442
31. Uttarakhand		9	339.78	6	163.15	12	307.57	6	168.523	5	138.047	3	67.505
32. West Bengal		35	653.56	19	390.135	10	136.48	10	317.945	19	319.87	5	120.045
<b>Total</b>		<b>569</b>	<b>10725.2</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>9765.767</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>8249.97</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>9432.862</b>	<b>1157</b>	<b>17846.29</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>9932.17</b>

\*Data is under reconciliation with co-ordinating bank i.e. HDFC Bank.

\*\*Committed liabilities of 11th Plan

[*Translation*]

### Youth Hostels

4081. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youth hostels set up/functional in the country, location-wise;

(b) the number of youth hostels constructed during each of the last two years and the current year, location-wise; and

(c) the details of the schemes implemented by the Government for the welfare of youth and promotion of sport activities in the country, State and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) 80 Youth Hostels have so far been constructed in the country and 4 Youth Hostels are under various stages of construction. Out of 80 Youth Hostels, 68 are under the Department of Youth Affairs and 12 Youth Hostels have been transferred to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), Sports Authority of India (SAI) and respective State Governments for optimum uses for Youth and Sports development. A Statement showing list of Youth Hostels, State-wise/Location-wise is enclosed.

(b) Two youth hostels were completed in Jalandhar (Punjab) and Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh) during the year 2010-11 and 2012-13 respectively. However, Planning Commission has advised not to take up any new construction of Youth Hostel but to complete only the ongoing construction of Youth Hostels.

(c) The schemes/programmes implemented for promotion of sports and development of youth affairs activities in various parts of the country are as under:

Department of Youth Affairs:

- (i) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)
- (ii) National Service Scheme (NSS)
- (iii) Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)
- (iv) National Youth Corps (NYC)
- (v) National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)

Department of Sports

- (vi) Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)
- (vii) Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme
- (viii) Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations
- (ix) National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)
- (x) Scheme of Talent Search & Training
- (xi) Scheme of Special Cash Awards
- (xii) Scheme of National Sports Awards - Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, Arjuna Awards, Dronacharya Awards and Dhyanchand Awards.
- (xiii) National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons
- (xiv) Scheme of Sports and Games for persons with disabilities.
- (xv) Grant-in-aid to Sports Authority of India (SAI)
- (xvi) Grant-in-aid to Lakshmbai University of Physical Educations (LNUPE), Gwalior
- (xvii) Grant-in-aid to Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL)
- (xviii) Grant-in-aid to National Anti Doping Agency (NADA)

### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Youth Hostels in the State	Location of Youth Hostel(s)
1	2	3	4

### General States

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	Secunderabad, Vijayawada, Tirupati, Visakhapatnam,

1	2	3	4
			Nagarjunasagar, Warangal, Vizianagaram
3.	Bihar	1	Patna
4.	Goa	2	Panaji, Padam Mapusa
5.	Gujarat	1	Gandhinagar
6.	Haryana	7	Panchkula, Kurukshetra, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Sirsa, Yamuna Nagar, Rewari
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Dalhousie
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Patintop, Srinagar
9.	Karnataka	4	Mysore, Hassan, Tirthameshwar, Sogalu
10.	Kerala	3	Trivandrum, Ernakulam (Kochi), Calicut (Kozhikode)
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3	Bhopal, Jabalpur, Khajuraho
12.	Maharashtra	1	Aurangabad
13.	Odisha	4	Puri, Joshipur, Gopalpur-on-Sea, Koraput
14.	Pondicherry	1	Pondicherry
15.	Punjab	6	Ropar, Amritsar, Sangrur, Patiala, Tarn Taran, Jalandhar
16.	Rajasthan	4	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Udaipur
17.	Tamil Nadu	5	Chennai, Madurai, Thanjavaur, Trichy, Ooty
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2	Agra, Lucknow
19.	Uttarakhand	4	Mussoorie, Uttarkashi, Nainital, Badrinath
20.	West Bengal	1	Darjeeling
	<b>North East States</b>		
21.	Assam	2	Guwahati, Tezpur
22.	Manipur	1	Imphal
23.	Meghalaya	1	Shillong
24.	Mizoram	1	Aizwal
25.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
26.	Sikkim	1	Gangtok
27.	Tripura	1	Agartala
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	

**List of Youth Hostels Under Construction**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Youth Hostels	Location of Youth Hostel (s)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Kadapa
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Rooring
3.	Manipur	2	Churachandpur & Thoubal

Note: The following Youth Hostels have been transferred to NYKS/State Govt./SAI:-

(1) Bilaspur (HP), (2) Nagrota (J&K), (3) Buldana (Maharashtra), (4) Burdwan (W.B.), (5) Churulia (W.B.), (6) Naharlagun (Arunachal Pradesh), (7) Golaghat (Assam), (8) Nagaon (Assam), (9) Ukhrul (Manipur), (10) Tura (Meghalaya), (11) Mokokchung (Nagaland) & (12) Namchi (Sikkim).

**Production of Soyabean**

4082. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production and area under soyabean in the country, State-wise along with the rank of India in the production of soyabean in the world;

(b) whether there are reports of distress sale of soyabean in various parts of the country including Maharashtra;

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

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The production and area of soyabean during the year 2011-12 in major producing States is given below:

Production: Million Tonnes Area: Million Hectares

Sl. No.	State	Production	Area
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.21	0.13
2.	Karnataka	0.18	0.20
3.	Madhya Pradesh	6.28	5.67

1	2	3	4
4.	Maharashtra	4.02	3.07
5.	Rajasthan	1.39	0.90
6.	Others	0.20	0.21
All India		12.28	10.18

(4th advance estimates of DES).

USA, Brazil, Argentina, China and India represent more than 90% of global soybean production. India ranks 5th position in the world soybean production.

(b) and (c) During current year the average ruling price of soya bean is higher in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh than the Minimum Support Price. Therefore, no report of distress sale of soyabean has been received from any part of the country including Maharashtra.

(d) NAFED is actively involved in soyabean procurement in these States.

**Commission for FPI Sector**

4083. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up any promotional body/Commission for Food Processing Industries sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen the food processing industries to meet global competitiveness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Statement is enclosed.

**Statement**

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the following schemes to strengthen the food processing industries:

**1. National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP)**

The Ministry has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely National Mission on Food Processing during 12th Plan to be implemented through State Governments. Some of the ongoing schemes of the Ministry have been subsumed in the NMFP in addition to the newly proposed components. This will not only provide better outreach for the schemes of the Ministry but also allow the Ministry to focus on policy issues relating to food processing sector.

**2. Scheme for Infrastructure Development**

**a. Mega Food Parks**

The scheme provides for creation of State of the art infrastructural facilities for food processing sector. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the project cost excluding land component in general areas and @ 75% in North East Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 crore per project.

**b. Integrated Cold Chains**

Financial Assistance is provided in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of Plant & Machinery and Technical Civil Works in general areas and @ 75% in North East Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 crore per project.

**c. Setting up/Modernization of Abattoirs**

Financial Assistance is provided in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of Plant & Machinery and Technical Civil Works in general areas and @ 75% in North East Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 crore per project.

**3. Technology up-gradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries.**

Financial Assistance is provided in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the total cost of Plant & Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas and @ 33.33% in North East Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs per project.

**4. Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex, R&D and Other Promotional Activities.**

**a. Food Testing Laboratories**

Financial Assistance is provided to Central/State Governments, its Organizations/Universities, including deemed universities for entire cost of the laboratory equipments. They are also eligible for @ 25% of the cost of Technical Civil Works to house the equipments and furniture and the fixtures associated with the equipments in general areas and @ 33% in difficult areas including NER. All other implementing agencies/private sector organizations will be eligible for grant-in-aid @ 50% of the cost of laboratory equipments and @ 25% of the cost of technical civil works.

**b. Implementation of HACCP**

Financial assistance is provided in the form of reimbursement of expenditure to Central/State Government Organizations, IITs & Universities and Private Sector @ 50% of the cost of consultant fee, Plant & Machinery, Technical Civil Works and other expenditure towards implementation of total quality management system in general areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs and @ 75% in difficult areas including NER subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakh.

**c. Research & Development**

Financial Assistance is provided to Central/State Government Organizations/ IITs/Universities @ 100% of the equipment cost/ consumables/ JRD/SRF.

**5. Scheme for Human Resource Development**

The scheme envisages financial assistance by way of grant to:

- I. Food Processing Training Centre (FPTC).
- II. Creation of Infrastructure for running degree/diploma courses in food processing in universities.

- III. Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs)  
 IV. Training programmes sponsored by Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

6. **Strengthening of Institutions.**

(i) **National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM)**

Creation of NIFTEM is certainly the largest initiative of the Ministry in recent years. The institute has been set up at Sonapat, Haryana. It is an apex institution for the sector with an over arching mandate on various aspects of the food processing industries.

(ii) **National Meat & Poultry Processing Board (NMPPB)**

The board have focus on evolving and adherence to modern standards of hygiene and quality in this sector through initiatives for standardization, testing etc.

(iii) **Indian Grape Processing Board (IGPB)**

This board located at Pune amidst grape growing area aiming at making Indian wine a preferred product in both domestic and foreign market.

(iv) **Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT)**

The IICPT is a pioneer research and development institute under this Ministry. The institute is engaged

in R&D of food grain processing, value addition, by-product utilization through bio processing, process and product development.

**Farming of Medicinal Plants**

4084. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to promote the farming of medicinal plants under the National Mission on Medicinal Plants in various States including Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) National Medicinal Plants Board, Department of Ayush, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" in the country including Rajasthan, since 2008-09. The scheme is aimed at supporting market driven cultivation of medicinal plants on private lands in mission mode approach having forward and backward linkages for establishment of A nurseries, supply of quality planting material, creation of post-harvest management and marketing infrastructure, certification, etc.

A statement showing state wise funds released during the last three years and current year is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants  
 State wise funds released during the last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	900.00	700.00	512.52	834.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	281.56	58.85	285.14	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	332.80	114.52	162.81
4.	Bihar	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	350.00	0.00	186.96	0.00
6.	Gujarat	161.35	0.00	47.35	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Haryana	175.70	0.00	85.46	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	106.11	84.30	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	294.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	563.33	165.18	257.61	0.00
11.	Karnataka	100.00	372.22	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	131.25	96.14	223.17	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	737.58	302.93	247.48
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	243.49	327.08	0.00
15.	Manipur	126.24	0.00	138.54	43.205
16.	Meghalaya	306.60	68.50	91.62	0.00
17.	Mizoram	188.16	124.05	160.12	8.91
18.	Nagaland	265.70	181.63	181.12	0.00
19.	Odisha	236.10	166.69	475.58	84.73
20.	Punjab	0.00	96.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	169.80	100.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Sikkim	366.10	4.17	91.10	123.67
23.	Tamil Nadu	300.00	834.70	961.39	579.5
24.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	84.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	760.00	0.00	0.00	834.54
26.	Uttarakhand	414.11	280.98	262.73	0.00
27.	West Bengal	684.60	107.54	0.00	0.00
Total		6925.00	4776.63	4873.24	2919.165

\* till 23.11.2012

*[English]***Implementation of Sports Projects by SAI**

4085. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects under implementation and proposed for improvement of facilities and infrastructure for harnessing the sports and athletic potential among the youths in the country including Gujarat;

(b) the details of sports facilities provided by the Sports Authority of India (SAI) for supporting the

sportspersons in the fields of athletic, archery, hockey and football especially in terms of providing coaching at par with international level, nutritious diet and employment to the poor boys/girls; and

(c) the details of funds allocated/released to SAI and the expenditure incurred in various sports activities by SAI along with the achievement made during each of the last three years and the current year, sports discipline-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE

IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) "Sports" is a State subject. However, the Government has been promoting sports in all the States/UTs through its schemes like Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS). The Sports Authority of India (SAI) is also implementing various Sports Promotional Schemes viz National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC), Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC), SAI Training Centres (STC), Special Area Games (SAG), Centres of Excellence (COE) and Come and Play Scheme.

(b) Sports Authority of India (SAI) implements the above said schemes in the country to bring excellence in sports. Besides inducting meritorious sports persons, it also conducts talent scouting, from rural, tribal, coastal and far flung areas of the country and imparts training to develop excellence to selected talented sportspersons in the age group of 8 to 25 years in 28 sports disciplines. The trainees admitted under the various SAI Sports Promotional Schemes are provided Boarding, lodging, sport kit, competition exposure, medical, educational expenses, insurance, etc. The details of trainees undergoing training in Athletics, Archery, Hockey and Football under various SAI Sports Promotional Schemes during 2012-2013 are

as under:

Sl. No.	Discipline	Residential Non-Residential			
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Athletics	665	373	194	304
2.	Archery	158	67	22	80
3.	Hockey	665	396	257	406
4.	Football	589	445	50	85

While all trainees are provided guidance of NIS trained Coaches and diet as per entitlements of the Scheme, outstanding trainees are inducted in Centres of Excellence, where they are given competition exposure, diet of Rs.175/- per day, Coaching under Senior National and International Coaches and scientific back-up.

(c) The details of funds allocated/incurred by SAI for its Promotional Schemes during the last three years and achievements of SAI trainees are as under:

Budget Allocation and Expenditure of SAI Sports Promotional Schemes during the last three years (2009-2012)

#### Rest of India

(Rs. in Crore)

Scheme	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012	
	All.	Exp.	All.	Exp.	All.	Exp.
National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)	1.11	1.18	1.81	1.12	0.94	0.67
Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)	3.00	3.00	4.53	4.83	3.72	3.72
SAI Training Centres (STC)	16.20	20.13	30.90	23.82	22.87	24.61
Special Area Games (SAG)	3.39	4.39	6.09	4.53	4.42	4.80
Centre of Excellence (COE)	0.77	1.06	2.03	1.00	0.85	0.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.47</b>	<b>29.76</b>	<b>45.36</b>	<b>35.30</b>	<b>32.80</b>	<b>34.74</b>

#### North Eastern Region

(Rs. in Crore)

Scheme	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012	
	All.	Exp.	All.	Exp.	All.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)	0.21	0.23	0.28	0.14	0.15	0.13
Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)	0.40	0.30	1.10	0.30	0.56	0.50



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SAI Training Centres (STC)	3.20	3.40	4.79	3.80	3.67	4.10
Special Area Games (SAG)	4.40	4.96	6.50	5.89	5.50	6.73
Centre of Excellence (COE)	0.29	0.29	0.54	0.34	0.30	0.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>9.18</b>	<b>13.21</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>10.18</b>	<b>11.83</b>

*Achievements of SAI Schemes' Trainees for the year 2009-2010, 2010-11 & 2011-12*

**National Level**

Sl. No	Scheme name	2009-2010			2010-2011			2011-2012		
		G	S	B	G	S	B	G	S	B
1.	National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Schools	10	10	19	46	36	23	22	13	10
2.	Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC)	60	32	24	98	83	72	69	51	52
3.	SAI Training Centre (STC)	131	121	139	357	175	235	641	544	599
4.	Special Area Games (SAG)	69	67	51	303	205	207	202	137	136
5.	Ext. Centre of STC/SAG	0	0	02	27	01	12	14	19	15
6.	Centre of Excellence (COE)	74	56	43	38	19	24	26	15	17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>829</b>

**International Level**

Sl. No	Scheme name	2009-2010			2010-2011			2011-2012		
		G	S	B	G	S	B	G	S	B
1.	National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Schools	0	01	0	0	0	0	04	0	0
2.	Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC)	09	03	03	14	10	4	11	17	07
3.	SAI Training Centre (STC)	05	13	06	53	21	43	29	30	38
4.	Special Area Games (SAG)	04	04	07	17	11	21	10	21	08
5.	Ext. Centres of STC/SAG	0	0	0	0	0	02	0	0	0
6.	Centre of Excellence (COE)	22	09	17	11	07	19	03	04	01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>54</b>

**Expenditure on London Olympic**

4086. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Olympic Association spent crores of rupees on tickets, daily

allowances and accommodation etc. during the London Olympic;

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

(c) whether the amount was spent as per the norms prescribed by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to recover the money spent on the activities which are not allowed under the norms; and

(f) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to recover the over spent money along with the action taken against the accountable office bearers/players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (f) Indian Olympic Association (IOA) is an autonomous organization and is independently responsible for managing its affairs including the matters relating to tickets procurement, accommodation etc. for recently-held London Olympics, 2012. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is only required to ensure that the funds released by it to IOA have been utilized for the purpose for which they were sanctioned.

For the London Olympics, 2012 the Ministry had approved financial assistance of Rs.1.07 crore to IOA for meeting the expenditure on air travel, overseas medical insurance, out of pocket allowance, ceremonial dress, hiring of equipments, extra baggage etc. for the Indian contingent. Out of the approved assistance of Rs.1.07 crore, first instalment of Rs.83.19 lakh, representing 75% of the approved grant, has been released to the Indian Olympic Association. Funds released to IOA for the London Olympics 2012 will be settled on the basis of scrutiny of the audited statement of accounts and utilization certificate to be

submitted by the IOA vis-a-vis terms and conditions governing the grant released to the IOA.

#### **Coal Pricing Mechanism**

4087. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) is waiting clearances for 57 proposals with an incremental capacity of 137 million tonnes annually;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CIL has set up a mechanism for pricing the 15 per cent coal that is to be imported to bridge the gap between demand and supply and sent it to its customers for their comments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the input received by the CIL in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) As reported by Coal India Limited, at present there are 67 environmental clearance proposals, with an incremental capacity of 241.03 Mty, awaiting clearances at various levels. The details of projects awaiting environment clearances is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Coal India Limited (CIL) Board in its meeting held on 31.08.2012 decided that CIL would meet 65% of Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) from its domestic production and endeavor to meet balance 15% of ACQ from import at cost plus price. Accordingly, CIL had taken up the matter with all Power Companies.

#### **Statement**

*The details of projects awaiting for environment clearances*

Sl. No.	Project	Type	INCR Capacity (Mty)	Location
1	2	3	4	5
1.	BCCL Cluster 1	OC+UG	1.17	Jharkhand
2.	BCCL Cluster 10	OC+UG	2.29	Jharkhand
3.	BCCL Cluster 13	OC+UG	0.23	Jharkhand
4.	BCCL Cluster 14	UG	0.53	Jharkhand
5.	BCCL Cluster 16	OC+UG	1.96	Jharkhand
6.	BCCL Cluster 2	OC+UG	20.22	Jharkhand

1	2	3	4	5
7.	BCCL Cluster 3	OC+UG	3.60	Jharkhand
8.	BCCL Cluster 4	OC+UG	3.71	Jharkhand
9.	BCCL Cluster 5	OC+UG	6.31	Jharkhand
10.	BCCL Cluster 7	OC+UG	8.23	Jharkhand
11.	BCCL Cluster 8	OC+UG	638	Jharkhand
12.	BCCL Cluster 9	OC+UG	11.76	Jharkhand
13.	Laiyo	UG	0.38	Jharkhand
14.	Ray-Bachra	UG	0.30	Jharkhand
15.	Basundhara (W) Expn.	OC	5.60	Odisha
16.	Belpahar Expn.	OC	1.50	Odisha
17.	Bhubaneswari Ocp	OC	10.00	Odisha
18.	Hbi (Aug)	UG	0.95	Odisha
19.	Lajkura Expn. Ph-I	OC	2.00	Odisha
20.	Orient No. 3	UG	0.69	Odisha
21.	Orient Mine No. 1 & 2	UG	0.87	Odisha
22.	Orient Mine No. 4	UG	0.50	Odisha
23.	Samleswari Expn.-III	OC	6.00	Odisha
24.	Lekhapani	OC	0.25	Assam
25.	Tikak (East) Extn.	OC	0.20	Assam
26.	Dipka Expn (33.75)	OC	8.75	Chhattisgarh
27.	Dhuptala (Sasti UG-OC)* (CSA)	OC	1.70	Maharashtra
28.	Inder UG to OC	OC	0.60	Maharashtra
29.	Jamunia* (CSA)	UG	0.83	Madhya Pradesh
30.	Penganga	OC	4.50	Maharashtra
31.	Uknideep	OC	1.30	Maharashtra
32.	Harradol* (CSA)	UG	0.14	Maharashtra
33.	Kathara OC	OC	1.90	Jharkhand
34.	Ananta Expn. (15 Mty) Ph-III	OC	8.00	Odisha
35.	Gopalprasad	OC	15.00	Odisha
36.	Hingula Extn. (15 Mty)	OC	3.00	Odisha
37.	Lakhanpur Expn. Ph-II (15)	OC	5.00	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5
38.	Talabira II & III, MNH Shakti Ltd.	OC	20.00	Odisha
39.	Manikpur	OC	1.50	Chhattisgarh
40.	Bhakra* (CSA)	UG	0.27	Madhya Pradesh
41.	Chincholi* (CSA)	OC	0.45	Maharashtra
42.	Junakunada OC Expn.	OC	0.60	Maharashtra
43.	Tawa-III	UG	0.60	Madhya Pradesh
44.	Tawa-II	UG	0.35	Madhya Pradesh
45.	Korea OCP Patch	OC	0.36	Chhattisgarh
46.	BCCL Cluster 11	OC+UG	3.46	Jharkhand
47.	BCCL Cluster 15	UG	0.42	Jharkhand
48.	BCCL Cluster 17	OC+UG	0.05	Jharkhand
49.	BCCL Cluster 6	UG	7.63	Jharkhand
50.	Ashok Expn. (10 mty)	OC	10.00	Jharkhand
51.	Barka Sayal Gom	COMB	1.17	Jharkhand
52.	Urimar1	UG	0.36	Jharkhand
53.	ECL Cluster 9	COMB	8.00	Jharkhand
54.	Bijari OC	OC	2.25	Chhattisgarh
55.	Chirimiri	OC	2.70	Chhattisgarh
56.	Junad Extn.	OC	0.90	Chhattisgarh
57.	Kamptee Deep	OC	0.50	Maharashtra
58.	BCCL Cluster 12	UG	3.12	Jharkhand
59.	Drd	OC	4.60	Jharkhand
60.	Kuju S.D.L.	UG	1.50	Jharkhand
61.	ECL Cluster 4	COMB	8.21	West Bengal
62.	Balram Extn.	OC	12.00	Odisha
63.	Dhau North*	UG	0.36	Madhya Pradesh
64.	New Sethia	OC	0.50	Madhya Pradesh
65.	Padampur	OC	1.25	Maharashtra
66.	Visapur	OC	1.00	Maharashtra
67.	Wanoja OC	OC	0.58	Maharashtra
Total			241.03	

### Agricultural Equipment

4088. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable increase in the demand for agricultural equipment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some major foreign companies have entered in the field of manufacturing of agricultural equipment in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Shortage of agricultural labour, rising cost of manual methods of cultivation, need for quicker and timely farming operation owing to climatic variability etc. are contributing to increase in demand for agricultural equipment in the country.

(c) and (d) As per information maintained by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, the year-wise Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Equity Inflow data from April 2010 to September, 2012 is enclosed as Statement.

#### Statement

*Financial Year wise FDI Equity Inflows from April 2010 to September 2012  
Sector: Agricultural Machinery*

Sl. No.	Year (Apr-Mar)	FDI (Rs. in crore)	FDI (US\$ million)
1.	2010-11	2.21	0.49
2.	2011-12	12.72	2.77
3.	2012-13 (Apr-Sep)	12.69	2.29
Grand Total		27.62	5.54

#### Production of Rice

4089. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is one of the largest producers and exporters of rice in the world;

(b) if so, the details of the total rice production in the country and its export as well as the percentage share of India in the global rice trade during each of the last three years, basmati/non-basmati-wise;

(c) whether global rice production has reached record level recently and that the production in some of the traditionally rice importing countries has also been rising steadily;

(d) if so, whether the Government is aware that these events may lead to falling international prices of rice and pose threat to rice growing farmers receiving lesser prices than usual including the basmati rice growing farmers;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the Government's reaction thereto; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to assist the basmati rice growers to mitigate their risk against volatile prices in the domestic and international markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The requisite data is given in the following Table:

(Qty. in million MT)

Description	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Production world	441	448	463
Production India	89.09	95.99	104.32
% share of India in world rice production	20.20	21.43	22.53
Trade world rice	31	36	38
Export from India (Basmati)	2.02	2.37	3.18
Export from India (Non-basmati)	0.14	0.10	4.0
Export from India (total rice)	2.16	2.47	7.18
% share of India in world rice trade	6.97	6.86	18.89

(Source: World production and world trade- International Grain Council; India's production - Department of Agriculture & Cooperation; India's trade - Department of Commerce)

(c) The global rice production in 2012-13, as per International Grain Council forecast, is 464 million MT compared to 463 million MT in 2011-12 and 448 million MT in 2010-11. Country-wise production of rice in major importing countries in 2008, 2009 & 2010 (as per FAO data) is enclosed as Statement. It may be seen that production in a number of countries has increased.

(d) and (e) International prices of rice during 2009-2012 show increasing trend. As per FAO data, average annual price of rice (White Broken Rice, Thai A1 Super f.o.b. Bangkok) has increased from USD 328.10/MT in 2009 to USD 540.30/MT in 2012. Significant volatility in prices of rice has not been seen in recent years.

(f) There is no such proposal.

**Statement**

*Production of rice paddy in major importing countries during 2008-2010 (in MT)*

Sl. No.	Countries	2008	2009	2010	% increase in 2010 over 2008
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bangladesh	46742000	47724000	50061200	7.1
2.	Benin	109371	150604	167000	52.7
3.	China	193284180	196681170	197212010	2.0
4.	Cote d'Ivoire	679969	687721	722609	6.3
5.	Haiti	110000	128300	124600	13.3
6.	Indonesia	60251100	64398900	66469400	10.3
7.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2183960	2253420	2288150	4.8
8.	Iraq	248157	173074	155829	-37.2
9.	Japan	11028800	10590000	10600000	-3.9
10.	Malaysia	2353000	2511000	2548000	8.3
11.	Mexico	224371	263028	216676	-3.4
12.	Nigeria	4179000	3402590	3218760	-23.0
13.	Philippines	16815500	16266400	15771700	-6.2
14.	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0.0
15.	Senegal	408219	502104	604043	48.0
16.	South Africa	3000	2848	2900	-3.3
17.	United States of America	9241170	9972230	11027000	19.3
	World total production	689028941	684595076	696324395	1.1

[Translation]

**Special Package for  
Natural Calamity**

4090. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kosi Flood tragedy of 2008 was declared a national calamity and a special package was allocated to the State of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the relief measures adopted by the State Government of Bihar including deployment of boats in relief and rescue missions; and

(d) the measures taken by the Union Government to have a permanent solution for floods in Kosi river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There is no provision in the schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/ now notified State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)/ now notified National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for declaring a calamity as a "National Calamity". However, in case of a calamity of 'severe nature', the assistance to the concerned State Government is provided at national level in the form of logistic and financial support in order to meet the situation effectively.

There was no special package allocated to State of Bihar. However, for immediate relief, Government of India approved an amount of Rs. 497.35 crore from NCCF subject to the adjustment of 75% balance available in the CRF account of the State for the instant calamity. In addition, an amount of Rs. 117.21 crore has been recommended by HLC as additional financial assistance over and above the extant norms for the families in dire need of immediate sustenance as well as operation of relief camps for the period over and above specified in the CRF norms. Further Rs. 2273.15 crore has also been allocated by concerned Central Ministries for repair, reconstruction/ rehabilitation in their respective sectors in the context of Kosi flood 2008.

(c) As per information received from the State Government of Bihar, relief measure, adopted by the State Government are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The measures taken by Union Government to have permanent solution for floods in Kosi river is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

*Relief measure adopted by the State Government during Kosi flood 2008*

Sl. No.	Particular	Qty.
1	2	3
(i)	No. of relief Camps	398

1	2	3
(ii)	No. of Health centres	244
(iii)	No. of Veterinary centres	105
(iv)	Gratuitous relief (wheat & rice)	817559 Qt.
(v)	Cash dole distributed	Rs.23744 lakh
(vi)	Utensils	Rs. 1663 lakh
(vii)	Cloths	Rs. 1663 lakh
(viii)	No. of People evacuated	9.93 lakh
(ix)	Airdropping as food packets	121892 packets
(x)	Readymade food packets	208957 packets
(xi)	Polythene sheets distributed	342176 pieces
(xii)	Assistance for desilting of land	Rs. 550 lakh
(xiii)	Assistance for land conservation	Rs. 2326 lakh
(xiv)	Agriculture input subsidy	Rs. 4785 lakh
(xv)	Assistance for house damages	Rs. 7783 lakh
(xvi)	No. of Boats deployed	2329

#### **Statement-II**

*Measures taken towards permanent solution for floods in Kosi river*

- To advise on Kosi beach closure works, Government of Bihar constituted a Kosi Breach Closure Advisory Team (KBCAT) on 26.8.2008 under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Sanyal, Retired Engineer-in-chief, Government of Bihar and former Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission. The team visited the site on 31.8.2008 and suggested certain remedial measures to close the breach and to restore the breached section. All these works have been completed and the eastern afflux bund has been restored to its original section on 31.5.2009 with 100% central assistance. MOWR has provided Rs. 115 crores as 100% Grant-in-aid to the Government of Bihar for re-construction of the breached portion of Eastern Afflux Bund of Kosi Barrage in Nepal.
- In addition, Kosi High Level Committee, constituted by the Government of Bihar under the chairmanship of Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission also inspected the flood protection works on river Kosi

from 11-14.10.2008 and made certain recommendations for the works to be executed before flood season of 2009. All the works recommended by KHLC have also been completed on 30.6.2009.

3. A high dam in Nepal on Saptakosi is under joint investigation of India and Nepal. Cost of investigation is 100% borne by Govt. of India.
4. The maintenance of the Kosi barrage, canal systems and afflux bunds and all other flood protection works on river Kosi in and around Kosi barrage is entrusted with the Government of Bihar. The Government of India has been reimbursing the expenditure incurred on actual basis to the State Government, since 1992 for the maintenance of works in Nepal portion.
5. Government of Bihar has also undertaken the works of "Raising and Strengthening of Kosi embankments" with a estimated cost of Rs.339.39 Cr with central assistance (centre share: Rs 254.54 Cr) under Flood Management Programme (FMP) - a state sector scheme under central plan.
6. The Central Water Commission has a network of hydrological observation sites on river Kosi at Birpur, Baltara, and Kursela. During the high flood situation, Central Water Commission regional office, Patna issues flood forecasts to the local administration for taking appropriate remedial measures. During floods, water levels are observed on hourly basis and forecasts are issued twice in a day depending upon the flood situation. The Central Water Commission regional office, Patna has already set up its control room and started functioning since 15th June 2009.
7. Government of Bihar has also set up a control room to monitor the flood situation in the State. It has constituted nine Flood Fighting Task Groups to keep close surveillance along the embankments during flood season. A Task Group is set up for river Kosi.
8. Further, the State Government has been advised to stock required materials in sufficient quantity like boulders, sand bags, etc. at site to meet emergent situations.
9. One officer from Ganga Flood Control Commission, Patna has been deputed at Kosi barrage to monitor the safety of the embankments and afflux bund and inform to the Control Rooms in case of any emergency situation.

[English]

### **Health Insurance and Welfare Schemes for Daily Wagers**

4091. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration had issued orders to the Secretary, Port Blair Municipal Council in 2009 and 2011 with regard to formulating Health Insurance and Welfare Schemes for the daily wage labourers;

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

(c) the time by which these schemes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration had conveyed to the Secretary, PBMC vide letter No3-132/2008-LSC(PF) dated 22.10.2009 that the matter regarding regularisation had been examined and the Council was directed to comply with the course of action whereby Senior most Daily rated mazdoors (DRMs) in the two categories could be regularised provided they fulfill the requirement of RRs and that their original recruitment was done through proper and transparent process.

(c) DRMS are regularised against the vacant posts consequent on death and retirement of work charge mazdoors (WCMs) and sanitary mazdoors on the basis of their seniority after obtaining approval from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration from time to time. Accordingly, the following daily rated mazdoors were regularised:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of DRMs regularised in Sanitary Section	No. of DRMs regularised in work and others sections
1	2	3	4

1.	1990	-	145
2.	2000	110	06
3.	2001	50	80



1	2	3	4
4.	2002	53	123
5.	2003	-	30
6.	2004	66	39
7.	2005	50	129
8.	2011	89	87
9.	2012	37	49
Total		455	688

### **NSS/Scouts and Guides**

4092. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the total number of Government run/ aided institutions having National Service Scheme (NSS), Scouts and Guides during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the institutions having NSS, Scouts and Guides and the action taken to check the said decline;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from Odisha for reimbursement of the salary cost of girl cadet administrators; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Clearance to KPCL**

4093. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government of Karnataka for early clearances and allocation of coal for the KPCL;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Applications were received from Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) in October, 2007, seeking long term coal linkage/ Letter of Assurance (LoA) for setting up power projects at Yermarus (2x500 MW), Edlapur (500 MW) and Bellary Unit-3 (500 MW). KPCL submitted revised applications in February 2009, changing the capacity of the proposed power projects at Yermarus to 2x800 MW and that of Edlapur to 800 MW and also submitted revised application for Bellary Unit-3 (700 MW) in April, 2010. These applications were forwarded to Ministry of Power (MoP) for their comments/recommendations. The recommendations of MoP on various power projects, including the power projects of KPCL, were received in June, 2011.

(c) Coal India Limited have issued 172 LoAs for coal supply to power projects, covering the capacity of 1,08,878 MW. During the last three years of 11th Plan, capacity of about 26,000 MW has been commissioned and the balance capacity of about 82,000 MW is likely to be commissioned during 12th Plan period and beyond. Since LoAs amounting to more than 80,000 MW for setting up the power projects already exist, there is prima facie no scope for the grant of new coal linkages/LoAs for 12th Plan Power Projects.

### **Quality Control Laboratories**

4094. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on creating and maintaining quality control laboratories for testing fertilizer quality during each of the last three years across the country;

(b) whether the existing facilities are adequate for testing samples from all sales outlets once a year for kharif and rabi crops;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The details of amount spent for setting up, strengthening of Fertilizers Quality Control Laboratories and maintenance of Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute (CFQC&TI) and its Regional Laboratories during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) There is need of setting up of more laboratory by many States for testing adequate number of samples to ensure quality of fertilizers.

(d) The Government is providing funds to the States under National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSH&F) for setting up and strengthening Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories.

#### Statement

*State-wise amount spent for setting up/strengthening of Fertilizers Quality Control Laboratories and maintenance of CFQC&TI and its Regional Laboratories during last 3 years*

Sl. No	State/Institute	(Rs. in lakh)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.00	0.00	125.00
2.	Bihar	37.50	37.50	0.00
3.	Jharkhand	37.50	0.00	0.00
4.	Karnataka	12.60	0.00	0.00
5.	Maharashtra	25.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Mizoram	12.50	0.00	0.00
7.	Punjab	25.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Rajasthan	100.00	25.00	0.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	145.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	12.50	0.00
11.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	62.50
12.	Himachal Pradesh	15.22	0.00	0.00
13.	Odisha	0.00	37.50	0.00
14.	CFQC&TI and Regional Labs	430.53	392.64	373.69
Total		915.85	505.14	561.19

CFQC&TI: Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute

[Translation]

#### Production of Honey

4095. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of honey in tones produced in the

country naturally through honey bees during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the percentage of honey exported out of the said quantity, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The details of production and export of honey in the country are as under:-

i. Production of honey during last three years.

Year	Production (MT)
2008-09	65,000
2009-10	65,000
2010-11	65,000

Source:- Indian Horticulture Database - 2011

*Export of honey during last three years and current year.*

Year	Quantity (MT)
2009-10	13310.77
2010-11	25979.24
2011-12	26089.03
2012-13 (April to Sept.)	13938.43

Source: DGCIS

[English]

#### Development of Market Infrastructure

4096. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from various States for development of market infrastructure in the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details of the projects submitted by the States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of projects approved by the Union Government so far; and

(d) the present status of the remaining proposals and the time by which sanction/ approval is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Assistance for development of market infrastructure in States is provided under various Schemes of Central Government, i.e. (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), (ii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM), (iii) Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), and (iv) Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation (AMIGS). Under RKVY, States are provided with flexibility and autonomy in the process of selection, approval and execution of scheme/projects, including marketing infrastructure projects.

Under NHM scheme, 145 proposals were received from State of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh during current and last three years, out of which 124 proposals were approved and 21 proposals were returned to State Governments for seeking clarifications with respect to provisions of operational guidelines.

Under HMNEH scheme, 161 proposals were received from the States of Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh during current and last three years, out of which 68 proposals have been sanctioned and 93 have not been sanctioned.

Under AMIGS scheme, 98 project proposals were received during current and last three years from the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Nagaland. 21 projects have been approved, 15 projects of Maharashtra and Gujarat were referred to NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) for seeking additional information and 62 projects were not approved. Sanction of the project depends on their merits and availability of resources.

#### **Ferry Mishap in Assam**

4097. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of persons died in the Medartary ferry mishap in April this year, in Assam;
- (b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in the said mishap;

(c) if so, the details of the findings thereof and the action taken against those found responsible therein; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such mishaps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) As per report received from the Government of Assam, in Medartary ferry mishap which took place on 30th April, 2012 altogether 49 (forty nine) persons died, Out of this dead bodies of 41 (forty one) persons could be recovered and identified. Ex-gratia grant of Rs. 3.50 lakh has been provided to the next of kin (NoK) of 41 identified victims. The State Government has constituted One Man Inquiry Committee headed by Addl. Chief Secretary to look into the issues. In the mean time, the Govt. of Assam has indicated the following precautionary measures to prevent such boats mishap:

- (a) All the District Administrations have been instructed to constitute a 'Nodal Agency' headed by a Magistrate for monitoring ferry operations.
- (b) Notice Boards are displayed in prominent places of ferry services to make the users aware about safe riverine journey.
- (c) Notices are also published in the 'Daily News Papers' to make the public aware of safe riverine journey.
- (d) 'Nowcasting' information system has been introduced at Guwahati, Dhubri and Jorhat with the active support from the Indian Meteorological Department to function during Monsoon period.
- (e) Inland Water Transport Vigilance Cell is functioning to prevent plying of unauthorized mechanized boats with the active cooperation from the District Administration.

#### **Freedom Fighters of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre**

4098. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of freedom fighters and their dependents of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre who have been sanctioned pension/family pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme;
- (b) whether some of the freedom fighters/their

dependents of the said incident have not been sanctioned pension;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for denial of pension to those freedom fighters and their dependents;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to review its decision and sanction pension to the dependents of those freedom fighters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (e) As per Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 those freedom fighters who apply for grant of pension and who fulfill the eligibility conditions and evidentiary requirements of the Scheme, are sanctioned Central Samman pension. After death of the freedom fighters/Central Samman pensioners, their spouses and after death of the widows/widowers, their unmarried & un-employed daughters (up to maximum of three such daughters), mother and father of the freedom fighters are granted dependant family pension. No application alongwith the supporting documents and recommendation of the State Government has been received from freedom fighters/eligible dependants who had suffered during Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

#### **Exemption to Imported Edible Oil**

4099. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to exempt the imported edible oil from the ambit of the stocking norms/restrictions under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) Imported edible oil has already been exempted from the stock holding limits vide central order issued by the Government under the Essential Commodities Act 1955.

(b) The Central Order No. S.O.654(E) dated 30.03.2011 (enclosed as Statement) on holding limits states as under:

"if a wholesaler or retailer or dealer is able to demonstrate that part of his stocks in respect of pulses, paddy, rice, edible oils and edible oilseeds are sourced from imports, then they shall be excluded for the purpose of calculation of stock limits".

The validity of this exemption with respect to imported edible oil has been extended upto 30.9.2012.

#### **Statement**

*The Gazette of India*

*Extraordinary*

*Part-II - Section 3-Sub Section (ii)*

*Published by Authority*

No. 539] NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY,  
MARCH 30, 2011/CHAITRA 9, 1933

*Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and  
Public Distribution*

**(Department of Consumer Affairs)**

#### **Order**

*New Delhi, the 30th March, 2011*

S.O.654(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order further to amend the Removal of (Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002, namely:—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Removal of (Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2011.
- (2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 2011.
2. In the Removal of (Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002, after clause 6, the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"7(1) Except clauses 5 and 6, the provisions of this Order shall not apply to—

- (i) pulses, paddy and rice for a period up to 30th September, 2011,
- (ii) edible oils and edible oilseeds for a period up to 30th September, 2011, and
- (iii) sugar for a period up to 30th September, 2011, in respect of the purchase, movement, sale, supply, distribution or storage for sale of these commodities:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall anect the transport, distribution or disposal of these commodities to places outside the State nor shall it be applicable to import of these commodities:

Provided further that the Central Government or the State Government may direct the importers to declare the receipts of stocks of these commodities and stocks retained by them.

- (2) All other provisions of this Order shall continue to remain in force even during the period specified in sub-clause (i),

**Explanation:** If a wholesaler or retailer or dealer is able to demonstrate that part of his stocks in respect of pulses, paddy, rice, edible oils and edible oilseeds are sourced from imports, then, they shall be excluded for the purpose of calculation of stock limits",

3. The notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Consumer Affairs number S.O.2361 (E), dated 29th September 2010 and S.O. 3060(E), dated 30th December, 2010, stand superseded, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession,

[F.No. 10/1/2006-ECR&E]

Rakesh Kacker, Spl.Secy.

**Note:** The principal order was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide number G.S.R. 104(E), dated the 15th February, 2002 and subsequently amended by numbers GS,R. 490(E), dated the 16th June, 2003, S.O. 1373(E) dated the 29th August, 2006, S.O. 297 (E), dated the 27th February, 2007, S.O. 1488(E), dated the 31st August, 2007, S.O. 400 (E), dated the 28th February, 2008, S.O. 823(E), dated the 7th April, 2008, S.O.2117 (E), dated the 27th August, 2008, S.O. 2118(E), dated the 27th August, 2008, S.O. 2247(E), dated the 22nd September, 2008, S.O. 2248 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2008, S.O. 2249(E), dated the 22nd September, 2008, S.O.649 (E), dated the 9th March, 2009, S.O. 880(E), dated the 30th March, 2009, S.O. 905(E), dated the 2nd April, 2009, S.O. 906(E), dated the 2nd April, 2009 and S.O. 1621(E), dated the 2nd July, 2009, S.O. 2461(E), dated the 25th September, 2009, S.O. 3249(E), dated the 18th December, 2009.S.O. 2361(E), dated the 29th September, 2010 and S.O. 3060(E), dated the 30th December, 2010.

### **Budget Allocation for Sports**

4100. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is facing any difficulties in promoting sports due to shortage of adequate budgetary allocation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the sports budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) 'Sports' being in the State list under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, responsibility for making adequate budgetary allocation for sports is that of the respective State Governments. As far as the Union Government is concerned, allocation of funds for sports is made keeping in view the overall budgetary allocation and inter-se priorities of different sectors.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports takes up the matter from time to time with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance for adequate budgetary allocation for sports.

[English]

### **Funds to NFDC**

4101. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided to the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of films financed by NFDC for production of films in various languages during the said period, language wise; and

(c) the details of the other steps taken by the Government/NFDC to promote and develop film industry in the country, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has executed its Plan Scheme 'Film Production in various

regional languages' through the NFDC during the 11 Five Year Plan and accordingly Rs. 36.00 crores have been allocated to produce 15 films in various regional languages and 3 films in Hindi/English language.

Government approved the following measures to revive NFDC during the year 2010-11.

- (1) Infusion of fresh equity of Rs. 3.00 crores
- (2) Conversion of outstanding Government loan of Rs. 19.77 crores alongwith accumulated interest of Rs. 8.63 crores into equity.

During the year 2012-13, Rs. 13.60 crores has been released to NFDC against an allocation of Rs 17.00 crores for production of films in various Indian languages under the component 'Production of films and documentaries in various Indian languages' of the Main Secretariat's XIth Plan Scheme 'Development, Communication and Dissemination of Filmic Content'.

The details of funds received by NFDC during each of last three years and the current year is as under:-

Year	Funds received for production of various Regional Films (in crores)	Funds received for restoration & Digitalisation of NFDC films (in crores)
2009-10	7.84	Nil
2010-11	9.99	5.00
2011-12	11.67	5.00
2012-13	13.60	-

(b) NFDC has discontinued financing of films with effect from 2006-07.

(c) Given NFDC's mandate to plan, promote and organize an integrated and efficient development of the film industry in accordance with the national economic policy and objectives laid down by the Central Government from time to time, NFDC has taken several steps to promote and develop the film industry in the country. Some of these executed by Ministry of I&B/NFDC are as under:-

- (i) Film production in various languages;
- (ii) Promotion of India Films at various International Film Markets in India and Abroad;
- (iii) Restoration, Digitalization; and

(iv) Training and Development.

[*Translation*]

#### **Police Training Academies**

4102. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Police Training Colleges/Academies being run in the country at present, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to monitor the functioning of such colleges/academies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per available information there are 284 Police Training Colleges/Academies in the country. State-wise and organization wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Functioning of the various Training Academies and Colleges is monitored by the respective Training Directorates in the State Police Headquarters which are headed by Assistant Director General/Inspector General level officers. Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) has developed the Norms for setting up of new Police Training Institutions. An amount of Rs. 2266 crore has been allocated by the 13th Finance Commission for improving the Training Infrastructures in 25 States.

#### **Statement**

#### *State & Organisation wise Police Training Academies*

Sl. No.	State/UT/CAPFs/CPOs	No. of Institute
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	6
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	4
8.	Haryana	4

1	2	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2
10.	Jharkhand	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7
12.	Karnataka	6
13.	Kerala	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13
15.	Maharashtra	12
16.	Manipur	2
17.	Meghalaya	4
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	2
20.	Orissa	6
21.	Punjab	6
22.	Pondicherry	1
23.	Rajasthan	9
24.	Sikkim	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	17
26.	Tripura	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	40
28.	Uttarakhand	2
29.	West Bengal	3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
31.	Chandigarh	1
32.	Delhi	6
33.	Kolkata	1
34.	Assam Rifles	1
35.	Border Security Force (BSF)	18
36.	Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D)	3
37.	Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)	1
38.	Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)	7

1	2	3
39.	Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	11
40.	Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW)	1
41.	Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)	7
42.	Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan (LNJN) National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science, (NICFS)	1
43.	National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)	1
44.	National Security Guards	1
45.	North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA)	1
46.	Railway Police Force (RPF)	9
47.	Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)	6
48.	SVP National Police Academy (NPA)	1
Total		284

[English]

#### Extraction of Oil from Coal

4103. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to extract oil from coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the techniques experimented for the purpose;

(c) whether some private companies have also shown interest to set up projects in collaboration with foreign companies to produce oil from coal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the oil extracted from coal is likely to be available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) Production of syn-gas obtained through coal gasification (underground and surface) and coal liquefaction was notified as an end-use for coal mining on 12.07.2007 under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. Accordingly, a company engaged in production of syn-gas obtained through coal

gasification (underground and surface) and coal liquefaction, can do coal mining in India for captive consumption only. Ministry of Coal has allocated North of Arkhapol Srirampur coal block in Talcher in Odisha and Ramchandi Promotional Block also in the State of Odisha with estimated geological reserves of about 1500 million tonne each for coal to liquid (CTL) projects to M/s Strategic Energy Technology System Limited (SETSL) and M/s Jindal Steel & Power Limited respectively.

As per the information furnished by the allocatee companies, LURGI of Germany is providing CTL technology to M/s Jindal Steel and Power Limited through its India subsidiary viz Lurgi India Company Limited and Sasol Group of South Africa is assisting M/s SKTSL.

(e) As per the terms of allocation, prospecting/exploration and preparation of Geological Report (GR) have to be completed within 27 months from the date of allocation. Production from captive coal block shall commence within 36 months (42 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of open cast mines and in 48 months (54 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of underground mine, from the date of preparation of geological report.

[*Translation*]

#### Procurement of Rice and Wheat

4104. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of wheat and rice procured by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other Government agencies from various States during the first seven months of the current year along with the quantum of foodgrains still to be procured, Statewise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to give additional time to the States for procurement of the remaining foodgrains; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Procurement of wheat and rice takes place during the corresponding Marketing Season - i.e. Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) (April- March) and Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) (October- September). The quantity of rice procured state-wise in the current KMS from 1st October to 14th December,

2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The quantity of wheat procured, State-wise, during RMS 2012-13 is given as Statement-II. Since the procurement of foodgrains is open ended, there is no upper limit on the amount to be procured. However, before the commencement of every marketing season, meetings are held with the Food Secretaries of the concerned States, and estimates of the total procurement is prepared. As per these estimates, 318 lakh tons of wheat was estimated to be procured during RMS 2012-13, against which 381.48 lakh tons of wheat has been procured. Against an estimate of 401.31 lakh tons of rice during KMS 2012-13, 138.62 lakh tons of rice has been procured upto 14.12.2012.

(b) and (c) Since the current KMS will continue upto September, 2013 the question of giving additional time to the States for procurement of rice does not arise, as of now. Procurement of wheat is concentrated in the first four months of the RMS and therefore the issue of extension is not relevant.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *State-wise procurement of rice for KMS 2012-13*

(In lakh tons)

State/Union Territories	Quantity
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	8.2
Chandigarh	0.12
Chhattisgarh	12.99
Haryana	25.66
Jammu and Kashmir	0.02
Madhya Pradesh	1.88
Maharashtra	0.14
Punjab	85.23
Tamil Nadu	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	3.33
Uttarakhand	0.97
West Bengal	0.07
All India Total	138.62*

\*As on 14.12.2012.



**Statement-II***State-wise procurement of wheat for RMS 2012-13*

(In lakh tons)

State/Union Territories	Quantity
Bihar	7.72
Chandigarh	0.17
Delhi	0.31
Gujarat	1.56
Haryana	86.65
Himachal Pradesh	0.01
Jammu and Kashmir	0.09
Madhya Pradesh	84.93
Maharashtra	0.02
Punjab	128.34
Rajasthan	19.64
Uttar Pradesh	50.63
Uttarakhand	1.39
West Bengal	0.02
All India Total	381.48

**Request for Deployment of CAPF**

4105. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Ministry of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently received any request from the various States for deployment of more Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in their respective States;

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

(c) the details of facilities provided by the Government to such CAPF personnel and their families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The demand of the State Governments for the deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) for law and order duties as well as counter insurgency duties in their respective States is a dynamic and an ongoing process. However, the maintenance of law and order is the

responsibility of the State Government concerned. Based on the requests of the State Governments, CAPFs are deployed in the respective States, keeping in view the specific requirements / needs of the State Governments, sensitivity of the situation, the overall security scenario and the availability of CAPFs etc. The level of deployment of CAPFs is not disclosed in the interest of National Security.

(c) As per Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), the necessary infrastructure including accommodation and other logistics for the CAPFs deployed in the States, is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Various facilities are also provided by the Central Government to CAPF personnel and their family as per the laid down norms and the entitlement of the force personnel relating to Accommodation, Medical care, Scholarship for wards, Transportation, Hostel, Recreation / Welfare, Canteen and other allowances, depending upon their area of deployment and nature of duties in each CAPFs.

[English]

**SC/ST Entrepreneurs in FPIs**

4106. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme meant for SC/ST entrepreneurs to set up food processing units, cold storages, food parks etc. with a view to uplift these categories;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) The Plan Schemes implemented by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries are aimed at providing facilities and incentives for promotion of food processing industries in the country. These schemes are project oriented and not State or area or community specific. Under these schemes, no separate provisions have been earmarked for Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. However, these schemes envisage enhanced level of assistance for difficult areas including ITDP areas. In order to ensure greater benefits to the people belonging to SC/ST communities, the Scheme guidelines provides for preference to the applicants

belonging to these communities for training under entrepreneurship development programmes and providing assistance for holding Seminars, symposiums etc. in SC/ST areas. The scheme guidelines also provide that a certain percentage of trainees under Food Processing and Training Centers should be from SC/ST communities.

[*Translation*]

### **Theft of Milk Products**

4107. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases related to theft of large number of milk products in Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) plants have come to light;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of persons/employees apprehended in this regard and the action taken by the Government against them; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No incident of theft of large number of milk products from Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) plant has come to light.

(b) and (c) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(d) Delhi Milk Scheme has security system in place to prevent theft.

[*English*]

### **Cooking Oil**

4108. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present guidelines mandates domestic cooking oil companies to disclose only 70 per cent of the ingredients used in the manufacture of cooking oil;

(b) if so, whether the domestic cooking oil manufacturing companies are mixing oil extracted from Bt.

Cotton seeds to as much as 30 per cent exploiting this lacunae in the rules;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps proposed in this regard;

(d) whether any adverse impact of use of cooking oil mixed with oil from Bt. Cotton seeds has been reported; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No. Madam, as per information received from Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government has not given any guidelines to domestic cooking oil companies to disclose only 70 per cent of ingredients used in the manufacture of cooking oil.

(d) As per information received from Ministry of Environment and Forest Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee, the apex committee, notified under the "Rules for the Manufacture, Use/Import/Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro Organisms/Genetically Engineered Organism or Cells, 1989 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986" has not received any reports on the adverse impact of use of cooking oil mixed with Bt. Cotton seed oil.

(e) Does not arise.

### **Assistance for Victims of Violence in Assam**

4109. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned any funds to construct houses for the people affected by the recent violence in the State of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to increase the amount of assistance for construction of a house;

(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) to (d) Rehabilitation grants are

being provided by the State Government to the families whose houses were fully damaged and also partially damaged. Rehabilitation grants includes cash assistance of Rs. 20,000, three (3) bundles of GCI sheets, Rs. 2,700 for clothing and utensils to each family for construction of fully damaged houses. Cash assistance of Rs. 20,000 to each family is also being provided whose houses were partially damaged.

Besides, cash assistance of Rs. 30,000 for fully damaged and Rs. 20,000 for partially damaged houses are being provided to each family from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. Central assistance are also being provided under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for construction of IAY houses for identified affected families.

(e) In view of the (a) to (d) above, does not arise.

#### **Implementation of NPYAD**

4110. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) the salient features of the National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) scheme implemented by the Government in the country;

(b) the total funds allocated/released/spent under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details of deficiencies identified along with the corrective measures taken thereon; and

(e) whether there have been any disparities in the utilization of the funds and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The salient features of the scheme titled National Programme for Youth Adolescent Development (NPYAD) are as under:

(i) The scheme provides for financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid under five programmes namely Youth Leadership and Personality Development, Promotion of National Integration, Promotion of Adventure, Development and Empowerment of

Adolescents and Technical and Resource Development. Out of the above activities Youth Leadership and Personality Development and Technical and Resource Development are implemented exclusively through Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) respectively.

(ii) As per the modified Scheme, financial assistance is provided to All India NGO/other voluntary organizations working in the field of youth development, Autonomous organizations under the administrative control of the Government and State Government organizations, Universities and other Educational Institutions etc.

(iii) The scheme beneficiaries are Youth in the age group of 13-35 years and Adolescents in the age group of 10-19 years.

(iv) On approval of the programme, grant-in-aid is released to the concerned organizations up to 50% of the approved amount as first instalment. In the case of State/UT Government and autonomous organizations under the Government, 90% of the approved amount may be released as 1st installment. The balance grant is released on completion of the programme and on receipt of Utilisation Certificate and other relevant documents.

(v) The scheme also lays down the cost norms for the various activities carried out under the programme.

(vi) Any provision in the scheme guidelines including cost norms may be modified/relaxed with the approval of Secretary of the Department in consultation with the Financial Advisor of the Ministry.

(vii) The scheme also recognizes the individual efforts by youth in community development and adventure activities and provides for conferring National Youth Award and Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Awards on individuals doing exceptional work in their respective fields. Under the scheme, the National Youth Festival is also organized every year from 12th to 16th January, to commemorate the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda, in one of the States of India which is willing and equipped to host it.

(b) A statement indicating release of funds under the scheme during each of the last three years and current year State-wise is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The scheme has been reviewed from time to time and accordingly the scheme has undergone modifications to make it more effective. The release of funds to the project implementing agencies is now made only through electronic funds transfer to make the funding speedy and more transparent. Also from the current financial

year all the organizations applying for grants under the scheme are required to register themselves on line on the NGO Partnership System, software developed by Planning Commission.

(e) No disparity has been noticed in the utilization of the funds under the scheme.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise statement showing funds released under the scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) during the last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 and the current year 2012-13 upto date.*

(Amount in rupees)

Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Till date)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	43,875/-	5,31,313/-	3,35,500/-	--
Bihar	1,87,726/-	1,76,900/-	--	--
Chhattisgarh	1,56,500/-	--	--	--
Delhi*	12,31,86,002/-	17,69,50,506/-	13,96,00,087/-	5,31,81,560/-
Gujarat	17,93,275/-	7,57,900/-	--	--
Haryana	28,79,661/-	5,70,347/-	--	--
Himachal Pradesh	12,13,000/-	7,50,000/-	4,87,500/-	4,87,500/-
Jammu and Kashmir	32,12,500/-	75,99,768/-	90,54,384/-	98,16,000/-
Jharkhand	1,21,875/-	--	--	--
Kerala	47,400/-	22,809/-	86,500/-	--
Karnataka	18,32,218/-	2,50,000/-	2,88,08,801/-	23,69,431/-
Madhya Pradesh	2,41,875/-	97,819/-	--	--
Maharashtra	6,79,125/-	36,162/-	1,28,000/-	3,86,498/-
Odisha	3,24,58,469/-	59,65,860/-	--	--
Punjab	4,20,825/-	26,813/-	--	--
Rajasthan	88,41,787/-	3,46,38,862/-	51,04,215/-	21,33,472/-
Tamil Nadu	66,35,001/-	1,44,368/-	96,93,263/-	33,80,300/-
Uttar Pradesh	11,30,476/-	13,02,956/-	2,14,000/-	--
Uttarakhand	7,77,813/-	5,80,000/-	5,80,000/-	--
West Bengal	1,68,57,893/-	1,61,57,225/-	1,18,89,399/-	49,70,370/-
Chandigarh	6,35,000/-	3,17,500/-	5,00,000/-	5,00,000/-
Arunachal Pradesh	--	--	1,77,187/-	1,00,00,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	36,03,887/-	50,34,413/-	1,13,40,000/-	1,73,000/-
Manipur	44,41,375/-	10,83,413/-	53,15,500/-	5,00,000/-
Meghalaya	23,000/-	95,43,250/-	--	--
Mizoram	--	--	--	16,00,000/-
Nagaland	1,55,08,701/-	12,18,813/-	1,17,000/-	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,69,29,259/-</b>	<b>26,37.56,997/-</b>	<b>22,33,67,336/-</b>	<b>8,94.98,131/-</b>

\*This amount includes allocation made to All India Organizations such as NYKS, National Adventure Foundation, IMF, Spic Macay, National Youth Project etc. which have their HQ at Delhi. However, their programmes and activities are carried out in all parts of the country.

### **Procurement System**

4111. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in various regions/States are forced to resort to distress sale of their produce due to the lack of awareness about the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and the procurement system;

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

(c) the steps taken to create awareness about MSP and the procurement system amongst the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No report of distress sale of wheat and rice due to lack of awareness about the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and the procurement system has been received.

(c) Minimum Support Price (MSP) is announced well ahead of the start of the crop year. To spread awareness, MSP operations are given wide publicity through pamphlets, banners, sign boards and advertisements and also through print & electronic media.

[Translation]

### **Procurement of Foodgrains**

4112. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the State procurement agencies in Bihar have failed to set

up adequate number of procurement centres in the State and are not procuring paddy from the farmers in the State despite the declaration of Minimum Support Price;

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

(c) the steps taken to ensure proper procurement of the paddy and to provide remunerative price to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Food Corporation of India is not participating in procurement of paddy in Bihar in Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2012-13 as per decision of the Government of Bihar.

As informed by the Bihar Government, 8463 Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies have been authorised to buy paddy at the panchayat level. In addition, Bihar State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation has opened 570 purchase centre at the Block level as per requirement.

(c) Besides opening sufficient number of procurement centres, farmers throughout the State are being paid MSP on the spot through account payee cheques, as informed by the State Government. In addition, with a view to increase procurement of paddy, following steps have been taken by the Government of India:-

1. MSP of paddy has been increased in the last few years to offer remunerative price to farmers.
2. In order to extend the reach of Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations to marginal / small farmers, commission at the rate of 2.5% of MSP in respect of paddy has been allowed to Cooperative Societies / Self Help Groups.

3. To create awareness about the MSP and the procurement policy of the Government, wide publicity is given through pamphlets, sign boards and print & electronic media every year.
4. States are encouraged to adopt Decentralised Procurement (DCP) system to maximize procurement and to ensure better reach of MSP to farmers.

#### Rehabilitation of Policy for Naxalites

4113. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
DR. RATNA DE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to initiate talks with naxal organisations to abjure violence in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the surrender cum rehabilitation policy for naxalites being implemented in the country; and

(d) the number of naxals who surrendered after implementation of the said policy during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The State Governments have from time to time appealed to the Left Wing Extremists, especially the CPI (Maoist), the most violent group, to abjure violence and hold talks on any issue of concern to them. But, no concrete results have emerged so far. The CPI (Maoist) Party believes in overthrowing the present system of Parliamentary democracy through 'Protracted People's War.' The Central Government would welcome talks between the State Governments concerned and the Left Wing Extremists, provided the latter abjure violence and give up their so called armed struggle against the Indian State.

(c) and (d) In order to bring Left Wing Extremists into the mainstream, the States have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. The Government of India has issued guidelines for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of Left Wing Extremists in the affected States as a model to the States which, inter alia provides for an immediate grant of Rs.1.5 lakh, a stipend of Rs.2000 for three years, vocational training and incentives for surrender of weapons.

The State-wise details of Left Wing Extremists who have surrendered during the last three years and the

current year (up to 10.12.2012) are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

*State-wise details of Left Wing Extremists surrendered during 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (Upto 10.12.2012)*

State	Left Wing Extremists Surrendered			
	2009	2010	2011	2012 (upto 10.12.2012)
Andhra Pradesh	89	141	242	296
Bihar	16	13	26	39
Chhattisgarh	16	06	20	26
Jharkhand	08	23	17	6
Madhya Pradesh	01	02	0	0
Maharashtra	08	22	15	10
Odisha	10	48	49	33
Uttar Pradesh	01	01	09	0
West Bengal	0	06	15	21
Others	01	04	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>431</b>

#### Target for Setting up of Transmitters

4114. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government/Prasar Bharati have fixed any target to set up Very Low Power Transmitters (VLPTs), Low Power Transmitters (LPTs) and High Power Transmitters (HPTs) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the achievement made in this regard, State and year-wise;

(c) the target fixed for the said purpose during the current Five Year Plan and the efforts being made to achieve the said target, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government had set up digital high power TV transmitters in various parts of the country

including Hyderabad during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has reported that as part of continuing schemes from the 10th Plan of Doordarshan, 29 new TV transmitters (HPTs-9, VLPTs-20) were targeted to be set up under the 11th Plan. Out of these, 28 TV transmitters (HPTs-9, VLPTs-19) have since been commissioned. State and year-wise locations of the above transmitters are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The remaining transmitter i.e. VLPT, Joginder Nagar is under implementation and the project is expected to be commissioned during 2013.

In addition, a scheme for strengthening of Radio & TV coverage in J&K, involving an outlay of Rs. 100 crore has been approved in the 11th Plan. This scheme, *inter-alia*, includes projects of establishment of five High Power TV transmitters at the following locations:

Natha Top

Green Ridge

Himbotingla

Rajouri (DD1 & DD News).

Sites for the above transmitters have been finalized. All out efforts are being made to complete the projects at the earliest. As per present indications, the above transmitters are expected to be installed, in phases, by end of 2014. The 12th Five Year Plan proposals of Doordarshan are yet to be approved.

(d) and (e) Projects for establishment of 40 digital high power TV transmitters, including one at Hyderabad, were approved under 11th Plan. State-wise locations of these transmitters are given as Statement-II. The above mentioned digital transmitters are being implemented in two phases (Phase I-19, Phase II-21). Orders for supply & installation of antenna & cable for 19 towers has been placed and work is in progress. Action for procurement of 19 digital transmitters is in progress. As per present indications, digital transmitters are expected to be installed in phases by 2014.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *New TV transmitters set up under 11th Plan*

State/U.T	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	HPT, Port Blair	VLPT, Diglipur (DD News)				
	HPT, Port Blair (DD News)	VLPT, Mayabunder (DD News)	VLPT Hutbay (DD News)			
	VLPT, Kadamtala	VLPT, Rangat (DD News)	VLPT Chowra			
	VLPT, Harinagar	VLPT, Cambell Bay (DD News)				
	VLPT, R.K. Puram	VLPT, Nancowry (DD News)				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	VLPT, Long Island	VLPT, Teressa				
		VLPT, Neil Island				
Andhra Pradesh					HPT, Mehboobnagar (int.)	
Assam	HPT, Kokrajhar					
Bihar	HPT, Saharsa					
Chhattisgarh				HPT, Bilaspur		
Himachal Pradesh	HPT, Dharamshala					
Lakshadweep	VLPT, Amini (DD News)	VLPT, Minicoy (DD News)				
	VLPT, Agatti (DD News)	VLPT, Andrott (DD News)				
		VLPT, Kadmat (DD News)				
		VLPT, Kalpeni (DD News)				
Madhya Pradesh		HPT, Chhattarpur				
Rajasthan	HPT, Bikaner					

**Statement-II**

*Digital Transmitters to be set up, as part of 11th Plan*

State	Location	
	Phase-I	Phase-II
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Vijayawada
Assam	Guwahati	
Bihar	Patna	
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	
Delhi	Delhi	
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Surat
	Vadodara	

1	2	3
		Rajkot
Himachal Pradesh		Kasauli
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	
Jharkhand	Ranchi	
Karnataka	Bangaluru	Mysore
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Kochi
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Gwalior
	Indore	
Maharashtra	Mumbai	Nagpur
	Aurangabad	Pune
Odisha	Cuttack	



1	2	3
Punjab	Jalandhar	Amritsar
Rajasthan		Jaipur
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Kodaikanal
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Kanpur
		Varanasi
		Allahabad
		Agra
		Bareilly
Uttarakhand		Mussoorie
West Bengal	Kolkata	Kurseong
		Krishnanagar

#### Release of Foodgrains

4115. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) released only 24 out of the allocation of 34 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains allocated to Madhya Pradesh during the first seven months of the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the remaining quantity is likely to be released;

(c) whether the State has been provided only 1.60 lakh metric tonnes of wheat as compared to 30 lakh metric tonnes to other States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Under Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) the Government has allocated 27.36 lakh tons of foodgrains @ 2.28 lakh tonnes per month to Madhya Pradesh for the year 2012-13. Based on the monthly quota for the State; the allocation for 7 months comes to 15.96 lakh tonnes which has already been lifted by the State Government.

Madhya Pradesh, being a Decentralised Procurement (DCP) State, procures and issues foodgrains

from their own DCP stock against the allocated foodgrains except for allocation made under Mid-day Meal (MDM) scheme/Defence services for which State Government is lifting foodgrains from the godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI). The State Government has released 31.07 lakh tonnes of foodgrains out of DCP stocks and FCI has released 1.19 lakh tonnes of foodgrains during first seven months of the year under TPDS and other various welfare schemes of Government of India.

(c) and (d) During the current year, Government of India has allocated a quantity of 30.10 lakh tonnes of wheat to Madhya Pradesh under TPDS and Open Market Sales Scheme (OMSS) which includes 24.19 lakh tonnes under normal annual TPDS allocation, 2.27 lakh tonnes for additional Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, 1.37 lakh tonnes for additional BPL families of the poorest districts and 2.27 lakh tonnes under OMSS. Though the State Government has completely lifted its 7 months quota against normal TPDS allocation, the lifting (upto October, 2012) against the additional BPL allocation and the poorest districts' allocation is nil.

[English]

#### MoU with Turkey

4116. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government of India has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for enhancing cooperation in the field of sports and youth activities with the Government of Turkey;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the said MoU; and

(d) the extent to which sports and youth activities between the two countries are likely to be benefited after the implementation of the said MoU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Cooperation in the field of Sports & Youth Activities has been signed between India and Turkey on 5th June, 2012. The said MOU provides the framework within which detailed proposals for programmes of cooperation between the two countries in the field of sports and youth activities are to be considered on the basis of reciprocity and mutual

benefit. The MoU provides for cooperation in the form of exchange of programmes, skills, techniques, information and knowledge, In the following fields, among others:

- Training and competition of athletes and teams
- Training and technical assistance for coaches
- Exchange programmes and visits of sports leaders, sports administrators, professionals and experts in the field of youth and sports
- Developing joint projects in the field of youth and sports
- Fostering youth tourism
- Training, exchange and assistance programmes for sports sciences personnel and development of sports sciences, etc.

(d) Apart from strengthening bilateral relations between the two countries in the field of sports and youth activities, various activities and exchange programmes undertaken by the two countries under the provisions of MoU will contribute to promotion and development of sports in the two countries.

#### **Legislature in Andaman and Nicobar**

4117. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up legislative assembly for the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. At present, there is no proposal to establish a Legislative Assembly for Andaman and Nicobar Islands in view of financial and administrative considerations.

#### **Sugar from Coconut**

4118. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar is produced from coconut also;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any initiatives to encourage production of sugar from coconut; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Sugar can also be produced from coconut. However, there is no commercial coconut palm sugar production unit in the country at present.

(c) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to encourage production of sugar from coconut.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Power to CIL**

4119. DR. P.VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiaries have requested the Government to remove various operational constraints faced by them so that the targets for coal production can be achieved to meet the country's requirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the demand including more powers to CIL and its subsidiaries to enable them to take quick decision in the interest of their operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PPATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Issues pertaining to Environmental Clearance & Forestry Clearance, Land Acquisition, R&R and coal evacuation infrastructure are the important for achieving the envisaged coal production targets by Coal India Ltd. (CIL). CIL and the Government have taken the following actions to address these issues:

(i) Vigorous follow up action with land acquisition officials of State Govts. to expedite acquisition proceedings.

(ii) Regular meetings with State Authorities viz. Land Revenue Commissioner, LR secretary are held to sort out acute problems.

(iii) Forest Officials are contacted on regular basis at District & Tehsil level to fulfil the requirement &

queries. Periodical contacts are done with the Regional Office of MOEF, New Delhi for expediting clearance of the forestry proposals.

- (iv) State & MOEF officials are regularly contacted & meetings held at all levels to expedite environmental clearance proposals specially for PH dates & proposals pending for final clearances.
- (v) Discussions are held with the land owners/villagers for selection of rehabilitation site and also to persuade them to shift to the rehabilitation site.
- (vi) Ministry of Coal is addressing the issues by taking up the same with concerned authorities at State level and Central level on regular basis with a view to expedite pending clearances and also with Ministry of Railways regarding pending rail projects for coal evacuation.

(c) It is proposed to enhance production through taking up new projects in CIL and development of captive coal blocks already allotted to various companies in public and private sector. In addition, the gap between demand & supply is proposed to be met through imports. Government has already accorded Navratna status to CIL and Miniratna status to 6 of the subsidiaries for enhanced autonomy in decision taking.

#### **Research of Seeds**

4120. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has taken any steps/research work for improving seed varieties of various crops including pulses, cereals and oilseeds to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of such commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the allocation made for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government/ICAR is also taking steps for the integrated development of agricultural technology of high yielding seeds and soil conservation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

(SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A total of 211 varieties comprising oilseeds (56), pulses (59) and cereals (96) have been notified during the last three years based on the research work conducted in Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutes and All India Coordinated Research Projects of ICAR located in State Agricultural University and it has been enclosed as Statement. Funds are allocated for research towards development of improved seed varieties/hybrids besides addressing issues in biotic and abiotic stresses management, improving nutrient and water use efficiency, production technologies, etc. The allocation of Plan funds for research in the Crop Science Division of ICAR during last three years and the current year are Rs.304.00 crores, Rs.366.00 crores, Rs.392.77 crores and Rs.460.00 crores respectively.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Development and evaluation of location specific technologies and varieties are undertaken in order to standardize the relevant package of practices in respect of the high yielding, pest-tolerant and disease-resistant varieties of pulses, oilseeds and cereals. Location-specific measures of soil and water conservation have been developed to prevent soil erosion in agricultural farms. ICAR has developed several location-specific, cost effective, improved technologies like varieties/hybrids, crop diversification, resource conservation technologies (zero tillage, bed planting, laser leveling, system of rice intensification), soil reclamation/amelioration measures, integrated soil-water-nutrient management, water harvesting and conservation, participatory watershed models, micro-irrigation, integrated farming system, integrated pests/diseases management measures, etc., which have boosted the agricultural production in the country.

#### **Statement**

*Varieties/hybrids of oilseeds, pulses and major cereals released during 2010-2012 (three years)*

#### **Oilseeds**

Crop	Variety
1	2
Groundnut (15)	Gujarat Junagarh Groundnut 31 (GJG-31) (J-71), Gujarat Junagarh Groundnut 9 (GJG-9) (J-69), CO 6, ICGV 00350, HNG 123, Raj Mungfali 1 (RG-510),

1	2	1	2
	Divya (CSMG-2003-19), Ginnar - 3 (PBS 12160), Kadiri Harithandhra (K 1319), GPBD 5, GJG-HPS-1 (JSP-HPS-44), RARS-T-1 Groundnut, RARS-T-2 Groundnut, Pratap Raj Mungphali, RG 425		Vijay Gram 201 (JSC 40), Raj Vijay Gram 202, Raj Vijay Gram 203, PKV Harita (AKG 9303 - 12), Ujjawal (IPCK2004-29), Gujarat Junagadh Gram-3(GJG 0207), Kripa, GPF 2, RSG-974 (ABHILASHA), PKV KABULI-4, MNK-1
Soybean (3)	SL 744, MAUS 158, RKS-24	Pigeon pea (4)	Anand Grain Tur-2 (AGT-2), BDN 211 (BDN 2004-3), TS-3R, Rajeevlochan
Rapeseed-Mustard(15)	Pusa Mustard 28, Pant Rai-19 (PR-2006-1), CORAL-437 (PAC-437), RLC-2, Shalimar sarson-1, Pusa Mustard 28 (NPJ-124), DRMR 601 (NRCDR 601), Pusa Mustard 26 (NPJ-113), Pusa Mustard 27 (EJ-17), CORAL 432 (PAC 432) (Hybrid), RH 0119, Pitambari (RYSK-05-02), Chhattisgarh Sarson, Vallabh Taramira-1 (PUT 93-11), Vallabh Taramira-2 (PUT 93-1)	Black Gram (10)	Vishwas (NUL-7), UH-1 (UH 04-06), VBN 6, Co6 COBG 653, VBN (Bg) 7 (VBG04-008), Mash 479 (KUG 479), Mash 391(LU 391), Mash 114, UPU 00-31(Himachal Mash 1)
Castor (5)	Jl-273 (GC3), DSP 222, DCS-107, K-8501 (Chandra Prabha), YRCH-1	Green gram (7)	KM 2195 (Swati), MH-421, BM 2003-2, IPM 02-14, PKV AKM-4 (AKM-9904), VBN(Gg) 3, PKV GREEN GOLD
Sunflower (4)	RSFH-130 (Bhadra), RSFV-901(Kanthi), CO 2 (Hybrid), PSH 569	Field pea (7)	Gomati (TRCP - 8), HFP 529, IPF 4-9, VL Matar 47 (VL 47), Aman (IPF 5-19), GOMATI (TRCP-8), Dantiwada Field pea 1 (SKNP 04-09)
Safflower (1)	SSF-708	Lentil (6)	LL 931, VL Masoor 514 (VL 514), LL931, VL Masoor 133 (VL 133), Pant Lentil-8 (Pant L-063), Pant Lentil-7 (Pant L-024)
Sesame (5)	Gujarat Til-4 (GTil-4) (AT-159), DSS-9, JLT-408 (JLS-9848-2), Rajasthan Till 351 (RT 351), TMV(Sv)7	French Bean (1)	Gujarat Rajmash-1 (DPR 88-1-2)
Linseed (6)	Mau Azad Alsi-2 (LMS-149-4), Jawahar Linseed-41(PKDL-41), JLS-67 (Shival), Ruchi (LCK 5021), JLS-73 (SLS-73), Bhagsu	Horse Gram (3)	Gujarat Dantiwada Horsegram-1 (GHG-5), Indira Kulthi-I (IKGH-05-01), CRIDALATHA (CRHG-4)
Niger (2)	UTKAL NIGER-150 (ONS-150), Phule Karala (IGPN 2004-1)	Cluster Bean (4)	HG 884, HG 2-20, HG 870, GUAR KUNJAL (RGC-1033)
	<b>Pulses</b>	Cowpea (3)	Hisar Cowpea-46 (HC 98-46), C 519 (Himachal Lobiya 11), Hidrudaya
Chickpea (13)	HK-4 (HK 05-169), Raj Vijay Kabuli Gram 101 (JSC 42), Raj	Indian Bean (1)	Gujarat Wal-2

1	2
	<b>Cereals</b>
Rice (47)	Chinsurah Rice, IGKVR-1, IGKVR-2, CR Dhan 401, CR Dhan 601, CR Dhan 501, RC Maniphou 11, SJR-5, Indam 200-017, CR Dhan 500, Punjab Basmati-2, Mugad Siri-1253, VTL-8, MO 21 (Pratheeksha), ANNA(R) 4, CO(R) 49, GAR - 13, NAUR-1, Ratnagiri-4, Karjat - 184, Ratnagiri-24, VAMSADHARA, Akshaya, JGL 11470, JGL 3855, Bhavapuri Sannalu, Sugandha Samba, Luna Sampad, Reeta, Mandakini, Nua Chinikamini, Phalguni, Luna Suvarna, Mrunalini, Tejaswini, NDR 2065, Chandrama, IGRKVR-1244, Indira Barani Dhan-1, TRY 3, ADT 49, ADT 50, CO 4, Gujarat Anand Rice-2, NK 5251, JGL 3844, JGL 3828
Wheat (25)	MPO(JW) 1215, MACS 6222, PDW 314, DBW39, VL Gehun 907, HS 507, HI 1563, WHD 943, NIAW1415, DPW 621-50, WH 1080, MP 3288, KRL-213, HD 2967, KRL-210, HD 3043, AKAW-4627, PBW 644, UAS 428, Raj 4079, CCNNRV01 (Raj Molya Rodhak-1), MP(JW)1201, Raj Vijay Wheat 4106, CO W2, WSM 1472
Maize (17)	HSC1, HQPM-4, MCH 36, DHM 119, PMH 4, PMH 5, DKC 9081, IG 8011, IG 8237, Vivek Maize Hybrid 43, Vivek Maize Hybrid 39, P3501, SMH-3904, KMH-22168, CO 6, KMH 25K60, KMH3712
Barley (7)	BH-902, DWRB 73, Pusa Losar (BH- 380), UPB 1008, DWRUB 64, HBL 391 (Gokul), BH 885

### Promotion Board for Coal Sector

4121. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up a body like Foreign Investment Promotion Board for coal sector as well as a single window mechanism for clearance of coal projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) No such proposal has been made by the Ministry of Coal. However, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance has made a proposal to constitute a Cabinet Committee on Investment to expedite decision on approvals/clearances for implementation of projects especially in infrastructure sector.

*[Translation]*

### Linkage facility to KVKs

4122. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) has been approved by the Union Government to resolve the problems of the farmers in Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of KVKs to which linkage facility has been provided so far in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether work is not being done as per the requirement under the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the farmers being deprived of this facility so far; and

(e) the remedial steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) In order to reduce the time lag in technology application the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has set up a network of 631 Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in the country including 38 KVKs in Bihar. The KVK aims at assessment, refinement and demonstration of the technologies and products in farmers fields.

(b) to (e) As many as 623 KVKs have internet/electronic linkages, out of which 192 KVKs are having V-SAT based e-connectivity and 431 KVKs are linked through BSNL and other service providers to have access to web based content on agriculture. As many as 401 KVK are having mobile phone linkages with 10.11 lakh registered farmers for providing agro-advisory from time to time. The state-wise details of number of KVKs having Internet connectivity and mobile phone linkages with farmers are given in the enclosed Statement. During the last one year,

as many as 4.9 lakh agro-advisory messages have been provided to the registered farmers.

Besides, all the KVK have established linkages with Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMA) in the country for convergence of farmers oriented programmes like training courses, frontline demonstrations, celebration of technology week, farmers field schools, farmers-scientists interaction and organization of various extension activities for creating awareness on improved technology among farmers.

### **Statement**

*States/Union Territories wise details of KVKs having internet connectivity and mobile phone linkages for providing Kisan Agro-advisory services to farmers*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Number of KVKs with VSAT based e-connectivity	Number of KVKs having Internet connectivity through BSNL or other service provider	Number of KVKs having mobile phone linkage with farmers	Number of farmers linked for providing Kisan Agro-advisory services
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	1	207
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12	34	18	1800
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	13	3	2352
4.	Assam	2	7	12	5910
5.	Bihar	5	33	18	7238
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	14	11	4450
7.	Delhi	0	1	1	316
8.	Goa	1	1	1	1945
9.	Gujarat	5	27	5	2932
10.	Haryana	9	9	12	16958
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	9	5541
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	6	0	0
13.	Jharkhand	4	18	9	2760

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Karnataka	11	19	24	462561
15.	Kerala	10	4	7	20543
16.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	19	27	45	25187
18.	Maharashtra	17	44	30	3000
19.	Manipur	2	7	3	1165
20.	Meghalaya	0	5	4	578
21.	Mizoram	0	8	4	382
22.	Nagaland	1	8	5	8076
23.	Odisha	8	22	24	17975
24.	Pondicherry	1	2	1	415
25.	Punjab	9	8	15	8435
26.	Rajasthan	20	32	20	11679
27.	Sikkim	0	4	3	1214
28.	Tamil Nadu	14	16	26	386266
29.	Tripura	0	4	2	2340
30.	Uttar Pradesh	20	22	68	6800
31.	Uttarakhand	4	13	13	1300
32.	West Bengal	5	14	7	999
Total		192	431	401	1011324

### Investment in Future Trading

4123. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow domestic and foreign institutionalised investment in

commodity futures trading;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the relevant laws in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the benefits likely to accrue to the common man therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) At present under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, there is no restriction on participation by local and foreign institutional investors in commodity futures trading. However, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has laid down the policy on foreign direct investment(FDI) and foreign institutional investment (FII) in commodity exchanges. Foreign investment is permitted under a composite (FDI & FII) cap of 49%, under the Government approval route-i.e. through the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB). Within this overall limit of 49%, investment by Registered FIIs, under the Portfolio Investment Scheme (PIS) is limited to 23% and investment under the FDI Scheme is limited to 26%. As regards participation by institutions such as banks, insurance companies, pension funds, etc. is concerned, there is no restrictive provision on their participation in the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952. All such entities however need to be permitted by their respective regulators under relevant laws.

(c) and (d) The Government proposes to amend the Forward Contract (Regulation) Act, 1952 to *inter-alia* provide for registration of foreign intermediaries/ participants in commodity derivatives market. The proposed amendment also provides for suspension and cancellation of registration by the Regulator, FMC.

(e) The functions of futures market are price discovery and price risk management. The participation of Banks and Mutual Funds and Foreign Institutional Investors would bring the necessary breadth and depth to enable the corporate entities to hedge their price risk in Indian commodity markets. These entities may also bring in larger participation from professionals, which would improve the quality of these markets. Banks themselves will be able to hedge their price risks arising out of their exposure to commodity traders and processors as a lender. Their active

participation may also promote greater credit flow to farmers.

### **Criminal Activities**

4124. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the figures released by the National Crime Records Bureau are cause of concern in respect of five major cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for increase in criminal activities in the cities; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The data on crime head-wise cases reported under Indian Panel Code (IPC) in 6 metropolitan cities during 2009-2011 are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (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.



**Statement**

*Cases Reported under different Crimeheads of IPC in metro cities during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	Crime	Bengaluru			Chennai			Delhi			Hyderabad			Kolkata			Mumbai		
		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Murder	256	266	232	96	103	168	444	453	438	153	134	117	41	49	54	217	228	203
2.	Attempt to Commit Murder	338	445	460	175	158	332	327	260	323	110	143	136	71	55	85	160	170	180
3.	C.H. Not Amounting Murder	1	5	3	0	2	1	75	63	53	5	8	6	42	43	28	6	7	4
4.	Rape	65	65	97	39	47	76	404	414	453	47	45	59	42	32	46	182	194	221
5.	Kidnapping & Abduction	270	513	573	42	47	56	2149	2629	3007	108	121	95	129	125	148	149	194	221
6.	Dacoity	41	66	43	7	2	3	33	30	28	5	7	8	2	0	1	39	35	28
7.	Prep. & Assb. for Dacoity	278	246	342	0	2	0	62	27	23	0	0	0	36	26	44	34	42	46
8.	Robbery	743	641	783	84	74	219	473	554	473	59	54	40	40	18	34	316	410	467
9.	Burglary	1592	1335	1313	398	383	766	1566	1355	1226	969	906	693	90	66	63	2769	3059	2745
10.	Thefts	11730	10568	10543	1716	1540	2866	20088	21373	21095	5091	4916	4416	3078	3118	3532	12009	13195	12983
11.	Riots	337	349	390	70	60	160	50	46	44	199	513	220	253	282	336	305	391	379
12.	Criminal Breach of Trust	214	139	152	46	21	22	305	249	287	85	96	75	280	329	333	511	482	553
13.	Cheating	3007	3073	3155	350	524	767	1874	1720	2403	2007	2021	1864	1433	1271	1625	2132	2211	1946
14.	Counterfeiting	65	72	60	42	72	99	47	32	44	49	29	44	37	73	63	129	76	81
15.	Arson	8	7	4	2	1	7	26	48	33	7	15	50	0	0	0	14	22	46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16. Hurt/Grievous Hurt	2653	3153	2927	735	773	1466	1738	1700	1684	3516	3425	3334	1866	2007	2271	3892	4487	4302	
17. Dowry Deaths	50	52	53	19	16	20	104	112	115	36	44	37	10	12	11	15	21	14	
18. Molestation	251	308	250	42	45	73	491	550	556	295	171	157	201	226	254	400	475	553	
19. Sexual Harrassment	35	50	40	10	23	121	113	73	149	63	60	93	90	133	144	101	138	162	
20. Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	367	398	458	154	125	229	1177	1273	1498	1363	1420	1355	411	400	557	434	312	393	
21. Importation of Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	
22. Causing Death by Negligence	87	104	108	602	604	1431	815	868	1098	516	542	505	424	362	414	710	690	656	
23. Other IPC Crimes	9992	10333	8297	6276	6247	12464	12886	12165	12182	3157	2879	2353	5035	6880	7109	6738	7093	6464	
Total Cognizable IPC Crimes	32380	32188	30283	10905	10869	21346	45247	45994	47212	17840	17549	15657	13615	15510	17152	31262	33932	32647	

Source: Crime in India

Note: Data variation in Chennai City in 2011 over 2010 is due to merging of Chennai Suburban with Chennai City

[English]

**Smuggling of Drugs**

4125. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of use of narcotic drugs and their smuggling are rampant in the State of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported and the quantum of drugs seized in the State during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the State has become a hub of cross-border drugs smuggling;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The details of cases and quantum of narcotic drugs seized in the State of Punjab during each of the last three years and the current year as reported by Narcotics Control Bureau, are given below:

Drug seized (in Kg.)	Details	2009	2010	2011	2012 (till Oct.)
Heroin	Seizure	209.17	221.58	227.84	349.99
	Cases	859	742	886	349
Opium	Seizure	671.27	645.32	894.53	209.89
	Cases	499	503	525	256
Cocaine	Seizure	4.00	1.22	0.42	0
	Cases	4	6	2	0
Hashish	Seizure	297.60	119.88	157.26	19.22
	Cases	122	142	136	35
Ganja	Seizure	258.43	556.09	303.90	1310.67
	Cases	67	93	93	41

(c) and (d) There has been reporting of smuggling/trafficking of South West Asian (SWA) heroin from across the border. The details of cases where drug was sourced from across the border and seized in the State of Punjab during each of the last three years and the current year

are given below:

Seizure of Drug (in Kg.)	2009	2010	2011	2012 (till Oct.)
Heroin	97.177	171.150	180.244	378.785

(e) Various steps have been taken to check, detect and prevent illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances (NDPS), which among other things include the following:

- (i) Improved coordination among the various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies including border guarding forces.
- (ii) Strengthening of the intelligence apparatus to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence.
- (iii) Implementing a scheme of monetary rewards to informers and officers for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs.
- (iv) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.
- (v) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- (vi) The Border Guarding Forces such as Border Security Force and Sashastra Seema Bal have been empowered under the NDPS Act for interdiction of narcotic drugs.
- (vii) Increased international co-operation, for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals.
- (viii) Financial assistance has been provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.

**Premium Price for Turmeric**

4126. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether turmeric growers in the North-East Region face lack of premium price for their produce resulting in posuarvest losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking any steps to offer turmeric farmers a premium price by setting up

processing units in various parts of the region, with the help of entrepreneurs and industry people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The prices of horticulture produce including turmeric, by and large are governed by the market forces of demand and supply. In addition to this, it also depends on prevailing weather conditions, crop prospects, cost of transportation, export demand etc. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is compiled on all India basis only, WPI for turmeric (Base Year 2004-05=100) has decreased from 190.1 in October, 2011 to 169.4 in October, 2012 registering a fall of 10.9 percent.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Meghalaya has set up a medium scale turmeric processing unit in Jaintia Hills which is a turmeric growing area. Turmeric Growers in Meghalaya also have set up by themselves Cottage turmeric processing units.

Spices Board under Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India is implementing several post harvest improvement programmes like turmeric boilers for community use and turmeric polishers to support the growers of turmeric in North-East region to adopt hygienic post harvest practices to improve the quality of the product.

To provide remunerative returns to the farmers and to ensure adequate supply of horticulture produce including turmeric to the consumers, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) provides assistance to the farmers under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH). This includes assistance for cultivation, establishment of cold storages, setting up of terminal markets, wholesale markets and rural primary markets/apni mandies.

In addition, to protect the interest of the growers of horticultural commodities including turmeric, which are not covered under Price Support Scheme (PSS), the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) is implemented on the specific request of the State/UT Government. MIS protects the Growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when there is glut in the market and the prices tend to fall below economic levels/cost of production.

[*Translation*]

#### **Propagation of Art and Culture**

4127. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has formulated any plan to propagate Indian art and culture in the country and abroad during Mahakumbh Mela to be held in January, 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad, one of the autonomous Organizations under the Ministry of Culture, promotes Indian folk art and culture during Magh Mela every year by organizing its annual programme titled 'Chalo Man Ganga Yamuna Teer'. This year this Mela is coinciding with Mahakumbh Mela in which this programme (Chalo Man Ganga Yamuna Teer) will be organized on a bigger scale and will target, through advertisements and publicity, a much bigger audience.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Code of Conduct for TV Broadcasters**

4128. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish any code of conduct for television broadcasters across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the existing methods for regulating the content on television;

(d) whether regional channels are governed by any form of regulation or observe any self regulation;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to regulate the content on region channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) All programmes and advertisements

telecast on TV channels, transmitted retransmitted through the Cable TV Networks, are required to adhere to the already existing Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder.

(c) This Ministry has constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the violations of the Programme and Advertisement Codes. IMC has representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs and Advertising Standards Council of Ind (ASCI). IMC meets periodically and recommends action against violations. Government has also set up an Electronic Media Monitoring

Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content telecast on Private satellite television channels round the clock.

(d) to (f) The provisions of the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder, is applicable to all private satellite/cable television channels including the regional language channels. In addition the Government have set up State level and District level monitoring Committees around the Country for monitoring content telecast in private satellite/Cable Television channels. So far, 21 State level Monitoring Committees including Union Territories and 274 District level Monitoring Committees have been set up across the country, the list is placed as Statement. The existing provisions of content regulation are considered adequate, at present.

<b>Statement</b>					
		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>(A) State level Monitoring Committee = 21</b>					
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.	Daman and Diu		Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Bihar	20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.	Lower Subansiri
3.	Chhattisgarh	21.	Lakshadweep	2.	Changlang
4.	Gujarat	<b>(B) District Level Monitoring Committee = 274</b>		3.	Papum pare
5.	Himachal Pradesh			4.	Upper Dibang Valley
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Assam		5.	Anjaw
7.	Karnataka	1.	Karbi Anglong		Bihar
8.	Kerala	2.	Nalbari	1.	Araria
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3.	Golaghat	2.	Arwal
10.	Manipur	4.	Mangaldai (Darrang)	3.	Aurangabad [Saran]
11.	Meghalaya	5.	Sivasagar	4.	Banka
12.	Mizoram	6.	Sonitpur (Tezpur)	5.	Begu Sarai
13.	Rajasthan	7.	Karimganj	6.	Bhabhua
14.	Tripura	Andhra Pradesh		7.	Bhagalpur
15.	Uttarakhand	1.	Adilabad	8.	Bhojpur
16.	West Bengal	2.	Hyderabad	9.	Buxar
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.	Warangal	10.	Darbhanga
18.	Chandigarh	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		11.	East Champaran
		1.	North & Middle Andaman	12.	Gaya
		2.	Nicobar	13.	Gopalganj
		3.	South Andaman		

1	2
14.	Jamui
15.	Jehanabad
16.	Katihar
17.	Khagaria
18.	Kishanganj
19.	Lakhi Sarai
20.	Madhepura
21.	Madhubani
22.	Monghyr
23.	Muzaffarpur
24.	Nalanda
25.	Nawada
26.	Patna
27.	Purnea
28.	Rohtas
29.	Saharsa
30.	Samastipur
31.	Saran
32.	Sheikhpura
33.	Sheohar
34.	Sitamarhi
35.	Siwan
36.	Supaul
37.	Vaishali
38.	West Champaran
Chhattisgarh	
1.	Raigarh
2.	Jagdalpur (Bastar)
Daman and Diu	
1.	Daman

1	2
Haryana	
1.	Ambala
2.	Panipat
Himachal Pradesh	
1.	Bilaspur
2.	Mandi
3.	Kinnaur
4.	Hamirpur
5.	Champa
6.	Kullu
7.	Shimla
8.	Lahaul-Spiti
9.	Solan
10.	Nahan [Sirmaur]
11.	Kangra
12.	Una
Jammu and Kashmir	
1.	Srinagar
2.	Kathua
3.	Leh
4.	Anantnag
5.	Jammu
6.	Samba
7.	Baramulla
8.	Reasi
9.	Udhampur
10.	Ramban
11.	Doda
12.	Kishtwar

1	2
13.	Poonch
14.	Rajouri
15.	Kupwara
16.	Bandipora
17.	Ganderbal
18.	Pulwama
19.	Budgam
20.	Kulgam
21.	Shopian
22.	Kargil
Jharkhand	
1.	Koderma
2.	Sahebganj
3.	Ranchi
Kerala	
1.	Kasargode
2.	Kozhikode
3.	Palakkad
4.	Pathanamthitta
Karnataka	
1.	Bangalore-Urban
2.	Bangalore-Rural
3.	Bagalkot
4.	Belgaum
5.	Bellary
6.	Bidar
7.	Bijapur
8.	Chamarajnagar
9.	Chikballapur

1	2
10.	Chikmaglur
11.	Chitradurga
12.	Dakshin Kannada
13.	Davanagere
14.	Dharwad
15.	Gulbarga
16.	Gadag
17.	Hassan
18.	Haveri
19.	Kodagu
20.	Kolar
21.	Koppal (Kushtagi)
22.	Mandya
23.	Mysore
24.	Raichur
25.	Ramanagara
26.	Shimoga
27.	Tumkur
28.	Uduppi
29.	Uttar Kannada
30.	Yadgir
Manipur	
1.	Ukhrul
2.	Imphal (West)
3.	Senapati
4.	Imphal (East)
5.	Chandel
6.	Thoubal

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	
1.	Balaghat
2.	Chhindwara
3.	Burhanpur
4.	Muraina
5.	Tikamgarh
6.	Neemuch
7.	Raj Garh
8.	Dindori
9.	Mandsaur
10.	Narsinhpur
11.	Khargone
12.	Anooppur
13.	Ashok Nagar
14.	Khandwa
15.	Jabalpur
16.	Hoshangabad
17.	Barhwani
18.	Singrauli
19.	Shajapur
20.	Mandla
21.	Indore
22.	Panna
23.	Damoh
24.	Dewas
25.	Umariya
26.	Shivpuri
27.	Jhabua
28.	Sagar

1	2
29.	Rewa
30.	Sihore
31.	Badwani
32.	Satna
33.	Betul
34.	Gwalior
35.	Siwani
36.	Khar
37.	Ratlam
38.	Ujjain
39.	Guna
40.	Raisen
41.	Vidisha
42.	Bhopal
43.	Datia
44.	Bhind
45.	Nimad
46.	Harada
47.	Shahdol
48.	Seedhi
Meghalaya	
1.	East Khasi Hills
2.	West Khasi Hills
3.	Ri-bhoi (Nongpoh)
4.	Jaintia (Jowai)
5.	East Garo (William Nagar)
6.	West Garo (Tura)
7.	South Garo (Baghmara)
Mizoram	
1.	Aizawl

1	2
2.	Kolasib
Maharashtra	
1.	Gadchiroli
Nagaland	
1.	Kohima
Odisha	
1.	Jagatsinhpur
2.	Nayagarh
3.	Korapur
4.	Cuttack
5.	Deogarh
6.	Rayagada
7.	Mayurbhanj [Baripada]
8.	Puri
9.	Ganjam
Punjab	
1.	Moga
2.	Ludhiana
3.	Patiala
4.	Jalandhar
5.	Amritsar
6.	Sangrur
Rajasthan	
1.	Ajmer
2.	Alwar
3.	Bhilwara
4.	Banswara
5.	Bara
6.	Chittorgarh
7.	Churu

1	2
8.	Dholpur
9.	Dungarpur
10.	Hanumangarh
11.	Jaisalmer
12.	Jodhpur
13.	Kota
14.	Karoli
15.	Nagour
16.	Pali
17.	Rajasamand
18.	Sawaimadhopur
19.	Sirohi
20.	Udaipur
21.	Sikar
Tamilnadu	
1.	Perambalur
2.	Ramanathapuram
3.	Theni
4.	Thiruvannamalai
Uttar Pradesh	
1.	Kanshiram Nagar
2.	Allahabad
3.	Unnao
4.	Gorakhpur
5.	Faizabad
6.	Aligarh
7.	Barabanki
8.	Lakhimpur Kheri
9.	Maharajanj
10.	Etawah

1	2
11.	Sant Kabir Nagar
12.	Etah
13.	Lalitpur
14.	Sultanpur
15.	Sitapur
16.	Hardoi
17.	Gonda
18.	Sonbhadra
19.	Mainpuri
20.	Gautambudh Nagar
21.	Ghaziabad
Uttarakhand	
1.	Haridwar
2.	Tehri Garhwal
3.	Pauri Garhwal
4.	Rudra Prayag
5.	Bageshwar
6.	Chamoli
7.	Uttarkashi
8.	Dehradun
9.	Udhamsingh Nagar
10.	Champawat
11.	Pithoragarh
12.	Nainital
13.	Almorah
West Bengal	
1.	Howrah
2.	West Midnapur
3.	Purulia
4.	Malda



### Dances and Art Forms

4129. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding the various dances, dramas, art forms, martial arts, folklore, visual arts etc. that are unique to each State;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to publish books on these; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous organization under this Ministry have audio and video tapes, books, photographs and films on research work done in the field of Dance, Music and Drama. The Akademi maintains a reference Library consisting of books on various aspects of Dance, Drama and Music of the different States/UTs. The Akademi also has a gallery of musical Instruments, masks and puppets. The data published by the Akademi brings out the uniqueness of art in each State. Two other of the Ministry's Organizations namely, Lalit Kala Akademi and Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya have also published some books on tangible and intangible art forms of the country.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Traffic Problem

4130. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of traffic jam is worsening in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has launched special campaign against the violations of traffic rules; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the total amount collected as fine by the traffic police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) With about 75 lakh

registered vehicles in Delhi and lakhs entering the city from National Capital Region (NCR) and adjoining states, the traffic congestion takes place on certain roads, particularly during peak hours due to the events i.e. rallies, demonstrations and movements of protected persons and other factors. Despite these problems, the Delhi Traffic Police manages the flow of traffic with utmost efficiency.

(c) In order to tackle the situation and to maintain smooth flow of traffic in the NCT of Delhi, the Delhi Police has prepared a Traffic Management Plan, which is based on principles of road safety education, regulation, enforcement and engineering solutions. Delhi Police has taken a number of steps to decongest and streamline traffic in the NCT of Delhi on the basis of Traffic Management Plan.

(d) and (e) Regular enforcement drives against the traffic violators in NCT of Delhi has been undertaken by Delhi Traffic Police. The details of total amount collected as fine by the Traffic Police during each of the last three years and the current year, are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Compounding Amount (in Rs.)
1.	2009	52,38,64,600/-
2.	2010	44,16,06,900/-
3.	2011	44,52,21,400/-
4.	2012 (upto 30.11.12)	45,06,28,800/-

### Publication of Books

4131. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books published by the Department of Publication during each of the last three years and the current year, language-wise;

(b) the basis on which payment of royalty is made to the writers/authors;

(c) whether payment of royalty is not made on time to the writers/authors by the Department of Publication; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Details regarding Publications Division has been prepared and enclosed as Statement for Books.

(b) Royalty to the authors is made on the basis of the copies sold. As per the Agreement between the author and the Publication Division, royalty at the rate of 15 percent of the sale of copies sold is made to the author.

(c) and (d) Royalty is made on time to the authors as per the Agreement. The payment is made as soon as the sale figures are received and compiled.

#### **Statement**

*The details of books published during the last three years and the current year (upto November 2012)*

(i) Details of the year 2009-10:	
Total no. of Hindi books published during the year -	54
Total No. of English books published during the year -	21
Total No. of Regional Languages books published -	11
Total - 86	
(ii) Details of the year 2010-11:	
Total no. of Hindi books published during the year -	49
Total No. of English books published during the year -	30
Total No. of Regional Languages books published -	14
Total - 93	
(iii) Details of the year 2011-12:	
Total no. of Hindi books published during the year -	71
Total No. of English books published during the year -	20
Total No. of Regional Languages books published -	08
Total - 99	
(iv) Current status of the year 2012-13 (upto November, 2012):	
Total no. of Hindi books published	

during the year -	10
Total No. of English books published during the year -	17
Total No. of Regional Languages books published -	Nil
Total - 27	

#### **Details of language wise published books**

Regional Languages	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till November)
Tamil	2	10	-	
Gujarati	1	1	2	
Bengali	2	1	1	
Telugu	1	1	1	
Urdu	2	1	-	Nil
Punjabi	1	-	3	
Marathi	-	-	1	
Oriya	1	-	-	
Malayalam	1	-	-	
Total No. of Regional Books	11	14	08	

#### **Excavation Work of ASI**

4132. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the areas of the country including Chhattisgarh where the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) carried out excavation works during each of the last three years along with the archaeological articles recovered therefrom;

(b) whether the Department of Archaeology publishes any report regarding the said articles;

(c) if so, the details of the said reports published during the above period;

(d) the sites at which excavation is currently being undertaken by the ASI and those at which excavation has been discontinued or postponed as on date along with the

reasons therefor; and

(e) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the purpose during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) The details for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam. The Archaeological Survey of India publishes the summary reports on the excavations in its yearly publication, 'Indian Archaeology - A Review' and detailed reports under Memoir Series.

(c) The details in respect of Memoir Series for the last three years are as under:

- Trivedi, P.K. 2009, Excavations at Tarkhanewala - Dera & Chak 86 (2003-04).
- Nambirajan, M. 2009, Bekal Excavation (1997-2001).
- Verma, B.S. 2011, Antichak Excavations -2 (1971-1981).
- Lal, B. B. 2011, Excavations at Bharadvaja Asrama (1978-79 & 1982-83).

- Trivedi, P. K. 2011, Excavations at Udayagiri-2, Odisha (2001-03).
- Badhreenath, S. 2011, Excavations at Siruthavur (2008).
- Poonacha, K. P. 2011, Excavations at Kanaganahalli.

(d) The details of sites where the excavations are currently being undertaken and the sites where excavation could not be undertaken with reasons are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) The funds allotted, released and utilized during the last three years for the excavations and explorations (under sub-head 03 00 50) during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Allotment & Released	Expenditure
2009-10	408.00	387.79
2010-11	327.00	310.52
2011-12	305.62	303.37

#### **Statement-I**

*The details of the excavations carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India in the country (State-wise including Chhattisgarh) along with the details of archaeological articles recovered or not carried out (with reason) during the last 3 years and work taken up in 2012-13*

#### **2009-10**

Sl. No.	Name of Site	Details of articles recovered during the year 2009-10	Reasons for not conducting excavation work during the year 2009-10
1	2	3	4
1.	Kondapur, Kondapur Mandal, District Medak, Andhra Pradesh	8 Glass Vessels (cup); Roman Coins; Terracotta pendants; coins of lead, copper, potin and silver; beads of terracotta, glass, shell, paste and semi-precious stones; kaolin figurines of human and terracotta figurines of animal and human; iron implements; bone objects comprising of stylus and terracotta sealings.	—
2.	Excavation at Nindaur, Bhabhua District, Bihar	—	Due to shortage of staff, excavation was not conducted.
3.	Malhar, District	Beads of semi-precious stones, terracotta figurines of animals	

1	2	3	4
	Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	and human, sealings, saddle and querns, circular stamps, ear studs, ivory dice and metal coins, iron nail, arrowhead, axe etc.	
4.	Netra Khirasara, District Kachchh, Gujarat	A variety of potsherds and antiquities including terracotta figurines, beads of semiprecious stones, copper implements etc.	—
5.	Excavation at Sheela, Tehsil Dharmshala, District Kangra, H.P.	—	Due to the transfer of the Director of excavation the work was not undertaken.
6.	Kushana Stupa (Asandh), District Karnal, Haryana	—	The work was not undertaken due to the non availability of the labourers.
7.	Tibba Name Shah, Marh Block, District Jammu, J&K	Terracotta animal figurines, bangle pieces, beads, gamesman, sling ball, toy cart, wheel, hopscotch, terracotta cake and bangle piece of shell, stone pestle and beads of semiprecious stones, iron objects, etc.	
8.	Ancient Stupa remains along with adjacent area Malangpora, District Pulwama, J&K	Scientific clearance work was carried out.	—
9.	Group of arched terraces/structural complex, Pari Mahal, District Srinagar, J&K	—	Work could not be conducted, as the Forest Department did not give the clearance.
10.	Daulatabad Fort, Daulatabad, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Copper coins, terracotta animal figurines, glass bangle fragments; terracotta beads, glass beads; copper rings, a Siva-linga of soapstone, nails, iron arrowheads and stone debitage; copper finger ring, nose ring, glass beads; terracotta beads; hopscotches, lamp; nails; knife blade, rings; arrow heads, etc.	—
11.	Vaisya Tekri, Bhairogarh, District Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	—	Work could not be conducted, due to shortage of time.
12.	Asurgarh Fort, Kesinga Narla,	—	Work not conducted due to shortage of staff.

1	2	3	4
	District Kalahandi		
13.	Sengallur & Vadakipatti, Manapparari, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu	Many terracotta human, animal and bird figurines, gamesman, spindle whorl and hopscotch and iron objects roof tiles and other objects.	—
14.	Modikuppam, Taluk Gudiyattam, District Vellore, Tamil Nadu	—	Could not be excavated due to shortage of staff.
15.	Offshore and onshore excavation at Mahabalipuram, District Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu	—	Work could not be conducted, as the Director of the excavation was on deputation to other department.
16.	Excavation at Ahichhatra, Ram Nagar, Tehsil Aonla, District Barreilly, Uttar Pradesh	Tubular amulets, antimony rods, inscribed object of copper, beads of semi-precious stones including carnelian, quartz, amythist, garnet, chert, etc. spools/ear studs of lead and a few punch-marked coins of silver and copper and alloy of copper and silver.	—
17.	Excavation at Lathiya, Near Jamania, District Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh	Terracotta inscribed sealings, a ringcum-seal of copper, beads of terracotta, glass and stone, terracotta human and animal, bird and snake figurine; copper punch marked coins; gold plated copper ring, bangles of shell, terracotta and copper; ivory pendants, tortoise shaped terracotta pendants, rattle, skin rubbers, whistle, amalakas, iron sickles and khurpi and stone querns, muller and sculpture fragments.	—
18.	Excavation at Sankisa, Distt. Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh	—	Work could not be conducted due to shortage of staff.
19.	Excavation at Bangarh, Gangarampur, District South Dinajpur, West Bengal	Wooden plank of Chalcolithic culture, inscribed seals and sealings; terracotta animal and human figurines, copper and silver coins, gold objects and beads of semi-precious stones.	—

2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of Site	Details of articles recovered during the year 2010-11	Reasons for not conducting excavation work during the year 2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Kondapur, Kondapur Mandal, District Medak, Andhra Pradesh	8 Glass Vessels (cup), Roman coins; terracotta pendants; coins of lead, copper, potin and silver, beads of terracotta, glass, shell, paste and semi-precious stones, kaolin, human and animal figurines, iron implements, bone objects comprising stylus and terracotta sealings. The work has been completed.	—
2.	Excavation of buried vessel at Kothapalam, Katrenakona Mandal, District East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	-	Work could not be conducted due to non availability of technical staff.
3.	Kolhua near Vaishali, District Muzafferpur, Bihar	Terracotta sealing with Buddhist creed and a potsherd having four letters in Gupta Brahmi characters, terracotta beads, terracotta human and animal figurines, sling ball and fragment of an amalaka dabber. The work has been completed.	—
4.	Raja - Vishal-ka-Garh, District Vaishali, Bihar	Human and animal figurines, wheels, beads, skin rubber, sealings, hopscotch of terracotta, beads of semi-precious stones, bone implements, copper antimony rods, and copper coins	—
5.	Malhar, District Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	Beads of semi-precious stones, terracotta human and animal figurines, sealings, saddle and querns, circular stamps, ear-studs, ivory dice and coins, iron nail, arrowhead, axe, etc.	—
6.	Khirasara, District Kutch, Gujarat Champaner -Pavagadh Archaeological Park, Champaner, Gujarat	All types of Harappan artifacts which include nine seals of various types and shapes Iron objects - flat headed and faceted nails; pick-axe blades, flat strips of iron; rods or spikes, a thinsherd of copper vessel and a thin rod of copper; copper coin, fragments of glass bangles, terracotta cylindrical pipes; human and human terracotta figurines, several stone artifacts with carved designs; semi-precious stones, a small cannon ball and a pistol shot.	—
8.	Kushan Stupa (Asandh), District Karnal, Haryana	-	Work could not be carried out due to non-availability of the labourers.
9.	Kurugodu (Budhikolla), District Bellary, Karnataka	Polished stone axes, microliths comprising parallel sided blades, serrated blades and blunted baked blades, beads of shell and carnelian, terracotta objects like human and figurines, metal objects of gold, copper and iron.	—
10.	Khandera, Narwar and Tikoda, District	Lithic artifacts including slabs, hand-axes, cleavers, end flakes, side flakes, rubble, cores, etc.	—

1	2	3	4
	Raisen, Madhya Pradesh		-
11.	Sengallur, Kulattur, Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu	Megalithic edifices of different varieties and also habitational deposit of the contemporary period. The work has been completed.	-
12.	Malayadipatti Taluk Kulattur, District Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu	Lithic implements	-
13.	Ahichhatra, Ramnagar, Tehsil Aonla, District Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	Terracotta human head, stone and beads of semi-precious stones, fience and paste.	-
14.	Excavation at Bangarh, Gangarampur, District South Dinajpur, West Bengal	Inscribed seals and sealings, terracotta human and animal figurines, copper and silver coins, gold objects, and beads of semi-precious stones. The work has been completed.	-
15.	Chandraketugarh, Mouza Hadipur Chupriyhara & Singerati, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal	Terracotta plaques, seals and sealings, coins. The work has been completed.	-

**2011-12 and 2012-13**

Sl. No.	Name of Site	Details of articles recovered during the year 2011-12	Reasons for not conducting excavation work during the year 2011-12
1	2	3	4
1	Raja-Vishal-ka-Garh, District Vaishali, Bihar	Terracotta objects, skin rubbers, human figurines, pendants; gold objects, iron objects, copper antimony rods.	-
2.	Maner, near Danapur Army Cant, District Patna	-	Work is in progress during 2012-13
3.	Harsai Stupa mound, Village Gorpura, Sub Division Manjhaul, District Begusarai, Bihar	-	Excavation was not conducted since the Director of the excavations was transferred on promotion. -
4.	Malhar, District Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	Beads of semi-precious stones, terracotta human and animal figurines, sealings,	

1	2	3	4	6
		saddle and querns, circular stamps, ear-studs, ivory dice and metal coins, iron nail, arrowhead, axe, charred elephant tooth and 246 coins in a hoard, etc. The work has been completed.	-	-
5.	Khirsara, District Nakhatrana, Gujarat	Potsherds and antiquities including terracotta figurines, beads of semi-precious stones, copper implements etc.	-	Work is in progress during 2012-13.
6.	Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park, Champaner, Gujarat	Iron nails; fragments of glass bottles and glass bangles, terracotta human and animal figurines, silver ring, small copper Ganesha figurine, two copper coins and two spearheads. Work has been completed.	-	-
7.	Itkhori, District Chatra, Jharkhand	Numerous fragmentary pieces of stupas, structures, some votive stupas, Buddhist and Brahmanical sculptures sculptural panels of sandstone, terracotta objects like beads, hopscotch, <i>hukka-chillam</i> , animal figurines, gamesman, iron objects like nail, clamps, sickle, arrow-head; ring and stone objects, skin rubbers, saddle quern, etc.	-	Work is in progress during 2012-13.
8.	Kurugodu (Budhikolla), District Bellary, Karnataka	Beads, terracotta objects, human and animal figurines, metal objects, thin wire copper bangle and ring. The work has been completed.	-	-
9.	Khandera, Narwar and Tikoda, District Raisen, Madhya Pradesh	Lithic artifacts which includes hand axes, cleavers, knives, choppers and scrapers.	-	Work is in progress during 2012-13.
10.	Khajuraho, Chhattarpur, Madhya Pradesh	No material remains except boulders (rock) was found. The work has been completed.	-	-
11.	Excavation at Sisupalgarh, District Khurda, Odisha	Terracotta beads, sealings, iron nails, pestles, ear ornaments. The work has been completed.	-	-



1	2	3	4	6
12. Ancient site near College Compound Rupnagar or Rugar, District Rupnagar, Punjab	Beads, bangles, bone points, a button seal, chert blades, coins, copper, iron and terracotta human and animal figurines etc. The work has been completed.	-	-	-
13. Karanpura, District Hanumangarh, Rajasthan	-	-	-	Work has been taken up in 2012-13.
14. Ancient Mound of Maharaj ki Khedi, Tehsil- Girwa, District Udaipur, Rajasthan	-	-	-	Work has been taken up in 2012-13.
15. Ahichhatra, Ramnagar, District Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	Work has been taken up in 2012-13.
16. Ancient site at Piprahwa and Ancient site at Tola Ganwaria, Distt. Siddhartha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	Work has been taken up in 2012-13.
17. Excavation at Bangarh, Gangarampur, District South Dinajpur, West Bengal	Terracotta tiles, fragments of architectural member of stone, and pottery, iron nails, terracotta plaques and stone beads.	-	-	-

**Statement-II**

*The allotment and Expenditure during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 for the excavation and exploration under Sub-head 03 00 50 - Other Charges*

(Rupees in Lac)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Branches	Name of Circle	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
			Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	05.50	05.50	02.50	02.49	03.00	02.97
2.	Assam	Guwahati	11.00	09.72	06.00	05.98	06.12	05.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Arunachal Pradesh							
	Manipur							
	Meghalaya							
	Tripura							
	Nagaland							
3.	Bihar	Patna	02.50	02.50	04.50	04.50	07.50	07.50
		Ex.Br.III, Patna	46.00	46.00	17.50	17.50	09.00	08.99
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	01.50	01.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
5.	Gujarat Daman & Diu (U. T.)	Vadodara	04.50	04.49	10.00	10.00	05.00	05.00
		Ex.Br.V, Vadodara	16.50	16.50	18.00	18.00	20.00	22.50
6.	Goa	Goa	03.00	03.01	01.50	01.49	01.15	01.17
7.	Haryana Punjab	Chandigarh	01.50	01.50	07.50	07.50	01.50	01.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	03.00	03.00	01.50	01.50	04.00	03.99
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	09.00	09.00	02.50	02.50	01.00	01.00
		Leh Circle	0.00	0.00	0.00	02.10	02.00	01.99
10.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	01.50	01.50	01.50	01.49	04.00	03.98
11.	Karnataka	Bangalore	08.50	08.49	09.00	09.00	07.00	07.00
		Dharwad	04.50	04.49	03.50	03.50	01.50	01.50
		Ex.Br.VI, Mysore	03.34	0.70	03.50	02.41	04.00	03.96
12.	Kerala	Thrissur	02.50	02.50	02.50	02.50	02.50	02.50
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	02.00	01.98	01.50	01.23	01.50	0.90
14.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	06.00	06.00	06.00	06.00	01.50	01.49
		Mumbai	01.00	01.00	01.50	01.49	0.50	0.50
		Ex.Br.-I Nagpur	33.00	32.92	43.00	43.00	33.00	33.00
15.	N.C.T. Delhi	Delhi	03.00	02.43	01.25	01.18	02.45	582
		Ex.Br.II, New Delhi	36.25	36.22	18.00	18.00	36.50	36.47
16.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	04.90	04.85	04.50	04.56	0.50	0.00
		Ex. Br. IV, Bhubaneshwar	35.75	35.72	21.50	20.50	20.50	20.50
17.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	06.00	06.00	7.30	6.30	04.00	04.73
18.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	03.75	03.75	1.00	0.98	0.80	0.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	07.00	06.98
		Lucknow	09.50	09.50	7.00	7.00	04.00	03.25
20.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	02.50	02.42	1.00	1.00	01.00	0.98
21.	West Bengal	Kolkatta	18.50	18.50	21.00	21.00	11.00	10.95
22.	Epigraphy, Nagpur		01.75	01.49	1.75	1.75	01.50	01.42
23.	Epigraphy, Mysore		02.00	02.16	4.50	4.19	06.50	06.50
24.	Epigraphy, Chennai		02.75	02.75	2.50	2.50	01.50	01.50
25.	Epigraphy, Lucknow		0.10	0.09	0.06	0.05	01.00	0.14
26.	Pre-History, Nagpur		05.00	04.79	13.60	11.83	03.50	02.50
27.	TSP, Bhopal		02.50	02.50	6.00	6.00	03.50	03.50
28.	TSP, Chennai		02.25	02.30	11.00	11.00	03.00	03.00
29.	BSP, New Delhi		02.16	02.30	3.90	3.71	01.10	01.20
30.	DG Office		78.00	74.84	23.00	20.29	58.38	58.36
31.	Instt. Archaeology		03.00	01.88	6.00	7.00	07.00	06.73
32.	RD, Central, Bhopal		00.00	0.00	6.00	5.00	11.00	11.00
33.	Underwater Archaeology		00.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	02.00	02.00
34.	Science Branch, Aurangabad		00.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	01.00	01.00
35.	Reserve		11.00	0.00	10.14	0.00	0.62	0.00
Total			408.00	387.79	327.00	310.52	305.62	303.37

[English]

**Promotion of Fodder**

4133. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government to promote fodder crop in the country along with the assistance provided there under to various States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether high yielding new varieties of fodder

crops are being distributed free of cost amongst farmers through the State Governments;

(c) if so, the number of farmers being benefited by this scheme in each State;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints regarding discrimination in distribution of high yielding new varieties of fodder crops to farmers during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The information is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) This Department is allocating the fodder minikits to the States. Statement-III indicating the allocation during the last three years and current year is enclosed. The selection of beneficiaries is left to the States.

(d) No such report has been received.

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement-I**

*Details of the schemes being implemented by Government of India for Feed and Fodder Development:*

(1) **Centrally Sponsored Scheme:-** A Centrally Sponsored Fodder & Feed Development Scheme is being implemented from 01.04.2010. Under which assistance is provided to the States including NE States for feed and fodder development. The component wise detail is as under:

**Components of the scheme and pattern of assistance:**

Sl. No.	Name of Modified Components/New Components	Pattern of Assistance
1	2	3
1.	Establishment of Fodder Block Making Unit	50:50
2.	Grassland Development including Grass Reserves	100:00
3.	Fodder Seed Procurement and Distribution	75:25

1	2	3
4.	Strengthening of Feed Testing Laboratories	50:50
5(a)	Introduction of hand driven chaff-cutter	75:25
5(b)	Introduction of power driven chaff-cutter	75:25
6.	Establishment of silage making Units	100:00
7.	Demonstration of Azolla cultivation and production units	50:50
8.	Establishment of by-pass protein production units	25:75
9.	Establishment of Area Specific Mineral Mixture/Feed Pelleting/ Feed manufacturing Unit	25:75

(2) **Central Sector Scheme:** It is named as Central Fodder Development Organization (CFDO)- it is comprised of the following three components:

1. Seven Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstrations (RSFP&D).
2. One Central Fodder Seed Production Farm (CFSPF).
3. Central Minikit Testing Programme (CMTF).

(3) **Accelerated Fodder Development Programme** was launched in 2011-12 under the RKVY umbrella with 100% central assistance. The funds allocated and released during 2011 -12 and 2012-13 is given at Annexure.

In addition, Government of India is also implementing Special Livestock and Fisheries Package for Suicide Prone District of Idukki and Kuttanad of Kerala State.

**Statement-II**

*Funds released during three years and current year under- Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme*

(Rs. in lakh)

States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 upto 22.11.2012
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	82.25	622.00	0.00	301.35
Arunachal Pradesh	55.00	0.00	55.00	

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	0.00	0.00	218.20	
Bihar	0.00	100.00	0.00	
Chhattishgarh	6.00	0.00	65.20	
Gujarat	224.00	550.00	1368.43	493.63
Haryana	0.00	145.00	120.00	
Himachal Pradesh		258.75	0.00	
Jharkhand	0.00	255.00	0.00	415.41
Jammu and Kashmir	66.50	53.19	213.43	66.50
Karnataka	0.00	435.00	0.00	894.21
Kerala	138.95	112.01	130.25	
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	114.00	199.00	
Maharashtra	54.50	160.75	376.32	1782.94
Manipur	80.00	0.00	0.00	
Meghalaya	0.00	27.61	0.00	
Mizoram	0.00	100.00	0.00	278.00
Nagaland	0.00	71.00	127.80	
Odisha	12.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
Punjab	0.00	465.51	0.00	273.63
Rajasthan	129.26	145.00	0.00	120.75
Sikkim	50.00	65.00	124.00	124.00
Tamil Nadu	63.50	121.00	0.00	
Tripura	0.00	32.25	0.00	36.53
Uttar Pradesh	118.34	123.00	0.00	36.00
Uttarakhand	0.00	230.00	247.37	
West Bengal	0.00	57.91	0.00	50.00
Other (NPC)	29.70	0.00	6.00	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1110.00</b>	<b>4243.98</b>	<b>3251.00</b>	<b>4897.95</b>

**Statement-III***Allotment of fodder minikits to states during last three years and current year*

Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	42000	63500	57317	1121
Arunachal Pradesh	2000	5833	4500	2300
Assam	15000	19100	12500	0
Bihar	92500	205000	144167	4100
Chhattisgarh	18000	33000	21000	2300
Goa	4000	5000	3000	0
Gujarat	64840	42630	44187	6900
Haryana	56187	69588	94100	27263
Himachal Pradesh	50650	44500	69000	7400
Jammu and Kashmir	39773	56006	43250	5572
Jharkhand	24000	67000	39750	5600
Karnataka	68042	51500	56186	4500
Kerala	20250	37558	24850	0
Madhya Pradesh	62000	42000	72000	2800
Maharashtra	36000	38500	101342	5400
Manipur	3000	3000	4000	0
Meghalaya	2500	3000	3500	0
Mizoram	2000	3000	3500	0
Nagaland	3200	3000	5500	3600
Odisha	68500	20500	33000	3600
Punjab	26500	21300	59690	5600
Rajasthan	92566	110966	118206	5615
Sikkim	3000	7000	4000	0
Tamil Nadu	28300	39976	19838	3536
Tripura	3000	5000	6500	0
Uttar Pradesh	59347	106430	139524	3600
Uttarakhand	20000	44430	41500	3600
West Bengal	15500	29565	20125	9944

1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar	500	1500	500	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,23,155</b>	<b>11,79,382</b>	<b>1246532</b>	<b>114351</b>

**Annexure**

*State-wise Information on Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP) during 2011-12 and Allocation of funds during 2012-13*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Achievement during 2011-12		2012-13	
		Clusters identified	Amount Released	Allocation of fund	Amount Released as on 23.11.2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72.00	30.00	20.00	10.00
2.	Bihar	75.00	24.50	-	
3.	Chhattisgarh	18.00	4.69	-	
4.	Gujarat	73.00	15.00	40.00	40.00
5.	Haryana	84.00	15.00	20.00	15.00
6.	Karnataka	175.00	30.00	15.00	15.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	55.00	30.00	-	
8.	Maharashtra	150.00	37.77	45.00	35.00
9.	Punjab	65.00	15.50	20.00	10.00
10.	Rajasthan	302.00	52.04	30.00	15.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	31.00	15.50	10.00	10.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	380.00	30.00	-	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1480.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>

[Translation]

**Pension Benefit to BSF**

4134. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the service conditions of the Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) is governed by the Civil Services Rules and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate

a separate service Rules for these forces and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the retired personnel of Border Security Force are not receiving pension inspite of a Government order for providing pension to such personnel;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to give pension to all such retired personnel;

(e) whether the Government has received certain

demands from the All India Central Armed Police Forces E-servicemen Welfare Association (Regd.), Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are governed by their respective Acts and Rules. In addition some aspects of the services of CAPF personnel are governed by the Civil Service Rules, which includes CCS (Conduct) Rules, CCS (LTC) Rules, CCS (Medical Attendance) Rules, CCS (FR/SR) Rules, CCS Establishment and Administrative Manual, CCS (JT) Rules and CCS (TA/HRA) Rules as prescribed within their respective Rules. Further, retired CAPF personnel are governed by the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules 1972 and other allied rules.

(c) and (d) All the BSF retired personnel who were appointed in BSF before 01/01/2004 are entitled for pension as per provisions contained in CCS (Pension) Rules 1972. However, BSF personnel appointed after 01/01/2004 are governed by New Defined Contribution Pension System (NPS).

(e) and (f) No such demand has been received by this ministry from the All India Central Armed Police Forces Ex-Servicemen Welfare Association (Regd.), Rajasthan.

[English]

#### **Allocation of Coal Blocks**

4135. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India (SAIL) has approached his Ministry for allocation of more coal blocks to achieve its targeted production of steel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Requests from various Central PSUs including SAIL are received for allocation of coal blocks from time to time. However, Government has not presently invited applications from the Government companies for allocation of coal blocks.

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

#### **Development of Inland Aquaculture Fisheries**

4136. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government allocates adequate funds for subsidy to the beneficiaries for pond development programme under the Development of Inland Aquaculture and Fisheries in Odisha during 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Union Government to provide adequate subsidy to farmers under the scheme to mitigate their difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture", assistance is provided inter alia, for pond development. All States/UTs are eligible for seeking assistance under the scheme. However, no specific allocations are made to each State/UT as the scheme is demand driven. During 2012-13 a sum of Rs.313 lakh has been released to the Government of Odisha for the development of ponds and related activities under the said scheme.

[Translation]

#### **Training on Food Processing**

4137. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any work plan to provide training to the small farmers in the processing of their agricultural produce; and

(b) if so, the number of farmers trained under the above work plan 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 FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Food Processing Industries under the component of Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) of Human Resource Development Scheme emphasizes the processing of agro product into value added products with a view to reduce the wastage of agricultural produce and



increase in the income of farmers, it requires to train the farmers and prospective entrepreneurs/unemployed youth in an intensive manner so as to sensitise them to the idea of value addition, food processing and encourage them to establish food processing industries.

During the 11th plan, EDP programmes have been sanctioned and implemented through various Central/State Govt. Institutions, Industry Organizations/ Associations and reputed Non Government Organizations for organising EDPs throughout the length and breadth of the country.

With the launch of National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP), a centrally sponsored scheme during 12th plan (2012-13), the HRD scheme and its all components have been subsumed in the mission during

2012-13, which is implemented by States including receiving of applications and sanction as well as release of funds, supervision and monitoring of the scheme.

(b) All the organizations for whom the EDPs were sanctioned, have conducted a total 729 EDPs across the country during the last three years and current year (till November, 2012). Ministry has provided during 11th Plan as well as committed cases of 11th Plan during 2012-13, the financial assistance @ Rs. 2.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid for conducting one EDP. As per the guidelines of the HRD scheme, each EDP is organised for 25-35 participants. State-wise details of the EDPs conducted during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise details of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) assisted during last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 Till 30.11.2012	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17	14	13	3	47
3.	Assam	10	20	8	0	38
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	8	4	0	12
5.	Bihar	5	6	10	0	21
6.	Chhattisgarh	5	15	15	0	35
7.	Dadra and Nagar Heveli	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	0	3	5	0	8
10.	Goa	3	3	3	0	9
11.	Gujarat	0	0	0	3	3
12.	Haryana	7	8	12	2	29
13.	Himachal Pradesh	4	5	15	0	24
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	10	11	0	21
15.	Karnataka	3	6	5	6	20
16.	Kerala	11	12	5	1	29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1	11	18	1	31
19.	Maharashtra	17	11	28	5	61
20.	Manipur	1	7	2	1	11
21.	Mizoram	0	7	3	0	10
22.	Meghalaya	3	7	4	0	14
23.	Nagaland	5	8	2	0	15
24.	Odisha	18	19	12	4	53
25.	Puducherry	2	2	2	0	6
26.	Punjab	0	10	15	0	25
27.	Rajasthan	0	5	11	3	19
28.	Sikkim	4	2	0	0	6
29.	Tamil Nadu	14	18	18	3	53
30.	Tripura	5	5	8	0	18
31.	Uttar Pradesh	10	12	15	0	37
32.	Uttarakhand	14	2	10	0	26
33.	West Bengal	9	6	8	5	28
34.	Jharkhand	4	10	6	0	20
Total		172	252	268	37	729

#### **Uplinking/Downlinking facilities in DDKs**

4138. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for providing uplinking and downlinking facility in all Doordarshan Kendras (DDKs) of the country including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide uplinking/downlinking facility in all the DD Kendras of the country including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has reported that Satellite

uplinking facility is provided at those Doordarshan Kendras, where there is requirement for uplinking of programmes. Downlinking facility is provided at all Doordarshan stations for receiving programmes through satellite.

Satellite uplinking facility is presently available at 36 Doordarshan Kendras in the country. Projects for establishment of Satellite uplinking facility at the following 5 additional Doordarshan Kendras are under implementation, as part of the 11th Plan:-

- (i) Indore (Madhya Pradesh)
- (ii) Jalpaiguri (West Bengal)
- (iii) Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)
- (iv) Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)
- (v) Rajkot (Gujarat)

The above mentioned projects are expected to be completed in 2013.

[English]

**Committee on Multi Level Marketing**

4139. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to consider the issues relating to the companies engaged in Direct Selling/ Network/ Multi-level Marketing in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with the terms and reference of the said Committee;

(c) whether the said Committee has since submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) With the liberalization of Economy in India, numerous International and Domestic companies have been working and selling their products in the Indian consumer Market by using Direct Selling/Network Marketing/Multi Level Marketing (MLM) chain method. However, to look into the operational issues being faced by these companies an Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted with the following terms of reference:-

**Terms of Reference**

To Consider

- (i) necessity for enactment of a legislation to regulate the Director/Multi-Level Marketing companies; or
- (ii) issue of guidelines for these companies on the lines of Kerala guidelines; or
- (iii) including the definitions of the Director/Multi-Level Marketing and Pyramid Scheme in the Prize, Chits and Money Circulation (Banning) Act, 1978 through and amendment;
- (iv) organizing an awareness campaign under 'Jago Grahak Jago' to protect the interest of the consumer

in respect of such Multi-Level Marketing Schemes;

- (v) international best practices to protect consumers;
- (vi) suggesting legal action against the companies dealing with such Multi-Level Marketing Schemes;
- (vii) which should be the Department to deal with the matters relating to these Marketing Schemes;
- (viii) any other matter with the permission of the Chairman.

(c) and (d) The subject is under finalisation.

**Genetic Material of Agricultural Crops**

4140. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has proposed to make available the genetic material of various agricultural crops to private seed companies by giving access to plant gene bank;

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

(c) whether this move amounts to legalizing biopiracy in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against this move by ICAR to safeguard the India's natural resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has not prepared any proposal to make available plant genetic resources to private seed companies. However, breeder seed of released varieties and parental lines of hybrids is being supplied to private seed companies through the indents of Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India. Further, ICAR has signed MoUs for supply of seed of parental lines with private Indian seed companies on mutually agreed terms and conditions.

(c) All exchange of gemplasm takes place through the established system set by the Government of India.

(d) The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 as a safeguard has already been in placed by Government of India.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

12.00 hrs

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Papers Laid on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Jagdish Sharma, Shri Ramkishun, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government of the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khammam, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khammam, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8044/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
  - (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-2012.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8045/15/12]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Kolar Gold Field, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Kolar Gold Field, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8046/15/12]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8047/15/12]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre, Nagpur, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre, Nagpur, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8048/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics, Kolar Gold Fields, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics, Kolar Gold Fields, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8049/15/12]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Miners' Health, Nagpur, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Miners' Health, Nagpur, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8050/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): I beg to

lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8051/15/12]

- (2) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8052/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, for the year 2010-2011.
- (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. 8053/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 2010-2011.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8054/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2320(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th September, 2012 under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8055/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, for the year 2009-2010.
- (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. 8056/15/12]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8057/15/12]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8058/15/12]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8059/15/12]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8060/15/12]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, for the year 2010-2011.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8061/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8062/15/12]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8063/15/12]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Children's Film Society, India, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts,

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Children's Film Society, India, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8064/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts,

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8065/15/12]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 2011-2012, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8066/15/12]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 34 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990:—

- (i) The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Salaries, Allowances and other Conditions of Service of Chairman, Whole-time Members and Part-time Members (Second Amendment) Rules, 2012

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 884(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2012.

- (ii) The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), Authorities for Disciplinary Proceedings Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. A-10/178/2012-PPC in Gazette of India dated 22nd November, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8067/15/12]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (7) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8068/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Noida, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Noida, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8069/15/12]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri R.P.N. Singh — Not present.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

(DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the National Dairy Development Board Workmen (Appointment, Pay and Allowances) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. DELNDDDB-02/12 in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2012 under Section 50 of the National Dairy Development Board Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8076/15/12]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Grape Processing Board, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Grape Processing Board, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8077/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): Madam, on behalf of Shri Tariq Anwar I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8078/15/12]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8079/15/12]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (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. 8080/15/12]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8081/15/12]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8082/15/12]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, Gurgaon, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, Gurgaon, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8083/15/12]

- (7) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited, Mangalore, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited, Mangalore, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8084/15/12]

12.02 hrs.

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th December, 2012 agreed without any amendment to the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 2012 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd September, 2012."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting



held on the 17th December, 2012 agreed without any amendment to the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2012 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th November, 2012."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Constitution (One Hundred Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 2012, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution, at its sitting held on the 17th December, 2012."

2. Madam, I lay on the Table the Constitution (One Hundred Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 2012, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 17th December, 2012.

12.02 ½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM  
THE SITTING OF THE HOUSE**

**Minutes**

*[English]*

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): I beg to lay on the Table minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the 8th Sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held on 13 December, 2012.

12.03 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON ETHICS**

**2nd Report**

*[Translation]*

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandurbar): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table The Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Ethics.

12.03½ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGY**

**38th to 41st Reports**

*[English]*

RAO INDERJIT SINGH (Gurgaon): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology (2012-13):—

- (1) Thirty-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts).
- (2) Thirty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology).
- (3) Fortieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (4) Forty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).

12.04 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

**31st and 32nd Reports**

*[Translation]*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy (2012-2013).

- (1) Thirty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2012-13.
- (2) Thirty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2012-13.

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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER  
AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

**24th and 25th Reports**

*[English]*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2012-13) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the:

- (1) Seventeenth Report of the Committee (2011-12) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).
- (2) Eighteenth Report of the Committee (2011-12) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

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**12.05 hrs.**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

**Statements**

*[English]*

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): I beg to lay the following statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways:-

- (1) Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies in respect of Recommendations contained in Chapter V of the 13th Report of the Standing Committee on Railways (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the 11th Report of Standing Committee

on Railways (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants - 2011-12 of the Ministry of Railways'.

- (2) Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies in respect of Recommendations contained in Chapter V of the 16th Report of the Standing Committee on Railways (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the 12th Report of Standing Committee on Railways (15th Lok Sabha) on 'New Railway Recruitment Policy'.

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**12.05 ½ hrs.**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT**

**(i) 34th to 37th Reports**

*[English]*

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (2012-13):—

- (1) Thirty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation.
- (2) Thirty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).
- (3) Thirty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- (4) Thirty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

**(ii) Statement**

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: I beg to lay on the Table the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing further follow up action on the Recommendations contained in the 23rd Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12), of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

12.06 hrs.

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS***[English]***(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 24th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Coal\***

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): I beg to lay this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 24th Report of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (15th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of Rule 389 of the Rules and Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, and of the directions of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Parliamentary Bulletin - Part II, dated September 1, 2004.

Action taken statements on the recommendations/ observations contained in the report of the Committee have been sent to the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the annexure to my statement which is laid on the Table of the House. I would no like to take the valuable time of the house to read out all the contents of this Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

**(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Mines\*\****[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8085/15/12

\*\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8086/15/12

Madam, I beg to lay the following statement on the Table of the House:

The 25th Report of Standing Committee on coal and steel on demands for grants, (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Mines which was presented in Lok Sabha on 08.05.2012. Information regarding action taken thereon has been sent to the office of the Committee on 17.8.2012. The 25th Report of the Committee contained 22 recommendation on which action was required from the Government side.

The status of implementation has been shown in the annexure-I of my Statement which has been laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to waste valuable time of the House in reading the annexure, therefore, I urge that the same may be please be treated as read.

12.07 hrs.

**(iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 161st Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.\****[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay this statement on the above subject in pursuance to rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha issued by the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated September 1, 2004.

The meetings of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs were held on 28th March, 2012 and 4th April, 2012, to examine the Demands for Grants for 2012-13 of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Thereafter, the Committee submitted its 161st Report on 30th April, 2012.

The Committee in its 161st Report made as many as eighty (80) recommendations [Paragraph No.2.21.1; 2.21.4; 2.21.8; 3.2.15; 3.2.16; 3.2.17; 3.2.18; 3.3.8; 3.3.9; 3.4.5; 3.4.6; 3.5.3; 3.5.4; 3.6.4; 3.7.5; 3.8.3; 3.9.4; 3.10.8; 3.10.9; 3.10.10; 3.11.23; 3.11.24; 3.11.25; 4.1.12; 4.1.13; 4.1.19; 4.1.20; 4.1.25; 4.1.26; 4.1.35; 4.1.36; 4.1.37; 4.1.42; 4.1.43; 4.1.48; 4.1.56; 4.1.57; 4.1.62; 4.2.19; 4.2.20; 4.2.21; 4.2.22;

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8087/15/12

4.2.23; 4.2.24; 4.3.15; 4.3.16; 4.3.17; 4.3.18; 4.3.19; 4.4.12; 4.4.13; 4.4.14; 4.4.15; 4.5.7; 4.5.8; 4.5.9; 4.5.40; 4.6.18; 4.6.19; 4.6.20; 4.6.21; 5.1.10; 5.1.11; 5.1.12; 5.1.13; 5.1.14; 5.1.15; 5.2.7; 5.2.8; 5.2.9; 5.2.10; 5.3.4; 5.3.5; 5.4.22; 5.4.23 (I to XII) 5.5.3; 5.5.4; 5.6.10; 5.6.11; and 5.7.2] in respect of which the Ministry of Home Affairs was required to take action. The ATRs have been sent to Rajya Sabha Secretariat by MHA.

The Ministry has accepted 79 recommendations fully/partially or with slight modifications and did not accept one recommendation out of 80 contained in the Report. In respect of some recommendations, the Ministry is taking necessary action for the implementation of the same in consultation with various agencies. It may be mentioned that action to be taken by the Ministry in respect of a number of recommendations are of continuing nature and necessary action has since been taken or is being taken accordingly.

A detailed statement showing the action taken/being taken with reference to the recommendations contained in various paragraphs of the 161st Report of the Committee is laid on the Table.

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12.07 ½ hrs.

**(iv) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 34th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture.\***

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): Madam, I beg to lay the following statement on the Table of the House:

The 34th Report of Standing Committee on Agriculture was presented in the House on 30.04.2012. The Report pertains to the examination of demand for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation for the year 2012-13. It contained 17 recommendations which mainly relate to allotment of funds and utilisation, investment in agriculture, main initiative of 12th Five Year Plan-NFSM, Marketing research and information machinery, Rural Warehousing

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\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T./8088/15/12

scheme, strengthening of and modernisation of pesticide management, support to State extension programmes for extension reforms. National Horticulture Mission and Development and strengthening infrastructural facilities of the production and distribution of quality seeds. The statement showing action taken on the recommendations/ observations contained in the report was sent to the Committee on Agriculture on 30.07.2012.

The present status in respect of the 17 recommendations of the Committee has been explained in the annexure to my statement which has been laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to waste valuable time of the House in reading it, so it may kindly be treated as read.

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12.08 hrs.

**MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE MATTERS RELATING TO ALLOCATION AND PRICING OF TELECOM LICENCES AND SPECTRUM**

*[English]*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: I beg to move the following:-

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the Budget Session 2013, the time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the Budget Session 2013, the time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum."

*The motion was adopted.*

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12.08½ hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
43rd Report**

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): I beg to present the 43rd Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

## SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**(i) Re: Incident of Gang-rape in South Delhi***[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we take up 'Zero Hour'.  
Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam,  
you had first said that Neta ji will be allowed to speak.  
*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is a subject related to women  
and the Leader of Opposition had requested. After this you  
will be called.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam,  
Speaker Delhi happens to be the capital of the country. By  
virtue of being the capital, it's law and order is not under  
State Government rather it is directly under Union  
Government. However, it is a matter of sorrow when  
newspapers headlines commenting on the law and order  
situation in Delhi, say that Delhi is the most unsafe city for  
women. This comment pinches more, when it is discovered  
that the Chief Minister of Delhi is a lady. Every now and  
then new incidents occur. Instead of improving the law  
and order situation, the lady Chief Minister issues a  
statement giving her advice for girls that they should not  
go out alone during night time. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, the incident that occurred last night  
was occurred at 9.30 pm. The lady was not alone, her  
male friend was with her. Thus the incident is neither of  
late night nor the girl was alone. The girl aged 23 years  
who happens to be a physiotherapist take the 9.30 p.m.  
bus for Dwarka. The bus has no passenger. Presumably  
the crew of the bus had some premeditated nefarious  
designs. They start teasing the girl. Her male friend resist  
the attempts and try to fight. Upon which they attack him  
by iron rod. They strike it on his head. They beat him with  
iron rods and thereafter indulge in obscene act with the  
girl. They gang raped her and then throw her out of the  
bus. Yesterday some of our party's ladies, the President of  
our Mahila Morcha went to the Hospital to see her. Doctor  
did not permit them to visit her. However outside it was  
told that the girl is on ventilator. Her intestines have been  
totally damaged. It can't be said whether she will survive  
or not. Today morning you used a word from the chair

Heinous crime. Perhaps there cannot be any more  
appropriate word for this incident.

Madam Speaker, it is not a single incident. Incidents  
are happening every now and then. That is why today we  
had tried to raise this issue by suspending the question  
hour. However, since you told us that you will allow this  
matter to be raised during zero hour. Since you yourself  
termed it as heinous crime, it made us feel that this issue  
needs to be raised in a more calm atmosphere. I had  
repeated it several times that such type of actions (crimes)  
deserve death sentence. People say that capital  
punishment should be abolished. Now I fail to understand  
this. This lady, the victim of this incident is neither alive nor  
dead. She is a living dead body as such will live a life of  
dead if survives. Just now she is in between the two- the  
life and death. She will live a life of living dead body.  
Whether such people do not deserve sentence to death.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS. Yes, yes.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I want to say that so  
far all the culprits have not been arrested. Only two have  
been arrested. I don't know what the Delhi police is doing?  
What the Central Government are doing? What the Minister  
of Home Affairs is doing. And what the Chief Minister of  
Delhi is doing after giving the advice that girls should not  
go alone at night. The ladies who work at call centers  
have to do so for earning their livelihood. This is a  
compulsion because call centres work at night. These girls  
belong to middle class families. I said that the incident that  
occurred yesterday, was not the one which occurred late  
at night. She was not alone either. What else she should  
do. She goes at 9.30 pm. with a male friend, yet becomes  
the victim of such incident.

Madam Speaker, you please yourself express the  
words in which this incident has to be condemned. No  
word is enough to condemn this incident. So I would like  
to say, through you, that Home Minister should come to  
the House and give a statement over this incident,  
explaining as to what action Central Government is taking.  
This whole House must strongly condemn this and Home  
Minister should give us an assurance as to what he is  
doing to check the recurrence or such incidents in future.  
That is what I have to say. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Girija Vyas.

*[English]*

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): I want to  
speak on this. We want to associate with this issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please associate yourself with this. Please send your name.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Madam, this is the matter relating to Delhi. I should also be given time to speak on this. Please give me two minutes time.

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I want to associate with this issue.

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shiv Rama Gonda, Shri Joseph Toppo, Shri Ram Kisun, Shri Yashveer Singh, Shri Neeraj Shekhar, Shri Dananjay Singh, Shri Ramen Deka, Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan, Shri Dilip Kumar Mansukhlal Gandhi, Shrimati Darshana Jardosh, Shrimati Jayshriben Patel, Shri P.T. Thomas, Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, Shri Shiv Kumar Udasi, Shri Rajendra Agarwal, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri P.K. Biju, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal and Shri Saugata Roy associate themselves with the issue raised by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Chittorgarh): Madam, I will speak first of all. This is the issue related to women. This is more important issue than Delhi.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let her speak. This is such an issue that it will be better if you do not disturb in between. Please speak.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: I do not know how I will put this matter before the House. Whether it is with the feeling of pain, sorrow, shame or anger. Hon. Sushmaji has raised this issue and this issue is in everyone's mind and heart. I beg pardon from my brother but I think that today every women is living in an atmosphere of fear, shame and anger and I want to submit here on behalf of all of them. Whether it is Mumbai, Kolkata, Metro cities or villages in remote areas, Punjab or any other State, the incidents of rape with women are increasing at an alarming pace and the incidents of Delhi particularly get noticed because women, girls come here from all over the country for education and jobs. They come here for their future and getting jobs. I am witness to it. It was a routine happening in women commission because every second and third day such cases were come to notice. These incidents

happen in cars or buses. When these incidents happen in big buses then definitely the attention goes to many questions that what is the reason for all these things. Madam, I myself have checked this in the night. I am not aware what is being done these days but two years ago one constable used to travel in these buses. I saw security at train stations also but after yesterday's incident I have found that there is no security in the buses. Secondly, the number of petrol cars has also reduced. The third thing is that some prone areas which are related to buses also and jhuggi- jhonpri areas or other areas which have been deemed as prone areas the police alertness is also not there as required. Today, I am talking about Delhi but the data for three years in the country compel us to think that we are very concerned about other matters but we are not concerned about the dignity of women. I would like to say one thing that when an honourable Judge of Supreme Court was about to deliver his judgement in the case of Sakshi versus Union Government he said that when a women dies she dies only once but when a woman is raped she dies every moment. Therefore, this matter needs to be taken up very seriously.

Madam, with great pain I would like to submit that I thought to raise this issue and we have sent a sexual assault Bill to the Government long time back. This is in your list also. I through you request the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister and particularly the Leader of Opposition and all the hon. Members that this Bill should be brought in the House and passed at the earliest. The definition of rape mentioned in the Indian Penal Code needs to be changed because now actual to be changed because till now actual rape is considered as rape but I would also like to include the incidents of eve teasing in this. One case came to my knowledge. She was the student of final year in a medical college and suddenly she stopped to go to her and after every five minutes she used to go for taking bath in the bathroom. Her mother brought her to me. I conducted a counseling and it came out that she is a daughter from a poor family and after much difficulties she went for studying in medical college and every part of her body was molested and mentally she reached to such a condition that every moment she used to think that she has become impure and she should take a bath. After much difficulty she could be cured. Madam, this matter should be taken very seriously. This matter does not belong to this side or that side, women or men, any other state or some other state. Any one class or the other. This is the matter relating to women. Hon. Ex President constituted a Committee of all the Governors. I would like to request to

you and to the Government also that if the Committee constituted earlier did not meet and we should have a discussion in this regard.

Madam, there are five things in it which are very important. First of all the law should be very stringent. There is a law but it needs many changes in IPC. The second thing is that the execution part of police and in that part training was also started but what was the result of that training? The training of police is not being conducted in any State. Madam, this is the State subject. Through you I would like to request the State Government on behalf of Central Government that they should start training on this. The third point is that the execution part is also not being followed properly because they do not make a case in the incidents of actual rape incidents under proper sections and the culprits are free after sometime. There is a incident of Rajasthan that a person guilty of rape with a minor girl of seven years only went to jail for some days only. The sections imposed were so light that after 15 days of coming out of jail he again raped a three year old girl and killed her also. I do not say this because in such cases if capital punishment is given then there will be more incidents of killing those girls. But, in the Sexual Assault Bill, all these have been mentioned. Third is awareness programme, training programme and self defence programme, Delhi Police used to conduct self defence programme and State Government also but these days I do not see any such programme of self defence in Delhi and any other State. You give directions to the Government that it should ask every State Government to conduct such programmes of Self Defence. Women will move out and do night jobs also. Nurses also go in the night. Today only, I have received a complaint from media personnel that she faced an act of molestation with her at 10 'o' clock in the night while conducting a programme.

Molestation, eve-teasing are treated as sexual assault or rape and until and unless tough punishment is not given, there is no use. But, we've full faith in our judiciary, and there have been instances when in some of the serious crimes, this nature capital punishment has been given. See the fate of Kolkata case, it took very long time. The legal process is too long it takes sometimes 10-20 years in disposal of a case. Therefore, there is need to put such cases under fast track.

Madam Speaker, we need to take five steps. First self- defence is essential for preventions of such a crime. Secondly, police personnel should be deployed at all sensitive places. The government, administration and the

police force, especially should keep an eye on crime prone areas. Secondly, if an incident takes place, the culprits should be arrested immediately. They should be taken to the courts. The statement of aggrieved girl or woman should be recorded under Section- 164. Her medical examination should be conducted without any delay and then matter should be put on fast track.  
...(Interruptions)

Madam Speaker, I, on your behalf would like to appreciate the Chief Minister of Delhi. ...(Interruptions) Please listen to me, I have used very harsh language. There has been a demand for setting up fast track courts for dealing such cases. I want the states should be promised for setting up fast track courts, not only in Delhi, but in all the states...(Interruptions) See, even Rajasthan has disposed of one such case within one and a half month...(Interruptions) Why rape victims should frequent courts for 10-10 years? Thirdly and lastly, with regard to rape victims...(Interruptions) please be calm, I am not playing politics. Listen to the sufferings of women.

Madam, a court in Rajasthan pronounced the judgment in a similar case in one and half month. If the court desire, they can deliver judgment fast. A famous philosopher had said,

[English]

you can and that is why you should.

[Translation]

The government and the administration can do it, therefore, they should do it. Fourthly, the civil society has a role in it. We should not confine ourselves to mere debate on it in the House, we should participate in monitoring of such cases in respective constituencies including the media. I would appreciate media as through media only we came to know about such cases. In view of it, your intervention has become essential today. I would reiterate that I am highly ashamed and raise the pain of women here. And it is not politically motivated, it is not because I am also a women, it is raised on humanitarian grounds. I am not begging, we are also human being and we want to live with dignity.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.L. Punia and Shri S.S. Rama Subbu associate themselves with what Dr. Girija Vyas has said.

What has happened yesterday is shocking. It bows the head of whole nation and our society down with shame.

In which direction society is moving where there is no regard for women folk.

I would like to convey it on behalf of the government, and it is the desire of the whole House that strict measures should immediately be taken in this regard. There should be no kind of delay in it.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, I would like to associate myself with your sentiments and the sentiments of the House. I want to say that very strict steps would be taken by the government. There would be no laxity in it. Not only the House, every citizen in the country is concerned about it.

(ii) RE: IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATION  
OF SACHAR COMMITTEE'S REPORT

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, in the last session also I had raised this matter that Muslims in the country are in the worst and poorest condition. I am not saying it on my behalf, it is the finding of report of Rajender Sachar Committee. The report states that the condition of Muslims is worse than that of SCs and STs and therefore Muslims should be given reservation on the basis of their population.

So far as Muslims are concerned, they have come forward in security of the nation. Abdul Hamid sacrificed for country's pride. The freedom fighters like Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad were never behind anyone in fighting for country's independence. Today, more than 80 percent artisans in the country are Muslims. Today finest weavers are Muslims, Banarasi sari manufactures are Muslims, famous carpet makers of Bhadohi are Muslims, finest barbers are Muslims. In India, Muslims occupy 80 percent of such jobs. Lock maker, missile makers, rail-coach and bus-body makers, cycle makers and repair of all are Muslims. Two sections of our society play vital role in development of our country, one is farmers and second one, Muslims. Both these categories have worked for country's progress. These 80 percent people have worked for development of our country. And I am shocked today that conditions of Muslims is very bad. In last sessions also, last year also I had raised this matter. The Government would consider it seriously. I want to know from the Government as to in which manner the government has considered this issue? The government only constituted Sachar Committee and Ranganath Mishra Commission.

Both have submitted their reports and Sachar has clearly stated that Muslims should be given reservation.

In this very House, the Government along with the Hon. Prime Minister had assumed that this issue will be considered. What the Government has considered in this regard. The Government only considered Sachar Committee. The Committee has submitted to report during Congress regimes. What action has been taken on this report? What is the reason behind delay in giving reservation to such a large section of society that is playing important role in country's development? Which has been accepted by Sachar Committee, oather committees and Rangnath Mishra Commission and all that the conditions of Muslims is most pitiable in India, their status is more lower than scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes, they are pulling rickshaws today and they weave banarasi sarees and better quality of clothes, most of the rickshaw pullers are muslims and died before their proper age. When the role of muslims has been important in development of country in security of the country and in making better quality of arms and missiles then ultimately as to why the Government is not being agreed for providing reservation to them? It is our demand that condition of Muslims will be improved only when Muslims are provided with reservations in right from Government jobs up to Vidhan Sabha or be it Lok Sabha on the basis of their population.

Madam Speaker, you please intervene in it. It is not an ordinary thing that condition of Muslims are deteriorating constantly. Today Muslims are pulling rickshaws, doing sanitation work, cleaning drains and doing sanitation work in big houses, removing dirt, removing dirt of drains. The Muslims has reached in this condition in the country after independence. Therefore, today it is our appeal, it is our request that you yourself intervene and get provided reservation to Muslims at all levels. It is our demand.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam today is the Minority day. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Kamal Nath Ji will speak. Shri Acharia ji, let the hon. Minister intervene. Acharia ji, hon. Minister is intervening, please allow him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**



[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Kamal Nathji, you speak.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND  
MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL  
NATH): Madam, so far as the Report of Justice Sachar  
Committee is concerned, the Government has taken action  
on its various issues and regarding rest of the issue, we  
are considering seriously and will consider thereon.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Not only consider,  
when you are going to implement it? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. M. Thambidurai, you please  
speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak, you please sit  
down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Kamal Nathji, are you still  
answering it?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, just now I had said  
that we have taken several steps on this report and you  
are aware of it and all the House also is aware of it.  
Regarding its rest of recommendations, we are seriously  
considering thereon. After discussing with all.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: What is the opinion  
regarding reservation? Sachar Commission has clearly  
said that without reservation. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): When will  
implement it?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, we would not like to  
ignore any issue of reservation. I have said that some step  
we have taken, you are also aware of it. Regarding rest  
of the steps we have to taken, we are discussing with each  
other thereon, these are being discussed by the  
Governments. ...(Interruptions) Let me complete my point.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani):  
Many of the recommendations are not being implemented  
by this Government. ...(Interruptions) The recommendations  
of Sachar Committee came later on. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, Sachar or.  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: What is happening here? I have  
asked Shri Thambiduraji to speak. Nothing else will go on  
record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, hon.  
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma  
had revived the Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation  
which is a Government of Tamil Nadu's fully-owned Public  
Sector Undertaking. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: No, he is speaking. Please sit  
down. Shri Thambidurai is speaking, please take your  
seat. Shri Deve Gowda Ji, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: This corporation is providing  
hundred channels at a cost of Rs. 70 per month per  
subscriber. Because of that, nearly 60 lakh subscribers  
have enrolled in the Tamil Nadu Arasu TV Cable  
Corporation. We have also applied for getting the DAS  
licence.

Madam, I want to make it very clear that Tamil Nadu  
Government got the permission in 2008 to have this kind  
of a system. Our hon. Chief Minister launched this Tamil  
Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation which is catering to the  
needs of a lot of poor people. The private operators, who  
are doing this business, are charging Rs. 250 per month  
per subscriber. The private operators are providing only  
30 channels but the Tamil Nadu Corporation which is  
providing one hundred channels charges only Rs. 70. The  
Government of India subsequently amended the Act and  
modified the Conditional Access System Area into the

Digital Addressable System Area. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation has taken all the efforts to start its operations in Digital Mode in Chennai city also. This Corporation has placed orders for the supply of Set Top Boxes, Conditional Access System, Subscriber Management System and erection of Head End at a cost of about Rs. 50 crore.

The Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation has applied for Digital Addressable System licence to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 5.7.2012. The issue of the licence is still pending. It is learnt that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had issued the Digital Addressable System licence to nine Multi-System Operators in Tamil Nadu. All these people had applied for licence, after the Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation had applied.

It is pertinent to mention here that the hon. Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court has also passed orders on 6.12.2012 stating that the process of issue of licence to Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation may go on and the licence may also be issued.

Here, what I want to mention to you is this. On behalf of my Party and on behalf of my hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, I would request and urge the Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to issue the licence at the earliest to see that the people are benefited. We have represented to the hon. Minister many times. We, all the MPs, met and requested him but the delay is taking place. Therefore, I would humbly request you that this is only for the common cause. This is a public sector undertaking. It is not a private company. The Tamil Nadu Govt, is not monopolising it. Even private operators are also allowed to operate in Tamil Nadu. Then why is the Indian Government denying and delaying that? I would like to know whether they are having any vested interests in that. We are having a doubt about that. That is why, we would once again request the Government of India, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to give the DAS licence at the earliest to see that the Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation is able to launch the programme and benefit the people. This Government of Tamil Nadu's undertaking has the largest network coverage in Tamil Nadu. That is why, we would expect that the Government will encourage and see that the licence is given at the earliest.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri K. Sugumar is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Dr. M. Thambidurai.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the grave miscarriage of justice to scores of Muslim youth who were and are being wrongly arrested and charged in cases related to terror attacks in different parts of the country. In some cases, these young men have been incarcerated for ten to 14 years as under trials and then finally acquitted by Courts as being innocent. This happened in Delhi; this happened in Kashmir; this happened in Uttar Pradesh, in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and other parts of the country. The recent example is of the Lajpat Nagar incident case. Several groups of concerned citizens and organizations who have collected details of these cases have revealed how the Court judgments themselves have strongly indicted the investigation agencies for the biased mentality against the Muslim youth and in several cases, the manipulation and presentation of concocted evidence against innocent young men.

Muslim youths are now the most vulnerable targets today. That is why, I demand from the Government to punish those officers who have put them in jails and also to give compensation and rehabilitation for the innocent persons who are implicated in such cases. At the same time, there should be a provision of Special Courts with time bound procedures to settle the cases within a year. The draconian provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act must be reconsidered and removed. This is my humble submission to the hon. Minister.  
...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Prof. Saidul Haque.

[*Translation*]

DR. SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I through you Madam, would like to draw the attention of the House towards the situation of bank loan and education loan in Uttar Pradesh today. In Uttar Pradesh, a very good situation has developed that even a poor person wants to provide better education to his children at any cost. As a result there of arrangement has been made to provide loan up to Rs. 4 lakh from the banks so that children are provided with education loan. Unfortunately, despite many efforts, banks are not encouraged to do such work wherein they do not get the benefit of bribery. Today a large number of children are admitted for education. They make efforts to get loan in time but the banks harass them upto so extent that they have to run 8 or 10 times. We wrote in this regard to

Hon'ble Minister, made efforts and approached all the officers but we are not getting any encouraging result thereof.

I, through this August House, would like to request that Hon'ble Minister should make such a specific arrangement so that this enforced rule could be implemented timely for the benefit of poor students. I, through this House, request that a system should be evolved to make this scheme effective so that the banks would not be able to act arbitrarily and students could be benefitted.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.L. Punia and Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando' associate themselves with the issue raised by Dr. Sanjay Singh.

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Madam Speaker, I, through you Madam, would like to put forth before the House the problem of milk producer farmers. Today farmers and milk producers in entire country are producing milk at large quantity. Many cooperatives and private companies procure milk. Out of total quantity of milk collected daily, 60-70 per cent milk is sold and rest of the milk is converted into powder by each cooperative and producer. There is still much problem in collection and sale of milk. It could have many reasons including its quality and production. Milk collecting agencies are in the position of inability due to more production and less sale of milk. I would like to tell as an example that a cooperative of my District Jalgaon collects two and half litres of milk on daily basis, out of that one and half litres of milk is sold and remaining one lakh litre of milk has to be converted into powder. Today the rate of milk powder in all the country is Rs. 130 per kg and the cost of its manufacturing in Rs. 180 per kg. in the meanwhile the Government had also made export of some milk powder and provided subsidy for it. But later on subsidy was discontinued and export stopped.

I, through you Madam, would like to request the Government that small milk producers who are farmers also and their supplementary occupation is milk, if they are to be saved, then milk powder must be exported. For that, the Government should provide subsidy. It will save the cooperatives and milk producers get help.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj G. Ahir, Shri Dilip Kumar Mansukhlal Gandhi and Shri Dushyant Singh associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Haribhau Jawale.

[English]

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a serious issue regarding the indefinite delay in the implementation of rail coach factory project in Palakkad. Palakkad rail coach factory was announced along with Rail Coach Factory, Raebareli in the Rail Budget of 2008-09. However, Rail Coach Factory, Raebareli has already started production and implementation of Palakkad coach factory is still being delayed.

The Government of Kerala had handed over the requisite land to the Railways free of charge. The earlier Government of Kerala also had made all arrangements. The foundation stone laying ceremony was held a year ago. The then Railway Minister had assured that the Rail Coach Factory project will be implemented in a time-bound manner, that global tender will be called within six months and a joint venture company will be formed. However, almost a year has passed since then but the Government has done nothing. This is a long-pending and genuine demand of the people of Kerala. This Government has betrayed the people of Kerala by not implementing this project. I would like to urge the Government to keep its word and fulfill the promise it made to the people of Kerala. This is a discrimination against Kerala. This is happening time and again with regard to each and every project related to Kerala. This is a matter of serious concern. I would urge the Government to give an assurance that the rail coach factory project in Palakkad will be implemented soon in a time-bound manner. There should be an assurance from the Government that this project will be implemented in a time-bound manner.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.T. Thomas, Shri P.L. Punia and Shri P.K. Biju are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri M.B. Rajesh.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): I would like to raise a matter of urgent public importance. Late Jagannath Nana Shankarshet, 1803-1865, was an eminent philanthropist and an educationalist. He was a great Indian, associated with the Peninsular Railway which had operated between Mumbai and Thane. He was instrumental in the major reconstruction efforts in Mumbai. He was also nominated for the Legislative Council of Mumbai in 1861. As an eminent and a national leader, he deserves national respect and recognition. Through you, I would request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, to re-name the Mumbai Central Railway Station as Nana Shankarshet Railway Station.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Madam Speaker, I come from Santhal Pargana where it was said that India is a Viswa Guru, dharam guru which one could not believe because they thought it is a mythology. Whatever is written in Ramayana and Mahabharata is wrong. But the script found at Mohanjodaro and Harrappa civilization shows that the language of Santhal resembled to a great extent with that of Mohanjodaro and Harrappa. There is a mandar mountain in our area, from where Putul Devi ji is Member of Parliament. There the churning of ocean took place between Gods and demons, in which amrit, airawat and Lakshmi ji were found. The great geologist Birbal Sahani ji has proved it on the basis of mythological science. He did extensive resarch from 1940 to 1948 in Santhal Pargana which is a part of Anga Pradesh. In his research, he found that fossils of dinosaur on the hill of Sahabganj. 15 lakhs to 20 lakhs crore years old fossils were found. You see Mandar mountain and compare it with Anga Pradesh and see that fossils were found here. Birbal Sahani has proved it on the basis of science. But the Government of India or the State Government has done nothing so far to preserve the fossils. Mining Mafia is doing indiscriminate trade of stone breaking there. Because of this those fossils are finishing day by day. Stone mafia is breaking the fossils also, saying that these were also some parts of stone. The professors of I.I.T. Kharagpur, Birbal Sahani Institute, Professors of local Sidhu Kanu University and Bhagalpur University are continuously writing to Prime Minister in this regard. I have also met Environment Minister Jayanti Natrajan ji and Narayansamy Ji , who are sitting here, but nothing has been done so far in this regard. The Scientists, local people and the public representatives of that region are fighting for it continuously. Through you, I want to tell that I had gone to Canada. There is small place Kalegri. They have preserved all the fossils of dinosaur era, of the whole country. Tourists from all over the world go there to see that museum. Through you, I request that you please intervene in it and direct the Government to preserve the fossils. How it's museum will be provided. How arrangements of tourism and science will be made there. If it is done, it will be a great work for Santhal Pargna and Anga Pradesh.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Putul Kumari, Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Shri Bharathari Mehtab, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey and Shri P.L. Punia associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Nishikant Dubey.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Madam Speaker, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the problem of farmers of Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh has been a leading State in Sugarcane production, but unfortunately it is going backward today. Sometime Uttar Pradesh was called the bowl of sugar, but some mills of cooperative section have closed and some are about to close become of being ignored by seven Governments. Crore of rupees of farmers are outstanding against all mills. I have also written to Government in this regard, but a wrong reply was received from Government that nothing was outstanding against sugar mills. Whereas 14 crore rupees to 30-40 crore rupees of farmers are outstanding against every sugar mill. On the one hand the money of farmers is outstanding against sugar mills, on the other hand, the support price announced by the Government shows only 40 rupees per quintal increase. The price of sugar has become three times. The sugar which was 12 rupees per kilo is 36 rupees per kilo. Why farmers are not getting sugarcane price on the same line?

MADAM SPEAKER: Yogi Adityanath ji, you have given notice of something else and you are speaking about something else.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Notice was on farmers.

MADAM SPEAKER: First you see and then speak. Your issue is over.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I am coming on my original subject.

MADAM SPEAKER: No, you are speaking on this or that subject and then saying that you were coming on the original subject.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam, Mahatmas keep walking here and there.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, my subject is the same. Problems of sugarcane farmers.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have not given the notice about Sugarcane farmers.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, I had given notice for the suspension question hour and zero hour notice with regard to LPG. ...(*Interruptions*) I demand from the Government that sugarcane growers should be given full payment of sugarcane price and their outstanding amount may also be paid.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you sit down, your speech is over. Shri Kameshwar Meena-not present.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Madam Speaker, the Chair is glittering with the light of moon and in the same light, through the House, I want to draw the attention of the Government. Madam, Since the year 2000 Bihar has been facing darkness, not a single ray of electricity is seen in Bihar for the last 22 years and I think that Bihar is compelled to live in darkness upto the year 2015. Through you, I want to thank the Government of India and want to state that 4 years back nuclear power thermal plant centre was selected in our area, Nawada. Surveys were also conducted and after that Government wrote to Bihar Government that you have not more population, it is right, positive but there is scarcity of water. In the meeting of National Development Council, our Chief Minister Shri Nitish ji had said twice to Government of India that dam may be constructed on the river there and water may be arranged. We request you to implement it. Government of India has done nothing in this regard even after the repeated requests by the Government of Bihar. Madam, that is why I am expressing my grief. Bihar acts and not reacts.

Madam Bihar's silence invites coming cyclone. Therefore, I request you to take care of Bihar's feelings. Because it is not the feeling of one area, but of whole of Bihar. I want to put through you the grief of Bihar before the House. I hope that giving regard to our feelings through you, request the Government to establish nuclear thermal power centre at Rajauli.

[English]

SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, It was announced in the Railway Budget 2011-2012 that second unit of Integral Coach Factory(ICF), Perambur, Chennai will be established to expand railway's services in our country and to manufacture good quality coaches. But, this second unit of Integral Coach Factory has not been established till today. Many coaches in trains are not properly maintained. Rats and bedbugs that are present in coaches cause inconvenience to passengers. Moreover, people like to have new trains and new services from the railways. At this juncture, the non establishment of Integral Coach Factory at Perambur, Chennai, as announced in the Railway Budget 2011-2012, is really disheartening.

Madam, the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur, Chennai is the best of its kind. The coaches that are

manufactured in the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur, Chennai are of the best quality. In this way, this coach factory's performance is the most outstanding among the thirteen coach factories of the country.

Even then, the second unit of the factory at Chennai, has not been established. Manufacturing process in this unit did not take place. It is really disappointing. Madam, last year, one thousand five hundred and twenty four coaches were manufactured at Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Chennai. Earlier, sixteen thousand employees had worked in the manufacture of one thousand coaches. But now, only eleven thousand employees had worked in the manufacture of one thousand five hundred and twenty four coaches. There is shortage of staff in this Integral Coach Factory at Chennai. The employees are overloaded now. They have been forced into this situation. Their trade union rights are denied. Minority trade unions are not recognized.

Therefore, Madam, through this House, I would like to request the Union Government and the Ministry of Railways that the second unit of Integral Coach Factory at Perambur, Chennai, as announced in the Railway Budget 2011-2012, had to be established without further delay. The employees working at the factory have to be given all kinds of trade union rights. The problem of shortage of staff needs to be addressed. The grievances of employees have to be looked after. I also request that the railway service of the country has to be upgraded and expanded as per the needs of passengers and in such a way to provide them comfortable journey. Madam, once again, I request the Ministry of Railways to look into these issues.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhkode): Madam, Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise an issue with pain which is dear to all of our hearts.

Madam, I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House, through you, regarding the dishonour the country has done to the supreme sacrifice made by missing Flying Officer K.P. Muralidharan in the 1971 Indo-Pak war.

Recently the nation celebrated the Vijay Divas on 16th December, 2012 commemorating our victory of the Indo-Pak war. But as a set back to the brave deeds of the IAF, a very indolent and bizarre reply of the Government has prompted me to raise the issue and it is regarding the denial of Mahavir Chakra to Flying Officer K.P. Muralidharan of the No. 20 Squadron of the IAF even after 41 years. He had undertaken a daring air raid over the Peshawar Air base resulting in destruction of many hangars, airfield

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

buildings etc. during which act he laid his life. His brave act has even found praise in Pakistan Wg. Cdr.(Retd.) Salim Baig's memoir "Air Battles - December 1971, My experience" who had shot down the aircraft.

**13.00 hrs.**

But, unfortunately, the Indian Government could neither honour the supreme sacrifice of the young officer but also disgraced the entire act and the officer by refusing to honour him with a MVC stating that the conferring should be done within two years of the act. Such bizarre and unapologetic statements were never expected while denying the honour even when Squadron Leader A.B. Devayya was decorated with the same honour posthumously 23 years later.

Why has this double standard been adopted? If there is a two year barrier, then why no action has been taken on the defaulters? Does martyrdom have an expiry date in this world? These are some points to be answered.

Therefore, I take this occasion to urge the Government to reconsider their decision and bestow the honour to the departed soldier as a mark of respect of the nation to his brave deeds and also request to rise to the occasion by not disgracing our war heroes in this fashion.

\*SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks for giving me this opportunity. In India, the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is more than twenty five crores. They had to rely only on the Government and the law of the country for their survival. But, even after 65 years of Independence, caste atrocities are increasing day by day. The life of Dalits is unsafe. I would like to cite some recent incidents of caste violence against Dalits.

In a village by name Lakshmipect at Srikakulam, in Andhra Pradesh, some Dalits belonging to 'Malla' community had involved in agricultural activity in Government-owned land. Due to their involvement in such activity, they had been attacked by some casteists belonging to 'Kappu reddy' community, a few months ago. These 'Kappu reddy' community people had entered the streets of Dalits and had attacked them instantaneously. Five Dalits had been killed in this attack. The entire village had suffered bloodshed. I had visited the village to give consolation to the victims of casteist violence. Such atrocities are increasing day by day, in every state.

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Recently, three Dalit villages by name Natham, Anna Nagar and Kondampatti, had been attacked in Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu. More than three thousand casteists had vandalized these three villages. They had destroyed the villages in large-scale arson and looted much of their property. They had committed these acts in broad day light. They had entered these villages around 4 p.m. in the evening and their vandalism had extended till 10 p.m. at night. That is, they had involved in destruction continuously for six hours. They had caused heavy damage to the properties of Dalits deliberately. Three villages were severely affected. The police department did not take any preventive step to protect the Dalits. Still people are unable to reside in these villages. Law and order is severely affected in Tamil Nadu. In fact, law and order is paralysed in Tamil Nadu. Dalits are unsafe. Dalits are affected everywhere in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P. Lingam is also associating with Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam, the police of the State Government has taken action. ...*(Interruptions)* His statement is wrong and he is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

**13.03 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.*

**14.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock*

*(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)*

**14.01 hrs.**

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise the Matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House

\*Treated as laid on the Table.

within 20 minutes. Only those Matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table of the House within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

- (i) **Need to implement the guidelines of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Madhya Pradesh to facilitate timely payment of wages to workers under the scheme**

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): MNREGA is a very important scheme of Government of India for which Central Government allocate budget of billions of rupees to every State and in the States, where MNREGA scheme has been implemented properly, the standard of life of the people has improved a lot. The example is my parliamentary constituency, the city of Maa Jalpa, Rajgarh where the rural people used to go to Kota and other districts of Rajasthan with their family in a year for earning by labour and as such they were able to make arrangement only for ration for a year. But today MNREGA has made drastic changes in their lives through the schemes like construction of 'Medh' and wells.

There is a very big irregularity in Madhya Pradesh where Central Government cannot release adequate funds due to technical reasons for want of MIS by the State Government on time. The labourers of MNREGA had to suffer the consequences due to the mistake of State Government.

My request to the Government of India in this regard is that this important life saving scheme should be reviewed in the entire country and ensure that States should submit MIS on time and do not direct the MNREGA money to some other scheme as the Madhya Pradesh Government is doing. As the railway, air traffic and doordarshan are being run without interference of State Governments. Similarly, for implementation of MNREGA Central Staff should be deputed in such States so that the benefit of this important scheme reach directly to the labour class of the country and the State Governments may not misuse such important schemes of the Central Government.

- (ii) **Need to declare Sircilla as a Special Economic Zone Area by setting up a Textile Park in Karimnagar parliamentary constituency, Andhra Pradesh**

[*English*]

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the attention of the House regarding the dire

need to set up a Textile Park in Sircilla, which falls in my Karimnagar Parliamentary Constituency in Andhra Pradesh. In this regard, it is evident that the problems being faced by weavers in Sircilla are plenty. There are about 2,50,805 handlooms and 45,064 power looms in Andhra Pradesh. Sircilla area is pre-dominantly a power loom centre as there are about 35,000 power looms and 220 handloom units. More than 18,500 weavers are working as power loom weavers and almost all are running in losses resulting in the incidents of suicides. Recently, there are high incidents of suicides by the power loom weavers in Sircilla and the reasons are a) lack of regular jobs, b) inadequate wages, c) indebtedness and resultant harassment by the micro-finance companies, d) closure of power loom units on account of piling of unlifted stock and non-availability of loans from banks to face the competition from multinational companies. They are suffering with lack of pension plan, ESI and EPF schemes and they need exemption from paying VAT on yarn including silk and zari so that they are not burdened with income tax also. They need a handloom policy and implement Handloom Reservation Act. Already, the proposal is pending for the necessary approval of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the setting up of a Textile Park in Sircilla. It is pointed out that society & farmers loans were waived off but the Government is not waiving off loans of individual weavers. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister for Textiles to declare Sircilla as Textile Special Economic Zone by setting up a Park in my Karimnagar Parliamentary Constituency.

- (iii) **Need to take suitable measures to facilitate growth of powerloom and handloom industry in Nagpur, Maharashtra**

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): Nagpur city was once known as the Manchester of India. A large number of small weavers, private sector companies had set up large textile plants such as Empress Mill and Model Mill about 120 years back and also number of small units along Nagpur in Hinganghat, Amravati, Akola, Achalpur and Pulgaon.

Unfortunately, the current situation is very dismal as all the textile mills have either closed down or been declared sick. There are now about 50000 weavers left in Nagpur and over one lakh in other parts of Vidarbha who are engaged in this profession. The weavers and weaving industry is facing stiff challenges and are struggling to survive and make their ends meet, thus forcing many weavers to search for other avenues of earning their livelihood or to face unemployment.

Urgent measures need to be initiated by the Government to help the weavers survive and compete in the market. The weavers have inter-alia been urging upon the Government to facilitate the growth of their industry by providing incentives and benefits such as supply of electricity at subsidized rates; financial assistance from State and Central Government for the upgradation of their machinery; loan at concessional rates; land under group work-shed scheme at the prescribed Government rates; setting up of cotton-thread sales counters at reasonable rates; purchase of their products directly by the State Government; setting up of testing laboratories, design centres and training centres for workers; special financial assistance to weavers belonging to backward and minority communities; houses for workers and introduction of insurance scheme for workers.

In view of the above, I would urge upon the Government to depute a delegation to Nagpur to assess the magnitude of problems being faced by the handloom and power loom weavers and recommend suitable measures to be undertaken with a view to not just save but to facilitate growth of this cottage industry which has a tremendous potential of generating employment for the poorest section of the society.

**(iv) Need to check the operation of Chemical factory set up in Nagda tehsil of Madhya Pradesh polluting the environment of the area**

*[Translation]*

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU (Ujjain): In my Parliamentary Constituency Nagda tehsil in Madhya Pradesh, the chemical factory is playing continuously with the human lives by violating rules. This is a dangerous category industry. I have already been said in the House about the irregularities committed in the past, but no notice has been taken thereon.

It is the incident of 7th December night. The chlorine gas came out from this industry spread over entire Nagda area. The people came out of their homes troubled from sharp odour, people tied cloth on their face. Most of the people affected who were attending marriages. The gas released from this industry affect the eyes and one can get blind and inhaling this gas can cause death. One labourer had died in grasim industry. Two labourers get wounded due to acid leak from this industry on 4th October, 2010. The effluents of this industry is making the fertile land of farmers barren land.

The effluent of this industry is being put under the land by boring due to which the water of nearby areas is getting polluted. Cancer like diseases have spread in that area and 12 persons died due to cancer. Now the local citizens are not drinking the ground water. The Government had put a ban on drinking of ground water. Whenever I visit this area Janta demand that let us get rid of this industry. I do not have any reply to their question. The Central and State Government have issued direction to do away the irregularities in this industry but the safety measures have not been made till date.

Before Bhopal Gas Tragedy people wrote letter to the Government, but the Government did not pay any heed and invited such a big incident. I am looking the repetition of the same destruction behind this industry. My request is to cancel the license of this industry with immediate effect so that the public can be saved.

**(v) Need to monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility expenses by Public Sector Undertakings and other units**

*[English]*

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): I wish to bring an important issue of effective implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) scheme to the notice of august House. About 250 Public Sector Undertakings are under various Ministries of Government of India and 10 major private Sector houses are also in India at various places. In addition to these Central Government Undertakings, several undertakings are there under the control of State Governments also.

Public Sector Companies earmark a specific amount in their budgets for CSR activities for the betterment of the society and for fulfillment of social obligations. Every PSU will allocate funds to the tune of 3-5% of its net profit if its turnover is less than Rs. 100 crore, if the turnover is between Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 500 crore then 2%-3% (subject to a Min. of 3 cr) and if its turnover is 500 crore and above they have to spare 0.5%-25% of their net profit. As of now, individual PSUs are allocating funds under their extant CSR policies. Thousands of crores are being contributed and spent in the name of social need and community development under CSR scheme. But these are not monitored and efforts are not being made to find out the reliability of NGOs/Organizations entrusted with CSR activities, by which the targeted results are not being achieved.



Since, every organization is contributing a considerable amount for the development of the society, Central Government should create an authority/body or a Board, under which all the allocations towards CSR activities must be amalgamated yearly and under its authority only all the community/society developmental works should be undertaken throughout the country in a transparent manner. The present system of individual allocation of CSR funds and its execution is lacking transparency. Nobody knows the exact quantum of works undertaken under CSR activities. Someone should monitor the activities undertaken through CSR. In order to plug the wasteful expenditure and to bring transparency in the CSR policy, there is an urgent need to create a body for meaningful implementation of CSR Scheme.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to create a separate body to look after the affairs of CSR activities, so as to keep track of proper monitoring, evaluation and implementation of CSR projects in a transparent manner.

**(vi) Need to include Braj Bhasha in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Braj Bhasha is such a language in the country which has sweetness and this loving and musical language is well known in the country and there are so many attractions in it. In short Hindi cannot be thought without Braj Bhasha. Most of the literary work and epics are written in Braj Bhasha. This language is spoken in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and rural areas of Delhi. This language is not included in the Eighth Schedule, resulting in dissatisfaction among Braj Bhasha area people. The devoted epics are written in Braj Bhasha and the basic emergence of Mahabharata epic came from this language. The literary work of Amir Khusrao, Raskham, Surdas and other epics were written in Braj Bhasha. If the words of Braj Bhasha are used in Hindi, then Hindi can be made more popular. It has not been included in the Eighth Schedule, whereas it fulfil all criteras in this regard.

My request is to include Braj Bhasha in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

**(vii) Need to nationalize the new LPG policy, provide adequate LPG connections and subsidized cylinders to families and social organizations receiving Government aid**

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Petroleum and

Natural Gas. Nowadays the common man is worried due to the constantly increasing prices all over the country and the increasing prices of gas cylinders. In this period of increasing prices, the present new LPG gas cylinder policy of the Government to provide only six LPG cylinders per annum per family on subsidised and concessional rates is an attack on the housewives alongwith the common man and the joint families. Here I would like to mention that we live in India which is a country of Sanskaras and where we have a tradition of joint family. All the family members whether they are four brothers, live together under one roof. Such families have a common kitchen. It should be our priority to maintain these joint families. Several such instances have come to my notice where, in a single big house with one property member, many families live together and even their residential address remains the same. Due to the current LPG Cylinder Policy of the Government and showing of several connections at the same address, the gas connections of such families have been disconnected. In Indore itself, there is a building in which about 50 families have been living and they are also facing problem on this account and though the position has been made clear to the concerned oil companies and their LPG distributors but they are not prepared to help these families in any way. I would like to urge upon the Government to change/modify at the earliest their policy/ rules of providing only 6 LPG cylinders per family per annum and to increase the number of LPG cylinders to be provided at concessional rate so that the housewives all over the country, common men and the joint families do not have to face any problem in this regard. I would also like to request the Government to frame separate rules regarding the provision of gas cylinders at concessional rates for several such social organisations such as orphanages and oldage homes being run in different parts of the country where thousands of persons are living together so that every year, maximum number of cylinders at concessional rates may be provided to their institutions.

**(viii) Need to allot adequate quote of houses under Indira Awas Yojana to Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): All the States particularly Madhya Pradesh, have identified the BPL families with their own homes living in the rural areas of the country, Panchayat wise. Accordingly, they have been continuously demanding residential units under Indira Awas Yojna from the Central Government. But the quota of residential units being given to the State of Madhya Pradesh under Indira Awas Yojana is very low as compared to that being given to the other States.

Madhya Pradesh Government have demanded 3.38 lakh residential units for the general category, 1.60 lakh units for Forest Right Leaseholders and 105020 units for Indira Awas Homesteads under Indira Awas Yojana from the Central Government. But for the year 2012-13, sanction has been given for 3490 units for scheduled castes, for 5860 units for Scheduled Tribes, 885 units for the minorities, 9405 units for the general category and 371 units for the handicapped which is very low while several States with a lower population have been allotted lakhs of Indira Awas Units.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to make new allotment of houses under Indira Awas Yojana as per the demand of the State Government.

**(ix) Need to augment railway facilities and provide additional stoppage of important trains at railway stations in Purvi Champaran Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Purvi Champaran): Indian Railway is our lifetime. Its lines are stretching upto the Nepal border area of Bihar. From Muzaffarpur junction which is called the capital city of North Bihar, the trains passing through Mehsi, Chekia, Peepra, Jeevdhara, Bapudham and Motihari Station proceed towards Nepal and also reach Delhi. At the aforesaid stations, there is acute shortage of passenger amenities. Approach roads are in a bad shape. Their construction is required. Chakia railway station is a model station equipped with B grade facilities. Muzaffarpur-Anand Vihar Garibrath, Muzaffarpur-Porbander Express, Muzaffarpur-Madhuvadeeh Express, Jansadharam Express should be given stoppage here. Even at Peepra which is a very important station, all the trains from Gorakhpur to Hajipur should be given stoppage. Saptkranti Express from Muzaffarpur-Delhi is an important train which passes through this area, is in no way a lesser train than any premium train. No other fast train like Rajdhani Express and Duranto passes through this important route. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to attach 1st class, second class and third class AC bogies in Sapkanti Express and start one more fast train for Delhi on this rail section.

**(x) Need to expedite procurement of paddy by FCI from farmers in Bihar at remunerative price**

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): There has been an unprecedented agricultural revolution in Bihar which was dependent on the centre in respect of foodgrains. Now it is making efforts to provide lakhs of tonnes of paddy and wheat in the Central pool. Centre used to recognise Punjab

and Haryana as the surplus States in respect of foodgrains. Now Uttar Pradesh and even Bihar is anxious to go ahead of Punjab and Haryana with regard to the production of foodgrains. In spite of the lakhs of tonnes of paddy production, FCI is reluctant to purchase paddy from the farmers who have been compelled to go in for the distress sale of paddy. Since the farmers are not getting a remunerable price of paddy, its cultivation is becoming a problem for them. Price of paddy has been fixed at Rs. 1250, but it is not being procured at that price from the farmers. Farmers are the bone of our system of agriculture. There is a resentment among them on this attitude of the FCI of the Central Government. There are compelled to take the steps like committing suicide.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to chalk out a comprehensive plan for procurement of paddy from the farmers of Bihar at the fixed price through tax. To this I want to draw the attention of the Government.

**(xi) Need to augment rail connectivity to Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH (Kaiserganj): Provision of rail services by the Indian Railway at Ayodhya, a place of international religious and historical significance needs to be augmented. The announcement made by the Ministry of Railway for the upgradation of Ayodhya junction railway station into a model station and to setup a commercial complex at this station have not been converted into a reality to this date. There is a shortage of platforms at this station and provision has not been made for washing line and water storage for running new trains. Since there is no direct train for Ayodhya from the Southern States of India like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh etc., the people of those States have to face a lot of difficulties in their to and fro journey to Ayodhya and involves a wastage of their time and resources. Majority of pilgrims coming to the fairs in Ayodhya come from the districts of the foothill region but to this day Ayodhya could not be given direct rail connectivity with Sitapur, Behraich, Pilibhit etc. Similarly, to this day, the gauge conversion of Mailani-Dudhwaparkr-Behraich-Gonda narrow gauge line has not been done while in the previous several Rail Budgets, a mention thereof had been made. After the earliest completion of this project, Ayodhya needs to be given direct rail connectivity. Similarly, the pilgrims from the districts like Siddharthnagar, Balrampur and Shravasti etc. are solely dependent on bus service. Therefore, after the gauge conversion of Bhadani-Balrampur-Gonda line, these stations need to be given direct rail connectivity to Ayodhya.

I urge upon the Ministry of Railway to take effective steps at their earliest to solve this problem.

**(xii) Need to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Sambhal district, Uttar Pradesh**

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ (Sambhal): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards my Parliamentary Constituency and district Sambhal that there is no Kendriya Vidyalaya there. About 5-6 years earlier the Central Government sanctioned a Kendriya Vidyalaya for that area but no action has been taken till now in this regard. It is very unfortunate. The Government is incurring thousands of crores of rupees on education but my historical Parliamentary Constituency is being neglected. This place has become a district and many Government offices and banks have opened there. The people of my Constituency are eagerly waiting for many years for opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya there.

You are requested that the Kendriya Vidyalaya sanctioned 5-6 years ago for my Parliamentary Constituency and Sambhal may be opened at the earliest.

**(xiii) Need to provide funds for cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants in the country**

*[English]*

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): It is astonishing that we have 6,198 medicinally important plant species including aromatic plants. It is a fact that the National Medicinal Plants Board is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme on Medicinal Plants since 2008-09. As a professional, though not in this specific field, I welcome it. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to ensure sufficient funds for enriching our medicinal and aromatic plants further to use it in a better fashion and make some innovative methods to assist various stakeholders e.g. West Bengal in commercial cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants.

**(xiv) Need to strengthen bilateral relationship between India and Maldives**

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Bilateral relations between Indian and the Republic of Maldives have been friendly and close in strategic, economic and military cooperation. India contributed to maintaining security on the island nation and has forged an alliance with respect to its strategic interests in the Indian ocean. Rajeev ji had also helped their government overcome a coup some years ago.

Today, we stand alienated. Geography will not change. We support corporate entities that do not help us in the neighborhood. Indian High Commissions for being termed as a traitor and enemy of Maldives by their Presidential spokesperson is a matter of great concern. Such anti-India remarks by a key presidential aide are against diplomatic protocol.

India should not stop giving assistance. The matter should be diluted and our unfriendly neighbours to the North must not be allowed to get entry into Maldives. Hence, I urge the Government to take appropriate action as they may deem necessary in this regard.

**(xv) Need to undertake cleaning of irrigation canals in Bijnor Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijnor): I would like to bring it to your notice that the 'Rajwahain' (sub canals) and most of canals in my Parliamentary Constituency Bijnor are lying damaged and no cleaning work has been done in those canals and Rajwahain. The Central Government released adequate funds for cleaning of those canals and Rajwahain but the State Government does not accomplish that work in time and the water overflows from those and goes waste. The farmers do not get adequate water for their land due to which their crops dries up. I request the Government that the Government should issue proper guidelines to Uttar Pradesh Government in this regard.

**(xvi) Need to start a new railway line between Madurai and Sengottai via Peraiyur, Vathirayiruppu, Sundarapandiyapuram, Srivilliputhur, Rajapalayam, Seththur, Sivagiri, Puliyangudi town Panchayat, Idaikal and Tenkasi in Tamil Nadu**

*[English]*

SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Southern Railway is one of the profit earning Divisions of Indian Railways. In the Southern Railway, Madurai Division occupies a special place in serving the general public. After the railway lines were changed to broad gauge, many of the railway routes that existed before the change, were not operated. One such route was between Virudhunagar and Sengottai. People of this area are much affected because of the discontinuation of rail services. It is a densely populated area and many important towns are located around. Also many towns are without rail connectivity. A new rail link between Madurai and Sengottai via Peraiyur, Vathirayiruppu, Sundarapandiyapuram, Srivilliputhur, Rajapalayam, Seithur, Sivagiri, Puliyangudi Town Municipality (which is without a railway station), Idaikal

and Tenkasi, spread over a length of 200 kilometers, is the need of the hour and it should become operational as soon as possible.

I urge upon the Railway Ministry to take necessary action in this regard in order to make a new railway line operational between Madurai and Sengottai at the earliest.

14.02 hrs.

**BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL,  
2011....Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Item No. 28. Shri Anurag Singh Thakur.

Motion Moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 and to make consequential amendments in certain other amendments be taken into consideration."

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, H.P.): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that as to whether he has withdrawn the amendments moved by him. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When there will be discussion only then it will be considered. Not now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I would like that the hon. Minister should give an answer to it.

*[English]*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, is this discussion on the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to request through you that the amendments moved by Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak when discussion starts.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I think all members have the same view. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will be given an opportunity at the time of discussions.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I am raising the same question and other member are also of the same opinion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will be given opportunity later on.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, he has Tabled a new amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This Bill should be referred to the Standing Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister to speak.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Through you, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister that whether the amendment about powered contract and other amendments have been withdrawn by him? I think other members also want to know the same thing. If the hon. Minister mention it earlier it will be beneficial.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have given a notice, when there will be clause by clause discussion then opportunity will be given. There is no point of order in it.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Shri Saugata Roy and Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please sit down for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am on a point of order.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have taken his leave. He has asked me to speak.

Sir, in response to the suggestions made during the course of consultation, although the new clause was recommended by another Standing Committee, since the rest of the Bill is important, I have already given notice that that new clause will not be pressed.

Therefore, the discussion should continue. We will debate the rest of the Bill.

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, Minister is saying. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing has left after what he has said.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, please listen to me. He has raised a point of order and hon. Minister has answered. I would say that you cannot avoid a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not avoiding that.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: But you listen to Saugata Roy. Point of order should be taken when it is raised. You please give the ruling. You accept it or not, it is your right. But atleast allow Saugata Roy to speak, who is raising point of order ...*(Interruptions)* What does he want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I should be allowed to speak ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have given in writing and according to that when there will be clause by clause discussion, then you will get time to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, do not listen to others, please listen to me. I am raising point of order under rule 376. What the rule 376 say is that if a question is raised about the business in the House and discussion on it, that is called point of order.

[English]

The point of order shall relate to interpretation or enforcement of Rule 376. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

The point of order shall relate to interpretation or enforcement of Rule 376. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would advise Shri Sanjay Nirupam not to be part of the shouting brigade of the party. There are other people who can be part of. ...*(Interruptions)* The point of order probably relates to Rule 80 on the question of amendment. ...*(Interruptions)* I need a ruling. The following conditions shall govern the admissibility of amendments to clauses or schedules of a Bill - (i) an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates.

I gave a written point of order, which you should have allowed me before allowing the Minister to speak. But may I further say that this point of order relates to the amendment No.3 proposed by Shri Chidambaram. He proposed insertion of new clause regarding introduction of forward trading by the banks. Then, he also moved an amendment - Amendment No. 18 - to say this rule which I just quoted, should be suspended so that he could move it. It is gracious of you that you have accepted this point, that you should not insert a new clause. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have not said the point of order is correct. I have not interrupted the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)* You are attributing that I have accepted the point of order. Don't say I have accepted it.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: You are interrupting me. Is this the proper parliamentary practice? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have been given time to speak, now you please conclude.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you must give a ruling for posterity. The whole point is that Ministers are introducing the Bill in the House and after introduction the Bill is referred to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee sends back a Report and on the basis of that Report or otherwise, the Minister may introduce any number of amendments. There is no problem with that. The problem arises that even after the Report of the Standing Committee if the Minister comes and says that I will insert certain new clauses which have not been considered by the Standing Committee. The problem comes because under the Rules of the House there is no rule under which you can again refer the Bill to a Standing Committee. So, the introduction of new clause suo motu by the Minister is not deliberated by the Standing Committee.

I want a ruling from you. This may relate to Mr. Jairam Ramesh's Bill also later that after the Report of the Standing Committee, the Ministers are coming and saying that they want to introduce new clauses. It should be made a rule in the House that no new insertion of new clauses should be made after the Report of the Standing Committee is presented and the amendments are placed because that will take away the privilege of the Standing Committee to consider it properly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

*[Translation]*

PROF. SAUGAT ROY: Sir, you should have allowed me to speak. You have done injustice with me by not doing so. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

Sir, I gave a notice before the House re-assembled. So, I want you to give a ruling on this.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When the amendment will come, you have to speak them. You are explaining it.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGAT ROY: Sir, Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)* You are losing patience. I would conclude in one minute only. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is question of losing patience.

*[English]*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, let me complete.

Sir, it is good that Mr. Chidambaram has withdrawn the new clause. But this should not happen in future.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you please conclude.

*[English]*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, suspension of Rule 80 (i) should not be done by the Ministers in future. This is not the way to run the business of the House violating all the norms. ...*(Interruptions)* You cannot have after thoughts. If you want to insert new clause, you should bring another amendment here. Let it be passed by the House. I have no objection. But this is not the way to do it. In future,

Ministers should not come and introduce new clauses as an after thought.

*[Translation]*

Sir, please try to understand. People will read your ruling in future that hon'ble Deputy Speaker had given a very good ruling and it will enhance the dignity of the House. At present Speaker is not here but you have all the power in that Chair. You give a ruling for future that this will be done ever in future.

*[English]*

This is an abuse of the Rules of the House.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let me reply to the point of order. I would like to make it clear that I am not pressing that clause. I am withdrawing the clause in deference to the wishes expressed by different sections of the House. In a parliamentary democracy, there has to be some give and take and we have agreed that if a section of the House believes that, this clause should not find a place now and more discussion is required, although another Committee chaired by another hon. Member in which every party was represented unanimously recommended the clause, I am not standing on prestige and we have said, 'All right, we will not have the clause'.

But the point of order, with great respect to my dear and noble friend Prof. Saugata Roy, is completely misplaced. ...*(Interruptions)* I only said, 'misplaced'; I have not said anything else.

Sir, Rule 80 is intended for the contingency of introducing a new clause in the House when official amendments are moved. Ever since this Parliament came into being, there are hundreds and hundreds of examples of invoking Rule 80 to introduce a clause which is a new clause. Only the other day, 10 minutes before this Bill was taken up, three times Rule 80 was invoked and three new clauses were introduced.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: It is wrong.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Just a moment. The Chair should say whether it is right or wrong. Neither you nor I can say that. ...*(Interruptions)* You have explained your point very well. Let me explain the other point of view.

Rule 80 is intended for the purpose when some official amendments cannot be introduced as an amendment to the existing Clause. Some official amendments have to be introduced only in the form a new

Clause. I do not want to go back into history. When I did discuss with the Leaders of Opposition, I brought to their notice that Rule 80 had been invoked so many times. I have given examples, where Rule 80 has been invoked.  
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please allow the Minister to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Not Rule 80, but suspension of Rule 80.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Rule 80 is invoked to suspend the Rules of the House to enable a new Clause to be introduced.

There are hundreds of examples. I have in my hand examples of recent times where Mr. Yashwant Sinha, Mr. Pramod Mahajan, Mr. Aruj Jaitely, Mr. Suresh Prabhu, Mr. Srinivas Prasad, Mr. Jaswant Singh, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Mr. Anant Gangaram Geethe, have all invoked Rule 80. There are hundreds of examples...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Is it a bipartite agreement?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is not a bipartite agreement, just allow me to complete ...(Interruptions) I am just giving examples...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Why does not he give the examples of Ministers of his own Party? ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Sir, you give your ruling ...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have given examples of non-Congress Ministers. There are hundreds of examples when Congress Government was here and there is my own example of last week; three times we invoked Rule 80; this House passed the Bill after introducing three new Clauses.

Please give the ruling, Sir, that Rule 80 can be invoked in such circumstances...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am giving a ruling.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I have to say a small thing. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your talk is not brief.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, at that time Standing Committees<sup>^</sup> did not start functioning. Standing Committee system is relatively a new concept in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How long you will speak after hon. Minister's speech?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, hon. Minister has not spoken any special thing, your point is real.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am giving a ruling. If you sit down only then, I will be able to give ruling.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: What the hon. Minister will speak, you will speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. The I will give ruling.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, please listen to me. If this has happened after starting of Standing Committees then it is wrong. Without Standing Committees no new clause can be added. If it has happened earlier then it was wrong. If any Minister has done this, it was wrong.

[English]

you give a ruling for finality, for posterity  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, he is advising you on what ruling you should give...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I will just take one minute. I am only saying that this is the mindless way in which the Government is running. In order to get their Bills passed they make compromises with different Parties and this politics of compromise in spite of...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is politics of compromise...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, the hon. Minister should be honest enough...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, in order to buy the support,...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Allow him to give his ruling. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Saugata Roy has raised this issue at wrong time. It is not point of order.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: No point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One minute, I have not given a ruling yet. Please listen. This is just a suggestion, even then I am giving my ruling.

[English]

"In this context, I would like to inform the House that whenever requests are received from the Government for suspension of the Rule 80(1), the practice has been to allow the Minister concerned to move the motion. Therefore, as per the past practice and as per existing Rule 388 the hon. Speaker has permitted the hon. Minister to move the motion for suspension of Rule 80(1)."

...(Interruptions)

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Sir, the Bill should be referred to the Standing Committee. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given a ruling.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ruling cannot be challenged. I have given a ruling.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You asked for a ruling and that I have given. You are again challenging that. That will not do.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given the ruling. You do not challenge it. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Speaker's ruling cannot be challenged.

...(Interruptions)

14.20 hrs.

At this stage, Shri M.B. Rajesh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please go to your seats. Please sit down. I have given a ruling. You cannot challenge that. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Anurag Thakur ji you please sit start. Only Shri Anurag Thakur ji's speech will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, you have given your ruling but as you have seen all the members in the House from the side of Bhartiya Janta Party and members from other parties have opposed it and the way hon. Minister has moved this amendment, no member has given his assent to this and earlier also we had said that if hon. Minister was to bring this after annoying all the parties then what is the use of such Bill and what is the benefit of such piecemeal amendments which is neither going to benefit the banking sector nor the parties in this House going to agree with you and me. If you see now most of the parties are opposing it. You gave your ruling but what the hon. Minister said that he is ready to withdraw the amendments introduced by him, but if the House is not in order... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except Anurag Thakur ji.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not able to hear anything. I cannot speak louder than this... (Interruptions) It is a very important Bill. Instead of bringing piecemeal amendments if you would have brought modern banking law then perhaps all



the members in this House would have agreed to it.  
...(Interruptions)

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you cannot hear me.  
...(Interruptions) Can you hear me? ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.45 p.m.

14.22 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Forty-Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Forty-Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*(SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN in the Chair)*

[Translation]

**BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011 - Contd.**

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Anurag ji, you please speak. One minute, you try to understand one thing.

...(Interruptions)

14.45½ hrs.

*At this stage, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri C. Sivasami and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: He has withdrawn amendment, how he can withdraw the Bill?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Hon. Madam Chairman, you gave me an opportunity to speak on a very important subject and I thank you for this. This Banking Law Amendment Bill has not come for the first time. In the year 2005 also Banking Laws Amendment Bill was introduced but due to end of term of 14th Lok Sabha this Banking Bill remained pending. In the year 2011 the then Finance Minister hon. Pranab Mukherjee ji once again brought this Banking Laws Amendment Bill in the Lok Sabha, which was referred to Standing Committee. Standing Committee has returned this Bill after giving its

very important suggestions. But I regret that hon. Finance Minister has moved some amendments before bringing this Bill. Due to that reason only most of the parties in the house were against those amendments...(Interruptions) The point regarding forward contract under 3-A was not acceptable to Bhartiya Janta Party and other parties also. We were continuously opposing that ...(Interruptions) Today hon. Minister has expressed his regret in the House and has said that he is withdrawing those amendments which have moved...(Interruptions)

Madam Chairman, through you I would like to ask, the most of the suggestions which were sent by our Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Yashwant Sinha ji, have been accepted. ...(Interruptions)

There amendments are not comprehensive modern banking law. ...(Interruptions)

Today, the country do not need these amendments, the country is waiting for comprehensive modern banking law. ...(Interruptions) If we are bringing Company Law Bill and the other bills, then it will be in the interest of the country to bring Modern Banking Bill. Only then country will be benefitted. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, through you, I would apprise the House that as far as banking is concerned, it is not a new thing. ...(Interruptions) If we talk about ancient times, the history is witness. ...(Interruptions) it is written in our vedas it was the job of shudras to lend money. It is not a new thing today. ...(Interruptions) Many a time it is seen, the common man feels. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please understand one thing, you had your point of order, Madam Speaker had also expressed her views. You have also said that the hon. Minister has withdrawn that clause. All their things have been done. It is an important bill.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: If we have to pass this Bill in pandemonium then we will do that. Your point has been accepted.

[English]

This will not do.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, many people are under the impression that banking came to India with British. But it is not so. ...(Interruptions)

As I gave the example of Vedas, it has been clearly mentioned in the Vedas, that how the Shudras at that time would lend money. ...*(Interruptions)*. It was their responsibility, but when we talk about social banking, I would like to say that there is no need to mention social banking. ...*(Interruptions)* because banking itself is a social work. ...*(Interruptions)* But perhaps we have limited the banks job for investment only. ...*(Interruptions)* It is very important bill. It is important not only for the merger of banks. Even today there are more than 75 thousand such villages with more than 2000 population, where branches of banks have not been opened. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government talks about transfer of cash. ...*(Interruptions)* but, whether bank branches have been opened in villages. Whether Government have done something in this direction. ...*(Interruptions)* If you see today, 51 per cent people in the world have bank accounts. ...*(Interruptions)* In developing countries this percentage is 41, but if we take the case of India, then as per a report only 35 per cent people have bank accounts. ...*(Interruptions)* All their figures show that most of the bank accounts are limited to cities and small towns. ...*(Interruptions)* In rural India not more than 10 to 20 per cent people have bank accounts. How can we talk about merger of banks. ...*(Interruptions)* Whether this will benefit the common man or he will be looser? ...*(Interruptions)* If a big bank takes over a small bank. ...*(Interruptions)* and the branch of the other bank is about two kilometre away, whether both the branches continue to function or after closing one branch the employees of it will start working in the other branch. ...*(Interruptions)* It is very important and needs to be clarified. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like that every point may be discussed in detail. ...*(Interruptions)* but it is unfortunate that neither you nor the hon. Minister is able to listen me, and I have to speak loudly. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, for this you will have to bring the House in order, otherwise I will not be able to express myself. ...*(Interruptions)* I have to say a lot of things, there are many points. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not even able to listen what you are saying...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: If you have completed your speech, should I get this Bill passed.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: It will take at least another forty minutes more. I have not yet completed. ...*(Interruptions)* If we are talking about banking, then most important thing is voting rights, which have been increased now. ...*(Interruptions)* Why the voting rights have been increased, why it became necessary. It has been written in clear terms.

[English]

It says:

"The Bill proposes that the voting rights of the shareholders of private sector banks be made proportionate to their shareholding rights. It has been felt that this would help the private bank to access capital for the development of the banking business."

[Translation]

Therefore, I would like to say that the voting right of shareholders in the banking has been increased from 10 per cent to 26 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)* Earlier when it was 10 per cent, the shareholders were considered as subsidiaries and had voting rights of 50 per cent, but now it is 26 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)* This is not going to make a big change but it will definitely give them veto right. ...*(Interruptions)* I feel that after making it 26 per cent, the shareholders will have their say to some extent. It is very important for the people who have invested their money in banks. This increase from 10 to 26 per cent will definitely benefit them. ...*(Interruptions)* for the time being. Therefore, it should be done 26 per cent and in the coming time we will have to see as to what decisions are to be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

14.54 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Kolyan Banerjee and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: One more important thing is that this has been kept out of the purview of the Competition Commission of India. ...*(Interruptions)* The merger of banking has been removed from the purview of Competition Commission of India and RBI has been made authority for this. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I would like to ask as to what is the job of Competition Commission of India.

[English]

My next point is related to the exemption from the purview of the Competition Commission of India. The Competition Act, 2002 mandates the Competition Commission of India to scrutinize and regulate acquisition/merger/amalgamation/absorption of companies including banking companies. However, Section 2 of the Bill under discussion today seeks to exempt all banks whether the private or nationalise or Gramin or Cooperative from all such scrutiny or control by or regulation or supervision of

the Competition Commission instead of merger/acquisition and amalgamation. Madam, what does the Government wish to accomplish here?

[Translation]

After all why it is being removed from the purview of Competition Commission of India? ...*(Interruptions)* RBI has been given this right. ...*(Interruptions)* Perhaps a common man can approach the Competition Commission of India, but can a common man approach the RBI for redressal? ...*(Interruptions)* I am expressing my sentiments in this House for the last five years, but no new branch of the bank is opened. Even after the Government asking ten times to reduce the rate of interest, the RBI is not prepared to reduce the rate of interest. ...*(Interruptions)* It is very important. ...*(Interruptions)* We are giving power to RBI, but what RBI is going to do in this regard? ...*(Interruptions)* It should be given for some time so that after sometime it could be discussed whether Competition Commission of India and RBI should jointly see it so that it may not happen in the name of merger, the banks in the country perhaps may not be able to do as much expansion as they were doing. ...*(Interruptions)* Something about Depositors Education and Awareness Fund. ...*(Interruptions)* The most important thing in this is. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Now, I come to Depositor's Education and Awareness Fund.

The Bill proposes to establish Depositors' Education and Awareness Fund. The Fund will take over the depositors' accounts, which have not been claimed or operated for a period of 10 years or more.

[Translation]

Madam, it has been said about only ten years. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to tell that this amendment was brought in the year 2005. ...*(Interruptions)* but if you see today. ...*(Interruptions)* information has been sought through RTI that the money of about one crore people in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* which amounts to two thousand four hundred and eighty one crores is parked in banks. ...*(Interruptions)* It is not a small amount. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, are we implementing Know Your Customer, KYC norms.

...*(Interruptions)* if we are not able to implement it, then I would like to ask. ...*(Interruptions)* whether the common man will get 482 crore rupee which is deposited in banks? Whether the Hon. Finance Minister tells as to why people are not getting that money? ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I would like to give some suggestions in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* after all which are the banks where the money is parked, Canara Bank has 400 crore, Union Bank of India has 306 crore. Punjab National Bank has 270 crore of rupees, 40 crores with foreign banks, with private banks. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House is not in order. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3.15 p.m.

14.59 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.*

15.15 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fifteen Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.*

*(SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN in the Chair)*

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BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011  
...Contd.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please let the discussion start.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, please listen to me. I have to make a suggestion to the Government.

I am suggesting to the Government that the discussion on the Banking Bill may kindly be postponed for some time. Let them discuss with some of us, those who have serious misgivings, and I assure them that after the discussion, whatever may be the result, we will express our views and if necessary, we shall call for a division, but everything will be in the way everybody likes.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, the hon. Member has requested that he needs to discuss this, he wants to clarify certain things and he wants to hear our views. He has also assured, and I

appreciate him assuring on the floor of the House, that the Bill will be taken up after some time.

Madam, it will be passed today because we would like to take this Bill to Rajya Sabha. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: All of you should not shout.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, if this is an agreement, if we can agree on this and this is an understanding, then Government has no objection on this. We can take up the next item, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

Prior to that, the Leader of the House, if you permit, may be allowed to make a statement.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Yes.

15.17 hrs.

#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS .....Contd.

#### (v) Incident of gang rape in South Delhi in South Delhi on 16th December, 2012

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Madam, in response to the Chair's direction and the assurance given by my Parliamentary Affairs Minister, I am making this Statement on the incident of gang-rape that took place in Delhi on 16th December, 2012.

A student of physiotherapy and her friend took a lift at Munirka Bus Stand on the Outer Ring Road at around 9.15 p.m. on 16th December, 2012 in a chartered bus which was not authorised to pick up passengers. During the journey, these six persons beat up the couple ...(*Interruptions*) Instead of couple, I will put it as girl and her friend - you can correct it - and gang-raped the girl, injuring her grievously, robbed them of their belongings and clothes and left them by the side of NH-8 in Mahipalpur area. The victims were immediately taken to Safdarjung Hospital by PCR. The boy was discharged after treatment on the same day. The girl is admitted in the hospital and is recuperating according to the doctors.

Delhi Police immediately launched an investigation, identified and seized the bus and arrested the main accused Ram Singh who is 33 years old, the regular driver of the bus. He disclosed the names of the other five persons involved. Three of them have already been

apprehended, bringing the total arrest to four. The arrest parties have been set to nab the remaining two persons. The bus DL-1PC-0149 belongs to a private transporter and is used to transport children of Birla Vidya Niketan School in Pushp Vihar, Saket.

The case was detected without loss of time and four of the six accused have been arrested. It is proposed to have this case tried by a fast track court, with a request for day to day hearing so that the trial does not linger.

I will take a detailed review with the Delhi Police officers and ensure that all the necessary steps which need to be taken are taken to make Delhi safer for women.

If there are any lapses, strict action will be taken against the police officers concerned.

Some facts about the steps taken by the Delhi Police for making Delhi a safer place for women at night:-

- a. All roads are covered by PCR vans at night. The frequency of patrolling kept as high as possible;
- b. Specific routes have been identified which are used by women returning from their work places like call centres/BPOs at night, and the number of Emergency Response Vehicles and PCR Vans on these routes has been increased; apart from introducing motorcycle patrols;
- c. Delhi Police has issued orders to BPOs and other establishments that at night they must drop their workers at their door-step; and
- d. Three dedicated help-lines have been set up for women and publicised.

A special Task Force at the level of Home Secretary will be constituted to look into the safety issues for women in Delhi by taking into consideration the suggestions which have been made by the hon. Members of Rajya Sabha, which is why I am mentioning it here, in the House. If there are any suggestions from Lok Sabha also, I will include them also.

A Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 2012 has already been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 4th December, 2012 with the objective of rationalizing the various sections of the IPC and the Indian Evidence Act dealing with sexual offences against women so that the conviction rate is improved.

In this Bill, you must have seen that we have enhanced the punishment for rape also. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Today, it is not the subject of discussion.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): He has not mentioned the word 'gang-rape'. What is wrong in using that word?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): The word 'gang-rape' is not there. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please let there be no discussion on this; I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: There will be no discussion on this statement. It is not like that.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY He has not mentioned the word 'gang-rape'. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: That word should be there. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH (Munger): We need some clarifications. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: There can be no discussion on the Statement please. Now, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has requested the Chair to take up Item No. 31 because

[Translation]

It should be postponed for the time being.

...(Interruptions)

15.23 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (ONE-HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012**

**(Insertion of New Article 371j)**

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, we shall now take up consideration of another Bill, that is, Constitution (One-Hundred and Eighteenth Amendment) Bill.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Madam Chairman, I have given notice of my intention to move a Motion for consideration and passing of the Bill for insertion of Article 371j in the Constitution.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

The erstwhile State of Hyderabad which was under Nizam's rule was extremely backward in terms of socio-economic development. In 1956, during the reorganization of States on linguistic basis, the Hyderabad-Karnataka region which was formed as part of the erstwhile Hyderabad State was integrated with the State of Karnataka and the Bellary District which was under the Madras Presidency and was transferred to Karnataka. The Union of India attempted to improve the status of Marathwada and Telangana areas by giving them special constitutional status in 1956 by bringing in Constitutional amendments to the Article 371. The Government of Karnataka has, as early as 1998, had sought similar provisions in respect of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

Subsequently, the Government of Karnataka, to study the causes and remedies for regional imbalances in the State, had set up a High-Power Committee under Dr. D.M.J. Nanjundappa. After carrying out a detailed study based on the human development indices, the Committee in its report submitted in 2002 portrayed a dismal picture for the region in terms of health infrastructure, labour participation, employment in Government sector, and highlighted the disparities among various regions of Karnataka.

As per the report, districts of Bidar, Bellary, Raichur, Yadgir, Gulbarga and Koppal were considered as the most backward regions of the State. The State Legislative Assembly and the State Legislative Council had passed the resolutions in favour of the amendment of the State Government of Karnataka and also endorsed them. The new article 371J in the constitution will provide for special provisions for erstwhile Hyderabad-Karnataka areas of the State of Karnataka which consists of districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal and Yadgir and additionally included the Bellary district. It is hoped that it would accelerate the development of the most backward region of the State and promote inclusive growth with a view to reduce inter-district and inter-regional disparities of the State. The Bill seeks to insert Article 371 J in the form of special provision seeks to provide for (a) establishment of a separate development board for the aforesaid region mentioned above; (b) provide for equitable allocation of funds for the development over the said region subject to the requirements of the State as a whole; (c) provide reservations in public employment through the constitution of local cadres for domiciles of the region; and (d) provide for reservations in education and vocational training institutions for domiciles of the region.

To conclude, the proposed Bill, thus, seeks to accelerate and foster development in the most backward region of the State of Karnataka through special provisions. I am sure that these objectives will be achieved with the consensus of the House.

MADAM CHAIRMAN:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): I think it is decided to pass this Bill unanimously. I would appreciate if you conclude your speech with limited words because we also have Members who want to speak.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR(Bangalore South): I entirely appreciate your feelings, Sir, because it is a great day for Karnataka. I will conclude in five or six minutes.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: It is better to pass this Bill unanimously.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: There will be unanimity Sir.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You can welcome this Bill within two minutes, then other Members will speak.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, it is a historic day for the State of Karnataka and for the people of Karnataka. As hon. Minister while moving this Constitutional (Amendment) Bill stated that Vidarbha, Marathwada and Telangana got the special status in 1956 only. ...(*Interruptions*) Telangana got it in 1974 and cutting across all party lines, we were having agitations, we were having actually movements in that part of Karnataka in Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Yadgir, Koppal and Bellary districts stating that we also need the special status because during Nizam's rule, we were totally backward. Hyderabad-Karnataka was educationally, socially, economically backward. I do not want to go into the details of that backwardness. Dr. D.M Nanjundappa Report brought out this backwardness and suggested that Rs. 36,000 crore is required. Our Government in 2008 provided Rs. 9,000 crore which was historical one to improve this area but that was not sufficient Madam. Therefore, we thought that there should be a Board for the development on the basis of Vidarbha and there should also be reservations in both employment and education. That is a combination of Vidarbha model, Marathwada model and Telangana model. I also want to thank the Government of India and the entire House that now this Constitution (Amendment) Bill by inserting Article 371J has been moved. This is going to provide a long lasting justice to the people of Hyderabad-Karnataka and our hon. Chief Minister Shri Jagdish Shettar met the hon. Home Minister a couple of days before Madam with all the hon. Members of Parliament of Karnataka and also with both the Houses of Karnataka - Assembly and Legislative Council. They have passed the unanimous Resolution regarding this. This demand is being fulfilled today.

Therefore, I would request the entire House through you, Madam, that this Constitution (Amendment) Bill be passed unanimously and justice be provided to this region. This justice was first given in 1956 to Marathwada and then in 1974 to Telangana, but it got delayed while giving it to Karnataka. Fifty-six years have elapsed and at last we are getting this justice. Therefore, I request the entire House, through you Madam, to support this Constitution (Amendment) Bill and provide that justice to Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE (Udupi-Chickmagalur): Madam, this was rejected once by the previous Government. But this is happening now because of the intervention of our leader. I must thank UPA Chairperson, hon. Prime-Minister, and the hon. Home Minister and those leaders of ours from Karnataka who

have prevailed upon the leaders that this Bill be brought back. In fact, it had chequered innings probably. Earlier when it was about to be introduced, there were some objections from the Government of Karnataka because they were under a wrong conception. Now that the Government has brought it in again, I compliment the Government for it.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Madam, I must congratulate the UPA Government headed by Dr. Manmohan Singhji that this issue is going to be solved today. The entire House is prepared to pass this Constitution (Amendment) Bill unanimously.

This issue was once rejected by this side, the recognized opposition. I know the whole history and I do not want to speak on that. For the last 40 years it has been pending. From Devraj Urs's period till today, almost all Governments have recommended through Karnataka to Union Govt. I was also one person who was the State Chief Minister for a short tenure recommended to Union Government. This issue has been pending for, our Moilyji is here, the last forty years. I must congratulate the present UPA Government for taking a final decision on this pending issue. On behalf of Hyderabad-Karnataka, I wish to compliment the present UPA Government for having taken this historic decision to bring it into article 371(j) by amending the Constitution.

\*SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA (Raichur): Thank you Madam, in order to ensure all-round development of Hyderabad - Karnataka region today the Union Government has brought the Constitution 118th Amendment Bill to insert Article 371 J. All the Hon. Members of Parliament from Karnataka and the Government have made sincere effort in this regard. By bringing this Constitution Amendment Bill before this August House the Government has fulfilled the long pending aspiration of the people of Hyderabad - Karnataka region. Six districts of Hyderabad - Karnataka region namely, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Yadgir, Koppal and Bellary are going to get special status as per new Constitutional provision. It would help to get adequate fund for all round development of the region. I believe that now the fund allocated for this region will not be diverted.

This would certainly help in the all round development of the region particularly in the field of education, employment, generation and infrastructure development. Local people would get more and more employment and educational opportunities. They would also get reservation

in admission to vocational and technical education and also in employment.

In comparison to Vidarbha in the state of Maharashtra and Telangana in the state of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad - Karnataka is most backward region. Today the bill to provide special status to this region is here and I fully support it and express my wholehearted thanks to all the Hon. Members of Parliament, particularly members from North Karnataka region, State Government and also the Union Government.

\*SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, at the outset I express my thanks to Hon. Minister for Home Affairs Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde Ji for bringing this important bill before this august House. We are all aware that India is a federal nation. Article 38 and Sub Section 1 and 2 of our constitution provides that all people should be provided with equal benefits of social, economical and political justice. In order to ensure the equitable development of all the people welfare programme should be implemented in an effective manner. The Government should ensure the safety, security, equitable distribution of income, employment opportunity to all people irrespective of caste, gender and region.

During the pre-independence, regions like Vidarbha in the state of Maharashtra, Telangana in the state of Andhra Pradesh and districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Koppal, Bellary and Raichur of Karnataka were under the rule of Nijama of Hyderabad. All these regions are still lagging behind in terms of development. People of these regions are leading pathetic life even today. Particularly Hyderabad - Karnataka region is most backward in terms of not only education, health and infrastructure but also in terms of social and economic development. Considering all these points and difficulties of the people of six districts of Hyderabad - Karnataka region, the Union Government has brought the bill before the august House. It gives me immense pleasure to take part in the discussion on this bill. With this bill long cherished dream of our people has come true. So we are happy. I would also like to express my sincere thanks to all the senior members of this august House including my colleagues from Karnataka for extending their cooperation to pass the bill. However it is a great day for me as the constitution one hundred eighteenth amendment bill to provide special status for Hyderabad - Karnataka region is being passed today.

\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

I am hopeful that the amendment would ensure further integration of all Kannada people including those from Hyderabad - Karnataka region. The entire state of Karnataka would become prosperous in terms of economical, political social and educational development. With these words I whole heartedly welcome and support the bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Chairman, I welcome the 118th Amendment Bill, 2012 which has been brought by Hon. Shinde Saheb. I specially thank UPA-2 Government that special status has been given to the backward areas of Karnataka and Hyderabad. In the same way there are many other regions like Bundelkhand in our UP, Poorvanchal which could be given special status. With these words, while welcoming this Amendment Bill, I conclude my speech.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Madam Chairman, Bundelkhand should also be given special status. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your speech is not going in record, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Tathagata Satpathy.

SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH (Bidar): Madam Chairman, I and Khadge ji belong to Gulbarga. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Dharam Singh ji, the name of Tathagata has been called. You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Dharam Singh ji, I have not called your name but I have called Shri Tathagata ji's name.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Why you people are talking with each other, I can also tell Dharam Singhji, that I have asked Tathagata ji to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Madam Chairperson, thank you very much. We all, from this House,

\*Not recorded.

congratulate the inhabitants of the State of Karnataka, those who have a glorious past and a bright future. I would also personally like to congratulate everybody in that State as well as the UPA leadership which has thought it fit that Karnataka should be recognized as a great State.

While saying this I would also like to add, Madam, that this country knows how since Independence States like Odisha, Bihar, Bengal and now of course Jharkhand have taken on the burden of what was called freight rationalization. For the development of the whole country these States have sacrificed immensely. Nobody else but directly the Chairperson of the UPA, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi had gone long back to the districts of Kalahandi and Bolangir and she knows the State of Odisha very well. It is but a simple thing for her and for the Party and the Government that she leads and it is our humble request to Madam Sonia Gandhi that she should accede to the demands of our Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik who has many a time requested that the State of Odisha also requires special recognition. I would hope those of us in this House, who are aware of the past, would remember how States like Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar and Bengal have contributed for the development of this country. The acknowledgement is overdue and I hope that the UPA before the coming elections will be good enough, will be sensible enough to accord the recognition that is so due to the State of Odisha and the areas around it.

[Translation]

SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH: Madam Chairman, I congratulate the Government on behalf of the people of Hyderabad and Karnataka for introducing Amendment Bill 371. When our labour and Employment Minister Shri Kharge was in Gulbarga during elections, Rahul Gandhi also came there. I have asked Shri Rahul Gandhi, at that time, if UPA Government comes into power, it is the desire of the people there that Article 371 should be implemented so that social and other progress could take place in the backward areas. When I became the Chief Minister, I don't know whether it was good luck or bad luck of Karnataka, I met a high level delegation. We also met when Shri S.M. Krishnaji was the Chief Minister. I and Kharge ji, both contested many times. Makhdum Mokmmudin was a revolutionary poet of Hyderabad region. He said-

"Hayaat leke chalo, Kaynaat leke chalo, Agar chalo to saare zamane ko leke chalo."

It was our desire. We made efforts with these things. I would congratulate Chairperson Sonia Gandhi, she came



here three four times and addressed the people. Home Minister lives in the adjoining area of our Gulbarga and he knows the whole situation. Amendment 371 is to be implemented. People around Bundelkhand region are also demanding it. Ours is a reserve area. There was a big agitation in Telangana. Dr. M. Chennareddy was its leader. We have laboured a lot for this area. With this amendment, the social and other conditions there will improve. We have achieved it after a long struggle. I on behalf of this area, once again thank the Hon. Prime Minister, Madam, Chidambaram Saheb and especially the Home Minister. On this occasion I would like to say, we never lost heart.

"Sahil, Sahil kya chalen, chal toon majhdaro mein,  
Meri to fikra na kar, main adi hoon tufaano ka"

Why to walk along banks, you take me to the high seas,

You do not worry about me, I am habitual of storms.

We have made efforts for these things. I once again congratulate on behalf of that region. A new era is heralding in India. People once again will have faith in their rule. I conclude my speech while welcoming this bill.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Hon'ble Madam Chairman, I rise to support this amendment. It was a long pending demand. I congratulate Dev Gowdaji, Dharam Singh ji and our old friend Ananth Kumar ji UPA Government definitely deserves congratulations. We are with them. We all have been party to it and have been fighting for this issue. As Satpathiji said there are many backward areas. There was a mention of Bundelkhand and Kalahandi. The condition of the provinces of Bengal Presidency is very critical. Through you, I fully support it and thank the Hon. Home Minister.

Madam Chairman, the statements and the sufferings which people have placed before you are very old. They have become so deep. Sonia ji is sitting here. I would like to urge upon the Government to take care of poor and helpless areas. I want to be the part of the happiness which the people of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have got. On this occasion I would like to remind you, although I am not a native of this area, I belong to Jabalpur. Unless these areas make progress, the country won't move on the path of progress.

With these words, I thank the whole House and the Government on this issue and support this Bill.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, on behalf of Trinamool Congress, I support the Constitution (118th Amendment) Bill and I welcome the Government's initiative in bringing development to the backward regions of Karnataka called Hyderabad-Karnataka.

As you well know, the former Kingdom of Nizam of Hyderabad now extends to three States of India, namely, Telengana Region in Andhra Pradesh, Marathwada Region in Maharashtra and the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region in Karnataka.

Now, Karnataka, as it stands presently, is composed of two parts. One is the former area held by the Maharaja of Mysore which earlier belonged to the valiant Tipu Sultan. After Tipu Sultan was killed valiantly in the battle of Srirangapatnam, the Mysore Maharaja had the fiefdom over that area. But this particular area, Hyderabad Karnataka remained under the Nizam.

It is very good that a Development Board is being set up to bring development to these areas and provide more opportunities in employment and other areas to this backward region because ultimately, the more we remove backwardness, the more united will India be. So, this is an effort to bring development to a backward region and for that reason, it should be welcomed by all of us.

I do not know if a Constitution Amendment is the most efficacious means of developing a region because in West Bengal, we have shown a different way of bringing in development. As you may know, after the agitation for a separate State called Gorkhaland, the Government of India - late Shri Rajiv Gandhi was alive then - first had the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council. Then again agitation started for a separate Statehood. Then, under the present Chief Minister, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, the Government of India had a Tripartite Agreement and ultimately, the Gorkha Territorial Administration has been set up. For setting up, GTA, no Constitution Amendment was necessary. Now, GTA is functioning properly. Since the Home Minister is here, I would request him to allot adequate funds for Gorkhaland Territorial Administration so that the demand for a separate Statehood goes and people of the Darjeeling Hills see development.

As I said, it is the duty of all us to fight all fissiparous tendencies in the country, all divisive movements in the country because ultimately, our love should be for a united India where regional disparities are gone. As they say, our love must be not for separate areas of India but for the whole of India.

[Translation]

It is said, "Moon is the source of light for us and not stars, similarly we love one person and not thousand"

[English]

So, love must for the whole of the country and that love should not be separated among different areas of the country.

With these words, I again support this Constitution (Amendment) Bill to bring Hyderabad-Karnataka areas into development. I support this Constitution (118th Amendment) Bill.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Madam, for long, we have been making efforts for getting amendment to Article-371 (J) to our Constitution passed and for this purpose an Amendment Bill has been introduced in the House and today, this amendment, in fact, may take shape. We have been fighting for this amendment for at least 30-35 years and this struggle is not yet over. I would like to thank Shrimati Sonia ji, Dr. Manmohan Singh ji, Rahul Gandhi ji, Chidambaram Saheb and Shinde ji. I am saying so, because when I was leader CLP, I was told that I will have to contest an election for Parliament. I contested election on the order of Shrimati Sonia ji. During election, Shri Rahul Gandhi came to Gulbarga and there he announced that we will amend Article 371. He said that we would make provision under Article 371 on the lines of Telangana under Article 371 D and for Vidarbha, Marathwada, Saurashtra, Goa, Nagaland under Article 371. It was a promise and in accordance with the said promise, we are doing it today. I thank everybody for this- be it BJP Government, JDS Government or Congress Government, all have supported it. And consequently, today the said amendment is being done. In the meantime, I do not know why the State Government had asked to withdraw it. My colleague, who initiated it, may have found it better one. But Article 371 D for Telangana, provides for education and employment only. Article 371(2) has been inserted for development in Vidarbha and Marathwada, Saurashtra, the benefits of education and employment will not be applicable. He said that we will put all the three together, a hybrid amendment under Article 371(J). But certain people mistook it, including the State Government of Karnataka. They promptly wrote a letter to the Minister and to the Chairman of the Standing Committee and expressed their disapproval to it. They asked to withdraw the Bill. They

said that a new Bill should be introduced on the basis of their suggestions, which they will give subsequently, we contacted Anant Kumar Ji and also Chairman of the Standing Committee. The successive Government recommended it. This Bill has been brought after umpteen efforts. When we met Chairperson of UPA, she told Chidambaram ji to make efforts to introduce the Bill as soon as possible. She asked to withdraw the earlier Bill. After the talks were held, the Chief Minister wrote another letter and said that Article 371 (J) has an edge over it and get it passed.

16.00 hrs.

I want to say that it has become possible only with everybody's support as majority in both the Houses is required for getting a constitutional amendment passed. Everybody has helped and then only it has become possible. Therefore, I am thankful to all, especially Chairperson of UPA, and the Prime Minister. It will provide economy, employment and development, these three things. I want to say that this is not the end, we are going to give special package also. In the end, I will say, that our goal is far away, we will have to work unitedly, hand in hand, then only development can take place.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Madam, I support the Constitutional (Amendment) Bill introduced by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. With support to the Bill, I would like to draw attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to certain points.

Madam, often there are demands from backward areas in the country that a special package should be given to them for bailing them out of backwardness. Apart from it, different States demand setting up of development boards. In Maharashtra, there are two development boards viz, Vidarbha Development Board and Marathwada Development Board ... (Interruptions) for rest of Maharashtra. It is not area specific. During the rule of Nizam, three States were under it, Maharashtra, Andhra, Hyderabad and Karnataka. Out of these, a board has been set up for Marathwada, one for Telangana and now for Karnataka's part of Nizam's regime, we have brought this amendment. I support it. This type of development board will surely lead to development of that area.

16.02 hrs.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair)

It can bail out the poor people from their backwardness. I would like to draw attention of the hon.

Minister of Home Affairs that the manner in which he is going to set up development board.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. You have made your point.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Sir, I represent Konkan region. The Minister of Home Minister is well aware of it, he has been Chief Minister of Maharashtra. The State Government of Maharashtra has been repeatedly demanding for creation of Konkan Development Board. They have sent a proposal which has been pending for years. My submission is that the manner in which development boards have been set up for bailing out Hyderabad, Karnataka, similarly, a development should be set up for Konkan region also. Konkan is a backward area and the people of this area as well as the State Government has been demanding for it for long. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Minister for Home Affairs to bring a Bill in this regard expeditiously.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Sir, I support this Amendment Bill and in fact, there was urgent need for this Amendment Bill for development of this area, so far as literacy rate of this area is concerned, it is 65 per cent and that of Karnataka it is 75 per cent. You can judge by it, that how backward the state is? But it is most important that whenever Government wants to do something, first it should be sincere about that and should also have honest intention. What happened 55 year ago, it was an experiment and a step was taken in this regard in Andhra in 1970. Today Andhra is facing lots of problems. Every year 700 children commit suicide. A development board was set up, it was dismantled by Telugu Desham Party. My submission is that if the Government wants to set up a board, will a similar board be set up in Andhra Pradesh also? If it is good for Karnataka, it can be good for Andhra also. In view of it, I would like to warn you that the Government is giving security to the people of this area for providing job opportunity and educational opportunities also. A board was already in my State but how far the things got implemented or followed? 6 point formula, better known as 610. I would like to urge the Government that if the Government is doing it, it is the responsibility of the Central Government and the people of Hyderabad and Karnataka should get full benefit of this amendment Bill. And if, people get no benefit, then be ready to face the music. Now it is 2012 after 1970. Therefore, only amendment will not solve

the purpose, there is a need to have good intention also. Further, I want to urge the Central Government to solve our problems, the problems prevailing in the State. If it is good for this area and when the amendment Bill is passed, the House should solve the problem of my State. Meeting is scheduled for 28th. You solve it so that the problem is solved forever.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): I welcome the Constitutional (Amendment) Bill. There is some confusion with regard to this Bill as while speaking on the said Bill, certain hon. Members made a mention of Hyderabad. It created a confusion that Hyderabad would also benefit under the said Bill. In fact, Karnataka should get the benefit, Hyderabad has only been referred to. Gulbanga, Raichur, Baidar, Koppal and Yadgiri districts/sub-districts are in Karnataka. It is good that a board has been set up. Earlier, provision was made for Telangana by incorporating Article 371 (D). Now, in latest case Article 371 (J) has been inserted and four points have been raised. The provision for allocation of special funds, education and reservation has been made under the Article 371 (J). These provisions should be made elsewhere also. What our colleagues have said that Telugu Desham has objected to it, is absolutely wrong. Telugu Desham and Shri Chandra Babu Naidu have been in favour of all round development. The name of Chandrababu Naidu is synonymous to development. The extent to which Andhra could develop when Chandrababu, such development has never taken place. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Sir, I have no objection to this amendment. Since the Government does not give us many opportunities to support and congratulate it, I use this opportunity as the rarest of rare opportunity and congratulate the Government.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Sir, the Constitutional (Amendment) Bill introduced by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is highly appreciable and a progressive step. I congratulate the Government, all the hon. Members belonging to different political parties as it will lead to development of the particular region, uplift the people. The Government of India, UPA 2 has opened an era of development, upliftment. It is a good thing. Similar steps should be taken for other steps which have been left behind. We are ready for it ...*(Interruptions)* NDC, Narendra

Modi ji will decide about special package for Bihar. It is not this Government's task. ...*(Interruptions)* The fact is that. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of our party, the Communist Party of India, I welcome this Bill. This is a long overdue Bill. It would have been better if the Government brought it much earlier. But it is better late than ever. So, I thank the Government for bringing this Bill and congratulate the people of the concerned area. By passing this Bill, the concerned areas of Karnataka will make progress. I hope the Government will think about other such areas and extend their support to those areas also in all respects.

*[Translation]*

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on 118th Constitutional Amendment Bill.

Sir, first of all, I thank the UPA Government and UPA Chairperson for bringing this Bill for development and upliftment job creation in a backward area. I strongly support it. Simultaneously, I urge the Government for giving a special package for development of eastern UP and Bundelkhand as Uttar Pradesh is the largest State in India and Bundelkhand is quite backward region.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Sir, I thank the Government for introducing Constitution (Amendment) Bill. It is a historical day. In this regard, I would like to congratulate the Government, Hyderabad and Vidarbha regions and people of these regions who are likely beneficiaries under the said Bill and I would join them in their moments of happiness.

Sir, just now hon. Sharad Yadav and Satpathy ji said while expressing their views that Bihar, Bengal, Jharkhand and Odisha are such States which need to be included this list. Associating with their views, I would like to draw attention of the Government towards the fact that Bihar has been fighting for its right for years. You are aware that there are no industries in Bihar and also no minerals. After carving out Jharkhand from Bihar, Bihar has become bereft of minerals. Migration rate is 18 per cent in Bihar. Bihar is struggling for its rights and waiting for the Centre to take a decision in this regard. Recently there was a mammoth rally in Bihar wherein lakhs of Bihari gathered demanding their rights. Their voice should reach the Government and

the Government should have a liberal attitude towards Biharis and include Bihar in the next list.

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): Mr. Chairman Sir, I support this Bill. I come elected from Bundelkhand. The Government has provided package for Bundelkhand, I congratulate the Government for this. Alongwith this Bill, Bundelkhand has been ruled by Chhatrasal. "It Yamuna ut Baitawa, ut chambal ut tuans, Chhatrasal se ladan ko nahin angrejon mein thons." This saying has been told. Today Bundelkhand is facing severe crises. This is a backward region. Farmers are committing suicide here, these incidents are reported in the newspapers from time to time. Therefore, I, through you sir, would like to draw the attention of the Government that alongwith this Bill, when you have given package for Bundelkhand, then it should be declared as special zone. You should include this also. A Bill should be brought on the same line.

*[English]*

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for this opportunity to speak on this important amendment. I will not take much time of the House.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the Government on this very important amendment. I would also request the Government to consider States like Jharkhand and in caucus of Jharkhand, like Santhal Parganas and Kolhan which are extremely backward. If the Government would kindly look at those issues as a special development, I would be very grateful.

*[Translation]*

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, through you, would like to express my thanks to all the Hon. Members and all the political parties for supporting this Bill. I would like to assure all the parties too. ...*(Interruptions)* that we will bring a similar Bill so that it could get the support of all the people. Some of the people talked about Bundelkhand, I would like to tell about Bundelkhand. An Hon. Member of this very House, Shri Rahulji had raised the voice of Bundelkhand, which was acted upon and Bundelkhand got a package.

I once again thank to all those members, who have supported this Bill.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, before I put the motion for consideration to the vote of the house, I may inform the House that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by Division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Secretary-General to inform about the procedure of operating the Automatic Vote Recording machine.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Kind attention of the hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:-

1. Before a division starts, every hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only;
2. As may kindly be seen, the "red bulbs above Display Boards" on either side of the hon. Speaker's Chair are already glowing. This means the Voting System has been activated;
3. For voting, please press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong, namely

One "red" button in front of the hon. Member on the headphone plate and

Also

any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seats:

Ayes - Green colour

Noes - Red colour

Abstain - Yellow colour

4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are "off".

IMPORTANT: The hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

5. Please do not press the amber button (P) during division.
6. Hon. Members can actually "see" their vote on Display Boards and on their Desk Unit.
7. In case, vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

Hon. Members, I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Divison NO.1	Ayes	16.22 hrs.
Abdullah, Dr. Farooq		
Acharia, Shri Basu Deb		
Adhikari, Shri Sisir		
Aditya Nath, Yogi		
Adsul, Shri Anand Rao		
Advani, Shri L.K.		
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash		
Agrawal, Shri Rajendra		
Ahamed, Shri E.		
Ahmed, Shri Sultan		
Ajmal, Shri Badruddin		
Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh		
Alagiri, Shri S.		
Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh		
Anandan, Shri M.		
Ananth Kumar, Shri		
Antony, Shri Anto		
Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam		
Argal, Shri Ashok		
Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram		
Azad, Shri Kirti		
Azharuddin, Mohammed		
'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh		
Babbar, Shri Raj		

Divison NO.1	Ayes	16.22 hrs.
Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur		
Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal		
Bais, Shri Ramesh		
Baite, Shri Thangso		
Baitha, Shri Kameshwar		
Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh		
Bakshi, Shri Subrata		
Baliram, Dr.		
Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip		
Banerjee, Shri Kalyan		
Bapiraju, Shri K.		
Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari		
Bauri, Shrimati Susmita		
Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai		
Beg, Dr. Mirza Mehboob		
Besra, Shri Devidhan		
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan		
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand		
Bhaiya, Shri Shivraj		
Bhoi, Shri Sanjay		
Bhujbal, Shri Sameer		
Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal		
Biju, Shri P.K.		
Biswal, Shri Hemanand		
Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh		
Chacko, Shri P.C.		
Chang, Shri C.M.		
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya		
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar		
Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar		
Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh		

Divison NO.1	Ayes	16.22 hrs.
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.		
Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.		
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra		
Chidambaram, Shri P.		
Chinta Mohan, Dr.		
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo		
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar		
Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan		
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh		
Chowdhury, Shri Adhir		
'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor		
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan		
Das, Shri Khagen		
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas		
Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen		
De, Dr. Ratna		
Deka, Shri Ramen		
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra		
*Deora, Shri Milind		
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh		
Devi, Shrimati Rama		
Devegowda, Shri H.D.		
Dhanapalan, Shri K.P.		
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.		
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti		
Dias, Shri Charles		
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep		
Dubey, Shri Nishikant		
Dutt, Shrimati Priya		
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.		

\* Voted through Slip.

Divison NO.1	Ayes	16.22 hrs.
Engti, Shri Biren Singh		
Ering, Shri Ninong		
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.		
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo		
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal		
Gandhi, Shri Varun		
Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka		
Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia		
Gandhiselvan, Shri S.		
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya		
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram		
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh		
Gogoi, Shri Dip		
Gouda, Shri Shivarama		
Gulshan, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur		
Handique, Shri B.K.		
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul		
Haque, Sk. Saidul		
Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V.		
Hazari, Shri Maheshwar		
Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar		
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash		
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh		
Hussain, Shri Ismail		
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz		
Jagannath, Dr. Manda		
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay		
Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash		
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram		
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana		
Jatua, Shri Choudhury Mohan		

Divison NO.1	Ayes	16.22 hrs.
Jawale, Shri Haribhau		
Jeyadurai, Shri S.R.		
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha		
Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh		
Jindal, Shri Naveen		
Joshi, Dr. C.P.		
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar		
Joshi, Shri Kailash		
Joshi, Shri Mahesh		
Joshi, Shri Pralhad		
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh		
Kamal Nath, Shri		
Kamat, Shri Gurudas		
Karwaria, Shri Kapil Muni		
Kashyap, Shri Dinesh		
Kashyap, Shri Virender		
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh		
Kataria, Shri Lalchand		
Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar		
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet		
Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh		
Khan, Shri Hassan		
Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh		
Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun		
Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil		
Khatri, Dr. Nirmal		
Khursheed, Shri Salman		
*Killi, Dr. Kruparani		
Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji		
Krishnasswamy, Shri M.		

\*Voted through Slip.

Divison NO.1	Ayes	16.22 hrs.
Kumar, Shri Ajay		
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra		
Kumar, Shri P.		
Kumar, Shri Ramesh		
*Kumar, Shri Shailendra		
Kumar, Shri Virendra		
Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan		
Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh		
Kumari, Shrimati Putul		
Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara		
Laguri, Shri Yashbant		
Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka		
Lalu Prasad, Shri		
Lingam, Shri P.		
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra		
Mahant, Dr. Charan Das		
Maharaj, Shri Satpal		
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad		
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari		
Malik, Shri Jitender Singh		
Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan		
Mandlik, Shri Sadashivrao Dadoba		
Mani, Shri Jose K.		
Manian, Shri O.S.		
Manjhi, Shri Hari		
Masram, Shri Basori Singh		
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid		
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh		
Meghe, Shri Datta		
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram		

Divison NO.1	Ayes	16.22 hrs.
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram		
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom		
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti		
Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad		
Mishra, Shri Mahabal		
Mohan, Shri P.C.		
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa		
Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit		
Munde, Shri Gopinath		
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.		
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas		
Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh		
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh		
Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali		
Narah, Shrimati Ranee		
Narayanrao, Shri Sonawane Pratap		
Narayanasamy, Shri V.		
Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra		
Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi		
Nirupam, Shri Sanjay		
Ola, Shri Sis Ram		
Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin		
Pakkirappa, Shri S.		
Pala, Shri Vincent H.		
Panda, Shri Prabodh		
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar		
Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath		
Pangi, Shri Jayaram		
Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash		
Paswan, Shri Kamlesh		
Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh		

\*Voted through Slip.



Divison NO.1	Ayes	16.22 hrs.
Patel, Shri Devji M.		
Patel, Shri Dinsha		
Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.		
Patel, Shri R.K. Singh		
Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben		
Pathak, Shri Harin		
Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao		
Patil, Shri A.T. Nana		
Patil, Shri C.R.		
Patil, Shri Pratik		
Pawar, Shri Sharad		
Pilot, Shri Sachin		
Potai, Shri Sohan		
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnam		
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath		
Premdas, Shri		
Punia, Shri P.L.		
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.		
Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra		
Raghavan, Shri M.K.		
Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.		
Rahman, Shri Abdul		
Rai, Shri Prem Das		
Rajagopal, Shri L.		
Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar		
Rajendran, Shri C.		
Rajesh, Shri M.B.		
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh		
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally		
Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.		
Ramkishun, Shri		

Divison NO.1	Ayes	16.22 hrs.
Ramshankar, Prof.		
Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan		
Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara		
*Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva		
Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar		
Rawat, Shri Harish		
Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami		
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender		
Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P		
Reddy, Shri K.R.G.		
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban		
Roy, Prof. Saugata		
Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar		
*Ruala, Shri C.L.		
Sachan, Shri Rakesh		
Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar		
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant		
Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal		
Sai Prathap, Shri A.		
Sanjoy, Shri Takam		
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata		
Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey		
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah		
Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.		
Scindia, Shrimati Yashodhara Rajee		
Selja, Kumari		
Semmalai, Shri S.		
Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan		
Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi		
Shanavas, Shri M.I.		

\*Voted through Slip.

Divison NO.1	Ayes	16.22 hrs.
Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar		
Sharma, Shri Jagdish		
Sharma, Shri Madan Lal		
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj		
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh		
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar		
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar		
Shivkumar, Shri K alias J.K. Ritheesh		
Sibal, Shri Kapil		
Singh, Chaudhary Lal		
Singh, Dr. Bhola		
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad		
Singh, Dr. Sanjay		
Singh, Rao Inderjit		
Singh, Shri Dushyant		
Singh, Shri Ganesh		
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj		
*Singh, Shri Jagdanand		
Singh, Shri Jaswant		
Singh, Shri Jitendra		
Singh, Shri Mahabali		
Singh, Shri Murari Lal		
Singh, Shri N. Dharam		
Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath		
Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar		
Singh, Shri R.P.N.		
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan		
Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan		
Singh, Shri Rajnath		
Singh, Shri Rakesh		

Divison NO.1	Ayes	16.22 hrs.
Singh, Shri Ratan		
Singh, Shri Ravneet		
Singh, Shri Rewati Raman		
Singh, Shri Sukhdev		
Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar		
Singh, Shri Uday		
Singh, Shri Uday Pratap		
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna		
Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini		
Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan		
Singla, Shri Vijay Inder		
Sinha, Shri Shatrughan		
Sinha, Shri Yashwant		
Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah		
Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai		
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh		
Solanki, Shri Makansingh		
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan		
Sule, Shrimati Supriya		
Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil		
Swamy, Shri Janardhana		
Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma		
Tagore, Shri Manicka		
Tamta, Shri Pradeep		
Tandon, Shri Lalji		
Tandon, Shrimati Annu		
Tanwar, Shri Ashok		
Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath		
Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh		
Thambidurai, Dr. M.		
Tharoor, Dr. Shashi		

\* Voted through Slip.

Division NO.1	Ayes	16.22 hrs.
Thomas, Prof. K.V.		
Thomas, Shri P.T.		
Tirath, Shrimati Krishna		
Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh		
Toppo, Shri Joseph		
Udasi, Shri Shivkumar		
Venugopal, Dr. P.		
Venugopal, Shri K.C.		
Verma, Shri Sajjan		
Verma, Shri Beni Prasad		
Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.		
Viswanathan, Shri P.		
Vivekanand, Dr. G.		
Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar		
Vyas, Dr. Girija		
Wasnik, Shri Mukul		
Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan		
Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh		
Yadav, Shri Om Prakash		
Yadav, Shri Sharad		

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction, \*the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 343

Noes: Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

\* The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slips

Ayes: 343+S/Shri Milind Deora, Dr. Krupurani Killi, S/Shri Shailendra Kumar, Rayapati Sambasiva Rao, C.L. Ruala and Jagdanand Singh=349

Noes: Nil

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The Lobbies have already been cleared.

I shall now put Clause 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division No. 2	Ayes	16.23 hrs.
Abdullah, Dr. Farooq		
Acharia, Shri Basu Deb		
Adhikari, Shri Sisir		
Aditya Nath, Yogi		
Adsul, Shri Anandrao		
Advani, Shri L.K.		
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash		
Agrawal, Shri Rajendra		
Ahamed, Shri E.		
Ahmed, Shri Sultan		
Ajmal, Shri Badmddin		
Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh		
Alagiri, Shri S.		
Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh		
Anandan, Shri M.		
Ananth Kumar, Shri		
Antony, Shri Anto		
Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam		
Argal, Shri Ashok		
Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram		
Azad, Shri Kirti		
Azharuddin, Mohammed		
Baalu, Shri T.R.		

Division No. 2	Ayes	16.23 hrs.
'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh		
Babbar, Shri Raj		
Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur		
Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal		
Bais, Shri Ramesh		
Baite, Shri Thangso		
Baitha, Shri Kameshwar		
Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh		
Bakshi, Shri Subrata		
Baliram, Dr.		
Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh		
Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip		
Banerjee, Shri Kalyan		
Bapiraju, Shri K.		
*Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari		
Bauri, Shrimati Susmita		
Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai		
Beg, Dr. Mirza Mehboob		
Besra, Shri Devidhan		
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan		
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand		
Bhaiya, Shri Shivraj		
Bhoi, Shri Sanjay		
Bhujbal, Shri Sameer		
Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal		
Biju, Shri P.K.		
Biswal, Shri Hemanand		
Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh		
Chacko, Shri P.C.		
Chang, Shri CM.		

\*Voted through Slip

Division No. 2	Ayes	16.23 hrs.
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya		
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar		
Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar		
Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh		
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.		
Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.		
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra		
Chidambaram, Shri P.		
Chinta Mohan, Dr.		
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo		
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar		
Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan		
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh		
Chowdhury, Shri Adhir		
*'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor		
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan		
Das, Shri Khagen		
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas		
Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen		
De, Dr. Ratna		
Deka, Shri Ramen		
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra		
Deora, Shri Milind		
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh		
Devi, Shrimati Rama		
Devegowda, Shri H.D.		
Dhanapalan, Shri K.P.		
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.		
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti		
Dias, Shri Charles		

\*Voted through Slip

Division No. 2	Ayes	16.23 hrs.
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep		
Dubey, Shri Nishikant		
Dutt, Shrimati Priya		
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.		
Engti, Shri Biren Singh		
Ering, Shri Ninong		
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.		
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal		
Gandhi, Shri Varun		
Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka		
Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia		
Gandhiselvan, Shri S.		
*Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya		
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram		
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh		
Gogoi, Shri Dip		
Gouda, Shri Shivarama		
Gulshan, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur		
Handique, Shri B.K.		
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul		
Haque, Sk. Saidul		
Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V.		
Hazari, Shri Maheshwar		
Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar		
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash		
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh		
Hussain, Shri Ismail		
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz		
Jagannath, Dr. Manda		
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay		

Division No. 2	Ayes	16.23 hrs.
Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash		
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram		
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana		
Jatua, Shri Choudhury Mohan		
Jawale, Shri Haribhau		
Jeyadurai, Shri S.R.		
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha		
Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh		
Jindal, Shri Naveen		
Joshi, Dr. C.P.		
Joshi, Dr. Murl Manohar		
Joshi, Shri Kailash		
Joshi, Shri Mahesh		
Joshi, Shri Pralhad		
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh		
Kamal Nath, Shri		
Kamat, Shri Gurudas		
Karwaria, Shri Kapil Muni		
Kashyap, Shri Dinesh		
Kashyap, Shri Virender		
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh		
Kataria, Shri Lalchand		
Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar		
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet		
Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh		
Khan, Shri Hassan		
Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh		
Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun		
Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil		
Khatri, Dr. Nirmal		
Khursheed, Shri Salman		

Division No. 2	Ayes	16.23 hrs.
Killi, Dr. Kruparani		
Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji		
Krishnasswamy, Shri M.		
Kumar, Shri Ajay		
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra		
Kumar, Shri P.		
Kumar, Shri Ramesh		
Kumar, Shri Shailendra		
Kumar, Shri Virendra		
Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan		
Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh		
Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara		
Laguri, Shri Yashbant		
Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka		
Lal, Shri Pakauri		
Lalu Prasad, Shri		
Lingam, Shri P.		
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra		
Mahant, Dr. Charan Das		
Maharaj, Shri Satpal		
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad		
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari		
Malik, Shri Jitender Singh		
Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan		
Mandlik, Shri Sadashivrao Dadoba		
Mani, Shri Jose K.		
Manian, Shri O.S.		
Manjhi, Shri Hari		
Masram, Shri Basori Singh		
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid		
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh		

Division No. 2	Ayes	16.23 hrs.
Meghe, Shri Datta		
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram		
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram		
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom		
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti		
Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad		
Mishra, Shri Mahabal		
Mohan, Shri P.C.		
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa		
Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit		
Munde, Shri Gopinath		
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.		
*Muttemwar, Shri Vilas		
Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh		
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh		
Naik, Shri P. Balram		
Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali		
Narayanrao, Shri Sonawane Pratap		
Narayanasamy, Shri V.		
Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra		
Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi		
Nirupam, Shri Sanjay		
Ola, Shri Sis Ram		
Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin		
Pakkirappa, Shri S.		
Pala, Shri Vincent H.		
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar		
Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath		
Pangi, Shri Jayaram		
Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash		

\*Voted through Slip

Division No. 2	Ayes	16.23 hrs.	Division No. 2	Ayes	16.23 hrs.
Paswan, Shri Kamlesh			Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.		
Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh			Ramkishun, Shri		
Patel, Shri Devji M.			Ramshankar, Prof.		
Patel, Shri Dinsha			Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan		
Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.			Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara		
Patel, Shri R.K. Singh			Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva		
Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben			Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar		
Pathak, Shri Harin			Rawat, Shri Harish		
Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao			Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami		
Patil, Shri A.T. Nana			Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender		
Patil, Shri C.R.			Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P		
Patil, Shri Pratik			Reddy, Shri K.R.G.		
Pawar, Shri Sharad			Riyan, Shri Baju Ban		
Pilot, Shri Sachin			Roy, Prof. Saugata		
Potai, Shri Sohan			Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar		
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamm			Ruala, Shri C.L.		
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath			Sachan, Shri Rakesh		
Premdas, Shri			Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar		
Punia, Shri P.L.			Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant		
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.			Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal		
Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra			Sai Prathap, Shri A.		
Raghavan, Shri M.K.			Sanjoy, Shri Takam		
Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.			Satpathy, Shri Tathagata		
Rahman, Shri Abdul			Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey		
Rai, Shri Prem Das			Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah		
Rajagopal, Shri L.			Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.		
Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar			Scindia, Shrimati Yashodhara Raje		
Rajendran, Shri C.			Selja, Kumari		
Rajesh, Shri M.B.			Semmalai, Shri S.		
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh			Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan		
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally			Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi		

Division No. 2	Ayes	16.23 hrs.	Division No. 2	Ayes	16.23 hrs.
Shanavas, Shri M.I.			Singh, Shri Ratan		
Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar			Singh, Shri Ravneet		
Sharma, Shri Jagdish			Singh, Shri Rewati Raman		
Sharma, Shri Madan Lal			Singh, Shri Sukhdev		
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj			Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar		
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh			Singh, Shri Uday		
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar			Singh, Shri Uday Pratap		
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar			Singh, Raj kumari Ratna		
Shivkumar, Shri K alias J.K. Ritheesh			Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini		
Sibal, Shri Kapil			Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan		
Singh, Chaudhary Lal			Singla, Shri Vijay Inder		
Singh, Dr. Bhola			Sinha, Shri Shatrughan		
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad			Sinha, Shri Yashwant		
Singh, Dr. Sanjay			Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai		
Singh, Rao Inderjit			Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh		
Singh, Shri Dushyant			Solanki, Shri Makansingh		
Singh, Shri Ganesh			Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan		
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj			Sule, Shrimati Supriya		
*Singh, Shri Jagdanand			Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil		
Singh, Shri Jaswant			Swamy, Shri Janardhana		
Singh, Shri Jitendra			Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma		
Singh, Shri Mahabali			Tagore, Shri Manicka		
Singh, Shri Murari Lal			Tamta, Shri Pradeep		
Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath			Tandon, Shri Lalji		
Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar			Tandon, Shrimati Annu		
Singh, Shri R.P.N.			Tanwar, Shri Ashok		
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan			Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath		
Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan			Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh		
Singh, Shri Rajnath			Thambidurai, Dr. M.		
Singh, Shri Rakesh			Tharoor, Dr. Shashi		
			Thomas, Prof. K.V.		

\*Voted through Slip.



Division No. 2	Ayes	16.23 hrs.
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Thomas, Shri P.T.  
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna  
 Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh  
 Toppo, Shri Joseph  
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar  
 Venugopal, Dr. P.  
 Venugopal, Shri K.C.  
 Verma, Shri Sajjan  
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad  
 Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.  
 Viswanathan, Shri P.  
 Vivekanand, Dr. G.  
 Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan  
 Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad

81 MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction,\* the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 342

Noes: Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

\*The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through Slips  
 Ayes: 342+S/Shri Pulin Behari Baske, Kamal Kishor 'Commando', Manikrao Hodliya Gavit, Vilas Muttemwar and Jaganand Singh=347  
 Noes: Nil

1	2	3
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### Clause 1

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment to Clause 1.

Now, the Minister to move the amendment No. 1

*Amendments made:*

Page 1, lines 3 and 4,-

*for* "the Constitution (One Hundred-eighteenth Amendment) Act, 2012"

*substitute* "the Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Act, 2012". (1)

(Shri R.P.N. Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division No.3	Ayes	16.25 hrs.
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Abdullah, Dr. Farooq  
 Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
 Adhikari, Shri Sisir  
 Aditya Nath, Yogi  
 Adsul, Shri Anandrao  
 Advani, Shri L.K.  
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash  
 Agrawal, Shri Rajendra  
 Ahamed, Shri E.  
 Ahmed, Shri Sultan  
 Ajmal, Shri Badruddin  
 Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh  
 Alagiri, Shri S.

Division No.3	Ayes	16.25 hrs.
Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh		
Anandan, Shri M.		
Ananth Kumar, Shri		
Antony, Shri Anto		
Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam		
Argal, Shri Ashok		
Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram		
Azad, Shri Kirti		
Azharuddin, Mohammed		
Baalu, Shri T.R.		
'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh		
Babbar, Shri Raj		
Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur		
Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal		
Bais, Shri Ramesh		
Baite, Shri Thangso		
Baitha, Shri Kameshwar		
Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh		
Bakshi, Shri Subrata		
Baliram, Dr.		
Baimiki, Shri Kamlesh		
Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip		
Banerjee, Shri Kalyan		
Bapiraju, Shri K.		
Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari		
Bauri, Shrimati Susmita		
Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai		
Beg, Dr. Mirza Mehboob		
Besra, Shri Devidhan		
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan		

Division No.3	Ayes	16.25 hrs.
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand		
Bhaiya, Shri Shivraj		
Bhoi, Shri Sanjay		
Bhujbal, Shri Sameer		
Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal		
Biju, Shri P.K.		
Biswal, Shri Hemanand		
Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh		
Chacko, Shri P.C.		
Chang, Shri C.M.		
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya		
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar		
Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar		
Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh		
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.		
Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.		
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra		
Chidambaram, Shri P.		
Chinta Mohan, Dr.		
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo		
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar		
Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan		
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh		
Chowdhury, Shri Adhir		
'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor		
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan		
Das, Shri Khagen		
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas		
Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen		
De, Dr. Ratna		

Division No.3	Ayes	16.25 hrs.
Deka, Shri Ramen		
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra		
Deora, Shri Milind		
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh		
Devi, Shrimati Rama		
Devegowda, Shri H.D.		
Dhanapalan, Shri K.P.		
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.		
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti		
Dias, Shri Charles		
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep		
Dubey, Shri Nishikant		
Dutt, Shrimati Priya		
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.		
Engti, Shri Biren Singh		
Ering, Shri Ninong		
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.		
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo		
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal		
Gandhi, Shri Varun		
Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka		
Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia		
Gandhiselvan, Shri S.		
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya		
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram		
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh		
Gogoi, Shri Dip		
Gouda, Shri Shivarama		
Gulshan, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur		
Handique, Shri B.K.		

Division No.3	Ayes	16.25 hrs.
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul		
Haque, Sk. Saidul		
Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V.		
Hazari, Shri Maheshwar		
Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar		
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash		
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh		
Hussain, Shri Ismail		
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz		
Jagannath, Dr. Manda		
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay		
Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash		
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram		
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana		
Jatua, Shri Choudhury Mohan		
Jawale, Shri Haribhau		
Jeyadurai, Shri S.R.		
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha		
Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh		
Jindal, Shri Naveen		
Joshi, Dr. C.P.		
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar		
Joshi, Shri Kailash		
Joshi, Shri Mahesh		
Joshi, Shri Pralhad		
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh		
Kamal Nath, Shri		
Kamat, Shri Gurudas		
Karwaria, Shri Kapil Muni		
Kashyap, Shri Dinesh		

Division No.3	Ayes	16.25 hrs.
Kashyap, Shri Virender		
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh		
Kataria, Shri Lalchand		
Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar		
Kaur, Shrimati Preetee		
Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh		
Khan, Shri Hassan		
Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh		
Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun		
Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil		
Khatri, Dr. Nirmal		
Khursheed, Shri Salman		
Killi, Dr. Kruparani		
Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji		
Krishnasswamy, Shri M.		
Kumar, Shri Ajay		
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra		
Kumar, Shri Ramesh		
Kumar, Shri Shailendra		
Kumar, Shri Virendra		
Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan		
Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh		
Kumari, Shrimati Putul		
Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara		
Laguri, Shri Yashbant		
Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka		
Lal, Shri Pakauri		
Lalu Prasad, Shri		
Lingam, Shri P.		
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra		

Division No.3	Ayes	16.25 hrs.
Mahant, Dr. Charan Das		
Maharaj, Shri Satpal		
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad		
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari		
Malik, Shri Jitender Singh		
Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan		
Mandlik, Shri Sadashivrao Dadoba		
Mani, Shri Jose K.		
Manian, Shri O.S.		
Manjhi, Shri Hari		
Masram, Shri Basori Singh		
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid		
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh		
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram		
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram		
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom		
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti		
Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad		
Mishra, Shri Mahabal		
Mohan, Shri P.C.		
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa		
Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit		
Munde, Shri Gopinath		
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.		
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas		
Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh		
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh		
Naik, Shri P. Balram		
Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali		
Narah, Shrimati Ranee		

Division No.3	Ayes	16.25 hrs.
Narayanrao, Shri Sonawane Pratap		
Narayanasamy, Shri V.		
Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra		
Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi		
Nirupam, Shri Sanjay		
Ola, Shri Sis Ram		
Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin		
Pakkirappa, Shri S.		
Pala, Shri Vincent H.		
Panda, Shri Prabodh		
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar		
Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath		
Pangi, Shri Jayaram		
Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash		
Paswan, Shri Kamlesh		
Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh		
Patel, Shri Devji M.		
Patel, Shri Dinsha		
Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.		
Patel, Shri R.K. Singh		
Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben		
Pathak, Shri Harin		
Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao		
Patil, Shri A.T. Nana		
Patil, Shri C.R.		
Patil, Shri Pratik		
Pawar, Shri Sharad		
Pilot, Shri Sachin		
Potai, Shri Sohan		
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnam		

Division No.3	Ayes	16.25 hrs.
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath		
Premdas, Shri		
Punia, Shri P.L.		
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.		
Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra		
Raghavan, Shri M.K.		
Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.		
Rahman, Shri Abdul		
Rai, Shri Prem Das		
Rajagopal, Shri L.		
Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar		
Rajendran, Shri C.		
Rajesh, Shri M.B.		
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh		
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally		
Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.		
Ramkishun, Shri		
Ramshankar, Prof.		
Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan		
Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara		
Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva		
Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar		
Rawat, Shri Harish		
Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami		
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender		
Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P		
Reddy, Shri K.R.G.		
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban		
Roy, Prof. Saugata		
Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar		

Division No.3	Ayes	16.25 hrs.
Ruala, Shri C.L.		
Sachan, Shri Rakesh		
Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar		
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant		
Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal		
Sai Prathap, Shri A.		
Sanjoy, Shri Takam		
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata		
Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey		
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah		
Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.		
Scindia, Shrimati Yashodhara Rajee		
Selja, Kumari		
Semmalai, Shri S.		
Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan		
Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi		
Shanavas, Shri M.I.		
Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar		
Sharma, Shri Jagdish		
Sharma, Shri Madan Lal		
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj		
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh		
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar		
Shinde, Shri Sushil kumar		
Shivkumar, Shri K. alias J.K. Ritheesh		
Sibal, Shri Kapil		
Singh, Chaudhary Lal		
Singh, Dr. Bhola		
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad		
Singh, Dr. Sanjay		

Division No.3	Ayes	16.25 hrs.
Singh, Rao Inderjit		
Singh, Shri Dushyant		
Singh, Shri Ganesh		
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj		
*Singh, Shri Jagdanand		
Singh, Shri Jaswant		
Singh, Shri Jitendra		
Singh, Shri Mahabali		
Singh, Shri Murari Lal		
Singh, Shri N. Dharam		
Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath		
Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar		
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan		
Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan		
Singh, Shri Rajnath		
Singh, Shri Rakesh		
Singh, Shri Ratan		
Singh, Shri Ravneet		
Singh, Shri Rewati Raman		
Singh, Shri Sukhdev		
Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar		
Singh, Shri Uday		
Singh, Shri Uday Pratap		
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna		
Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini		
Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan		
Singla, Shri Vijay Inder		
Sinha, Shri Shatrughan		
Sinha, Shri Yashwant		

\*Voted through Slip.

Division No.3	Ayes	16.25 hrs.
Siricilla, Shri Rajaih		
Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai		
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh		
Solanki, Shri Makansingh		
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan		
Sule, Shrimati Supriya		
Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil		
Swamy, Shri Janardhana		
Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma		
Tagore, Shri Manicka		
Tamta, Shri Pradeep		
Tandon, Shri Lalji		
Tandon, Shrimati Annu		
Tanwar, Shri Ashok		
Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath		
Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh		
Thambidurai, Dr. M.		
Tharoor, Dr. Shashi		
Thomas, Prof. K.V.		
Thomas, Shri P.T.		
Tirath, Shrimati Krishna		
Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh		
Toppo, Shri Joseph		
Udasi, Shri Shivkumar		
Venugopal, Dr. P.		
Venugopal, Shri K.C.		
Verma, Shri Sajjan		
Verma, Shri Beni Prasad		
Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.		
Viswanathan, Shri P.		

Division No.3	Ayes	16.25 hrs.
Vivekanand, Dr. G.		
Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar		
Vyas, Dr. Girija		
Wasnik, Shri Mukul		
Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan		
Yadav, Shri Om Prakash		
Yadav, Shri Sharad		

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 348

Noes: Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Enacting Formula and the Title to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Lobbies have already been cleared...

I shall now put the motion, that the Bill, as amended, be passed, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

\* The following Member also recorded/corrected his vote through Slip

Ayes: 348+Shri Jaganand Singh=349

Noes: Nil

Division No.4	Ayes	16.27 hrs.
Abdullah, Dr. Farooq		
Acharia, Shri Basu Deb		
Adhikari, Shri Sisir		
Aditya Nath, Yogi		
Adsul, Shri Anandrao		
Advani, Shri L.K.		
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash		
Agrawal, Shri Rajendra		
Ahamed, Shri E.		
Ahmed, Shri Sultan		
Ajmal, Shri Badruddin		
Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh		
Alagiri, Shri S.		
Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh		
Anandan, Shri M.		
Ananth Kumar, Shri		
Antony, Shri Anto		
Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam		
Argal, Shri Ashok		
Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram		
Azad, Shri Kirti		
Azharuddin, Mohammed		
Baalu, Shri T.R.		
'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh		
Babbar, Shri Raj		
Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur		
Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal		
Bais, Shri Ramesh		
Baite, Shri Thangso		
Baitha, Shri Kameshwar		

Division No.4	Ayes	16.27 hrs.
Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh		
Bakshi, Shri Subrata		
Baliram, Dr.		
Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh		
Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip		
Banerjee, Shri Kalyan		
Bapiraju, Shri K.		
Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari		
Bauri, Shrimati Susmita		
Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai		
Beg, Dr. Mirza Mehboob		
Besra, Shri Devidhan		
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan		
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand		
Bhaiya, Shri Shivraj		
Bhoi, Shri Sanjay		
Bhujbal, Shri Sameer		
Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal		
Biju, Shri P.K.		
Biswal, Shri Hemanand		
Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh		
Chacko, Shri P.C.		
Chang, Shri C.M.		
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya		
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar		
Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar		
Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh		
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.		
Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.		
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra		
Chidambaram, Shri P.		



Division No.4	Ayes	16.27 hrs.
Chinta Mohan, Dr.		
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo		
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar		
Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan		
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh		
Chowdhury, Shri Adhir		
'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor		
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan		
Das, Shri Khagen		
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas		
Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen		
De, Dr. Ratna		
Deka, Shri Ramen		
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra		
Deora, Shri Milind		
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh		
Devi, Shrimati Rama		
Devegowda, Shri H.D.		
Dhanapalan, Shri K.P.		
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.		
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti		
Dias, Shri Charles		
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep		
Dubey, Shri Nishikant		
Dutt, Shrimati Priya		
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.		
Engti, Shri Biren Singh		
Ering, Shri Ninong		
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.		
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo		

Division No.4	Ayes	16.27 hrs.
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal		
Gandhi, Shri Varun		
Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka		
Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia		
Gandhiselvan, Shri S.		
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya		
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram		
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh		
Gogoi, Shri Dip		
Gouda, Shri Shivarama		
Handique, Shri B.K.		
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul		
Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V.		
Hazari, Shri Maheshwar		
Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar		
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash		
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh		
Hussain, Shri Ismail		
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz		
Jagannath, Dr. Manda		
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay		
Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash		
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram		
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana		
Jatua, Shri Choudhury Mohan		
Jawale, Shri Haribhau		
Jeyadurai, Shri S.R.		
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha		
Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh		
Jindal, Shri Naveen		

Division No.4	Ayes	16.27 hrs.
Joshi, Dr. C.P.		
Joshi, Dr. Murlī Manohar		
*Joshi, Shri Kailash		
Joshi, Shri Mahesh		
Joshi, Shri Pralhad		
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh		
Kamal Nath, Shri		
Kamat, Shri Gurudas		
Karwaria, Shri Kapil Muni		
Kashyap, Shri Dinesh		
Kashyap, Shri Virender		
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh		
Kataria, Shri Lalchand		
Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar		
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet		
Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh		
Khan, Shri Hassan		
Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh		
Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun		
Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil		
Khatri, Dr. Nirmal		
Khursheed, Shri Salman		
Killi, Dr. Kruparani		
Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji		
Krishnasswamy, Shri M.		
Kumar, Shri Ajay		
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra		
Kumar, Shri P.		
Kumar, Shri Ramesh		

Division No.4	Ayes	16.27 hrs.
Kumar, Shri Shailendra		
Kumar, Shri Virendra		
Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan		
Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh		
Kumari, Shrimati Putul		
Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara		
Laguri, Shri Yashbant		
Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka		
Lal, Shri Pakauri		
Lalu Prasad, Shri		
Lingam, Shri P.		
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra		
Mahant, Dr. Charan Das		
Maharaj, Shri Satpal		
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad		
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari		
Malik, Shri Jitender Singh		
Mani, Shri Jose K.		
Manian, Shri O.S.		
Manjhi, Shri Hari		
Masram, Shri Basori Singh		
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid		
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh		
Meghe, Shri Datta		
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram		
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram		
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom		
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti		
Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad		
Mishra, Shri Mahabal		

Division No.4	Ayes	16.27 hrs.
Mohan, Shri P.C.		
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa		
Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit		
Munde, Shri Gopinath		
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.		
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas		
Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh		
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh		
Naik, Shri P. Balram		
Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali		
Narah, Shrimati Ranee		
Narayanrao, Shri Sonawane Pratap		
Narayanasamy, Shri V.		
Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra		
Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi		
Nirupam, Shri Sanjay		
Ola, Shri Sis Ram		
Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin		
Pakkirappa, Shri S.		
Pala, Shri Vincent H.		
Panda, Shri Prabodh		
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar		
Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath		
Pangi, Shri Jayaram		
Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash		
Paswan, Shri Kamlesh		
Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh		
Patel, Shri Devji M.		
Patel, Shri Dinsha		
Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.		

Division No.4	Ayes	16.27 hrs.
Patel, Shri R.K. Singh		
Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben		
Pathak, Shri Harin		
Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao		
Patil, Shri A.T. Nana		
Patil, Shri C.R.		
Patil, Shri Pratik		
Pawar, Shri Sharad		
Pilot, Shri Sachin		
Potai, Shri Sohan		
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamp		
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath		
Premdas, Shri		
Punia, Shri P.L.		
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.		
Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra		
Raghavan, Shri M.K.		
Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.		
Rahman, Shri Abdul		
Rai, Shri Prem Das		
Rajagopal, Shri L.		
Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar		
Rajendran, Shri C.		
Rajesh, Shri M.B.		
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh		
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally		
Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.		
Ramkishun, Shri		
Ramshankar, Prof.		
Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan		

Division No.4	Ayes	16.27 hrs.
Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara		
Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva		
Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar		
Rawat, Shri Harish		
Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami		
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender		
Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P.		
Reddy, Shri K.R.G.		
Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban		
Roy, Prof. Saugata		
Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar		
Ruala, Shri C.L.		
Sachan, Shri Rakesh		
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant		
Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal		
Sai Prathap, Shri A.		
Sanjoy, Shri Takam		
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata		
Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey		
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah		
Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.		
Scindia, Shrimati Yashodhara Rajee		
Selja, Kumari		
Semmalai, Shri S.		
Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan		
Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi		
Shanavas, Shri M.I.		
Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar		
Sharma, Shri Jagdish		

Division No.4	Ayes	16.27 hrs.
Sharma, Shri Madan Lal		
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj		
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh		
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar		
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar		
Shivkumar, Shri K. alias J.K. Ritheesh		
Sibal, Shri Kapil		
Singh, Chaudhary Lal		
Singh, Dr. Bhola		
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad		
Singh, Dr. Sanjay		
Singh, Rao Inderjit		
Singh, Shri Dushyant		
Singh, Shri Ganesh		
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj		
Singh, Shri Jagdanand		
Singh, Shri Jaswant		
Singh, Shri Jitendra		
Singh, Shri Mahabali		
Singh, Shri Murari Lal		
Singh, Shri N. Dharam		
Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath		
Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar		
Singh, Shri R.P.N.		
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan		
Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan		
Singh, Shri Rajnath		
Singh, Shri Rakesh		
Singh, Shri Ratan		

Division No.4	Ayes	16.27 hrs.
Singh, Shri Ravneet		
Singh, Shri Rewati Raman		
Singh, Shri Sukhdev		
Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar		
Singh, Shri Uday		
Singh, Shri Uday Pratap		
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna		
Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini		
Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan		
Singla, Shri Vijay Inder		
Sinha, Shri Shatrughan		
Sinha, Shri Yashwant		
Siricilla, Shri Rajaih		
Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai		
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh		
Solanki, Shri Makansingh		
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan		
Sule, Shrimati Supriya		
Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil		
Swamy, Shri Janardhana		
Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma		
Tagore, Shri Manicka		
Tamta, Shri Pradeep		
Tandon, Shri Lalji		
Tandon, Shrimati Annu		
Tanwar, Shri Ashok		
Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath		
Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh		
Thambidurai, Dr. M.		
Tharoor, Dr. Shashi		

Division No.4	Ayes	16.27 hrs.
Thomas, Prof. K.V.		
Thomas, Shri P.T.		
Tirath, Shrimati Krishna		
Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh		
Toppo, Shri Joseph		
Udasi, Shri Shivkumar		
Venugopal, Dr. P.		
Venugopal, Shri K.C.		
Verma, Shri Sajjan		
Verma, Shri Beni Prasad		
Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.		
Viswanathan, Shri P.		
Vivekanand, Dr. G.		
Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar		
Vyas, Dr. Girija		
Wasnik, Shri Mukul		
Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan		
Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh		
Yadav, Shri Om Prakash		
Yadav, Shri Sharad		
MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction*, the result of the Division is:		
Ayes: 347		
Noes: Nil		
The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.		
<i>The motion was adopted.</i>		
* The following Members also recorded/corrected his votes through Slips.		
Ayes: 347+Shri Kailash Joshi=348		
Noes: Nil		

16.29 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE ...Contd.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 10 - Shri R.P.N. Singh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library See No.L.T. 8070/15/12]

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library See No.L.T. 8071/15/12]

(3) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sections 11 and 15 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008:—

(i) S.O.2497(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 2012 constituting Special Courts under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.

(ii) S.O.2348(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2012 de-notifying the appointment of Special Public Prosecutor in National Investigation Agency, mentioned therein.

(iii) S.O.1939(E) to S.O.1950(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 2012 appointing Judge to preside over the Special Courts, mentioned therein, under National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.

(iv) S.O.2173(E) and S.O.2174(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2012 appointing Judge to preside over the Special Courts, mentioned therein, under National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library See No.L.T. 8072/15/12]

(4) A copy of the Notification No. F. No. 11034/12/2011-IS.VI (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 29th November, 2012 constituting the Review Committee for the review of the applications rejected under Section 36(1) read with section 36(4) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 under section 53 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library See No.L.T. 8073/15/12]

(5) A copy of the Border Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2755(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd November, 2012 under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library See No.L.T. 8074/15/12]

(6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Kollam, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Kollam, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No.L.T. 8075/15/12]

16.30 hrs.

BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011 -  
Contd.*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we go back to Item No. 28. I would request Shri Anuragh Singh Thakur to continue his speech.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the House be in order.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seats. Those who want to leave the House they can leave, and I would request the other Members to be seated.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, H.P.): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak on a very important subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, you can start your speech now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain silence.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have given me permission to speak on a very important subject and as I said in the beginning that banking is not important for investment. Only banking leaves much effect on the life of common man. When many people take the name of social banking, then it is my own believe that the main purpose of banking is social and if the society gets its benefit. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain silence.

....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, banking is not only important for investment but banking is important for social sector also. Owing to this legislation while we hope that reforms will come in the banking sector, but nothing would perhaps be happened by bringing amendments on piece meal basis. The Standing Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon. Yashwant Sinha ji, have also stated in clear terms in their report that no reform would take place in banking sector by bringing piece meal amendments again and again. We will have discussions on Company Bill and on rest of the Bills also. Land Acquisition Bill is also coming in this House but there was only one suggestion from our side and of Standing Committee that piece meal amendments should not be brought. Modern banking should be brought so that whole sector can be benefitted therefrom. I would put forth my point on its important issues and hope that the manner in which Hon. Minister had moved amendment, he has withdrawn the same, as entire House was against it. Almost people of every party were against the subject of forward

contract so that it is not incorporated therein. Hon. Minister has withdrawn it for which I welcome. At the same time I would like to say that in a part of the Depositors' Education and Awareness Fund it has been stated that:

[English]

"The Bill proposes to establish Depositor's Education and Awareness Fund. The Fund will take over the depositors' accounts which have not been claimed or operated for a period of 10 years or more."

[Translation]

It has been known through an RTI that there are one crore bank accounts are such wherein approximately 2481 crores of rupees are deposited and it has been told about those accounts which were not operated upto 10 years but a number of accounts would be like that which have been operated for less than 10 years. It means that thousand crores of rupees lying with the banks are of those account holders but these were not paid to them. Most of these banks are nationalised banks which have such money in large quantum. Canara Bank has Rs. 400 crore, Union Bank of India has Rs. 306 crore, Punjab National Bank has nearly Rs. 270 crore and the foreign banks, standard chartered Bank has about 40 crore rupees. I am surprised of one thing that we talked about it in the year 2002 and the committee had just notified it in 2005, notification was issued in this regard and stated that 'Know Your Customers', we talked of KYC norms. Whether the banks are implementing them? If they are implementing, then even after seven years there are one crore such accounts with the banks to whom 2,481 crore rupees are to be paid. If this amount is to be paid then it means banks are not serious in this regard that above accounts holder should get their money back. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister and I hope that he would tell in his answer that as to whether KYC Norms were formed only for forming purpose or the customers will ever be able to get their money back? If they will be able to get then what laws and guidelines prevail for the purpose, I would like to know in this regard.

I would like to give some suggestions on my own behalf. Banks should review those accounts regularly which are not being operated. At least such people should also be informed in writing to reach them so that if somebody has fixed deposit or such any other account about which the account holder perhaps has no information, he could get this information. At times when the customer shifts his house, factory, shop then his address is not remained the

same. Owing to such reason so many accounts might not be operated. At times your letters are not delivered, in this situation intimation fails to reach him. Therefore, I would like to suggest that the people who introduce to get open the account should be approached by the bank so that the money can be reached to the account holders through them. Would you issue the guidelines instructing RBI or banks directly so that the money lying in the accounts is reached to concerned customers? Only saying that you are going to create a Depositors' Education and Awareness Fund will not work. There should be our will and it is my demand also, being a public representative I would like to say that the people's money lying in the banks, is not the money of banks, it is the money of people. It should be reached to them, for this we should make effort. Such efforts should also be made that this money is not kept with the banks only. We should say that this money pertains to those people having bank accounts. Whether that money is lying with the bank, but when they submit application within one month than this money should go back to the depositors concerned, such a provision should be made therein. You should instruct particularly nationalised, private banks in writing to implement KYC norms as early as possible and as per my suggestions money should be reached to the people through them also.

You mentioned about uniform authorised capital that cap upto three thousand crore rupees should not be accepted, it should be abolished. You have also talked to reduce 51 per cent share capital. You said that we are preparing the banks to compete at international level. We are talking to bring banks in competition at international level but in our country thousands people are there whose bank accounts have not been opened till date. Whether banks are talking to expand their network or are talking to shrink it? On one hand you are talking to reduce the share percentage of the Government, talking to reduce uniform capital, on the other hand you say that uniform authorised capital in the nationalised banks should be minimized to less than three thousand crore rupees. You have one more important thing that it will be done in the supervision of RBI. RBI has not revealed it till date as to how many bad debts were waived off? Whether RBI reduce the interest rate on the advice of the Government? I think the Government would have been saying for the last three years that you should reduce interest rate, but RBI is not ready to listen it. On the other hand you say that it should be removed from the purview of Competition Commission of India and should be brought under the purview of RBI. RBI already has much workload, whether removing it from

the purview of Competition Commission of India and bringing under the purview of RBI will going to meet the purpose? You can do it temporarily but doing so in long run neither it will be good for banks nor in the interest of the country. You talk about Regulatory Authority, I want to speak in this regard in much detail, I would like to talk about not only the regulator of banking sector but other regulators also, but there is shortage of time. In the end I would necessarily ask that reforms in banking sector is necessary but piece meal amendments will not solve the issue. Today we talk international competition in banking sector, international banks came in our country but these were confined to cities only. How many branches of international banks were set up in the villages? You talk about cash transfer, it was earlier stated in the Report of Standing Committee that at least 74000 habitats of the population of 2000 are there where no bank branch exists even today. When you talk about merger, when two banks will be merged. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I need one minute, it is very important points. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

Now Shri Ramasubbu. You made your point.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: If merger of banks is made within area of one kilometre, two kilometre. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I have already called him. Please conclude in one minute.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, if banks are merged within the area of two kilometre, than you will get the other branch closed, those people will have to go five kilometre away. You are seeing the profit of banks, but common man will get what benefit from this? Where the employees of that branch will go? Today you are talking about the merger of the banks instead of expanding them, it is a matter of great sorrow. If a bank is not performing



well, I am not against its merger, but what benefit the common consumer is going to get? You have talked to raise their voting rights from ten to twenty six per cent. I agree that being shareholders they should get their right. Before getting 10 per cent voting right they used to make subsidiaries and tried to make their point by collecting votes through them. Their purpose will not be solved by 26 per cent, but now

[English]

at least, they will be in a position to veto. Otherwise

[Translation]

nothing will going to be happened even by 26 per cent, but for the time being we should keep it 26 per cent.

[English]

In the longer run, I think we should look into this area as to what amendments need to be brought in the near future. But, Sir, with this piecemeal amendment, we would not be able to bring in changes in the banking sector. I request the Minister to bring in a modern banking Bill, a comprehensive banking Bill so that the banking sector is benefited.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You made your point.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, from my Party side, this is my personal recommendation in the end to kindly bring in a modern banking Bill so that this sector should be benefited.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Sir, I thank you for the opportunity to participate in this important Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill of 2011.

Really, it is a historical Bill for the development of the banking sector. Our experienced and able Finance Minister has introduced this Bill in order to strengthen the RBI. Also, the supervising power of the RBI is enhanced due to the amendment of this Bill. After our Madam Indira Ji had nationalized all our commercial banks, now-a-days the banking sector in our country is very strong. Also, almost all the nationalized banks are profitable ones and they are supporting the development of the nation.

Now, we have to face competition from foreign banks. Foreign banks are entering into the market of banking sector in our country. To face this challenge we need more capital resources. We have to arrange more capital resources for strengthening our banking sector. This is very important because during 2008 crisis, almost all the

international banks collapsed but our banking sector remained strong. Our economy has been developed in such a way. The UPA Government has protected our banking sector. By way of amending this Bill, the Finance Minister wishes to strengthen our banking sector. At present, we need to strengthen our capital resources. The cap of 10% of voting rights of individual shareholders has been raised to 26%. This will strengthen our banking system and enhance our resources.

Sir, some people in the corporate sector hesitate to bring the money to the banking sector. That is why, shareholders have to be given the voting rights. After these amendments, the corporate sector has to bring the money to strengthen and fortify our banking sector. This is really a welcome measure.

Now, we have to increase our growth rate which, after the crisis, stands at 5.4 per cent. We have to bring this growth rate up to 8 per cent. It is possible only after the fortification and strengthening of our banking and financial system. That is why this Bill has been introduced by our Government.

One amendment has been proposed in respect of the cooperative sector also. Cooperative banks are there all over rural areas. As the agriculture people are supported by this cooperative sector, these cooperative banks have to be regulated, otherwise there would be many problems. So, through this amendment Bill, the cooperative sector should be regulated by the Reserve Bank. Then, permission will be sought from the Reserve Bank to open a cooperative sector bank in every village.

My next point is that we have to face competition from foreign banks. So, our banks should have to be strengthened. I would say that this is a critical juncture. The banking sector should have to be fortified. I want to make only one submission here. The hon. Finance Minister has to see that the employees and officers in our banks work for longer hours. They are working for 15 hours a day. We have to create more employment opportunities in our banks. More and more people have to be accommodated in each and every bank. Their rights have to be protected. Thus, we will be able to strengthen our banking system. So, I welcome this historic Bill on this occasion.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Just

now, I was listening to my friend Anurag Thakur ji very attentively. He while speaking on this Bill gave very good suggestions and expressed their views. I associate myself with him.

So far as the amendment in this Bill was concerned, the Government had admitted it and also withdrawing the same. I would like to say one thing that this Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill which has been introduced here, all the foreign banks here will come under this or our small banks would be merged. Under this Bill, big banks will be formed by merging small banks. At that time the biggest situation which will arise before us is that today small branches of Regional Rural Bank, Bank of Baroda have been opened in each and every town and all the farmers have their accounts in these branches. Lest we would be setting up a big bank somewhere by merging those small banks and that would be reached far away and farmers and workers would have to face difficulty. The farmers and workers under MNREGA, having their accounts in these banks, should not face difficulty. Therefore, in the interest of the country, in the interest of farmers, labourers and youth if these banks are opened at some distance and merged then this thing should be kept in mind. The Government's planning regarding banks is that one bank will be opened for the population of 2000 people and in view of that intention. I would only request you and, through you, I would request the Government also that we should take care of this thing that this should be done in the interest of the country, the farmers and the youths. With these words, I conclude.

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Banking Regulation Amendment Bill, 2011. Just now Anurag Thakur had expressed his views in detail. The Government's intention has been to open bank branches in all the villages having population of 2000, so that the farmers and residents of that village are benefitted. Hon. Finance Minister had withdrawn the proposal for bringing foreign banks in this regard, but we should keep this fact in mind that the people will face difficulties if the banks are situated at long distance. I quote one instance of my constituency that there were two uncle and nephew, they were going back after withdrawing money from bank and their home was five kilometer away and they were shot dead on the way. That is why the question of merger arises to avoid such incidents. Our demand is to open bank branches in the villages having 2000 population so that farmers, students and labourers of that area are benefitted and no one is murdered.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, I will not go in details of the aims of Banking Regulation Amendment Bill, 2011. Our Finance Minister is a very experienced man and he has experience of Home Ministry also. What are the reasons for making amendments in earlier laws and present laws? Time and again the circumstances of public changes and we require to amend the laws and bill according to the circumstances.

Sir, today I belong to another party and other ideology, but Shrimati Indira Gandhiji nationalised the banks which was a very revolutionary action. I am talking by keeping myself above the party lines. Her target was to benefit the poor, backward and deprived people of the welfare schemes launched by the Government through banks. But, Sir, what is happening today? I know you are also a soil leader. All the public welfare schemes are linked with the banks. For example, a question was asked in the House four days ago regarding education loan. The Minister had replied that education loan is in the priority sector of the Government and no bank can do discrimination in providing education loan to anyone and this is our special guidelines. I would like to say that he is rich man and resourceful and a Minister, he may not face such difficulty. But the banks are committing bungling in providing education loan to general public. There is a proverb that only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. Mr. Minister, I regard you very much, but when someone apply for education loan, the bank says that your father had raised a loan and he is a defaulter. If ten thousand loan is raised for agriculture out of education loan, the bank says your father is a defaulter, so we will not give you loan. Second bank says your marks in Matric or IAC are less, we are directed by the RBI to calculate your marks. Third says, we cannot provide you loan as our target is to provide only three education loan and so we will not provide fourth loan. Manager send the application to RM for approval. Mr. Minister, I am not making any allegation, but it is true and untill the boy fix ten percent to RM office, his loan will not be approved. A form is to be filled for education loan. When the boy go to bank for obtaining form and he is studying in Bangalore and came on leave. The bank says to hold for ten days, we are short of forms. When he will give the demanded sum as bribe to bank, the form will be made available immediately. We face such things daily. The boy will have to come frequently to rectify the form, while he is studying engineering in Maharashtra. I am not making any allegation, we face daily the same things.

17.00 hrs.

You are not ready to hear. In reply to the question, you have said that write to us, we will do the needful. I know the result of writing a letter. The then Finance Minister, who is not President of India. I have written a letter to him complaining specifically about the PNB, Jahanabad, Murgaoon which had advanced a fake agricultural and education loan of two and half crore rupees in the name of farmers. I wrote a letter on my letterhead which Minister sent for examination.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, kindly wind up. You have made your point.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Sir, I am telling you the result of his letter. Now three and half years have lapsed, you know what the bank has to say now that the agricultural loan has been waived of. Our loan was fake one, which has now been adjusted. Now, who is responsible for that. I am specifically telling you the name of the Bank. PNB bank of Jahanabad district, Murgaoon of Bihar. I have that letter. Three and half years has lapsed, no examination has been done so far. Wherever you write a letter, this will be the result. I would like to say regarding education loan that send a clear guidelines that provide education loan to students of professional, technical institutes, medical without guarantee, barrier, discrimination and defaulter and the application should be cleared within one month period. Then I will be satisfied that your reply is true and the Government are really concerned about the citizens, students and youth of the country.

Sir, I am thankful to Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji for launching Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Karyakaram. The name of this programme during his tenure was Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojna. New UPA Government came and the name became Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Srijan Yojana. So, Srijan word is attached to it. Whether you have reviewed this Yojna? What is your target? You have the experience of having Ministry of Home Affairs also. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please do not do like this.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Today, terrorism, extremism is rampant in the country. What is the reason? The reason is unemployment. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate with the Chair. Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Today, when unemployed person go to bank for loan, then no loan is provided without paying bribe under the Prime Minister Rojgar Srijan Karyakaram. It is my challenge. It is my claim. You may examine it. If it is proved wrong, give me any punishment, I will bear it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. Prof. Saugata Roy.

*...(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Please cooperate with the Chair.

*...(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate with the Chair. Nothing is going on record. Please do not disturb. Please cooperate with the Chair.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Chair knows how much time is to be given. So, please cooperate with the Chair. Please do not hijack the working of the House.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, I shall run through my points because the time is short. This Bill has come after a study that was made by the Standing Committee on Finance. I am not quite happy with the Report given by the Standing Committee but still I would like to speak something on the Bill.

17.06 hrs. (SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI in the Chair)

I thank the Finance Minister for withdrawing that proposal on including Forward Trading. I think it would have been a retrograde step. Now, what do I think of the Bill? I think that the Bill for which the Finance Minister was very eager is a mixed bag. It has two separate parts. In one part, it seeks to empower the Reserve Bank of India

\*Not recorded

further to maintain the Regulators role and to have a control on the Banks. Even now, even on the other businesses of the Bank, the Reserve Bank will exercise control. On allowing beyond 5 per cent shareholder, the Reserve Bank will have to give permission. It will also empower the Reserve Bank to supersede the Board of Directors of Banking Companies by an appointment of the Administrator. It will allow primary cooperative societies to carry on banking operations after obtaining a licence from RBI. It will allow special audit of cooperative banks. There have been many cases of fraud in cooperative banks. So, it is empowering the RBI to do a special audit of cooperative Banks. I have no quarrel with this part of the law because I feel that the Banking sector does need a strong Regulator. The Reserve Bank and its Department of banking Operations, it has done a good job in keeping a control over banks. Further control especially on cooperative banks is necessary. You know about this Hiten Dalai and these cooperative banks - how people were duped. There is a necessity for controlling banks.

Where I disagree with the Bill is in the philosophy of the Bill? I disagree with the philosophy of the Government. This Government believes that Foreign, Direct Investment is panacea for all economic ills facing the country, for its low rate of growth, for its high fiscal deficit, for its rate of inflation. There the Minister has already allowed 74 per cent FDI in private banks and now, it has also allowed 20 per cent FDI in Public Sector Banks. I feel bad because I was in the Congress since 1969 when Shrimati Indira Gandhi nationalized the banks. There was so much enthusiasm. A Government which calls itself a Congress led Government is now diluting shares in Public Sector Banks. This makes me very sad that this is the prescription that they have for the economy. Now, the main emphasis is to remove the restriction capital. Formerly, it was Rs. 3000 crore. Now, with the approval from RBI, the nationalized banks can raise capital through bonus and Rights issue. The Banking Companies can now issue Preference Shares subject to regulatory guidelines by the RBI. It is raising the cap on voting rights. Earlier the Finance Minister has proposed for removing all caps on voting rights in private sector. After the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Finance, the cap is at 26 per cent. In the case of Public Sector Bank, the cap is at 10 per cent. These are insidious ways that the foreign companies enter into India and Indian Banking Sector.

Now I must tell you that from 1991, Shri Chidambaram was one of the first proponents of liberalization. I have no quarrel with liberalization nor do I have any quarrel with

reforms. But the Americans have been pressing us to open up so that they could invest. We are opening up one by one. But they are not investing. They have got many other places to invest. I would request the Government and the Finance Minister at the helm of affairs to consider whether FDI alone can solve the problem or a better way can be found by raising the per capita income of the people, purchasing power of the people and strengthening our own economy. That is a point to be considered.

Now banks have been opened up. Next, there will be a Bill on Insurance. Then there will be a Bill on Pension Fund. Ultimately, we are opening widely. But the Americans or the foreigners will not rescue our economy. This is What happened to Mr. Gorbachev. He believed that by doing Perestroika, Americans would rescue his economy. The whole Soviet Union collapsed. This is what we are going towards in the long term.

Let us see the performance of the international banks. Now what has happened? According to a report from Reuters published this month, the City Group - Shri Vikram Pandit, an Indian was sacked - has announced a job cut to the tune of 11,000 this year. This is in addition to 96,500 job cuts effected from 2007 to 2011. The Bank of America, another leader, is reported to have cut 11,000 jobs this year. In short, the top ten Banks worldwide have together cut as much as 1,50,000 jobs since July this year. Does the Finance Minister want our banks to follow the footprints of these so-called world leaders? One of the ambitions of the Finance Minister, as he has expressed, is that he wants merger of banks. He has removed scrutiny of the Competition Commission about the merger. He says that we want a world size bank. This is what is happening to the world class banks and however merger you do, you will not be able to match the Chinese banks in their debt and split.

Secondly, how many banks have failed in the West? According to the list of failed banks released by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation of the US, an astronomical 457 banks went bankrupt since global financial meltdown in September 2008. Do you want to import this culture of private tycoons earning a fortune at the cost of millions of marginal depositors to be rescued by our own Deposit Insurance Corporation? This is a question which I ask the Finance Minister, avowed reformist to ponder.

Let us also remember as to what happened in the global field since 2008 meltdown. Companies like Bear Stearns, Lehman Brothers, Merrill Lynch, Northern Rock, Freddie Mac crashed like a pack of cards. Indian system

survived the 2008 meltdown. Why is the Finance Minister doing away with the strength of the Indian Banking System? This is the basic question I am asking. You do reforms by all means. But reforms do not mean destroying or weakening our basic structure which has been built up through blood, sweat, toil and tears of Indian poor people. Let us remember that we still have foreign banks in the country. Do they go to the rural areas to open banks? No. Do they lend in priority sector? No. They are only interested in mopping up deposits in the big cities. They open stylish, air-conditioned and spic and span branches. But they are not for the poor people of this country. What are we driving towards?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: That is the basic question that I ask. That is why, I humbly say that I oppose the so-called dilution of the share holdings of banks and opening of the banking sector to the FDI. Sir, all I want to say humbly is that the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill has been brought urgently. Earlier the Minister passed in this House the Securitisation Bill. We supported it. We said – as Mr. Gurudas Dasgupta, an expert on banking, a leader of the AIBEA, is fond of saying - why are the non-performing assets increasing? Why do not you publish the list of big defaulters, big capitalists? Why do not you take stern action against them? By diluting the national holding in banks, I am not going to change the picture of Indian banking industry.

With that I thank you and wish you a long life.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the amendments proposed to the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 by the hon. Finance Minister.

At the outset, I would like to say that in 1999 the 'World Bank' and the 'International Monetary Fund' jointly sponsored a Financial Sector Assessment Programme (FSAP) for assessment and implementation of various international financial standards by its members. India became a member of FSAP in 2001. In tune with the diktats of FSAP, the UPA Government-I introduced the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2005 in this House on the 13th of May, 2005. But the Government did not dare to proceed further due to the stiff opposition from the Left parties on whose support the Government survived.

The present Bill seeks to make sweeping changes and amendments to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of

Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980. The Bill is dangerous for the existence of public sector banking system as also for the maintenance of indigenous character of public sector banks.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill the Government has said:

"The banking companies are now operating in liberalized environment. In this scenario, it has become necessary that the banking companies in India are enabled to raise capital in accordance with the international best practices."

The words sound attractive. But the unmistakable agenda, however, is to make our banks follow the footprints of the world leaders. What is the position of the world leaders? Mr. Roy has mentioned that. According to a report from Reuters on the 6th of December, 2012, the ten top banks worldwide have together cut as many as 1,50,000 jobs since July this year. Do you want, hon. Minister, our banks to follow the footprints of these world leaders in the liberalized environment?

The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill says that the private corporates should be free to set up and run private banks. What is the track record of private banks in the land of your political leaders, Mr. Minister? As per the list of failed banks, released by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation of the US, Mr. Roy also has mentioned this, as many as 457 banks went bankrupt since the global financial meltdown in 2008. When the global financial crisis swept away several parts of the world in 2008 on both sides of the Atlantic, companies like Bear Stearns, Lehman Brothers, Merrill Lynch, Northern Rocks, Freddie Mac, etc. crushed like a pack of cards. In India, the banking system survived the tremendous tremor, as it was insulated, because of its overall public sector character. So, India was saved. But the Government would not learn from these experiences. The policy-makers of our country are hell-bent to de-nationalize the banking sector, even to the detriment of our national interest.

Due to time constraints, I would like to highlight only a few important aspects. The first is, section 12 (2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, as it stands at present, puts an upper limit of 10 per cent on the voting rights of any shareholder of a private bank. But the newly introduced Bill seeks to increase it to 26 per cent. With 74 per cent FDI being allowed in private sector banks, any two foreign entities, each holding 26 per cent shares, shall be at liberty to jointly take over, at will, the management of any

private bank. The second is, in terms of sub-section 2 (e) of section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970 and 1980, popularly known as the Bank Nationalization Act, the voting right of a private shareholder of a nationalized bank has been capped at one per cent. The Bill seeks to increase the cap from one per cent to 10 per cent, with more shares in private hands; so, any five or more corporates may join hands to form a cartel and take over any nationalized bank. The third is while we are in favour of strong and effective control of RBI over the banking sector, section 5 of the Bill seeks to confer wide, sweeping and unguided powers on the RBI, in regard to permitting or debarring any one in the matter of acquiring shares in a banking company, which may be abused, misused and used arbitrarily. Hence, we suggest that the power sought to be conferred upon the RBI, it should be tampered with suitable built-in guidelines, and exercise of that power should be subject to scrutiny of the Parliament by appropriate amendment of section 5 of the Bill.

According to section 2 (a), the merger of banks will be exempted from Competition Commission Act, 2002. This means that no permission is required from the Competition Commission for merger of banks. The merger of banks will be undesirable in our country. The big banks will not care for the poor people and common people.

The Bill seeks to allow the banks to enter into forward trading business. Temporarily, the hon. Minister has withdrawn it, but he has this in mind, he would take a decision on this later on. We have seen in the past and we all know about the forward trading. It is just an euphemism for speculation. There is a rider of prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India but there is no guideline for granting such permission by RBI. Once permitted, savings of the common people, which as of now is more than Rs.60,00,000 lakh crore in commercial banks, will be deployed in speculative purposes or business, euphemistically called forward trading thereby endangering the safety and security of the hard earned money of the common man. Hence, I am of the considered view that the amendments proposed in the Bill would be highly detrimental to the interest of our banking and financial sector and that of our national economy and hence should not be pushed through and the Bill be withdrawn.

It may be mentioned here that the bank employees' organisation called a strike on 20th of December last against this Bill. I again oppose the amendments moved

by the Finance Minister tooth and nail. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, I stand here to participate on this Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Financial inclusion is a major challenge facing banks particularly for those in the public sector. Financial inclusion basically means bringing the entire population, especially those in rural and semi-urban areas, under the banking fold. That is a very long dream.

The Banking Regulation Act, 1949, being the law relating to banking has been enforced for more than six decades. Reserve bank is there to regulate and supervise the banking sector. Today, the banking companies are now operating in a liberalized environment and, therefore, it has become imperative for the banking companies to enable them to raise capital in accordance with the international best practices. With the liberalized environment, banking companies are engaging in multifarious activities through the medium of associate enterprises. Therefore, the Reserve Bank of India, as the regulator of the banking companies has to be aware of the financial impact of the business of such enterprises on the financial position of the banking companies.

There are a number of issues relating to the amendment that has been moved last year in 2011 and the Standing Committee on Finance also deliberated on that Bill. I would dwell not on all the issues but on certain points, maximum three or four points, which I think the Chair will allow me to speak.

The provisions of this Bill incorporate almost all recommendations proposed by the Standing Committee on the earlier Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2005 which lapsed with the dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha. This Bill proposes the exemption of bank mergers from the scrutiny of the Competition Commission of India. This would allow RBI to approve bank mergers and secure proper management of the banking company in a timely manner without waiting for the approval of the Competition Commission of India. It provides flexibility, no doubt, but I would suggest that this exemption should be treated as a special case and this should be reviewed in due course based on the experience of the two regulators, that is, RBI and CCI.

Sir, Sections 5 and 6 of the Competition Act, 2002 empowered the Competition Commission of India to approve high voltage mergers and acquisitions. No attempt should be made for exclusion or exemption. The Bill

proposes that the voting rights of the shareholders of the private sector banks may be made proportionate to the shareholding rights. This would help private banks access capital for the development of the banking business. The existing ceiling of 10 per cent on the voting rights in the case of private banks be removed, but it should be with a cap of 26 per cent with a view to maintaining the balance between economic control and promoting corporate democracy. I would suggest that the Reserve Bank of India must ensure that the regulatory mechanism is adequate and strictly complied with to prevent any misuse of the provisions of increasing the limit. The Reserve Bank of India should also take sufficient safeguards while stipulating conditions as to the credentials, sources of funds, track record, financial inclusion before granting approval under this clause.

Sir, the Standing Committee on Finance had asked the Government to consider merits of issue of non-voting shares as an avenue to expand the capital base of banks without allowing concentration and management control in few hands. This needs to be looked into. I expect the hon. Minister to throw some light on this.

Sir, the Reserve Bank of India had projected that by March, 2018, the public sector banks will require a net equity of Rs. 1.4 to 1.5 lakh crore and non-equity capital of Rs. 2.65 lakh crore and the private sector banks will require Rs. 20 to 25 crore and Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 crore respectively. The long term road map to fund capital requirement of public sector banks needs to be trebled, otherwise their market share will come down.

Sir, I support the view expressed by Dr. C. Rangarajan who said that if the banking system has to remain competitive over time, then there should be periodic entry of new banks. A closed system can only become oligopolistic. An efficient debt market not only helps large industries but also small and medium enterprises. In the past the Government permitted private bank entry in two spurts. The first was in the year 1993 when banks like the ICICI, HDFC, UTI, which later became the Axis Bank, the Global Trust Bank that failed and merged with Oriental Bank of Commerce, the Times Bank that merged with HDFC and the Indus Ind bank were allowed to either emerge out of the existing financial institutions or were set up a new. The second was in 2004 when Kotak Mahindra was permitted to convert itself into a bank and the Yes Bank was granted the licence.

Sir, therefore, three lessons, I would say, came out of these experiences. First, the institutions grew to

considerable sizes only if it was created out of an already existing financial institution like the ICICI or the HDFC. Second, even the banks that were lauded for their innovativeness such as the Global Trust Bank was later found to be engaged in activities such as their increased exposure to the stock market which rendered them fragile and third, few of the really new private banks' have grown adequately in terms of size, operation and reach.

Now the Government is providing RBI to think of ways to ensure that new private banks would also be large. Once large private players with deep pocket enter - and this is my apprehension - there are likely to be pressures to relax conditions relating to private banks. Two of these relaxations in the form of removal of the voting rights cap and the extension of the period required for dilution of promoters' stake are before us. This should not happen.

I want to put it on record because in future, this proposal may come again. We were told in this House by the hon. Minister that another Committee has proposed this and that is why, our Party's view on this issue should be put on record though the Finance Minister is not pressing that amendment which he was proposed to make.

Lastly, one of the amendments proposed by the Minister related to lifting the ban on banks engaging in forward trading in commodities on a proprietary basis is not being moved. The Banking Regulation Act prohibits a bank from dealing directly or indirectly in the buying, selling or bartering of goods except in connection with the realisation of security held by them.

Currently, banks are allowed to extend finance to commodity traders and to take an equity stake in commodity exchanges but they cannot engage in forward trading in commodities.

Inclusion of provisions that were not part of the original amendments studied by the Standing Committee on Finance is in effect a new Bill. This should not have happened and should not happen in future. On merit of this proposal, I would say that the provision on futures trading would allow banks to put money in speculative trading. This Bill is under preparation since 2005. Yet, it is evolving. I wonder what more will come up during the next Budget Session.

Therefore, I am of the opinion that instead of bringing piecemeal amendments to the law governing the banking sector, the Government should consider bringing an integrated modern banking law for the country.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Sir, first of all, I fully support the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

In the changing scenario of global banking and competition, it was very much essential to amend the Banking Regulations Act, 1949 and also the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980. Accordingly, hon. Finance Minister has brought some amendments in those two Acts. The first amendment is, for the expansion of banking business, raising the share capital, removal of the ceiling of Rs. 3000 crore and allowing the banking industry to increase or decrease its share capital only with prior permission of the RBI and the Central Government.

The second amendment is to allow the banks to issue bonus shares and the right of issue. Sir, another amendment is to ensure proper control of banking companies and it will be mandatory for persons who wish to acquire the five per cent or more of the share capital of the banking company to obtain prior permission of the RBI with certain conditions.

The most important amendment is that initially, RBI had the power to remove the Director or any officer of the banking company but this Bill gives power to RBI to suspend the whole of the Board of Directors of the banking company working against the interests of the depositors of the banking company.

The Banking Regulation Act gives a time limit of one year to primary cooperative societies to get the licence to perform the banking business activities. It has been extended up to three years. This amendment is also very practical. The Bill proposes to establish a Depositor Education and Awareness Fund. This Fund will take over the depositors' account which have not been claimed or operated for the last ten years.

This Bill proposes to increase the penalties and fines in certain cases of the violation of the Banking Regulation Act. Fortunately, the Finance Minister is present here. I will reiterate this again. This Bill proposes to increase the penalties and fines in certain cases of the violation of the Banking Regulation Act. I accept it, but subject to certain conditions. I support all the amendments brought by the hon. Finance Minister. I would like to repeat it again. The Bill proposes to increase the penalties and fines in certain cases of the violation of the Banking Regulation Act. Definitely I accept this. But you cannot say that the officers of the Reserve Bank are always the right

persons to decide. That is not my experience. Hon. Finance Minister, please listen to me for one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Adsul, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: This is the most important part. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Adsul, you are expected to address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: This issue is very serious. That is why I request him to take note of this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is sitting in the House itself. Therefore, it is known that he is hearing everything. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: The Executive Officers of the RBI are not the right persons to decide always. So, in the case of violation of Banking Regulation Act, my suggestion is that, there should be an appellate authority in case of penalties to put forward the case of banking companies. There is no provision for an appellate authority for them. In cases of suspension of licence or dissolution of the Board, there is a provision for appellate authority. But in the case of penalties and for other actions, there is no provision of appellate authority. Nobody is there to hear whether it is right or wrong. That is why there should be an appellate authority in the Reserve Bank of India itself. Otherwise, all the amendments are very practical and they are very much essential to the banking companies. That is why we again support this Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, we all are aware of the economic condition of the European countries as well as America. Lehman Brothers, Federal Bank and such other financial institutions have all gone bankrupt. There is acute financial crisis in those nations. They are unable to return the deposits of the customers. Both the Government of India and the opposition parties have asserted that the recession did not have any adverse impact on the Indian economy. It is partly true. The reason behind this is the banking system which is in place in this country. The nationalized banks are monitored by the Reserve Bank which in turn

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.



is regulated by the Ministry of Finance of the Central Government. This has helped to cushion the adversities in our economy.

But now, this Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill 2011 has been brought about which may lead to weakening of the entire system. FDI is being invited, foreign funds are welcome today. LIC Bill, Pension Bill are in the offing. All these measures will actually have an adverse impact on our economy.

We are aware of the contributions of the nationalized banks in building our nation. But if foreign banks are allowed to operate here and their voting rights are raised from 10% to 26%, there will not be any kind of regulation left. The public sector banks, the RBI, as well as the Government will weaken. Only the foreign banks will make profit and will add to the fortune of the European nations. Thus I request the Government to review the policies and keep the economy strong enough to handle every crisis successfully. I vehemently oppose this Bill due to these reasons.

Another point is that there are large number of state or unoperated accounts in almost all the banks where funds are lying idle. That money do not belong to the Government. It is planning to spend the amount in the education sector or for other programmes. But this is not legitimate. The money should be returned to the account holders. People might have not been able to operate their accounts for unforeseen difficulties but they must not be deprived of their own money. Some actually may not know about the accounts of their forefathers. So the Government should identify the account holders and give back their dues immediately.

I also suggest that Section 8A which proposes to make the subsidiary banks and give duty relaxations, should be deleted. And in the end I like to mention that the public sector banks, RBI and Finance Ministry should adopt stronger policies and strengthen the economy only then we will be able to prosper.

I also request the Government to consult with the employees of the banks. The unions are very organised and strong and can provide useful assistance in chalking out policies. With these words, I thank you for allowing me to participate in this debate and conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to speak now.

...(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: We are all supporting it.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, a nexus has developed between the Trinamool Congress and the CPM!

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Sir, I must submit that the word "nexus" is an unparliamentary word. "Nexus" means something unethical. So, friend, please do not use it. ...(Interruptions) Anyway, I am not afraid of being supported by Trinamool Congress. Let us make it frank.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, please address the Chair.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I am addressing you looking this side and that side but my eyes are on you!

The point is that on a common issue, there is no element of opportunism in having convergent views. If there is a convergent view on this issue between the Left and the Trinamool Congress, what is wrong? We have a convergent view with the BJP also. On some occasions there are convergent views with Congress also. That is separate. This is Parliament. We are free to have convergent and divergent views. ...(Interruptions)

The point is that the Bill is not that innocent as it looks to be because the Bill is being brought forward before the House to strengthen the banking system. That is what my hon. Friend and Mr. Finance Minister saying. To strengthen – how? How banking is going to be strengthened? What is the status of banking today? Sir, the NPA is Rs.2.25 lakh crore, which is not disclosed. My Congress friends, please have a look at the nationalisation that your leader did. They don't disclose – Rs.2.25 lakh crore – undisclosed. Banks are not in a position to invest in productive sector because your economic policy has created recession; banks cannot advance any further in the business. Therefore, they are investing in Government security, not global. It is your creation. ...(Interruptions) No, it is not. Your knowledge of economics is limited - may I tell you, humbly. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-talks, please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You simply address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go in the record except the speech of Shri Gurudas Dasupta.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: This is the second phase of recession in three years. In the first phase, we were unaffected. My friend does not know. In the first phase, Indian economy was unaffected which means any convulsion in the international market is not certain to affect India. That is the well known truth. But today India is affected. In the second phase of recession, India is affected. Therefore, what is the magic? It is not international recession that has hit the country. Yes, it is hit. But we have our own strength. But this time we are affected because the policy of liberalization has failed; because GDP growth has slipped to 5.3 per cent; because investment has come down; because savings have come down; because prices are increasing, having an impact on the purchasing power of the people; because of the liberalization, there is a contraction of economy; and contraction of economy is further strengthened because this Government is restraining its expenditure.

I never wanted to raise it. It is a separate issue. We never discussed economic situation. We discussed everything but not economic situation, which has predominantly affected the entire nation of 120 crore. We have no time. Parliament failed to discuss. It is a blame. At the same time, the Government is running away from Parliament. They don't come to Parliament to tell as to what is the strategy to contain recessions and inflation. We are in dark. The Prime Minister is making statement in FICCI; and my respected colleague, Mr. Chidambaram also spoke of hard decisions. Therefore, this is a different situation not created by American imperialism. It is created by Manmohan-Chidambaram economic model. ...(Interruptions) I cannot blame him. They are the respected members of the Government. I cannot bring a person who is outside the Government; he is in Planning Commission. I cannot name a bureaucrat. I cannot give him that respectability. Please, we leave it.

The point is, therefore, it is not because of the international recession. My friend should take lesson by international record of development as available in the Internet. Let him open the Internet. He will find it. ...(Interruptions) Please do not provoke me. ...(Interruptions) Cuba is not in recession. You do not know. China is not in recession.

Sir, this Bill is contradictory. How? He has referred to Dr. Rangarajan Committee. ...(Interruptions) Sir, the Chairman of JPC is interrupting me. Is this parliamentary decency? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): Sir, for the last 20 years he has been saying the very same thing. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dasgupta, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I would like to tell my friend that liberalization was started by my friend Dr. Manmohan Singh when he was the Finance Minister in 1991-92. How many years have passed? This new economic policy has been implemented by the same Government and they have been in power for most of the time since then. This policy has been continuing for the last 20 years. What is the result? The result is, in International Hunger Index, India's place is 57. That is the result. The largest numbers of poor people are living in India. More than 40 per cent of the people of our country are living below poverty line. ...(Interruptions) West Bengal is a part of India. It is not separate from India. ...(Interruptions)

Sir, my learned friends do not know that the economic policy of the country is developed in Delhi and it is not developed in Kolkata. Therefore, whatever Government may be in power in Kolkata, they are bound to go by the economic policy pursued by the Government of India. Do you want a rebellion to break the federal system? They are bound by the common economic policy. That is the point.

Sir, I want to tell you as to why I do not support this Bill. On the one hand, they are saying that there should be amalgamation. What does amalgamation mean? There are 27 public sector banks. Amalgamation of banks will reduce the number to 12 or 15. What does it mean? The number of banks will be reduced and by reducing the number of banks, competition will be tinkered with? There will be an element of growth of monopoly. One argument

they are making is that amalgamation is to make big banks. On the other hand, Mr. Chidambaram is pressurizing the Reserve Bank to allow private companies to open new banks. What is the dilemma? You want to reduce the number of banks. The statement of the Reserve Bank Chairman is on record and the Reserve Bank has said that if you do not give us more supervisory power, we will not allow you to open new banks. What is the contradiction? On the one hand, you want new private banks in the name of competition and on the other hand, you want amalgamation of public sector banks. This is one contradiction.

The second contradiction is capital requirement. Let the hon. friend coming from Kerala, the great land of India, should know why we are sticking to the same position. Let him know that the banking business does not depend on capital; banking business depends on deposits.

**18.00 hrs.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dasgupta Ji, please take your seat for a moment.

Hon. Members, there are three more speakers to speak on this Bill and thereafter, there will be the reply of the hon. Minister. If the House agrees the time of the House may be extended by one hour.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Sir, I would only urge that while we should extend the time of the House, it is important that we take up the Companies Bill today. I have discussed this with the Leaders of other Parties and they have all agreed to it. So, I would request that this should also be taken up. Is it all right with Shri Gurudas Dasgupta?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the House agrees. You may continue, Mr. Dasgupta.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, we do not stand in the way of legitimate transaction of the business of the House; legitimate underlined. ...(Interruptions) legitimate transaction ...(Interruptions) Yes, business transaction. Business does not mean making profit. They might have misunderstood because my friend always believes in terms of profit ...(Interruptions)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Economics!

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Not economics, he is a businessman ...(Interruptions)

**18.01 hrs.** (SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ in the Chair)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak, please.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, therefore, the second point is that they want amalgamation on the one hand and they want new banks on the other. What is the meaning? They want Tatas to open new bank, they want Reliance to open new bank, they want any other private company to open new bank and at the same time they want to reduce the number of the public sector banks. It is a contradictory policy.

Sir, I warn the Government not to allow the private companies to open their banks. We have seen how the banks run by the private companies indulge in irregularities, money laundering in order to further the profit of their own company. We have seen what Bank of Karad had done to help Harshad Mehta, Hiten Dalal and everybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Therefore, please be cautious in giving licences or in pressurizing Reserve Bank to give licences ...(Interruptions) best word is to pressurize because they are not agreeing. Instead of using their political clout to pressurize the RBI, please be cautious what is going to happen if these private companies, who are at the top, open new banks. World's four top companies belong to India. If they open banks what will happen? They will tinker because everybody is interested in profit, I would like to draw the attention of Mr. Chacko. Everybody is interested in profit.

Thirdly, with regard to regulator, the RBI, I have all respect for RBI. I have nothing to say. But RBI of late has become a white elephant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sum up now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, It is beyond their scope to regulate the huge business run by the companies. I know, I was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1993-94. We indicted in our report the role of the Reserve Bank. We suggested that Reserve Bank should be divided, but the Government did not listen to us. After that Ketan Parekh development happened. Who was responsible? The Reserve Bank of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Who is responsible for the NPA, which is corroding into the vitals of the banking system? Is Reserve Bank strong enough to control the banking system? Therefore, I would urge upon them to

think of stronger regulator; not only Reserve Bank but if they want really to expand.

Sir, the point before the country is access of the people to banking; only 40 per cent of the people have access to banking and 60 per cent have no access to banking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please conclude now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, you go to the tribal areas, you go to under developed areas, you go to farmers

[Translation]

You are talking about general public. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb. Mr. Dasgupta, please conclude now. You have made your point.

[Translation]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: We want to ask. Chidambaramji, please tell us how much account of general public is in the banks?

[English]

Therefore, this Bank does not coincide with the national interest of the penetration of the banking system.

At the same time, I shall say that this Bill is a step forward in the direction of further liberalising the system. You will not be able to privatise the nationalised banks. That political power you do not have. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am not afraid that the 27 public sector banks can be privatized. You do not have that power. However powerful this Government may be to master the number in the House, you are not that powerful as to abolish the nationalized character of the public sector banks in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: People will be against you and will not allow you. That is not my fear. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am telling you a proverb. The older you are, the senile you are. Senility arises out of advanced stage. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I am saying, it is a step in the direction of further liberalization which cannot de-nationalise. That power you do not have. In the Indian democratic system, public opinion is stronger than what you have in your pocket. ...*(Interruptions)* My point is that you are trying to make bank a joint sector.

[Translation]

They want to convert the public sector into joint sector.

[English]

That we shall oppose. I tell you one thing. Whatever law you will promulgate, there is a public opinion...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri S. Semmalai.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I believe, Indian public opinion will never allow you to do whatever you like with regard to our public sector which has protected India from international convulsion of recession.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I stand to speak on the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011. In my view, this Bill is against the spirit of late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Shrimati Indira Gandhi nationalized the commercial banks but our hon. Finance Minister, at one stroke, tries to reverse the policy of his own leader. Any reform is welcome if it paves way for holistic development of the particular sector. But I doubt whether the Bill has the required nuance for the development of banking sector.

Take Section 2 (a); at one stroke it takes away banking mergers and acquisitions out of the purview of Competition Commission. Ultimately, it will rest on the Reserve Bank of India. If the Government takes out the banks from the purview of the Competition Commission, what is the guarantee that others like insurance sector will not ask for the similar exemption? Then where there is the need for a Competition Commission? So the provision, I feel, is unethical because 60 per cent of our population is still not having bank accounts. Only 5 per cent of the villages have banking facility. The move to allow RBI to have a final say in bank mergers, I fear, it would pave way for the private sector to have control over the banking industry. I think the Finance Ministry's recent thinking is to

restore the original status and to allow Competition Commission to have a final call in this regard. If it is so, it is welcome.

Then, the rise in the cap on voting rights of private players from 10 to 26 is held by a few as a path breaking move. It will lead corporates and private sector to take over the banking industry. It will open the doors for foreign corporates to invest in a big way in the Indian banking sector and ultimately crush the public sector's initiative in banking industry. The United States prohibits industrial houses from operating banks. Likewise, South Korea also prohibited industrial houses from promoting new banks following the financial crisis in 1997. Then, why should we allow a move in a different direction. Let our hon. Finance Minister to think about it.

In the face of the global economic crisis in 2008, Indian banks show remarkable resilience. Thanks to public sector banks' strong position. Allowing private sector in banking industry will destroy the very future of the economy. They are interested in making profits and they do not worry about the poor.

So, I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to treat cautiously in this regard. I also appeal to the hon. Finance Minister not to raise the voting rights to 26, as found in Section 12, all of a sudden.

Mostly, the recommendations of the Khandelwal Committee are not for the benefit of the bank staff. This is the feeling of the bank staff. Most of the recommendations of the Committee adversely affect the prospects of the bank employees. So, I would request our hon. Finance Minister to listen to their grievances in person and redress them in a spirit of give and take.

In conclusion, Chairman, Sir, I make one special appeal to the Centre. In the name of reforms, in the banking sector, please do not allow industrial giants to take over the small fishes in the banking pond. Let us not kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. We shall have to develop a balanced healthy banking sector with public sector banks continuing to play a big and significant role.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. I rise to support the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011. But even as we support it, there are many issues that need to be flagged and, I think, a lot of them have already been done so by the previous speakers.

Let me also take a view that the 2008 financial melt down in the world has showed us how we need to go back

to basics of banking. I think, that is something which is important because the fundamental risk that banking can get into is if we do not look at the basics of banking. That was clearly shown in the kind of melt down that happened in the West.

However, as far as we are concerned, definitely we are in a liberalised era. Therefore, we need to make more changes and strengthen our regulatory framework. This Bill definitely does try to do that. But in so saying, let me also raise the issue of the NPA, which many of our Members have already stated. The NPA is now on the increase while there has been a huge down turn in the advances to the MSME sector. It is really the sector where all the innovations and manufacturing that support this country has. This, I think, to my mind is very important. There has to be some way that we are able to direct more funds into the MSME sector.

The other area is in the financial inclusion of the unbanked areas of our country like the North-Eastern region. We even in the Finance Committee have been looking at how we can also direct the banks to see that the North-Eastern Region of our country, which is very unbanked, and where, till today, we have a large cash economy, which plays out, and, therefore, we need to see that more banks and bank branches are opened.

The elbowroom given to the Reserve Bank of India and the issue of the Competition Commission have already been dealt with.

So, with these words, let me say that my Party, the Sikkim Democratic Front, supports this Bill.

*[Translation]*

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. I will not take too much time. I thank Finance Minister for bringing so many provisions through this Bill which are good indeed for the banking sector which include RBI supersession of banks, capital adequacy ratio etc. I would draw the attention of Finance Minister toward three-four things. I would like to say regarding amalgamation of banks that if you amalgamate public sector banks, then ensure that no branch of any bank is closed. When Indira Gandhi nationalised the banks, it was a step to bring the banks in the approach of poor people of the villages. My request is to ensure that no branch of any bank is closed.

Sir, the biggest problem of the country is inclusion banking. 70 percent people do not have any account in

any bank. If the Minister bring this thing in the banking amendment that bank accounts of each and every person will be opened free on the basis of voter ID or UID, then it will be a great progress for inclusion banking. Private banks do not open branches in rural or backward areas. As universal obligation was introduced in telecom sector or flights were made mandatory for Air India to operate in north eastern sector, similarly if the universal service obligation is imposed on banks, then branch of public sector banks will be opened in every Panchayat. I think that doing so will remove the problem of bank for the poor people.

So far as amount in dead accounts is concerned. The Finance Minister said that this will be used to educate the customers. My request is to use this amount for inclusion banking and open account for all through this amount and this will help in preparing a complete plan. TV companies and newspapers will consume this amount on advertisements and nothing will be done in reality. All the members said about forward training. It was the Government's desire to make provision for forward training. I want an assurance from the Minister because we have seen in the foreign countries, Western countries that how forward training has created economic crises.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on this issue. I rise to speak in favour of the Bill brought by the Finance Minister. You know about the condition of north-east. There are so many issues in Assam. During the year 2012, a devastating flood occurred in Assam, in which land and property of lakhs of farmers was destroyed. I request through you Sir that waive the loans of 2012.

Sir, earlier jute industry was very big industry in Assam, but today it is finished. As a result, the farmers were compelled to commit suicide. The product they prepare with the cost of 800-900 rupees, had to sell for rupees 500 in the market. When they go to market to sell their products, they are shot dead. The middlemen exploit them. They are helpless due to poverty. My request is that if the Finance Minister pay attention towards them, then they will be helped in a great way.

Sir, all knows that floods occurs in Assam every year. When people of flood erosion area go to banks for loan, they are demanded deed of land. It is a basic thing. 90 percent people do not have land deed, but other document are also there which are washed away with

their houses in floods. This is a practical problem. They face so much difficulties in getting bank loan. If the Finance Minister pay attention towards this aspect that will help very much. I request that some other documents be made acceptable for this purpose so that these poor people may get bank loans.

Lastly, I would like to say that Indira Gandhiji dreamt of carrying the banks to poor and farmers, but the banks are out of reach of the poor. Banks are not situated in rural areas and they open their branches in urban areas only. I am sorry to say that banks do not think to help the poor even one percent. They have become commercialized. They work in real estate sector in connivance with big builders. I think they should be compelled to contribute some of their earning to hospitals, roads, schools, colleges and training centers. I once again thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. Members. I begin by thanking Shri Anurag Thakur, a young Member who made a very responsible speech and I thank all the hon. Members ending with Shri Badruddin Ajmal Saheb.

Sir, a Bill on banking is liable to be misunderstood; and I am afraid, some of the criticism is based on a misappreciation of the Bill. Perhaps it is my fault that I did not take enough time explaining the Bill when I moved the Bill. It was under rather stormy circumstances that I had to move the Bill.

But I will take a few minutes, not very long, because the Bill is a very short Bill; it has certain clear objectives; and I will answer every question that has been raised.

Firstly, Sir, let me make it very clear that our Government, as I believe every section of the House, UPA-I, UPA-II is totally committed to strengthening the public sector banks and to maintaining the public sector character of our public sector banks. Let there be no doubt about it.

In fact, it is a part of this commitment that we continue to strengthen the public sector banks by infusing more capital. A bank cannot survive, a bank cannot grow unless we keep infusing more and more capital into it. You may ask me, why? It is because of prudential norms that a bank can lend only so many times the amount of capital it has. These are BASEL norms laid by the International Banking

Association and BASEL. There are norms laid by the Reserve Bank of India. So, a bank simply cannot lend once its capital adequacy reaches a saturation point. Therefore, we have to infuse more capital into the banks...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You will. That is the problem...*(Interruptions)* You will disturb if you ask me a question now...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb.

Mr. Minister, carry on please.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Is he a disturbing?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No. He is not disturbing; his question may be disturbing. ...*(Interruptions)*

This year, for example, before the 31st of March, we will infuse another Rs. 15,000 crore into our public sector banks. Next year, we will have to infuse more, as Mr. Mahtab — who is not here — had said. The projection is that we will have to infuse far more money.

On the one hand, you say that the public sector banks must be protected but the private sector banks are growing. Why are our private sector banks growing? It is because they raise more capital. They are free to raise more capital. Since in the public sector banks, it is the Government that has to infuse capital, we have now said that the capital now can be infused by Rights Issues, Bonus Shares etc., so that every accepted mode of raising capital without diluting the public sector character of the banks can be employed; and the banks will get more capital.

The Government is committed to infusing more capital. Today, the public sector banks have a share of about 75 per cent of the business. So, notwithstanding the competition posed by private sector banks, the public sector banks are holding their own. Our largest public sector bank, the State Bank of India, is several times bigger than the largest private sector bank but if we must remain a large public sector bank, we must infuse capital. We must allow our banks to grow.

The objectives of this Bill are fairly simple. Most of the provisions of the Bill are intended to strengthen the regulator, the RBI. I do not need to read all the provisions

which are intended to strengthen the RBI but I think everybody agreed that most of the provisions are intended to strengthen the regulator. There were some provisions which raised some concern and I intend to answer every one of them.

But before that, I want to point out that the major recommendations of the Standing Committee have been accepted and they have been brought in by way of official amendments. There are a couple of small changes we have made in one or two recommendations but I have discussed this. There is no major quarrel about the small changes that we have made. These are drafting changes. These are changes which are necessary in the recommendation that was made.

There were two recommendations and that have caused some controversy but I am happy that the controversy has been resolved. The first one related to a recommendation made by another Standing Committee. I would not go into it in great detail but for the sake of the record, in order to clarify the position, the Department — this was the position of the Department even before I took over — and in fairness to the officers of the Department, I am bound to clarify it. Another Standing Committee, the Standing Committee on Food and Consumer Affairs chaired by another distinguished Member, Shri Vilas Muttemwar, consisting of Members of all the sections of the House, including the Members of the principal Opposition Party, based on a report of the Working Group of the RBI, for good reasons recorded in that Committee's Report, which I would urge you to read, if not today, some other day because today it is not a pressing issue now, recommended that the particular provision be introduced, which is why that particular provision was introduced. As we acknowledge the sage advice of one Standing Committee, we also acknowledge the advice of another Standing Committee. But the rest of the Bill is too important for me, this Bill should pass because the RBI is waiting for this Bill to pass to acquire the additional powers. After the principal Opposition Party and some others did say, please do not press that clause, I said, all right, I will not press that clause. But in fairness, I must say it is based on a recommendation of a Working Group of the RBI and the recommendation of a Standing Committee in which all sections of the House were represented.

The other clause regarding Competition Commission, I am afraid, the Members may not have noticed the fact that I have modified that decision. Mr. Mahtab mentioned it. When this clause was brought that

banks should be taken out of the Competition Commission, the Standing Committee on Finance recommended the following and I read that short paragraph.

"The Committee, while supporting the proposal to keep bank mergers, etc., outside the purview of the Competition Commission of India for the time being, would recommend that this exemption should be considered as a special case and an expedient measure to be re-visited in due course in the light of experience gained both by the regulators, namely RBI and the Competition Commission."

So, the Committee did not endorse this. The Committee said, all right, for the time being you can keep it, but please re-visit it. When I took over, I re-visited it and I am not pressing that clause either. I have already given notice that that clause will not be pressed. The RBI will be a regulator for all banking activities under the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act. The Competition Commission will be the regulator for competition because as Mr. Mahtab rightly pointed out, if I take out the banking sector, the insurance sector says, take us out because we have a regulator, the IRDA. The telecom sector says, take us out because we have a regulator, the TRAI. The petroleum sector says, take us out because we have a regulator, the Petroleum Board. Therefore, we decided in the Cabinet that we will not take out the banking sector from the Competition Commission. The RBI will continue to regulate the banking sectors as far as the banking regulation is concerned. The Competition Commission will also regulate anti competitive practices and would have to approve any merger. So, that caution of Standing Committee has also been accepted and we are not voting in favour of that clause. I have already issued notice that we would vote negative against that clause.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): I have not received any notice by you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb the House.

*[Translation]*

PROF. SAUGAT RAI: Sir, the Minister is saying that notice has been given. The notice should have been circulated among the Members. How would the Members know?

*[English]*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Notices are issued to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

Hon. Minister, address the Chair, please.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Saugata Roy ji, I am explaining it now.

As to how many bank accounts are idle, I think, Mr. Anurag Thakur raised this point. It is 1,12,49,844 accounts are idle and Rs.2,481 crore are there. But, sufficient safeguards have been provided in the Bill. Even after a ten year period, if the person, who owns the account, comes and asks for the money, he must be returned the money and the bank will claim the money from the deposit account. Even if it takes 15 or 20 years, nobody's money will be taken away. It is not our intention to appropriate anybody's money. But, we cannot allow Rs.2,481 crore to lie idle. We will use it but if he comes and claims it, we will return the money.

We have appointed Justice Srikrishna Committee to look into all financial sector laws and to give us a report on redrafting financial sector laws. That report has come in the draft form. Comments have been invited. Once that report is finalized, I hope that we will have an opportunity to draft a comprehensive banking law, but, at the moment, the only thing that I can do is to amend the existing law.

The questions were asked about branches being closed. I mean, I do not know where we get that impression. It is possible that in a village or on the same road or in a town, two branches may be amalgamated. Look at the record of our Government. We have added 6,489 branches in the year 2011-12. This year we will add approximately the same number. I did give that number once. It is roughly about 18 or 19 branches a day that we had added. Apart from that, in the last one year, when the scheme was announced, we have opened 32,518 ultra small branches. Therefore, enough branches have been opened. We will open branches approximately at the rate of about 6000 a year. That is the plan.

There were some questions about merging small branches. Sir, there is no provision in the amending Bill regarding merger. There is no provision in this Bill at all. Whatever law is there, it is there; there is no provision in this Bill about any merger. We are not introducing any new provision.

There was a question about education loan. Sir, personally this is a passion for me. My friends in Tamil Nadu know that I have never spoken at a public forum without emphasizing education loan. Today, as on 30th of



September – it is apart from the loans that had been taken and repaid – Rs.52,000 crore for 24 lakh accounts are outstanding. I receive complaints from my constituency or elsewhere. We have a section in the Department of Financial Services which receives complaints. Each bank has a cell which receives complaints. I am not saying that there are no black sheep in the banking industry. I am not saying that there is no heartless manager, maybe there is one here or one there. In fact, if there is one there and one here, give me his name and I will pass it on to Gurudas Dasgupta ji. So, he can take action. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please be seated.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruption, please.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We are giving loans and I said, I think, I said it in the other House, that if any hon. Member wishes to hold an education loan camp in his constituency, please write to me and I will ask the lead bank to hold the camp in his constituency. But, he must take the initiative. Some money has to be spent, of course, in making arrangements. But, it cannot be helped. Some preliminary arrangements have to be made, a hall has to be acquired, some banner has to be put up and some advertisement has to be done. But, you must do that. If you do that, I will ask the lead bank to hold the camp.

A question was asked about FDI in public sector banks. This is no new provision. This is a provision in the 1980 Act. Section 2D of the 1980 Act contains a provision that any non-resident can hold shares up to 20 per cent. We have not made a new provision. This has been a part of the Act for many many years. No new provision is being made.

Some question was asked about retrenchment in world banks and others banks and what we are doing here. Why are we concerned about the world? If the banking system in the world retrenches, let them retrench. Look at what we have done. In 2011-12 all public sector banks together – Officers, Clerks and Sub-staff have recruited 55632 young men and women. This year the plan is to recruit 84489 young men and women. We are opening 6000 branches; how can we not recruit? Even if I take three or four people to a branch - Officer, Clerk and Sub-staff- I need for 6000 branches, 25000 people. Then people are retiring and some people leave for other jobs. We are recruiting 84489 people this year. I cannot see in

the foreseeable future our banks retrenching anyone. On the contrary, in the foreseeable future – for the next five years, ten years, twenty years – we will be opening so many branches and we will recruit many many more young men and women.

Shri Anand Rao Adsul asked the question as to who is the appellate authority for a penalty. For removal of managerial or other persons, there is an appeal to the Central Government under Section 36 AA (3a). For cancellation of the licence there is an appeal to the Central Government under Section 22 (5). For imposition of the penalty, there is no appellate authority; one has to go to the writ court under article 226 of the Constitution.

There were some questions about the NPA. I think I answered a question in this House. When the economy is in some stress, some sectors also will be under some stress. It is because some sectors are under stress, the economy is under stress. If every sector is doing well, why should the economy be under stress? Some sectors are under stress. I believe, and I think the Prime Minister agrees with me, when the economy is going through a slow down or under stress, this is not the time to tighten the screws on the stressed sector. This is the time to hand hold them, help them come out of this difficulty, so that when the economy recovers, that sector recovers and they will repay the loan. They are not wilful defaulters. There are some sectors which are under stress. So, this is the time to restructure the loan. RBI guidelines allow for restructuring of the loan.

MPs have approached me with individual cases to help restructure the loan. That is the right thing to do. You cannot allow an industry in your constituency to close down just because it is under stress today. This is the time to help the industry tide over the difficulty. Let us hold on for six months, twelve months or so. The economy will recover. Therefore, there is a slight rise in the proportion of NPA, nobody is denying that. Gross NPAs today are 3.1 per cent as on 31st of March. Net NPAs are only 1.4 per cent. Therefore, these NPAs have been provided for. *...(Interruptions)*

That is what I said. Please do not introduce concepts which are unknown to banking. Every country in the world, every bank has NPAs. If there was no NPA, if everybody repaid his loan, if everybody paid his interests, no account has become bad, then we must be at the edge of cloud nine. This is Utopia; it just would not happen. There will be some reason or the other and therefore *...(Interruptions)*

Please do not interrupt. There will be NPAs. The net NPAs are only 1.4 per cent. I have said it and I say this guardedly that yes, this is a matter of concern. But this is not a matter for alarm. This is the time to help restructure the loan, help the industry come out of the stress and they will come out of the stress and these loans will become - what are doubtful assets will become standard assets over a period of time.

Sir, our banks are well capitalised. We are well above the Basel norm. We will be ahead of the new Basel 3 norm because we capitalise them repeatedly. They have enough money to lend. The economy is going through a slow down. But, as I said, it will come out of this trough; it will recover and when it recovers, banks will be required to lend more money. Banks have the liquidity to lend more money. The RBI has infused Rs. 1,46,290 crore of liquidity in the banks. Banks have enough liquidity to lend money to all sectors and to all segments that require money.

I think, I have answered all the major questions. There were some questions about consolidation. Please understand, not one of our banks is among the top 20 banks of the world. China has three. Today if a loan size is about, say, Rs. 6,000 crore, there is not a single bank which can take the portfolio on its book. It has to put together a consortium. India, for the size of its GDP, for the future that we envision, we need world-size banks. Nobody said that all 27 public sector banks would be consolidated. Please read my speech at BANCON and I made the same speech four or five years ago. This is based on the Narasimhan I Committee and Narasimhan II Committee. We said that we need two or three world-size banks and two or three world-size banks will come by some smaller banks consolidating with the larger banks of this country, but we will still have over 20 public sector banks and each one of them will grow. We need world-size banks. I am prepared to debate it in any other fora. There is no time today. We need two or three world-size banks. If the private sector banks will become larger and larger, should not the public sector banks also keep pace and become larger and larger? I think, there is a case for merger of banks and there is a case for two or three world-size banks.

I come to my last and concluding statement. One of the hon. Members blamed what he described as the Manmohan-Chidambaran model. Please do not equate me with the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is a distinguished economist; I am not. The Prime Minister has vast experience; I do not have. But the Manmohan model also showed to this country that we can achieve above

nine per cent growth. The Manmohan model also showed to this country that we can reduce our fiscal deficit to below three per cent and it came to 2.7 per cent. *...(Interruptions)* Therefore, do not blame this model. If you blame the Manmohan model *...(Interruptions)* I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep quiet. Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb. Let the Minister reply.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If you blame the Manmohan model, the Manmohan model must also be credited *...(Interruptions)* If the Manmohan model is a model that has caused this, the Manmohan model must also be credited for making India the second fastest growing economy in the world.

With these words, I commend this Bill and request all sections of the House to support it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 and to make consequential amendments in certain other enactments be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The Government wants clause 2 to be negatived by the House. However, there are amendments to this clause which are to be disposed of first.

There are Amendment Nos. 19, 20 and 21 to be moved by. Sk. Saidul Haque. Are you moving your amendments? SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, just one minute.

Sir, you are amending clause 2. We are negating clause 2. There is no need to amend clause 2 because we are negating it. So, he does not have to move his amendments to clause 2. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sk. Saidul Haque, are you moving

your Amendment Nos. 19, 20 and 21?

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardman-Durgapur): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, for lines 5 to 10, *substitute*—

"2A. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 2, nothing contained in the Competition Act, 2002 shall apply to any new banking company in respect of the matters relating to amalgamation, merger, reconstruction, transfer, reconstitution or acquisition under—" (19)

Page 2, omit lines 14 and 15 (20)

Page 2, omit lines 17 and 18 (21)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 19, 20 and 21 to Clause 2 moved by Sk. Saidul Haque to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Clause 3 Amendment of Section 5**

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 24 and 25, *omit*—

"or such other securities as may be specified by the Reserve Bank". (22)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment No. 22 to Clause 3 moved by Sk. Saidul Haque to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill." *The motion was adopted.*

**New Clause 3A**

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, as I told the House, we are not moving new clause 3A. I have to withdraw it. Therefore, I am not moving the Motion under Rule 80(i). Therefore, new clause 3A need not be moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you are not moving amendment No. 3. Now, I go to clause 4.

**Clause 4 Amendment of Section 12**

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 2, for line 26, *substitute*—

"4. In section 12 of the principal Act,—

(A). in sub-section (1),—"." (4)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 2, for line 26, *substitute*—

"4. In section 12 of the principal Act,—

(A), in sub-section (1),—"." (4)

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 2, for line 42, *substitute*—

'(B). in sub-section (2), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that the Reserve Bank may increase, in a phased manner, such ceiling on voting rights from ten per cent to twenty-six per cent.".' (5)

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That in the amendment proposed by Shri P. Chidambaram and printed at serial No. 5 in List No. 1 of Amendments—

for "twenty six per cent.".

*substitute* "ten point one per cent.".' (24)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put Amendment No.24 to clause 4 moved by Sk. Saidul Haque, to the vote of the House.

Those in favour may please say 'Aye',

SOME HON. MEMBERS: "Ayes".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those against may please say "No",

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: "Noes".

*...(Interruptions)*

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Sir, I want a Division on it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What is this? Why do you want a Division on this? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): On two amendments, we will press for a division. In this case, you

are increasing the ceiling on voting rights from ten per cent to twenty-six per cent.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: You are increasing the ceiling from ten per cent to twenty-six per cent and, therefore, we want to put a cap at ten point one per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Lobbies be cleared.—

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

Now, the Secretary-General to inform the House about the procedure regarding operating the automatic vote recording machine.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Hon. Members, who have not been allotted Division Numbers so far, will be supplied at their seats with Ayes/Noes printed slip for recording their votes. On the slips, they may kindly record the votes of their choice by signing and writing legibly their names, identity card numbers given to them temporary/permanent identify cards supplied to the Members, Constituency and State/Union Territories and the date at the place specified on the slip. Members who decide to record abstention, may ask for the abstention slip.

Operation of the Automatic Vote Recording Machine: Kind attention of the hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:-

3. Before a division starts, every hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only;
4. As may kindly be seen, the "red bulbs above Display Boards" on either side of the hon. Speaker's Chair are already glowing. This means the Voting System has been activated;
3. For voting, please press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong, namely

One "red" button in front of the hon. Member on the headphone plate and

Also

any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seats:

Ayes	-	Green colour
Noes	-	Red colour
Abstain	-	Yellow colour

4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are "off".

IMPORTANT: The hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

5. Please do not press the amber button (P) during division.
6. Hon. Members can actually "see" their vote on Display Boards and on their Desk Unit.
7. In case, vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put Amendment No.24 to Government Amendment No.5 moved by Sk. Saidul Haque to Clause 4, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That in the amendment proposed by Shri P. Chidambaram and printed at serial No. 5 in List No. 1 of Amendments —for "twenty six per cent."

*Substitute* "ten point one per cent." (24)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division	Ayes	18.35 hrs.
Acharia, Shri Basu Deb		
Anandan, Shri M.		
Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari		
Bauri, Shrimati Susmita		
Biju, Shri P.K.		
Das, Shri Khagen		
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas		
Haque, Sk. Saidul		
Karunakaran, Shri P.		
Kumar, Shri P.		
Lingam, Shri P.		
Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar		
Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan		

Division	Ayes	18.35 hrs.	Division	Ayes	18.35 hrs.
Manian, Shri O.S.			Baitha, Shri Kameshwar		
Panda, Shri Prabodh			Baliram, Dr.		
Rajendran, Shri C.			Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh		
Rajesh, Shri M.B.			Bapiraju, Shri K.		
Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban			Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand		
Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar			Bhoi, Shri Sanjay		
Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar			Bhujbal, Shri Sameer		
Sampath, Shri A.			Biswal, Shri Hemanand		
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata			Chacko, Shri P.C.		
Semmalai, Shri S.			Chang, Shri C.M.		
Sugumar, Shri K.			Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh		
Thambidurai, Dr. M.			Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.		
Tirkey, Shri Manohar			Chidambaram, Shri P.		
Venugopal, Dr. P.			Chinta Mohan, Dr.		
<b>Noes</b>			Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo		
Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.			Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan		
Adsul, Shri Anandrao			Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh		
Agrawal, Shri Rajendra			Chowdhury, Shri Adhir		
Ajmal, Shri Badruddin			'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor		
Alagiri, Shri S.			Das, Shri Bhakta Charan		
Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh			Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen		
Antony, Shri Anto			Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra		
Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram			Dhanapalan, Shri K.P.		
Azharuddin, Mohammed			Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.		
Baalu, Shri T.R.			Dias, Shri Charles		
'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh			Dikshit, Shri Sandeep		
Babbar, Shri Raj			Dubey, Shri Nishikant		
Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal			Dutt, Shrimati Priya		
Bais, Shri Ramesh			Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.		
Baite, Shri Thangso			Engti, Shri Biren Singh		

Division	Ayes	18.35 hrs.
Ering, Shri Ninong		
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo		
Gandhiselvan, Shri S.		
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya		
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram		
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh		
Gogoi, Shri Dip		
Guddu, Shri Premchand		
Handique, Shri B.K.		
Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V.		
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash		
Hussain, Shri Ismail		
Jagannath, Dr. Manda		
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay		
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram		
Jena, Shri Mohan		
Jena, Shri Srikant		
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha		
Joshi, Dr. C.P.		
Joshi, Shri Kailash		
Joshi, Shri Mahesh		
Joshi, Shri Pralhad		
Kamal Nath, Shri		
Kamat, Shri Gurudas		
Kashyap, Shri Virender		
Kataria, Shri Lalchand		
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet		
Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh		
Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh		
Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil		

Division	Ayes	18.35 hrs.
Khatri, Dr. Nirmal		
Khursheed, Shri Salman		
Killi, Dr. Kruparani		
Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji		
Krishnasswamy, Shri M.		
Kumar, Shri Ajay		
Kumar, Shri Ramesh		
Kumar, Shri Shailendra		
Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh		
Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara		
Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka		
Lal, Shri Pakauri		
Mahant, Dr. Charan Das		
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari		
Mani, Shri Jose K.		
Masram, Shri Basori Singh		
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid		
Meena, Shri Namoo Narain		
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh		
Meghe, Shri Datta		
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram		
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram		
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom		
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti		
Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad		
Mishra, Shri Mahabal		
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa		
Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit		
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.		
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas		

Division	Ayes	18.35 hrs.
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh		
Naik, Shri P. Balram		
Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh		
Narah, Shrimati Ranee		
Narayanasamy, Shri V.		
Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi		
Nirupam, Shri Sanjay		
Pala, Shri Vincent H.		
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar		
Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar		
Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash		
Patel, Shri Devji M.		
Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao		
Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina		
Patil, Shri Pratik		
Pawar, Shri Sharad		
Pilot, Shri Sachin		
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnam		
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath		
Premdas, Shri		
Punia, Shri P.L.		
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.		
Raghavan, Shri M.K.		
Rai, Shri Prem Das		
Rajagopal, Shri L.		
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh		
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally		
Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.		
Ramkishun, Shri		
Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh		

Division	Ayes	18.35 hrs.
Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan		
Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva		
Rawat, Shri Harish		
Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami		
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender		
Reddy, Shri K.R.G.		
Roy, Shri Arjun		
Ruala, Shri C.L.		
Sachan, Shri Rakesh		
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant		
Sai Prathap, Shri A.		
Sanjoy, Shri Takam		
Saroj, Shri Tufani		
Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey		
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah		
Shanavas, Shri M.I.		
Sharma, Shri Jagdish		
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj		
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh		
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar		
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar		
Shivkumar, Shri K <i>alias</i> J.K. Ritheesh		
Sibal, Shri Kapil		
Singh, Chaudhary Lal		
Singh, Rao Inderjit		
Singh, Shri Dushyant		
Singh, Shri Ganesh		
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj		
*Singh, Shri Jagdanand		

Division	Ayes	18.35 hrs.	Division	Ayes	18.35 hrs.
Singh, Shri R.P.N.			Verma, Shri Sajjan		
Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan			Verma, Shri Beni Prasad		
Singh, Shri Rajnath			Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.		
Singh, Shri Ratan			Viswanathan, Shri P.		
Singh, Shri Ravneet			Vivekanand, Dr. G.		
Singh, Shri Sukhdev			Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar		
Singh, Shri Uday Pratap			Vyas, Dr. Girija		
Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur			Wasnik, Shri Mukul		
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna			Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra		
Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini			Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan		
Singla, Shri Vijay Inder			Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.		
Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah			Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh		
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh					
Sudhakaran, Shri K.			ABSTAIN		
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan			Saroj, Shrimati Sushila		
Sule, Shrimati Supriya			MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction*, the result of the Division is:		
Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil			Ayes: 27		
Tagore, Shri Manicka			Noes: 205		
Tamta, Shri Pradeep			<i>The motion was negatived.</i>		
Tandon, Shrimati Annu			<i>The amendment was negatived.</i>		
Tanwar, Shri Ashok			MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put Amendment No.5 moved by Shri P. Chidambaram to clause 4 to the vote of the House.		
Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath			The question is:		
Tewari, Shri Manish			"Page 2, for line 42, substitute-		
Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh			'(B). in sub-section (2), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-		
Thamaraiselvan, Shri R.			"Provided that the Reserve Bank may increase, in a phased manner, such ceiling on voting rights from ten per cent to twenty-six per cent." (5)		
Tharoor, Dr. Shashi			<i>The motion was adopted.</i>		
Thomas, Shri P.T.					
Tirath, Shrimati Krishna					
Udasi, Shri Shivkumar					
Venugopal, Shri K.C.					

\*The following Member also recorded/corrected his vote through Slip  
Ayes: 27  
Noes: 205+Shri Jagdanand Singh=206  
Abstain: 001



MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, Government Amendment No.5 to Clause 4 has just been adopted. The amendment seeks to substitute line 42 on page 2 of the Bill with new lines. Prof. Sk. Saidul Haque has Tabled Amendment No.25 to Clause 4 which seeks to omit line 42 on page 2 of the Bill. Line 42 as it exists prior to the adoption of the Government Amendment No.5 is no more in the Bill. Therefore, Amendment No. 25 Tabled by Prof. Sk. Saidul Haque has become infructuous. I am, therefore, not allowing this amendment to be moved. Now

The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 5 to 8 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 9 Insertion of new section 26A**

*Amendment made:*

Page 6, lines 10 and 11, for "such other purposes", substitute –

"Such other purposes which may be necessary for the promotion of depositors' interests". (6)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"I shall put Amendment No. 6 moved by Shri P. Chidambaram to clause 9 to the vote of the House."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 10 Insertion of new section 19A**

*Amendment made:*

Page 6, for lines 29 and 30, substitute -

"enterprise of a banking company and its books of account jointly by one or more of its officers or employees or other persons along with the Board or authority regulating such associate enterprise.". (7)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"I shall put Amendment No. 7 moved by Shri P. Chidambaram to clause 10 to the vote of the House."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill." The motion was adopted.

*Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 11 to 13 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 14 Amendment of section 51**

*Amendment made:*

Page 8, for lines 40 to 44, substitute—

"14. In Section 51 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), before the words, brackets, figures and letters "sub-sections (IB), (IC) and (2) of Sections 30", the figures and letters "29A," shall be inserted.'. (30)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"I shall put Amendment No.30 moved by Shri P. Chidambaram to clause 14 to the vote of the House."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN:

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 15 Amendment of section 56**

*Amendments made:*

Page 10, line 9, for "2011", substitute "2012". (8)

Page 10, line 19, for "2011", substitute "2012". (9)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"I shall put Amendment Nos. 8 and 9 moved by Shri P. Chidambaram to clause 15 to the vote of the House."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**Clause 16 Amendment of section 3**

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman Durgapur): I beg to move:

Page 12, after line 18, insert—

"Provided also that the percentage of Share-holding of the Central Government in any corresponding new bank to total Share Capital of such corresponding new Bank shall not be decreased by any increase or reduction of paid-up share capital."

(26)

Page 12, omit lines 27 to 35. (27)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment Nos. 26 and 27 to clause 16 moved by Sk. Saidul Haque to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

19.00hrs.

**Clause 17 Amendment of section 3**

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: I beg to move:

Page 13, after line 3, insert —

"Provided further that the percentage of Share-holding of the Central Government in any corresponding new bank to tal Share Capital of such corresponding new Bank shall not be decreased by any increase or reduction of paid-up share capital."

(28)

Page 13, omit lines 16 to 23. (29)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 28 and 29 to Clause 17 moved by Sk. Saidul Haque to the vote of the House.

*The Amendments were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 17 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 18 was added to the Bill.*

*Amendments made:*

Page 14, for lines 4 to 7, substitute-

'1 The Indian In section 28, after Exception 2, the Contracts Act, following Exception shall be inserted, 1872 (9 of namely:- 1872).

Saving of a Exception 3 - This section shall not guarantee render illegal a contract in writing by agreement of which any bank or financial institution a bank or stipulate a term in a guarantee or any a financial agreement making a provision for institution. guarantee for extinguishment of the rights or discharge of any party thereto from any liability under or in respect of such guarantee or agreement on the expiry of a specified period which is not less than one year from the date of occurring or non-occurring of a specified event for extinguishment or discharge of such party from the said liability.

*Explanation.- In Exception 3,—*

- (i) the expression "bank" means —
- (a) a "banking company" as defined in clause (c) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; 10 of 1949
- (b) "a corresponding new bank" as defined in clause (da) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; 10 of 1949
- (c) "State Bank of India" constituted under section 3 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955; 23 of 1955
- (d) "a subsidiary bank" as defined in clause (k) of section 2 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959; 38 of 1959
- (e) "a Regional Rural Bank" established under section 3 of the Regional Rural Banks

- Act, 1976; 21 of 1976
- (f) "a Co-operative bank" as defined in clause (cci) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; 10 of 1949
- (g) "a multi-State co-operative bank" as defined in clause (cciiia) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; and 10 of 1949
- (ii) the expression "a financial institution" means any Public financial institution within the meaning of section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956. 1 of 1956
2. Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899). After section 8D, the following section shall be inserted, namely:-
- Conversion of a branch in this Act or any other law for the time of any bank being in force,— into a wholly owned subsidiary of the bank or transfer of shareholding of a bank to a holding company of the bank in terms of the scheme or guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India shall not be liable to duty under this Act or any other law for the time being in force; or
- (a) conversion of a branch of a bank into a wholly owned subsidiary of the bank or transfer of shareholding of a bank to a holding company of the bank in terms of the scheme or guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India shall not be liable to duty under this Act or any other law for the time being in force; or
- (b) any instrument, including an instrument of, or relating to, transfer of any property, business, asset whether movable or immovable, contract, right, liability and obligation, for the purpose of, or in connection with, the conversion of a branch of a bank into a wholly owned subsidiary of the bank or transfer of shareholding of a bank to a holding company of the bank in terms of the scheme or guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in this behalf, shall not be liable to duty under this Act or any other law for the time being in force.
- (i) For the purposes of this section, the expression "bank" means—
- (a) a "banking company" as defined in clause (c) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; 10 of 1949
- (b) "a corresponding new bank" as defined in clause (da) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; 10 of 1949
- (c) "State Bank of India" constituted under section 3 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955; 23 of 1955
- (d) "a subsidiary bank" as defined in clause (k) of section 2 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959; 38 of 1959
- (e) "a Regional Rural Bank" established under section 3 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976; 21 of 1976
- (f) "a Co-operative bank" as defined in clause (cci) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; 10 of 1949
- (g) "a multi-State co-operative bank" as defined in clause (cciiia) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; 10 of 1949
- (ii) For the purposes of this section, the expression the "Reserve Bank of India" means the Reserve Bank of India constituted under section 3 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. 2 of 1934.
3. The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934). In section 8, in sub-section (4), for the words "thereafter until his successor shall have been nominated", the following shall be substituted, namely:- "shall be eligible for reappointment:
- Provided that any such Director shall not be appointed for more than two terms, that is, for a maximum period of eight years either continuously or intermittently".

*Explanation.—*

4. The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934). In section 9, in sub-section (3), for the words "thereafter until his successor shall have been appointed and shall be eligible for shall be reappointment", the following substituted, namely:-

"shall be eligible for reappointment:

Provided that any such member shall not be appointed for more than two terms, that is, for a maximum period of eight years either continuously or intermittently".

5. The State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 (63 of 1951). In section 7, in sub-section (3), the words and figures "and the Banking Corporation Regulation Act, 1949" shall be omitted.'. (10) 10 of 1949

Page 14, line 8, for "2", substitute "6". (11)

Page 14, line 11, for "3", substitute "7". (12)

Page 14, line 14, for "4", substitute "8". (13)

Page 14, line 17, for "5", substitute "9". (14)

Page 14, line 22, for "6", substitute "10". (15)

Page 14, line 26, for "7", substitute "11". (16)

Page 14, line 29, for "8", substitute "12". (17)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 1 Short Title and Commencement**

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 5, for "2011", substitute "2012". (2)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

#### **Enacting Formula**

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 1, for "Sixty-second", substitute "sixty-third". (1)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Long Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, in protest we are walking out.

**19.04 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I thank every section of the House.

**19.05 hrs.**

#### **RE: LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT BILL, 2012**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up Item No.29, Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill. Shri Jairam Ramesh.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH (Ghaziabad): Mr. Chairman

Sir, the winter session is coming to an end. Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill is not an ordinary Bill but it is an important Bill. I think that discussion on such an important bill should not be done in haste. We thought that had this bill been brought in the beginning of the session by the Government there would have been serious discussion on this and this bill would have been passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. This bill has been brought at the end of session. Perhaps the intention of the Government is that this bill should be got passed in haste. ...*(Interruptions)* This bill was introduced in the House many months back. ...*(Interruptions)* But the House referred it to standing Committee. The Standing Committee have given its recommendations but Government have not accepted all of its recommendations. The Government have accepted some of those and some have not been accepted. The House would like to consider those recommendations which the Government have not accepted. Therefore, I propose that if the House agrees then either the session of the House be extended and Land Acquisition Bill be discussed in the session only or it should be referred to standing committee.

Our third proposal is that if the Government wants and House agrees this bill may be brought in the beginning of Budget session and this should be passed at the earliest after discussion on it.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Chairman Sir, it is correct that Land Acquisition Bill has been brought in haste. This is related to the farmers of whole country. You are requested that we have not been able to fully study it. Therefore, we want that the time for it may be extended upto next session so that it can be discussed with full preparation. This is not an ordinary thing. ...*(Interruptions)* Today the situation is that land in India is decreasing three percent per annum and the population is rising. This will result in decrease in agricultural production and spreading of starvation. ...*(Interruptions)* What are you doing for this. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, we want that this should be extended till next session so that it can be studied. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All Right, you have expressed your feeling.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, there are as many as 155 amendments; and there are also 14 new amendments – very important amendments. All these amendments have been circulated today only; at 11 a.m.

the Members were able to get the copies of the amendments. It is a very important Bill; it has been hurriedly brought before the House. We are not aware that this Bill would come before the House today.

[Translation]

Our submission is that such an important bill should not be brought in haste and should be brought in next session so that the amendments they have moved. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You made your point.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARYA: It is our request that we could see all 155 amendments, discuss on those and after that it will be discussed in the House and pass it. The bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You made your point. Please be seated.

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Mr. Chairman, Sir Thank you for giving me time to speak on the point of order. Both are point of order. First, this bill was not in the List of Business yesterday but suddenly it has come in today's List of Business. You know that as per the rules if any amendment is to be brought in any bill, it should be given at least one day before. We could not get an opportunity to give any amendment. Secondly, you know that this bill was referred to Parliamentary committee whose Chairperson was Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan. She gave a report. But even after that report hon'ble minister has brought 14 amendments and no discussion and examination on those was done in Parliamentary Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, Please be seated. The Hon. Minister is replying.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Kamal Nath ji should put some light on ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can associate, Please send your names.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I have heard all the members. I respect your feelings. This is a very important Bill. Session cannot be extended because all will not agree to it. Therefore, there is only one solution that we can discuss on this bill in the next session. As Shri Rajnath ji has said we will bring it in the beginning of the session. While accepting your suggestion we will bring it at number one in the next session ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House is extended by one hour.

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Earlier to this also we raised the same question on a Bill. Chidambaram Saheb withdrew that. I would request you that you please tell the hon'ble Minister that he should now withdraw the bill or it should be sent to Parliamentary committee for examining it. ...*(Interruptions)*

19.11 hrs.

### COMPANIES BILL, 2011

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House shall take up Item No. 30.

Shri Sachin Pilot.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, I beg to move\*:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to companies be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

Sir, after passing of much long time this has come

for discussion. I would like to tell about it in brief that this Bill is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister is giving a statement. Please keep silence.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, the first law for companies was made in 1913 and after that the second law was made in 1956. The Bhabha committee was constituted in 1950 and first Companies Act was enacted in 1956. From 1956 to till now 25 amendments have been made in that law and now the time has come that we should bring such a law which can project a right picture of changing India. I would like to tell the House that when this law was made in 1956. There were 30,000 companies in the country and today in the year 2012 about Eight and half lakh companies are there in India. We believe that when a law is made, this bill is such a bill which was referred to standing committee after its introduction in the House and after coming back from standing committee it was again sent to standing committee for reconsideration. Standing Committee twice gave its recommendations and both the time we accepted those. There were 193 recommendations of standing committee but from all other people also and have tried to make such a bill which will provide a way for governance for a long time to come. Historically governance was seen as under the government only but now governance has become such an issue that we will have to adopt that before time. Good corporate governance is a subject which may be in practice all over the world but we will have to look into it as per the unique needs of India, this is a very important bill and a detailed bill and This bill has covered a journey of many years. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, Please ask the hon'ble members to take their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep silence and be seated. Minister is giving a statement.

[English]

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: The issue of corporate governance is very well taken up in this Bill. I will just outline a few large points of the Bill and we will have a larger discussion when I will give reply to hon. Members' queries and comments.

Sir, growth is important for the country and to my mind growth should be long term, sustainable, equitable but more importantly, growth should also be responsible.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Therefore, the responsibility of taking this country forward certainly lies with the Government of the day and the State Governments but increasingly so, I think the corporate entities of this country, the private players, the enterprises, the entrepreneurs also have an increasingly larger role to share in making this country a prosperous, functional forward looking nation. Therefore, Sir, the issue of corporate social responsibility has been taken up in this Bill.

I am happy to inform the House that we have undergone a large study globally and we have learnt there are only two countries in the world where there is some sort of CSR regulation. The countries are France and Indonesia. But we believe that in India we must have the corporate entities contribute meaningfully and while they do that, it is for the first time and India perhaps will be the first country that will have Corporate Social Responsibility as a statute. I must thank the Standing Committee on Finance and all its Members for having really forced this issue to be a part of this Bill.

Sir, the CSR provision in this Bill is the following. It is now mandatory for certain class of companies to contribute 2 per cent of their net profit into the communities in which they function. It is because every company, be it manufacturing or production companies, they work in certain areas and we believe that it is these companies who must also give back to the society. Giving taxes is a responsibility of the company, but to have a corporate social responsibility as a part of their functioning, I think, will go a long way in clearing the air as we go forward. We have seen a big division in this country, the divide between the rich and the poor is getting bigger and bigger. It is about time that we do a perception correction. That can only be done if the companies themselves move forward and show that they are responsible, sensitive and they want to give back to the society. Therefore, CSR has now become a mandatory part of this Bill.

Sir, we also have focussed upon self-regulation. We have focussed upon transparency in functioning. In this Bill we also have a lot of focus on making sure that the compliances are made, the rules and regulations are complied with.

The other point is about the remuneration of the Members of the Board. Increasingly we see – because of proliferation of media, television and newspapers – and every citizen of this country knows that people who are earning a lot of money through these companies are getting exorbitantly high remuneration for their services. In this Bill

there is a provision in this regard. Earlier, Act had provided that 11 per cent of the profit is the maximum amount that the Board Members could have collectively got as remuneration. But here it has been said that if companies want to pay their Board Members a lot of money, they may do so, but they will have to tell that in the meeting of the shareholders about it and will also have to reflect that in their books about what is the average salary that an average salary that an employee is getting. The average salary of an employee has also to be shown to the world and also the amount of salary that a Member of the Board is getting so that there is some parity and disclosure.

Sir, in this Bill we have focussed a lot on protecting the shareholders. As you know there have been a lot of instances in the recent past about corporate fraud. I think, every time we hear about a fraud we have a knee-jerk reaction; we start investigation; we try and pinpoint the guilty party and all the agencies start working once the act has happened. We believe, today we have technology and so the fraud must have to be detected before the fraud happens. We are trying to use the technology and the data base to make sure that we are able to identify the pressure points before the fraud actually takes place. What pains me most about these frauds is certainly the people who invested money. But it is all known that people with large resources have access to good bankers, good lawyers, good accountants and they can also go to courts and use various mechanisms to recover their money but our heart goes out to those small investors, those retired individuals who have small pensions and when they invest their Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000 in companies which promised them 20 per cent, 30 per cent or 40 per cent return and then they run away with their monies, these fly by night operators, this Bill will comprehensively deal with any company that is trying to be fraudulent especially with the small investors. The middle class in our country has faith in our economy. Therefore, regulations are being put in place so that frauds are detected hopefully before they happen. In the case of the fraud actually happening it is the small investors, where we have to protect the interest of the small investor in any part of our country.

We are also making sure, Shri Dasgupta is not here, by taking into account the interest of the people who work in the companies. The shareholders are important. The management is important. But, I think, what is also important are the workmen and the people who get salaries. There is a long list which I can read out in which we have taken care of this aspect. I will just quote one part of the Bill which will substantiate this point. It says that the companies

must be responsible for the people they employ. The wages and salaries of workmen will be payable for a period of two years, protected in the case of winding up of a company and such payment will have an over-riding effect over all other claims including those of the creditors. It is these people's salaries and wages that we must protect. There are other provisions which I will be able to elaborate as we have further discussion.

We have also seen cases of collusion. We have seen auditors in the Satyam case colluding with the management and then try and rob the shareholder of a lot of money. In this Bill, we have also provided that an auditor cannot audit the same company for more than five years because then the relationship, I think, gets too comfortable and they are able to give rise to a lot of fraudulent activities.

This Bill also provides for freezing and attachment of assets of persons under investigation. So, when companies are under investigation and when an individual is trying and sell off those assets to recover some money with the Tribunal's approval, we will be able to freeze and attach those assets.

We are also giving statutory recognition to Serious Fraud Investigation Office. The SFIO is an entity that looks into frauds that happen in all parts of our country but it is important to understand that once the Companies Bill becomes a law, it will also give a sense of comfort to those people who look at India as a safe place to invest. I think, this Ministry will be an enabling Ministry so that environment of investment takes place.

Sir, everybody understands that today, we need to create jobs for young people in this country and to create jobs, we need investment. Everybody also understands that the Government alone cannot provide jobs. Therefore, private entities who come and invest will create jobs and we must not create an atmosphere where there is a fear about investments.

When I talked about CSR, I had a meeting with all the industry chambers and I told that this is a Bill that we are bringing in good faith. To be very honest, Sir, there were some suggestions made to us saying that this Bill should be more stringent, corporates will try and get out of CSR, people will try and fudge figures, they will not do this and that to try and help the community. My response to them was that the citizens in this country are as much Indians and want to improve this country. So, we must

make the law in good faith hoping and assuming that their objective and the Government's objective is the same. We must be in alliance where we give enough freedom to the companies to invest in the communities because this is the customer base for them. This is the revenue that they will collect. So, the companies must also come forward to cooperate. But, as I said earlier, there is unanimity in the Standing Committee and in the Government that we must have 2 per cent compulsory Corporate Social Responsibility that the companies themselves will do.

Sir, there was a fear which some companies had. They feared that there be inspector raj and there will be inspection of books. So, we have said that they may spend the money, self report it and make it project driven. And there is a template which we will be put up on the website where the entire country and the world can see as to what kind of CSR activity which any company is doing.

We also understand that sometimes, people in this country have said that it is very easy to open a company but almost impossible to shut it down. To close a company, we have to approach the honourable High Court. There is a provision to create a National Company Law Tribunal that will take care of many things including winding up of companies. This Bill has path-breaking clauses and schedules inside. We also now thought of having a one-person company. We have now removed certain restrictions for one-person company. This is a new concept to have a one-person company. It will give a lot of opportunity for young people to show their entrepreneurial spirit to come forward and invest in our economy.

I do not intend to make a very long speech in the beginning but it will suffice to say that this Bill has been in the making for many years now. It has a lot of recommendations of the Standing Committee and almost 98 per cent of the recommendations have been fully accepted. I hope that this Bill will receive support from all corners of this House. This Bill will really pave way for a futuristic looking India where we have good corporate governance, CSR, investment, job creativity, growth and we also have compliances.

Everybody understands that if companies are committing fraud, are taking people's money and playing around with regulations, we must come down hard on them. But while we impose this strict legislation on the companies, we also have to give them enough confidence and elbow room so that they can have confidence in India. Just now, the Finance Minister was saying about India's economic growth. This growth has to be nurtured further.



I think the alliance between the Government, the citizens and the corporate world has to come to a point where we have confidence in each other.

I also believe that when you make a law, nobody can legislate for all eventualities. But we are legislating to make sure that the 60-year old Bill gets replaced with the forward-looking Bill. This Bill, I think, will also pave the way for a much more transparent functioning of the corporate world. We have provisions for having Independent Directors on the Board. It will be mandatory for certain class of companies to have at least one woman Director on the Board so that the women also get a part of the representation in a certain class of companies.

I will not go on for much longer. It is quite late. But I look forward to get the support from all corners of this House. I will try my best to include all the suggestions that the hon. Members will make and reply to their queries. Even after this becomes a law, when the rules get drafted, even at that stage I will have a very transparent functioning of this legislation, will invite all stakeholders, including Members of Parliament. All your contribution and participation in this debate and beyond will become part of the recording and I hope to carry everybody along as we move forward to pass this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to companies be taken into consideration."

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI (Haveri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I seek your permission to speak from this seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Permission is granted.

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: First of all, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to start the debate on the Companies Bill, 2011. I would also like to thank our leaders Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and Shri Yashwant Sinha for giving me this opportunity to start the debate on the Companies Bill, 2011. Before starting the debate, I would also like to congratulate our young and dynamic friend, Shri Sachin Pilot, for becoming the Minister of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. I also wish him all success in handling his Ministry.

Coming to the subject of the Companies Bill, 2011, the Companies Bill was first enacted in 1956. In the last 55 years it has been amended 25 times. At that time, as the hon. Minister was mentioning, there were around 30,000 companies. But right now we are having more than eight

and half lakh companies. Many changes have taken place in India post -1991. I want to refresh your memory by saying that when the Companies Bill was started in 1956, the economy in this country had a communist orientation; in the next two decades it had a socialistic approach; after liberalization, i.e. post-1991, we all know, it is more of a market economy and it has a capitalistic orientation. We all know that.

Indian economy has seen substantial changes post-liberalisation. It has seen vast expansion and growth in the last two decades. So, change in regulatory structure for corporate sector is very much necessary to address issues relating to regulatory harmony, good corporate governance, good corporate practices and technological improvements. The Companies Bill drafted in 2009 seems to have become the Companies Bill, 2011. Is it just a chronology or pathology? I think the truth lies in-between. With a number of big national scams inexorably winding its ways to the corporate sector, it would be highly irresponsible if the new companies legislation does not keep pace with this sordid development. Experience has shown that it is not the mere change of law alone which matters, it is the effective administration of law which matters more. For example, the other day, i.e. on last Friday, the hon. Minister had stated that two and half lakh companies have not filed their financial statements. Clause 211 of the Companies Bill 1956, and clause 129 of the Companies Bill, 2011 states that financial statements of all corporates should be given to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs with the regulated audited accounts. So, making mere law is not important but how effective; the administration of law is what matters much. So, I am trying to say here that it is but natural to expect the new Companies Bill to be better than the existing one in all respects. But if this has to happen, let us engage in a constructive and introspective discourse on how the new company legislation should address the challenges of a rising India.

The new Companies Bill has 29 Chapters, with 470 clauses and the 470 clause has 7 Schedules and 15 salient features. So, as compared with the 1956 Bill which had 700 sections, however, in reality, the new Companies Bill will have more provisions if one were to take into account the number of rules that ate on the anvil. Rules have to be formulated on at least 350 items listed in the Bill by the Ministry. It will not be surprising if effectively the new law ends up having 1000 or even more provisions.

As far as the Standing Committee Report is concerned, the hon. Minister was telling that most of the

recommendations have been accepted by the Ministry. There are around 10 more recommendations which have been either not accepted or partially accepted; 21 new proposals which were not included in the 2009 Bill were sent to the Standing Committee and they were included in the recommendations and included in the Bill. The rules should be prescribed by the Ministry at a later date. The motive of consolidating the law would be difficult to achieve if so many rules are to be prescribed. It is not yet known when and how these rules will be framed. The Ministry will be able to change the Companies Law time and again without getting Parliamentary sanction. The result of such a huge amount of subordinate legislation is that it gives enormous amount of clout to the bureaucrats in the Ministry. In the anxiety to reduce the length of the Act, many substantive aspects of law like definition of Key Managerial Personnel and related party, class of companies that may have layers of subsidiaries and number of subsidiaries, duties of debenture trustee, etc. have been left to be prescribed by the Rules. My apprehension here is that what will happen if we are not formulating the rules. The hon. Minister has to take a cue from the Finance Ministry about the pre-publication of Draft Rules so that all the stakeholders would give their views. Before formulating the rules, you have to have the 'pre-publication of a Draft so that all the stakeholders can give their opinions and their views. Then, the Government will straightaway notify the rules.

Clause 469 of the Bill has no provision of any pre-consultation. I would urge upon the Government and the Minister to take a cue from the approach taken by the Government in deliberating on the GAAR proposal in the Direct Tax Code with all the stakeholders so that their concerns are taken on board before finalising the provisions. You should give substantial amount of time to them so that a consensus is built on it.

The hon. Minister while piloting the Bill said that he would be taking into account the consensus of all the stakeholders; would do it in a transparent manner. I appreciate it. He has to clarify one thing. If you give more time to the stakeholders, then, inputs can be given by the stakeholders so that there will be no chance of getting the blame. Otherwise, you will be getting the blame out of it.

I would like to mention some of the salient features which the Government has made in the 2011 Bill which are appreciated. They include having e-governance. The concept of CSR is being introduced for the first time with enhanced accountability on the part of companies. There

is a provision for a woman Director. There is the concept of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in view of the 11th May, 2010 Supreme Court's Judgement; there is the investor protection. The Serious Frauds Investigation Office (SFIO) is getting for the first time the statutory status all of which we welcome. But I would like give some suggestions in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

The hon. Minister was talking about transparency. So, according to clause 29 of the 2011 Bill, de-mat securities is mandatory for listed and such class of companies as may be prescribed optional for others. The clause mandates that all companies making public offer and other clause of prescribed companies can issue securities in DMAT form. Since this is a good corporate measures which will eliminate frauds related to loss of securities, the Ministry should in a time bound manner make this clause applicable to all companies. As the Government has done in many other cases, let the Government fix a time bound frame so that all the companies will have a DMAT share certificate.

When it comes to clause 326 – he was saying about providing for overriding preferential payment to workmen dues, and debts due to secured creditors in case of winding of a company, we appreciate but I would like to know how the Minister has come to the conclusion of paying workmen salaries and wages only for a period of two years and how practical is it. I am saying so because if a company is winding up - how can the company pay wages two years in advance and how have you come to the conclusion in fixing two years? I would like to seek the clarification of the Minister on these issues.

The Bill also intends to transfer certain powers presently being exercised by the Company Law Board (CLB) to the Central Government. The transfer of certain powers from a quasi-judicial body like the CLB to the Executive will also have its unintended consequences. If past experience is anything to go by, there is every likelihood of misuse of this power by the concerned officials by way of resorting to redtapism. The bureaucrats will have the freedom to use their discretion for a price giving rise to corruption. To ensure that, the proposed discretionary powers are not misused by the bureaucrats, the Ministry should provide for safeguards by way of detailed guidelines. Guidelines are very much important to ensure that discretionary powers should not be used by the bureaucrats in the Ministry.

About the SFIO, I would say that it is a welcome move as it seeks to reform the institution of SFIO with the

intention to strengthen the investigation mechanism by giving it a statutory status and prescribed powers. The power of arrest will not only allow them to be taken seriously but also help prevent destruction of evidences by the accused.

The Ministry has said that in appointing the SFIO in clause 211(2), the Serious Fraud Investigation Office shall be headed by a Director and consist of such member of experts from the following fields appointed by the Central Government from among persons of ability, integrity and experience in banking, corporate affairs, taxation, forensic audit, capital market, IT, law or such other fields as may be prescribed. I am unable to see how the Office is going to find this type of people, where is the capacity and how would you overcome. These are the serious points to be clarified by the Minister. Merely making law does not help. We have to see how are you going to get the officers; how are you getting them on deputation. When a person comes from a different Department, he will be there for some time, and then, he moves out. My concern with that is, how effectively it would be and how would it be challenging to the Ministry to have this law.

Regarding separation of Chairman and CEO or the MD, clause 203 says that the same is mandatory unless the article of the company provides. Otherwise, it gives the company an easy escape route. A better governance system requires that statute should provide for separation of power rather than leaving it to the corporate for doing it voluntary. It should be made mandatory there but it should be through clause, otherwise, they would escape through this escape route. I need the clarification from the hon. Minister on this clause 203.

Sir, Clause 149 read with Schedule IV is an attempt to legislate good behaviour into law. Some of the clauses in the code are really absurd. For example, one of the clauses relating to role and functions provides that independent Director shall balance conflicting interests of stakeholders. Now, a Director in a small firm in times of sluggish demand will look at firing an employee to protect the company's interest rather than looking at protecting the employees' interest. The Ministry had constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Adi Godrej to formulate a Policy Document on Corporate Governance. In its Report dated 18th September, 2012, the Committee has observed as follows:

"Good governance cannot be imposed. It must emerge from a changed social culture, taken down to the level of the corporation by capable and committed Directors and executives."

So, I want to know whether that Committee's Report has reached the Ministry and whether you have included any suggestions given by that Committee in this Bill. I want to have this clarification from the hon. Minister. The need is to promote such an ecosystem in which capable and committed independent Directors contribute their best to strengthen the board process and for their efforts, the independent Directors are sufficiently incentivized. In this regard, it is pertinent to note here that Clause 197(7) of the Bill prohibits stock options to independent Directors. SEBI Guidelines allow ESOPs to independent Directors. Global practices relating to ESOP permit stock options to independent Directors, but independent Directors are expected to contribute to shareholder value creation. So, any remuneration mechanism that delinks their remuneration from value creation would discourage them from performing the larger role of contributing to shareholder value creation. This is a point to be noted and something has to be done for this also.

When it comes to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), I would like to know whether the current understanding of CSR in India is relevant and adequate. This is a big question right now. What are the different delivery systems for CSR programmes in India? Basically, we should try to find out what are the differences between CSR, Business Responsibility and Responsible Business Conduct. How can a supporting policy environment for its operation be developed in the country?

Sir, the hon. Minister was saying that this is the first time that CSR is being introduced in our country. There is a debate on CSR in India among Government, civil society and business community and it seems to be raising more questions than answering them. Various quarters have approached the issue differently leading to this confusion. There is such a variety in these discussions that many in the audience, including myself, are confused. What is CSR? How is it going to be delivered? How are we going to integrate it? How can it be enabled? How can it be mandated? These are some important questions. Nobody is having answers to these questions. How practical will CSR be in our country? If you are having self-regulation on the corporate sector, how will it work? The hon. Minister was saying that stakeholders were complaining about CSR. So, we would like to know as to how it can be delivered and how it can be integrated. The subject of CSR has a long evolutionary history in India. The evidence is witnessed in the words of great thinkers and visionary leaders of the country right from Kautilya in the 4th Century B.C. to Jamshedji Tata in modern India, Mahatma Gandhi to

Narayanamurthy etc. All said and done, CSR was virtually unknown till recently. But it is today one of the most important topics for discussion for everybody.

Business, undoubtedly, has a responsibility for wealth creation, but it has also responsibilities for social problems created by business or by other causes, beyond its economic and legal responsibilities. Corporate activities should be such as to cause less harm and more beneficial outcomes for society and people. When society gives licence to business to operate, it is only fitting that business serves society too, apart from creating wealth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Sir, as the hon. Minister said, this is the first time they are introducing CSR. So, I think, deliberation on CSR should be given thrust. I request you to kindly give me another two minutes.

Sir, CSR has been defined in a number of ways by leading global institutions. One of the most comprehensive definitions was coined in 1998 by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, an alliance of 200 leading global businesses committed to promoting the role of business on sustainable development issues.

According to this definition, CSR is the continuing commitment by business to behave ethically, contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the work force and their families as well as of the local community and society at large.

In 2011, the European Union adopted a much simpler yet more comprehensive definition of CSR as a responsibility of the enterprises for the impact on society. This replaced its earlier 2001 definition of CSR, a concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in the interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis.

The new definition marks a significant progress towards encompassing all dimensions of sustainable development into CSR policies and practices as compared to the earlier emphasis on impact. A note worthy difference is the addition of economic element. It hereby touches all the three elements, social, environmental and economic of sustainable development. Sir, with these few words, I conclude my speech and draw the attention of the hon. Minister to clarify some of the doubts that I have raised in my speech.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sanjay Nirupam ji. Please speak.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, I would like to say to the hon'ble Minister that he is very smart, very good. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon'ble Minister may please tell that member of Parliament who was exempted from office of profit, MP's were excluded from directions that it will give double benefit to them and it was said that member of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, You have expressed yourself.

...*(Interruptions)*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH : Sir, Please listen, I will take only one minute. It was said that MP is a public servant. This has been said by Supreme court. Tell me that who is the representative? If we are not representative then who are the representatives. If an officer becomes public servant then how he becomes directory, we may become directory, why not Director? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sanjay Nirupam ji. Please speak.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH : That is what I want to say.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Mr. Chairman Sir, the young Minister of Company Affairs of our country has brought a detailed bill. It consists more than four hundred and fifty clauses and this bill is of four hundred pages. This is very important bill. The objective of this bill is corporate governance which means the working of corporate would should be in a disciplined way, transparent and there should be e-governance, protection to the investors and their rights and those who run the companies should not be able to commit big frauds in the name of running a company. If they do not they should not go scot free. The hon'ble minister has brought this bill with this big objective. This bill was brought here first time in August 2009. After that this bill was referred to standing committee. As the hon'ble Minister has told that after one year when standing committee gave it recommendations in the year 2009 their number was about 193 and out of that 186 recommendations were accepted. The committee sent so many recommendations that the whole format of the bill got changed and company Bill, 2009 became Company Bill, 2011. First of all I would like to congratulate the government that it took the recommendations of standing committee very seriously and the ministry included all the good suggestions in this proposed bill and has brought in this House in a new form.

Hon'ble Chairman, I would like to speak on four or five important provisions of this bill because there are about 470 clauses. If we take up each clause then it will take many days. Though something can be said on each clause but I will definitely speak on four-five important subjects.

The most talked upon provision is of corporate social Responsibility provision. All the companies of corporate sector or Public sector or any person who is during business have their social responsibility. It is good that this is being stressed upon under this provision. First time we are making such a provision that all the companies in corporate sector or all the companies in our country will have to give two percent of their profit for social development and development of people social sector, society and development of the country. I would like to welcome this. There is such a system in the whole world and there are rules and regulations for this in the whole world. The people of corporate world comply with this provision in the world over, this suggestion of CSR is a very good suggestion but as the hon'ble member of Bhartiya Janta Party has put up a subject there is much ambiguity in this regard. It is not clear how to do it. You say that the big companies will have to contribute two percent of their profit for CSR for social, educational and cultural activities. All the big corporate sectors in India and big corporate sector in Mumbai have opened their schools. Are you saying to the corporate sector that they should run schools alongwith running their Companies. You are asking them to run cultural centres alongwith running their companies. If all this happens then there would be big schools and colleges of big corporate sector and what is the condition of these colleges and schools today! One of the two or three big companies has opened its own school in Mumbai and the school charges rupees 12 lakh as fees. This school is running for the whole elite class. What is the provision in this regard. I would like to that the hon'ble minister clarify in this regard. Somewhere there should be some restriction on it. CSR does not mean that if you have one shop somewhere you can open one more shop side by side. This should not be there. There should be proper regulation of CSR. The companies will have to declare, give their statement. Who should be given, in which area and the limit thereof. When you will make all these provisions only then the objectives of CSR would be fulfilled. This my opinion.

Sir, We will have to seriously ponder over the objectives of companies and controversy regarding CSR, They say that all bureaucrats will start Educational

Institutions of their families or start NGOs and pressurise the companies to fund their companies under CSR and if it is not done then threaten them to face any action. The Companies should be provided safeguards.

There is a trend of Hospitals in Mumbai. The big Companies start Hospital with capital of rupees 250 or 300 crore. If a person of Mumbai rich or poor goes to these hospitals for treatment either he will have to take loan or sell his house or mortgage his ornaments. The bill comes in rupees 19 lakh, 20 lakh or 50 lakh per month. Therefore there is a need of detailed work in this regard.

As comprehensive this Bill is, the similar comprehensive guidelines should be framed for it. When we start framing the rules, these should be framed in a good and comprehensive way, so that the objective of CSR is fulfilled.

The other big subject comes out of it is of serious fraud investigation office. This is good. The power which you have given to serious fraud investing office, I congratulate you for that. You have given it the power to arrest and its full report will be treated as the report of the police. You cannot say it a toothless agency. A strong system is being prepared and it is to be seen that to what extent the harassment of corporate people will be in it. But what is being done now, I cite you an example. Recently a company was cracked and its scams unearthed. The name of that company is stock guru. According to one information, this stock guru has committed a fraud of around one thousand crore rupees. When serious fraud investigation office registered the case then suddenly the amount of fraud came down to four hundred and fifty crore rupees. It is a question in itself that where the five hundred and fifty crore rupees gone? That company has taken money from higher police officers, bureaucrats, people of IAS rank who are very influential. As the case was registered, first of all their money was withdrawn. Such type of fraud which has started in serious fraud investigation office, should also be prevented. It is good that you are giving power to this agency, but at the same time there should be some check on it also. My colleague has raised the question of arranging good officers, I do not think that there is any need to raise question in this regard. We have good officers, we can prepare good officers who understood corporate affairs. We have good officers in our country and more officers can be prepared who understand banking law. The higher officers of CBI investigate the big cases of fraud like an expert. There is no shortage of officers in the country, simply there is need to keep an eye on the intention of the officers, I have only this request.

With this request, in the recent years, after the year 1991 since when the policy of liberalization came in our country and we accepted the system of economic liberalization, certainly from then. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

MR. SANJAY NIRUPAM: Sir, at least I will speak a little.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You speak, but be brief, we are giving you an opportunity of speaking.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: After the year 1991, economic liberalization started and after that the economy of our country expanded a lot. Our economy has spread very much, as has been told by the Hon'ble Minister that there were thirty thousand companies in the year 1956 and today there are around eight and a half lakh companies. As the economy is developing and expanding, in the same way a lot of activities are happening in corporate world. During the last ten-fifteen years, the work of merger and acquisition has taken place speedily. There is a big list of how many companies have done merger and how many companies have done acquisition. This list is not with me, it may be with company affairs. The cases of insider trading also come out during this period. Unfortunately, no strict action is taken on the people involved in insider trading. I recall one-two cases, but I do not want to take their names. As happens in USA, there was a Guptaji of Indian origin who used to work in Machenji. When an allegation was levelled against him, he was sent to jail. Now no one in America will dare such trading. Here, there were one-two such cases, but that person has not been sent to jail. There was no declaration of one or half crore rupees, but he was left after imposing some penalty on him. There are increasing cases of merger and acquisition and insider trading is going on under it. This is very necessary to understand that and take strict action.

There is a clause regarding chit fund companies. I am not reading the full clause. The provision made regarding chit fund companies is certainly worth welcoming. I welcome it. The programme of looting small investors in our country, is a very heinous crime. There are around two thousands such chit fund companies in the country. Check those companies and the small saving doers.

**20.00 hrs.**

The way their money is involved in it, the way they are being disappointed, I congratulate you for doing

arrangement in it to check it. There are peerless to quenet company of Malaysia group. These companies are doing multi-level marketing, paramid marketing, which needs to be checked. These are big companies. The Hon'ble Minister has mentioned about Satyam computer. The Government of our country has very well-handled Satyam computers. Then, Mahindra took over it. The owner of Satyam, Shri Raju was arrested, some officers of his finance department were arrested, but no action was taken on that Chartered Accountant Company which was responsible for this forgery in Satyam. It is called price water house cooper. It was a foreign company. Even today that company is doing work everywhere in the same way. This is a very good provision which you have provided on auditing and accounting. It will bring strictness. If some company of such Chartered Accountant Companies and auditing firms do wrong, then their licence should be cancelled straightway. It should have no right to work in this business.

You have done a good arrangement that an auditing company should not have any link with a company for more than five years. It will be changed after every five years. In this way, it is your good suggestion. Secondly, there is one arrangement for change of business. Today, what is happening here. Supposing, there is a fish farming company, prone farming company in Maharashtra. In one night they go in the trade of prone farming, earn some money, take loan from banks and decide in one night that now they will become IT company. They change their name overnight, change their trade without asking any investors. Certainly, your provision will impose check on such malpractices. A big airline company which has not been able to give salary to its employees. It's owners are our colleagues. The employees of that company have not received salary for the last six months. The wives of employees of that company are committing suicide. All are going everyday by taking a plane, no action has been taken on that company so far.

Chairman, Sir, through you I request the Government that action should be taken against that company, there should be management takeover. As we have saved Satyam, in the same way we should save that company also. If the owner is not able to save it and he is interested in roaming all over the world, let him do so. The wives of employees of a company are committing suicide and the owner of that company is donating gold worth three and a half lakh in a temple on his birthday. He organizes big parties, of course you do. There is lack of corporate governance. My request is that Ministry of Company Affairs should take action in this direction. Certainly, the Ministry

should do this in order to save that company, to save the employees of that company, to re-start its halted operation, this is my request to the Hon'ble Minister. I want to say something about salary. It is really very surprising and painful today that lakhs and crores of people in this country live below the poverty line. There are separate figures around 23-26 per cent. Go and see in cities. See in a city like Mumbai where most of the people are living in jhopharies. They are living a very miserable life. In the same city are living such promoters of corporate sector whose salary is upto two hundred crores. In such a situation, rationalization of salary is an important step. It appears to me that they will misuse the present provision of 11 per cent. When you frame rules to rationalize the salary, there should be some such guidelines, this is my request to you. There is a separate court for it. You have made a separate tribunal, a separate police agency. I hope that through this law certainly there would be some check in our country on the corporate frauds and the capital of small investors will be secured and there will be good corporate governance in our country, I hope so.

With this, I support the Bill brought by the young Hon'ble Minister.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have a list of seven or eight Members to speak on this Bill. If the House agrees, the time of the House may be extended by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a submission. I would appeal to the Members that we have to take this Bill to the Rajya Sabha. Please understand my dilemma. Please be brief so that this Bill is passed today itself. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, the House agrees. The time of the House is extended by one hour.

Now, Shri Shailendra Kumar ji.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on Company Bill, 2011.

My friend Shiv Kumar Udasi Sahab was speaking just now. He has expressed his views in this regard very

well. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon'ble Minister is disturbing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep quiet. Do not interrupt, let him speak. You address me.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: You see the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister please sit down. Mr. Minister is sitting, listening to you.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Udasi ji is my best friend. I would like to give him many many thanks. I did not know that he reads much. Whenever I went to his home, I found him reading, therefore, I am very grateful to him. The manner in which the Hon'ble Minister has expressed his views regarding this Bill, with great preparations, similarly, Shiv Kumar Udasi ji has expressed his views.

First of all, I am very grateful to Hon'ble Minister Sachin Pilot ji that he has brought such a bulky bill here and also expresses his views very well. I and the full House give you good wishes that you go ahead and progress.

Second thing is that now it has been seen in this Bill that from 1956 to 1993 around 26 amendments have taken place. You have referred 30 companies of that time. At present in 2012, there are 8.5 lakh companies in the whole country. The Standing Committee has given 193 recommendations in this regard. You have accepted all the recommendations. I am grateful to you for that.

So far as it is seen, whether they are private companies or public undertakings, most of these are Navaratan Companies, mini Navaratan companies in the country which are awarded by the Hon'ble President or by the Government. As there are FICCI, SEBI, similarly, I am fortunate that there is DICCI i.e. Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce also. There are two thousand members of this DICCI. They invited us all scheduled castes, scheduled tribes MPs. I did not know that there are such corporate houses of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes also. We felt very happy on arriving there, our all Ministers were also there. Through you, I shall request the Hon'ble Minister and Government also that like FICCI, people of DICCI also needs encouragement from you, they need g banking also. Please you do take care of it, because the Governments today, whether it is of NDA or UPA, they always talk of Dalits. If these people come forward with small capital, you will safeguard their interests, you will encourage them for investment, for loans, it is my expectation from you.

The second thing that you have mentioned here is about CSR. You have said about social responsibility, I was listening to it very attentively, it is a very good scheme. Our Sanjay Nirupam ji has now defined it in very detail, but so far as I know after attending the public sector undertakings meetings, there are many companies, as you have defined in CSR that these companies spent two per cent of profit on the development of social networking on welfare. But it is less. There are many companies which earn profit of crores of rupees. I want that the figure of two per cent of profit should be enhanced. Mostly I have seen that the companies where these are located, work for the development of their surrounding villages, areas. Some companies give work to NGOs, because there is no standard fix for CSR so far. When we did study about many companies, we found that some do work directly, some do through NGOs, some do in their area and some do all over India on Welfare Development Schemes. I would like to say that you fix standards for it that how and in which area they should do. Particularly, I want that these should work in such remote areas where development has not taken place. It will be very good if it is done so. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Be brief.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, the other thing is that there are many companies in which Government capital is invested and many people have taken loan. Today, these companies are sick, these are also required to be revived. Government should take care of it and special attention should be given to protect the interests of investors and share holders. The members, Udasiji, Sanjay Nirupam ji speaking prior to me have said that companies take huge amount. They have mentioned Satyam and all other companies. There are many such chit fund companies which have disappeared after collecting money from the public. There should be stricter provisions for punishment so that in the time to come, all the companies which come into existence, cannot dare and try to work in this manner.

You have made a mention of the protection of the interests of the workers. It would have been better, had Gurudas Guptaji been here in this House. Give top priority to the protection of workers' interests because they are the base of the entire institution and companies. In case the workers' unions go on strike for their reasonable demands and came forward to talk, these demands should be accepted. You should put a pressure on the corporate house to give top priority to the workers' interests.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I am just concluding. I have to make only two-three points.

The Government should deal with such fraud companies with strictness. As regards the point of employment opportunities that you have made, I have seen that all the public sector undertakings being set up at present are bringing all their officers and employees from outside. The efforts should be made to give priority to those persons who have willingly given away their land for the companies, in respect of rendering special services and employment opportunities. I mean to say that these persons should be given special employment opportunities. Every company whether it is a private company or a public sector undertaking, should make the provision of reservation for them. Special attention should be given to the SC and STs in the matter of provision of special service opportunities. It will fulfil your words of increasing employment opportunities.

You have said about the setting up of a National Company Law Authority. That is a very good thing. So that anything regarding any company or institution may be brought before it. It should be set up at the earliest, only then we will be able to take care of the interests of the company's shareholders, investors, workers and employees alongwith all the opportunities of employment.

Sir, not going into further details, I would like to conclude because MR. Chairman who is my Hon'ble friend of my constituency Sidhi, has called your name and has given bell. ...*(Interruptions)* While concluding I would strongly support this Bill.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh): It is for the first time in the period of 50-60 years of this Bill that a golden provision has been included in it.

*[English]*

That is Section 172.

Section 135 is regarding the 'Corporate Social Responsibility'. If it is implemented in letter and spirit, it would bring about a substantial change in the Companies Act. Its rules have not yet been framed. Its real use should be there. As it has been said that some corporate sector has started its own school. It should not be 80. There should be its real social responsibility.

Secondly, provisions of winding up included in it, are the winding up provisions of the Act of 1928, the Act



of 1942 and also that of 1956 Act. You have constituted Tribunal which was not hitherto constituted since last 15 years. Provision of winding up reads that

[English]

If the company is unable to pay its debt.

[Translation]

It is Section 242. This responsibility is a very serious thing. To this day, since last 60 years i.e. since 1950, it was done by a High Court Judge.

[English]

They were expert on the subject.

[Translation]

Now what will be there in the Tribunal, that two old retired bureaucrats or some well known persons with an access to power would be inducted, if such persons are brought in it,

[English]

then winding up and rehabilitation of the company will become a farce.

[Translation]

So I would like to say that

[English]

The system which has already stood the test of time

[Translation]

and since last 50 years, the High Court Branch was doing the work of winding up,

[English]

what is wrong in that?

[Translation]

The second provision that they have made is that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. Please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I would like the young dynamic Minister to relook into it. If

[English]

this has stood the test of time by judicial decisions right from 1950 till date, why do we not continue that process?

[Translation]

What is happening in CAT. We came to know that the retired bureaucrats of the railways were taken who did not know about the compulsory retirement,

[English]

by the time they know, they are out.

[Translation]

The result is that since the inception of CAT, arrears have bounced. Arrears which were declared by the High Courts, did not exist in the CAT. I want that the drastic provisions of the Companies Act

[English]

they may continue them under the judicial review of the High Court

[Translation]

End of litigation will be its advantage.

[English]

After Shri L. Chander Kumar's case, every order has the judicial review.

[Translation]

that will go to the High Court. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

The appeal from Caesar's wife will go Caesar.

[Translation]

If a joint secretary is there in the Tribunal when he goes to the Appellate, he will become secretary. So, it is one and the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to make it clear from the legal angle that it won't be realised so soon even by Ojha as to what is it. It is very difficult to understand it so soon. ...*(Interruptions)* Not even those in the BJP can understand it. ...*(Interruptions)* My submission is that the mechanism of judicial review which is contained in it, will do if the mechanism of High Court is incorporated in it.

One more provision is there regarding the limitations of three years for filing an appeal in the Tribunal. This limitation is only with regard to the filing of a civil suit. It says that the debt was taken before three years, it becomes time barred.

[English]

Then, why it is three years and why not 90 days, which is all over there.

[Translation]

Law of limitation in all the Supreme Court cases,

[English]

why only three years?

In the end I would like to say that in respect of the winding up powers, there is a section that

[English]

if it is just and equitable,

[Translation]

there is a slight twist of the language. Not going into the details I will give a written note in this regard because just now Kamal Nathji has told that it would also go in the Rajya Sabha. Today it is a more ritual, its action replay will follow. I will be given a written note on it and there is adjustment of words, they may do it.

Besides this, there is nothing else very special in this Bill. It may be passed in its present form and we will see when it comes in the Rajya Sabha.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, normally this Bill should be opposed as it is today itself that this Bill has been brought on today's List of Business. *...(Interruptions)* Today itself it is being passed. *...(Interruptions)* We did not get time to amendment it. However for two reasons I support this Bill. A young Minister has moved a very heavy Bill for the first time. I knew his respected father Shri Rajesh Pilot on whose name there is a road called Rajesh Pilot Marg which is on my daily route. It reminds me of him. His son has brought this Bill. Therefore, it is my duty to support it. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. Only the speech of the Hon'ble member will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

PROF. SUAGATA ROY: Second thing is that in my view, the Company Law of 56 was a very big volume.

[English]

This is only about 490 clauses. A single Bill has been presented.

\*Not recorded

[Translation]

It is good because a complicated Bill gives its benefit to the lawyers like Vijay Bahadurji and a simple Bill is for the facilities for the common man like me. Therefore, this Bill should be supported. Several improvements have been made in this Bill. It speaks of Corporate governance as well as remuneration policy. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been kept at 2 per cent. Rotation of auditors and auditing firms has been made statutory and a restriction has been put on the independent directions.

[English]

There are all welcome steps.

[Translation]

It is something very good. I would like to say that the case of Satyam Computers has revealed as to how weak is our Corporate Governance and how an individual amassed a huge wealth. Sanjay Nirupam ji was telling that its owner Ramlingam Raju is still in jail. But the point is as how all this happened? Why was not there any regulation to catch him when he was indulging in such big fraud. Sanjay Nirupam has rightly said that Ramlingam Raju has been sent behind the bars but his auditor price waterhouse cooper is still doing its business and no restriction has been imposed on it. It is still continuing with their business as usual. We should see to it that such a fraud does not recover in future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Maharaj knows me. I have a good relation with him. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

[English]

Nothing else will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I am finishing my speech in two minutes. Basically, we are supporting the Bill.

[Translation]

I would like to say that there should be a limit of remuneration. We are a poor country. There we should not take the name of the top official of the Reliance, Mr. Ambani.

\*Not recorded

There should be a limit of remuneration. When I see that he has built a 27th floor house for his residence in Mumbai, I feel weepy. Has he invested his personal money in it? It is shareholders' money. Ambani used to convene shareholder's meeting in the stadium.

[English]

It is obscene display of wealth.

[Translation]

On the birthday of his wife he gives her the present executive jet. Should it so happen in this country. Should there be no restriction on it? This young man is Minister. Once upon a time when we were in the Congress, we used to talk of socialism and now that very congress. The people of Ambani family. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, it is a serious matter.

[English]

There should be a limit on remuneration, and this obscene and vulgar display of wealth must stop.

[Translation]

Secondly Sanjay Nirupam has said and I have seen that the Hon'ble Minister had gone to Kolkata there he spoke that steps should be taken against chit fund. I think that it is a serious thing. Thousands and lakhs of small investors have deposited their money in it and nobody know as to when it will be closed and all these poor people will be rendered homeless. In the Sahara case, the Supreme Court has given their judgment and has given him stay. The Supreme Court has asked them to deposit a particular amount of money. But how and with whose support Sahara became so big? We should understand it. It has no specific assets.

[English]

He wanted to have a cricket team in Pune.

[Translation]

Then he spoke that he wanted a stadium for it in Pune and erected a stadium in his name. Wherefrom does this money come? He became such a big person with the money of the small depositors of Gorakhpur and spent Rs. 150 crore on the marriage of his son. There is nobody in this country to keep a watch on such things? In spite of all law, will all this vulgar display of wealth prevail? We should

think over it. This country should go ahead but only a few corporate people should not go ahead. There should be some social justice in this country. I believe as they say in the discourses, that we should live a simple life. I would like to say that we will support this Bill. As a principle of our party we will support this Bill. But I would like to demand that this Bill should be further strengthened. Serious fraud investigation office is a very powerful arm and it becomes more powerful than the CBI in the case of companies. It has been statutory power. We support it, but

[English]

they need more teeth.

[Translation]

with these words I congratulate the young Minister and support this Bill.

[English]

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me permission to speak on this Bill. To make my speech very brief, I shall only make a few points.

My first point is about corporate social responsibility. The Bill states that a company having a net worth of Rs. 500 crore or more, or a turnover of Rs. 1,000 crore, or a net profit for development of Rs. 5 crore per annum, they will spend two per cent of their net profits in and around the area. But my point is that this provision should be made mandatory. In case of a PSU, it is mandatory; but in this case, the Bill states that if a company fails to spend such amount, the Board shall specify reasons for not spending that amount in its report. Why? The Board should not be given any option. They must spend at least two per cent of their total profit? Why should the net worth be limited to Rs. 500 crore? It should be made Rs. 100 crore. Similarly, why should the turnover limit be Rs. 1,000 crore? It should be made Rs. 500 crore.

The second point is about auditing and accounting. Auditor must be put under strict vigilance not ban for only five years, rather if any auditor commits any willful wrong, he should be blacklisted.

My third point is about the Company Law. Today, what we are seeing is that many companies register and engage themselves collecting money as 'chit funds', and thereby are deceiving the people. We are seeing these things in many parts of the country, particularly in my State of West Bengal. What is very alarming is that many persons

associated with these 'chit funds' have political connections. Why? No person who has relations with any 'chit fund' should be elected as an MLA or MP. Such a provision should be there. My point is that the Company Law should be so strict that there should be no 'chit fund' companies as registered company. The existing 'chit funds' should be audited properly so that they cannot deceive the people.

Fourth point is about the interest of the workers and employees of a company, which should be looked into so that the workers are not deprived of any kind of benefits. At the same time, about the sick industries, SICA defines a sick company as an insolvent company and attempts to put in place the process by which such companies could be revived. The Eradi Committee pointed out the endemic delays in the restructuring process or revival process often caused by the company promoters themselves. So, the hon. Minister should look into that so that the sick companies could be revived without any impediments from the promoters. The safeguards of the workers of these sick companies should be protected.

Fifth point is about the definition of the listed company. That should be made more clear-cut. At the same time, the corporate sector should be brought under strict vigilance.

My sixth point is about considering the recommendation of the Standing Committee, that is, to restrict the number of companies beyond which an 'audit firm' shall not be auditors. The Government should prescribe; the number of the companies.

About the definition of 'promoters', it should be relooked. I would request the hon. Minister to have relook at it and bring into its ambit all those persons associated either directly or indirectly as shareholders or otherwise and even those who are acting in a professional capacity and have the power to influence the company and control the company. They also should be brought into the ambit of this definition of 'promoters'.

Now, coming to 'men of high office' who should not be there as any Company's Director. Those who are 'men of high office', that is, Administrators, Executives or in judicial capacity, should not be made Directors, even after their retirement. There is sometimes a nexus between the bureaucrats and the executive. After their retirement, they become Directors.

Coming to the issue of constitutional validity, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the Bill provides for adjudication of company matters by the National Company Law Tribunal set up under the Act.

However, a similar body set up under the Amendment to the Companies Act in 2002 currently faces a legal challenge in the Supreme Court. That needs to be looked into.

Now, there is a provision in the Bill that comes in conflict with the SEBI Act and its Rules. That must not be there. The SEBI Act must not be diluted, rather it should be made more strict to restrict frauds like what has happened in the case of Satyam. Any case of fraud should be investigated and proper punishment should be given.

What we see is that the SEBI Act, 1992 prohibits insider trading in the securities of a listed company. It prescribes a penalty of Rs. 25 crore or three times the profits made from such trading, whichever is higher, for those insiders found guilty of the offence. But what this Bill states is that the Bill bans only Directors or key managerial personnel from insider trading, and it prescribes only a penalty of Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 1 crore. That should not be the case. It should be made more strict.

In case of delisting of a company, the SEBI Act says that if it is a listed company for three years, then the existing shareholders must approve of delisting. But the Bill does not restrict the types of companies which could delist themselves. Therefore, the interest of the existing shareholders, however small their shareholding may be, should be looked into.

With these points, I would request the hon. Minister to go through the Bill again, restructure it and then place it before the House.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): First of all, I would congratulate my young friend who has taken over the charge as Minister of State (Independent Charge) and piloted this Bill. Sir, I know him very well. He is a very dynamic man and he has to come up in life further from this position to a higher position. I congratulate and I wish him to come and occupy that position. I know him very well. His father and me were here together. At that time, he was studying in school. Now, I am seeing him. He has become a great man and piloting a Bill for a good cause. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Pilot is piloting a Bill.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, he has very clearly explained about the purpose of the Bill. He also accepted nearly 90 per cent recommendations of the Standing Committee. He forgot to mention about the report of the

Standing Committee. The Finance Committee only took up all these things. We are all Members of the Finance Committee. Most of the Members of the Committee are speaking now. He would have accepted 100 per cent recommendations because most of the Members discussed and recommended them very carefully for this Ministry. He also explained the reason as to why he is bringing this Bill. It is because we want to encourage investment. The investment is more important. Without that, the country cannot develop; our economy cannot develop. We are having a liberalized economy. We are the most democratic country in the world. We have to encourage investment and think of the ways to protect the interests of the investors. That is why, they are bringing so many amendments to this Bill. He has said that the Bill protects the interests of the investors and also the interests of the workers. He also told that after 5 years, the auditors of the company will be changed. But what is happening? Even after 5 years, some juniors who are working as auditors in similar companies, are only becoming auditors to this company. Therefore, we cannot immediately stop that. But anyhow, we have to find out the ways to control that kind of a role.

Another important thing is about Corporate Social Responsibility. He said that two per cent of the net profit would be taken for that purpose. It has to be increased to five per cent because two per cent is too meagre for a company. What can you do with that two per cent for the social purpose? That has to be increased to five per cent. That is the suggestion which we are making.

What is happening in this country? Why are the investors not having confidence in investing? There are bogus companies. They are registering, cheating and running away because they are giving a lot of misleading advertisements. They are misleading the people especially the chit companies. What is happening in Uttar Pradesh? You know very well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): I am telling this because I was also holding the charge of this Ministry in 1998-99 as Union Cabinet Minister. At that time, I received a lot of complaints about that company. I do not want to tell the name of that company. Recently, the Supreme Court has given the judgment in this regard. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not disturb him.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: At that time, when I was the Minister, these chit companies had amassed wealth. I am

suggesting the young Minister to take care of the interests of the investors especially the depositors. There are many companies which are giving wrong advertisements and cheating the people. They are telling that if you invest now Rs. 100, you will get Rs. 200 within a year. Those companies are giving this kind of misleading advertisement. In Tamil Nadu, we have seen those advertisements and the people of Tamil Nadu have invested in so many companies and those people are cheated. I am suggesting to the young Minister that he has to restrict this kind of misleading advertisement. That is more important. I am suggesting that those advertisements must be controlled and stopped. He has to stop this kind of misleading advertisements in all forms of media. The company can give the advertisement about the company. The company should not give the advertisement about the profit. The poor people especially the wage-earners, the workers and also the rural people after investing ! their hard-earned savings, are suffering a lot. That is why, this aspect has to be taken care of. They should not give the wrong advertisements. The Minister should take necessary action.

Therefore, I once again congratulate the Minister. Let him be successful. He has brought this Bill for a good cause. I extend my best wishes for him.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I should say that this Bill, as the Minister was introducing it, was weighing the weight of that Bill. He did not mention the number of pages that was actually there in the Bill. But, this is the second Bill which this Government had introduced. In the last Lok Sabha, that is, the 14th Lok Sabha, the Bill was introduced. Subsequently, a report was prepared by the Standing Committee. And out of hundreds of suggestions or recommendations that were made, many of them were accepted. After quite some time when new clauses were added to that and was again placed before the House, we took objection to that. The Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance Shri Yashwant Sinha had to come out in public saying that this has become a new Bill. It has to be referred to the Standing Committee again. When it went to the Standing Committee, I need not mention the deliberations that took place there. But that is a part of history. Many Members wanted to go back again to those suggestions which were already delved into and to look at the Bill afresh. But the Chairman of the Finance Committee took the stand and many of us supported that whatever has already been deliberated and on which the Standing Committee has given its recommendations, we need not go back on those issues again. Whatever new

suggestions have come, new provisions have been recommended are placed in the Bill, only those things can be looked into. That is why, a lot of changes have taken place in this Bill.

My humble opinion is that more changes are also required to be taken. It is because of the fact that the Act that is prevalent today is of 1956. Some tinkering might have happened in between. But the whole world has changed relating to the company and the management of the company. I have very little experience of managing a company. I do not hold any company nor do I hold any share in any company. Prof. Saugata Roy also has no share. He does not have any company. He is not a proprietor of any company. Many of us do not have that experience.

Once this Bill came before us for consideration, four major issues are to be delved into. Very rightly, the young Minister who is piloting the first Bill in his career would have been happy if there would have been less vacant benches today and we would not be approaching late night. Therefore, I would say at the outset that we need some more time to delve into it because this Bill is going to create a new atmosphere in this country. This Bill is going to create faith amongst people, those who are buying shares, those who are investing in companies, those who are managing the companies, those who are auditing the companies and those who are getting the benefit of the corporate sector. Therefore, the first and foremost issue is corporate governance. Initially, the first approach in this Bill which the Government has brought to make is about separation between the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer. Invariably, we have seen many things happened during the last one decade and a half. That is one of the major issues which I think will specify number of companies in which an individual can become a Director. Independent Director is also being delved into. How the Board is going to function is being delved into and about the audit committee to examine eligibility and independence of the auditor is also being looked into.

Our good friend, learned friend Saugata Roy has mentioned about the remuneration. That also was deliberated upon in the Standing Committee. I hope when the Minister replies to the debate – I would be present here and I hope others who have participated in the debate also will be present - will dwell on that issue. Profit-related companies and those companies which are actually going down – how one is going to determine the remuneration?

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of course is an issue that is being discussed not only today in this House but for the last one year or more CSR is being discussed in the media and outside. But that is one aspect. The major aspect I would say is how you are going to modulate or look into the affairs of the auditors who are actually going into the finance aspect of the respective companies. Will it be those two individuals who put their signatures on that audit report or that company which is actually involved in auditing that issue? We have also accepted foreign auditors to come in and give their reports. This Bill, to a great extent, looks into that aspect and also relating to independent auditors.

Sir, the Bill is to consolidate and amend the law relating to companies. The Indian business landscape has changed significantly since 1956. With the economy more globalised, capital more fungible, lower government supervision of business, and society getting more vigilant towards their rights and entitlements.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: He is speaking very nicely, Sir. He is Editor of a newspaper.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: It is a Odiya newspaper, Sir.

Therefore, laws need to reflect societal and economic changes and should not merely be drafted to mitigate events and scams that have happened in the recent past. By bringing in laws that are almost replicas of those operating in developed markets, we cannot materially enhance the quality of corporate governance in India where most of the listed companies have a significant majority holding by the promoter group while in the West such laws are written for companies having diverse shareholders. The Companies Bill has brought in elements of law that work well with other markets such as accepting the changes related to the digital age by allowing the use of video conferencing for Board meetings, electronic voting in general meetings, electronic filings, shelf registrations, exit options of minority shareholders as well as a few elements that make it contextual for India. Let us not forget, Sir, that the new legislation seeks to replace the half a century old Companies Act, 1956 and modernize corporate practice in line with developments taking place across the globe.

I come to the Corporate Social Responsibility spending which is an issue that is being discussed all around. The Standing Committee on Finance had asked the Government to clearly define in the Companies Bill the

term 'private placement'. I hope the Minister while replying to this issue will explain what this private placement instrument to raise money is and how it is going to benefit. I come from the State of Odisha; Nishikant Babu comes from the State of Jharkhand; and there are some Members who come from Chhattisgarh. These are mineral-based sectors. Companies are mining there. Companies are putting up plants. But CSR activity is happening either in Mumbai or in other urban areas or even in Kolkata or even in some urban areas of their liking. So, how does it benefit us? The wealth of our area is being exploited. Certain people may get employment there; some State Governments have brought in legislation to restrict recruitment from outside. But what is the CSR activity of these companies where those companies are actually functioning? That is why, repeatedly our attempt was to make it mandatory. But what I find is that there is a dilution. I would be happy if the Minister, while replying, would say that there is no dilution. It is because the two per cent that was made mandatory, the Minister while introducing the Minister said that it is mandatory, but as far as I understand, there is a rider. If a company does not want to invest, in CSR he can specify the reason. If he is going to give a reason, will that reason be accepted by the people where that money was supposed to be spent or it is to be accepted by the Government which sits in Delhi? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech now. Please conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: In that respect, I would only insist – earlier, CSR was voluntary; and for the first time, India is going to enforce it and make it mandatory. Yet you have given a leeway. I hope the Minister will remember about a very learned industrialist, Jamsetji Tata, in a letter to his son, Dorabji, way back in 1902, had written that business owes its existence to the community. The Government's approach, therefore, should be to encourage the corporates to pursue CSR activities by providing incentives for meaningful contribution to society.

There are two more points which I need to mention here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: After having a fairly free run of the place all these years, Indian companies will need to get used to some discipline, when it comes to structuring their business and running them. Very soon, a small shareholder - this is the best part - might be able to take on company management; a handy-weapon for small

investors seeking relief from errant corporates, will soon be available in our country. But I am of the opinion that corporate governance standards cannot be raised only by Independent Directors.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please end your speech now.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: The Bill expected to help in curbing a major source of corporate delinquency as clause 36(c) has been amended to include punishment for falsely inducing a person to enter into any agreement with a bank or financial institutions with a view to obtain credit facilities. However, various provisions and sub-provisions of this Companies Bill are yet to be framed, putting the entire system in a flux and creating operational hindrances; one does not know when it will be done.

Lastly, Corporate Fraud Investigation Body, SFIO, will have the power to carry out arrest, once the new Companies Bill is passed by the Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sum up now.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: SFIO shall have the power to arrest in respect of certain offences, which attract punishment for fraud. Those offences shall be cognizable and the persons accused of any such offence shall be released on bail subject to various conditions. This is in line with the Vepa Kamesam Committee on strengthening SIFO but this is not the whole thing. I hope, the hon. Minister will go through the suggestions of the Vepa Kamesam Committee's Report. There is a need to strengthen SIFO.

Sir, with these words, I support the Bill that is before the House and we want this Bill also to go through the Rajya Sabha in this Session only.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. At the outset I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill and also the previous Minister, Shri Verappa Moily, who piloted this Bill. I would not speak too much on whatever has already been said and so I will keep my points short.

One of the recommendations of the Standing Committee was that the public sector undertakings notings by the controlling Ministry should be made public. I know that the Bill does not include this, but one of the major reasons as to why the PSUs are going through a major turbulence is because they get strange instructions from the various Ministries. So, if the Government really intends to protect the PSUs - we have seen it happen in Air India;

we have seen it happen in oil companies - and really not want the companies like Coal India to disappear and become loss making, then I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider that all instructions by the controlling Ministry should be made public.

[Translation]

There has been enough discussion on CSRs. We were also in the Government as well in the Private Sector. But one thing is certain that unless and until the audit of the CSR of a private company is done, it would never be known that they are really using their 2 per cent in that area. Particularly in respect of Odisha or Jharkhand, where there are mining companies, iron ore and steel companies, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that audit of CSR work is really necessary to see whether this is being done properly or is merely being shown in the Balance sheet.

Many of my colleagues have said about NBFC. In view of the way it is going on and the way the poor people have been facing difficulties, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to form a cell for the monitoring of NBFC. As Shri Saugata Roy Sahib was also speaking, some companies have been making pressure on the public not to withdraw their money but to transfer it into some other share. Therefore, I request that special monitoring should be there for NBFC. Secondly, the serious fraud office needs to be strengthened further.

Sir, there is another penal provision which has been deleted. In collusion with the auditor, anybody can make big fraud. In view of this enforcing this penal provision is a must. Now it has to be seen, how you do it.

In the end, I would submit that it is very essential to diffuse these companies, whether they are in coal sector or oil sector or natural resources sector which can affect the country. No company can be big enough to manipulate the law in its own interests. We have to think about how to defuse ownership of companies for our future. Supporting this Bill, I thank you that you provided me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr. Chairman, I seek your permission to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go on.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Mr. Chairman, I know that hon. Minister is in hurry and I also wish that this Bill is passed early. I was engaged with this Bill for four years while I was in Standing Committee. Everybody is

congratulating Sachin Pilot Saheb, I would also like to congratulate him. A football team has eleven players but the one who scores the last goal is recognised by everyone. Shri Veerappa Moily, Pilot Saheb and Shri Salman Khurshid was handling it. Earlier Shri Prem Chand Gupta were handling it. Before the Standing Committee Shri Anant Kumar came followed by Shri Murlu Manohar Joshi and then Shri Yashwant Sinha. However, the entire credit will go to Sachin Saheb. History will remember him as the one who brought this Bill which was pending since 1956. Therefore, you deserve our congratulations since you are young that is why the Parliament is taking extra pain to cooperate with you by keeping awake for the whole night. So you must also thank the Parliament.

Today's age is the age of change. This Bill means change. As has been stated in the Statements of Objects and Reasons, the company bill is the need of the hour in view of the changed national and international economic situation. That is why it has been re-written. Beside the Government is contemplating some other steps also. The entire income tax law of 1965 is being changed via direct tax code. During the discussion in Parliament in 1947-48, it was stated that excise and sales tax will be separate independent entity. Now Government is talking of VAT and through it of changing GST. You must be aware that by bringing about this change we are now moving towards capitalism for seeking cooperation because earlier there was socialism and even before that communism was there, we were depending on.

**21.00 hrs.**

We amended Factory Bill, Electricity Bill and example are there to show how we are advancing in the world over. One of its example is there in which the Company Bill will come to your aid. It will bring transparency since this Bill is a transparent Bill beside having the theme of change. It explains the way the transparency is to be brought about in the corporate sector. It explains how with equality and the transparency in CSR, equality will be achieved for common man and that is the objective of this Bill. All the speakers like Udasi ji, Nirupam Saheb, Shailendra Kumar Saheb, Bharaturi Mahtab Saheb or the Hon. Minister who spoke before me need not be repeated. When in 2000, this Bill was brought and it was stated that there should not be piecemeal amendment. Thereafter a Committee named Sachchar Committee was constituted by the Government. Then came another Committee, Iradi Committee. Thereafter one J.J. Irani Committee came. One thing that all these Committees commented about SFIO



and the way yet another Committee Vepa Kamsen Committee came in to bring and the suggestions made by it gave some direction. I find positive e-governance in this Bill. It advocates enhanced accountability. However, I feel that the law that is prevalent in the world in this regard, has not been incorporated in this Bill in toto. Take the example of USA. We claim to compete with them. Today if any economy suitable for us would be third economy. In that case what would be the law in US, China? U.S. has the federal structure as per their law. They have separate law for State and separate company law. They have made separate law in respect of the Centre, the federal structure. We could not accommodate that as we have not given any power to the State. The entire system is centralised. I feel that it will create certain problem somewhere in future as we have found in case of G.S.T. and VAT.

Secondly, comes UK, the 1948 law of U.K. is considered motherly law which was amended by them in the year 2006. We did not try to learn from that. The Company law of 1948 of UK is an example of the entire world which was amended by them in 2006. We failed to accommodate that also. Then come Germany and France because we have to compete with these economies. Germany has separate laws for private and public sectors. Almost the same situation exist in France. While we were re-writing (re-drafting) this Bill we did not accommodate that in the entire Bill. When you will make that Bill a law or notify it, then how will you accommodate that. This aspect has to be looked into. Then there are other minor things. If the Bill is passed in its present form, but private placement and public offer are two different thing which have not been taken care of. Shri Bharthari ji was also explaining this. No matter how Chit fund companies, reality sector are causing loss. However, what I am saying is this that this country has a number of laws such as Section 302, law for rape. As Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde was saying today that we have fast track courts even then all these things are going on. You can't stop them altogether. These things continue and you cannot finish them. If you disallow OFCD, optional fully debenture which is non convertible debenture and make private placement at par with public offer then, I can say no dalit person, poor person will be able to set up industry which happens to be the concern of Shri Shailendra ji. There is an example in the country – Tata Sons appeared as a trust in this country. India Bulls came as a trust, all of them resorted to private placement, be it Tata or Birla or Ruiyas - all these big industrialists have taken shelter under private placement to do this. They made contribution to the country - Airtel is no

exception. So, I suggest that such type of clause should never be incorporated in this Bill by the Government. You are handing it over to SEBI, which should not be done. In case you prefer to do it, I am requesting Shri Susheel Kumar Shinde now to include two castes. I had related a story to you also. There were two communities Khetri and Ghatwal, on 26th November, 1948 Constituent Assembly declared them to be backward tribes. When they were going to issue notification in 1950 then by a clerical mistake these communities omitted to be notified as such while the struggle to get them notified is going on for the last 65 years. My predecessor, that is Member of Parliament kept struggling for that. The Minister of Tribal Affairs Rani Narah is sitting here, I have met the Minister Shri V. Kishore Chandradeo several times who assured me to rectify the mistake. But now he says that registrar General's opinion is required. Then he says that we have to move Scheduled Tribes Commission. State's recommendation has to be obtained and then ethnography report is also required. Existence of so many laws has created an obstacle because of which they are not able to rectify a minor clerical error. So kindly try to understand these things. Apart from this there are some other clauses on which I would seek clarification from the Hon. Minister.

Clause 149 (3) states that data bank will be prepared for an independent Director. This is strange. Suppose Amartiya Sen is to be appointed Director or Bill Clinton has to be made Director or for that matter somebody wishes to make George Bush as Director, in that case will they claim that they will be Director. I would like to tell Moly Saheb whether he proposes to give matrimonial advertisement for the market where bride groom is on sale. Will you buy one. In case you prepare data bank of independent director, then I fear the things you want may not happen. We have missed this clause in the Standing Committee as well. You should have amended it.

Then the independent director would be appointed in the Company also. Suppose myself and Udasi Saheb form a Company, then where is requirement for an independent director? When we are not taking money from you, we are using our own money, we have formed the company by investing Rs. two crore in that case, what is the need of having an independent director. Where is the question of cheating, when we are taking money from anybody, four friends coming together and forming a company. In that case, if you put such conditions then it will be like the license, permit and quota regime and this Bill will completely fail to achieve its objectives.

Now comes small share holders, which will come under 151 H. Small share holder will be nominee of promoter Director. If you go to implement 151, then that director will behave like your 'Yes Man'. Any small share holder having 20000 shares can be taken as representatives or director by the Company owners. Such situation should be avoided. Then under Section 188. M.D. or Director has not been given any power. If he wishes to make certain investment, or wants merger or acquisition from outside, he will have to seek the approval of AGM. Now you can very well understand the repercussions of his seeking approval of AGM for minor matters like merger, acquisition for furthering the prospects of the Company. I feel that all these Sections 188, 151, 149 (3) 149(7) and 151 needed to be relooked by you. I am of the view that you should not succumb to pressure from any quarter, officers will misguide you and I have seen the attitude of officers during the 4 years, which was dangerous ...*(Interruptions)* Then come hybrid as a result of which an investment of Rs. 4 lakh crores has been made. Now you are deleting this hybrid clause itself.

Lastly, a mention has been made by Shri Bharathari Mehtab and you also said about new clause. CSR has been a favourite subject for us. It had Chairman Yashwant Sinha Saheb, Bharthari Mehtab Saheb, Gurudas Babu, they are present here, myself, Thambi Durai Saheb, that is to say we four or five members were such who were fighting continuously for four years for CSR while CSR is not new to this country. If you will talk of religion then in Hindu religion, there is charity, in Muslim community it is Zakkat (Zakaat) and in Sikh religion, Dasant is a tradition. You can find such examples all over the world like in Mesopotamia, there used to be Humpi - who said that if one does not contribute for Nation - he will be hanged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dubey ji, will you stop for a minute.

*[English]*

Hon. Members, the extended time is over. If the House agrees, the time of the House may be extended by another one hour. I think the House agrees.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: In this way different religions have these things in different name as in Jain Dharma it says, " Ek Sat Wipra Bahudha Dadanti" ... *(interruptions)* then "Sarve Bhavantu Sukhina Sarve Santu Niramaya" "Ayam niga Paroveti Gavanam Laghuchet

Saam" So many examples are present in our country. In the modern age, you must be aware of what a fierce fight was there between Dutch and East India company in 1622. There was war in America and I let you know the reason why CSR is needed in the modern age. Lord Macmillan was Prime Minister of U.K. Let me quote from him.

*[English]*

"Behind the mast: The real face of CSR"

*[Translation]*

In that he said—

*[English]*

We have lived so long at the mercy of uncontrolled economic forces that we have become skeptical about any plan for human emancipation.

*[Translation]*

We have three examples which will suffice to make you understand why CSR is needed in our country? A bad company is there which is very big. What happened in Kenya and Brazil? People are dying of T.B. If you see bad company, you will find people dying from TB. This is not my claim, it is based on comprehensive survey made by the Christian Ad. all over the world. Then Shell Company is there. 80 people were shot in Nigeria in 1990. Shell Company earns the maximum profit from Nigeria even then people there do not get potable water to drink. We have an example of Kerala. You will say that I am giving the world's example. We have the example of Kerala where a Coca Cola plant exist. Kerala situation is such that people are not getting potable water to drink. In the absence of potable water, they are becoming disabled. That is the reason why CSR is necessary. You put CSR in different category other than corporate social responsibility and call it corporate social accountability. This word should be given to it to show that you should feel that you are accountable. That accountability should be from ten corners. This is required because the human rights, environment are being adversely affected in the absence of accountability. How will you provide protection from that. Just now Bharathari Babu was saying about multinational companies being permitted here, world is opening itself and multinational companies are opening, they are getting a foothold. Vodafone and Hutch is a good example where transaction of Rs. 11000 crore was finalised outside. You don't have any control on them. They are taking out money from our country. To control that CSR is

required. Your national legislation regulation is loose somewhere, about which you were expressing doubts whether it was mandatory or not, if he refuses to give what we can do? Let me tell you for your information that you have already given 5 percent to the Public Sector Company while our coal producing or mineral producing states, they say that the rate will be Rs. 5 per tonne. However, the area which I represent as M.P., you will find that my company has gone into BFR.

ECL says that it is running into losses. In our Rajmahal, Chitra the subsidy is Rs. one thousand crores, in our district Godda, wherefrom I am M.P. and in other district which are in my Parliamentary Constituency, Deodhar it earns Rs. 1500 crores. But in Saugat Babu's Raniganj area ECL is running into losses. The ECL due to this reasons shows itself in losses and the five rupees which we were to get are not getting. So, I am to say that take the CRC to gross profit and not to net profit. It is my suggestion. The companies, which are requesting for tax exemption are telling a lie. Because 33% tax is ours, it is of our people. We are demanding additional 2% from them, so it is my request to you to take it to gross profit. Undoubtedly, put is in expenditure. We will accept it as your expenditure but 2% should be mandatory. There should be separate CRC for service sector, only then this Bill will have some solution. With these words, I wish you well that the Bill may be passed and the future may be bright.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Abhijit Mukherjee. It is his maiden speech.

SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE (Jangipur): Thank you, Sir. I am honoured that you have given me this chance. In this august House, speakers like Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Indiraji, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi and other distinguished speakers have already spoken. I have got a chance to speak here now.

As we are running short of time, and the subject which is now being discussed, I was one of the practitioners of CSR as CSR Manager in my earlier profession days. From my practical experience, I bring out a few points about the practical problems the participating companies organisations are facing. A lot of discussion has already taken place on the CSR. In July, 2010, in Puri there was a Conference on CSR was organized by department of Public Enterprise(DPE)and CSR guidelines were published

by DPE. The three points which are important for Corporate Social Responsibility are Economy, Environment and Community-cum-people. Since Business is meant for profit, it is okay. Profit is not a dirty word, no doubt. But what is important is how, how much profit and the methodology of doing business/making profit. This Bill talks about corporate governance. A lot of distinguished speakers pointed out many points, which can be tackled under the corporate governance.

Businessmen should do business in such a way that it does not harm either to environment or economy or community. I would like to request the hon. Minister to make note of the points that I am going to make now. Firstly, 2 per cent profit should be the net profit. The definition of net profit also varies from one company to another. In ONGC, 2 per cent of Profit After Tax, which worked out to about Rs. 500 crore about two years ago and in SAIL, it was about Rs. 100 crore. In SAIL, specifically it is taken as PAT minus dividend minus dividend tax and it comes to little less than actually 2 per cent. So, the Bill should clearly mention the definition also with a formula to determine two percent (2%) of profit.

The next point that I would like to make is that a lot of companies/organisations, including public sector companies, are supposed to have, under statutory obligations, good canteen, medical facilities to workers etc. Sometimes, they also accounted under CSR. Some very good companies and NGOs are working as CSR auditors. They have formulated some methodology. Many companies are doing CSR directly by themselves, but generally in public sector companies, either engineers or other officers are looking after CSR. not by sociologists. Generally, organisations hire NGOs to implement their CSR (Projects). It is learnt that only 40% goes to the targeted beneficiaries.

In the past also, the topic of CSR was discussed. Many distinguished guests also applied their mind on that. They have brought out many good points. As the hon. Member who spoke prior to me said, there are many companies, particularly public sector companies, which are having units located in different States where one unit in a State is making profit and another unit located in another State is not making profit. It may be noted that one unit is not a company. I would say it is one of the sections of the company. That particular unit section is not making profit. The question is, whether the profit earned out of that particular unit located in a particular State should be distributed within that particular State or not? For example,

coal, steel and power are produced in one State, but they are distributed all over the country. What should be the policy of these producing companies to spend money under CSR.

Sir, under CSR, what we generally mean is community development which was earlier known in the name of peripheral development that was restricted to 10-15 kms. radial distance surrounding that particular plant where it is located. I have personal experience that in a particular State, certain villages were adopted by a big company as model villages. Then, the State Government has even stopped giving pulse polio drops saying that it is the responsibility of that company. Mainly, the villages were developed as model villages by providing roads, potable water, medical facilities, solar lights and schools etc. At the same time, some NGOs were also hired to impart vocational training to the local villagers so that they can earn something out of the vocational training. The total target to support was for 4-5 years. If a company makes profit, then only they can give this money. Now, I would like to know whether it is possible to create some kind of a CSR Fund. When a company is making profit, some money should be put in that fund and from that fund, the money may be spent on CSR, like Tata has done. In that case, it will not make much of a difference whether the company is making profit or not.

The second alternative could be also like the PM Relief Fund, there should be a CSR Fund where companies/organisations will put a certain percentage or 2% profit of money there. From that Fund the work on CSR can be done all over India. Any company can pick up any particular area, like girl child education or immunisation or water for all or power for all, etc. They can choose some kind of a specific area and give the list of that to the Prime Minister's Fund or CSR Fund.

The CSR Fund has already tied up with Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Mumbai and in fact they are also making guidelines and enlisting NGOs who can undertake these jobs. A company like NTPC has already given them a job; the whole CSR Fund goes there and in their chosen area they are spending that money. But the guideline is silent on that. So, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to look into this and see whether this thing can be incorporated here.

Sir, without digging into anyone, the Government companies are very susceptible to be dragged in controversy because of ministerial intervention in CSR Fund. I am not mentioning anybody's name, but

heavyweight Ministers can hijack that fund. It is not that the money is not spent but this should also be; a part of Government of India's or local State Government programme. It can be dovetailed with the local/Central Government's programme and the place or area can be chosen in consultation with the local representative or with the local Government, maybe DM or SDO or somebody like that.

These are some of my suggestions; I did not get much time to prepare, but anyway, thank you very much. Sir, I support this Bill and congratulate the young hon. Minister for bringing this Bill.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Sir, I have also requested the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to give me some time to speak on this Bill. I have come today particularly to speak on this Bill. Please pardon me. I will take only five to ten minutes.

I do not want to unnecessarily consume the time of the House. This Bill has got 470 Clauses and I am unable to read all these Clauses. Please pardon me. I am going to raise only two issues on this Bill, that is, the Schedule VI – Infrastructural Projects, and Definition - Foreign company means any company or body corporate outside India, the places of business in India whether itself or through an agent, physically or through electronic mode.

Sir, the former hon. Chief Minister is here and earlier he was holding the portfolio of Companies Affairs. I will give only one citation. Our present Prime Minister, when he was the Finance Minister allowed FDI in infrastructure projects. We have cleared several infrastructural projects in Karnataka. One Indian company entered into an MoU with two foreign companies. Those two foreign companies ran away and one Indian company tried to form a company with seven members @ Rs.10 share each, that is, with Rs.70. Mr. Moily is here, the land was given @ Rs. 10 per acre on lease for an, infrastructural corridor project. That leased land was hypothecated to ICICI bank for Rs. 250 crore, What you have brought in here -1 have seen that - is serious fraud investigation. I would not like to consume more time by reading all these things. Today, that company has invested Rs. 1300 crore. It went into a joint development agreement for Rs. 8000 crore. The farmers are committing suicides and nobody bothers. Those farmers are losing their land. The hon. Home Minister, the Leader of the House, is here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you; you have made your point.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: The farmers are committing suicides. Against those farmers who are suffering, 39 cases were launched. They are suffering in the courts. Those poor farmers are losing their lands. Regarding the infrastructural project which I have cleared, I submitted a memorandum to the Governor of Karnataka. He has, in turn, investigated and asked the State Government that 1839 acres of land around Bangalore, which was given in excess for the first phase, that should be rectified. The question is this. Now I want to tell the name of that company; it is NECEL and Nice. I do not want to tell the name of the promoter. I have recognized our senior leader because he always speaks so much which is going to enlighten me. I have not thoroughly studied the implication of this Bill. I am so happy that our young Minister has brought this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, I will make a detailed representation to your goodself. Can you assure me to hold an enquiry on this particular company which has created such a fraud, the biggest fraud? I can quote innumerable instances how that company has committed fraud - I am not going to mention any individual - with collusion with officers and politicians and how that fraud has taken place starting from signing the MoU by me and up till today what the fraud has taken. You assure me that you are going to investigate whether by CBI or any agency, or independent auditor. As a former Prime Minister and a person who has signed that MoU with an American, the Governor of Massachusetts, will you assure me that you ask our hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, former Corporate Affairs Minister and the Leader of the House to assure me? I would most humbly request you to save our poor farmers and see that these types of fraudulent companies coming from abroad to invest money. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; you write to the Minister.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: For Rs. 10 leased land, not even a rupee they have invested. Now they have swallowed Rs. 8000 crore by signing a joint development agreement. For Rs. 10 land, now they have made an agreement with another Ajmera Builders company for Rs. 4 crore per acre. I will produce all the documents. It is Rs. 10 land and they have made agreement for Rs. 4 crore. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The hon. Minister now.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: So, I would request you

to promise to hold an enquiry on this issue. I will congratulate you on behalf of the poor farmers who are suffering in Karnataka.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Thank you very much. Before I give my response, I want to place on record my deep appreciation for all the hon. Members of Parliament, who have spoken at length and who have stayed up late in the evening. I want to thank the Parliamentary Affairs Minister for having made sure that we are working late. I also want to wish gratitude for the Leader of the House to be present here today.

Sir, all our colleagues have placed their views on this Bill in a befitting manner. I would like to start from Udasi Sahib, who spoke very well. It will be my endeavor to answer the maximum points raised by our colleagues on various points. ...*(Interruptions)* It has been said that the Bill is very lengthy. It has 470 clauses. The Bill which we have brought now, was for the first time made by the English 99 years ago in 1913 and thereafter it was redrafted in 1956. Today we people have got historical opportunity. We people have today got the opportunity to redefine the economy of the country. Some had said about UK. Dubey ji mentioned about it. In the 2006 legislation of England, there were 1000 clauses. We have 470 clauses. We had tried to frame such a Bill, to make a law which may be comprehensive but not lengthy. Because these days companies and the individuals are involved in legal proceedings.

Udasi Sahib has said that the draft rules which we will frame will be notified after it becomes the law, that is made through the rules. The general practice is that we frame the rules in an open atmosphere. We display all the provisions of the rules on internet and website. I want to reassure the House and you, that whenever we will frame, we will take into confidence all of you. We will not only discuss it with the Members of Parliament, but with the companies. Shareholders, common men, NGO and all those people who are the stakeholders of this Bill. We will have detailed discussions with all of them, only then we will frame the rules.

Sir, all have placed their views on CSR. I want to inform that in this Bill we have made 7th Schedule. We have made a suggestion list of 9-10 commodities which we can count under CSR. It is my view and it is a revolving idea. India will be the first country where it has made a provision, and bringing it in the form of a legislation. There may be scope of many changes in it 9 with the passage of time. But you all will agree that it is a good beginning.

All the party have support in it. We will have to move in this direction with due consideration, with the consent of all and with the cooperation of all, only then it will be more comprehensive and we will get more compliance to it.

Sir, the 2% was said. It is 5% for PSUs. Perhaps Ajay ji said about it that CRC of PSUs has much interference, there can be losses. Firstly, the PSU which are in profit only they will have to do CRS. In the countries, there are 850 lakh companies out of them certain class of companies, which have specific turnover, in the last three years if they are incurring profit only then they will have to go for CSR. It is my personal opinion if we put restrictions on companies, auditing of their books, and the terror of invoking Inspector Ray will be on their minds, then naturally the companies will try to avoid this provision. It is our intention to make the law in good faith. We go ahead with positive thoughts in place of negative thoughts, that all the companies wants to come under it. For example, one of our Member mentioned, how Jamshedpur came into existence of at that time there was no legal pressure on the big companies for CSR, even then people voluntarily did it. There are number of examples that big companies had done many good work and had made an important effort to reform the society. Our aim is to provide structure to CSR and give it a frame work. If a company's scope of work is mining and the other in service sector, I think it is not the job of the Government to tell what you have to do? But I have encouraged them to such an extent, if you place the philosophical agenda to the company and as a there to constitute a committee. One will be CSR committee and one will be the audit committee within the Board. You will adopt the CSR policy by getting it passed in the Board and in a time bound manner with in a define time frame on a tangible level, in villages. Towns or cities what will you get, you tell its provision to us on internet. Many a time the companies in philosophical manner will say that we have to end hunger from the country, end the education, but what are you doing in it, it can be presented on internet in a tangible manner we will create a standard template

[English]

so that compliance becomes easy.

As the hon. Members will agree with me, the idea is to have higher compliance. If I am not wrong and my estimates are not wrong and if most of the companies are qualified to do CSR, actually conduct the CSR of two per cent, we will get thousands of crores of rupees to go into all the 650 districts of our country.

The Bill itself says that the company, where it is operating, its first priority should be there to fulfil the needs and aspirations of the people under which and along which they are working. Giving a mere few jobs is not sufficient. We have implored the companies that wherever you are functioning, you are mining, you are manufacturing, you must try and do it at the place of your operation because those of the people who are the most affected by the operation of the company. So, I am hopeful, Sir, that Section 135 of the Schedule VII lists out a few things that we believe could be taken as a guiding force.

Sir, I would like to place on record one thing. Some companies have had this fear that once the Government comes into the picture and the money has to come to the Government first and then to CSR activities, then monitoring becomes difficult, then accountability and responsibility to fix particularly will become a little difficult. Therefore, we have said: "We believe that this is your country also. It is the corporates' and the companies' country also, and they, I think, are more than willing." So, they should be allowed to do the work that they want to do. Somebody wants to do environment-friendly work; somebody wants to do vocational schools and colleges; somebody wants to build hospitals. Incidentally, if you have a CSR activity in which you open a school and if you make a profit on that, that certainly will not be a CSR. The idea is not to make profit from a CSR budget. The idea is to give a better quality of life to the people that you are working along with.

[Translation]

Let me read some provisions and tell

[English]

They are: promotion of education; promoting gender equality; reducing child mortality; ensuring environment's sustainability; enhancing vocational skills; social business projects; and any other matters that the companies feel that they can contribute.

My humble submission to the House is that this is, like I said, a beginning; this is the gestation period for this concept to become institutionalised. We are making it a part of the law. The Bill says that the companies have to spend this money; report it – self reporting and self declaration – but it will be visible to all, viewed to all. If the companies are not able to spend that money for whatever reason, then they are obliged to state in their books of records and accounts why they have not spent it. If they do not spend and if they do not report, then Section 134 will be invoked, and they will be fined and penalised. That

action can be taken under the Bill that we are putting for consideration and passing today.

*[Translation]*

Our colleague Udasi ji has spoken two four points more. I would like to answer them in brief. You have said about the disposal assets of the company and we have made the provisions of two years in this Bill that is very important point, work men's responsibility and views of the companies towards workmen, we have very clearly mentioned it.

*[English]*

We have encouraged companies to create an Employee Welfare Trust so that the future of the people who are working in the companies are secured.

I do not want to take names but certain Members have pointed out certain companies where the promoters or the people at the helm of affairs of the companies are perhaps not doing as much to look after the needs and the requirements of the people who are working in the company.

We are also creating a Rehabilitation and Insolvency Fund so that at the time of insolvency and while the liquidation process is on, I think, it is those people who want the least amount of wages and whose future they have to secure

*[Translation]*

We are making at least 2 years salary mandatory in it and its claim over the company will be more than all the creditors.

Vijay Bahadur ji is not here at present. He said tribunal will be formed. We have made a provision.

*[English]*

"A person having special knowledge on labour matters, who has been a Presiding Officer of a labour court for five years or more, he may be eligible to become a member of the Tribunal so that there is representation and adequate representation in the NSLT for people who have background in labour laws and understands the difficulties that the working people face."

*[Translation]*

Sanjay ji raised the issue of further strengthening the SFIO. It is totally true. Recently Hon. Deogawoda ji asked me to investigate a case, if he gives me full details.

I can assure the House to take suitable action in the matter. SFIO is an organisation which will get such powers after framing the law which I think will be proved useful to mitigate the corporate frauds in the coming times.

*[English]*

Sir, the hon. Home Minister made a statement in the morning. We have many laws, many strict laws. But to my mind, the severity of the law is not a deterrent; it is the surety of that law becoming a punishable offence. Till the law is very severe, the surety of punishment, I think is a bigger deterrent. We must make certain examples of certain wrongdoings that have happened.

Incidentally Sir,

*[Translation]*

I had been in Kolkata in Bengal two days ago. The issue to chit fund was raised there. Roy Sahib had spoken about it. I had also said there that the issue of chit fund...

*[English]*

It is actually regulated by the State Government. Chit funds are being regulated by the State Governments under the Chit Fund Regularisation Act. So, the State Governments have all the powers to regularise and control the chit funds if they are operating. But the short point I want to make is that this Ministry - and I will personally make it a point - would speak to all the State Governments, and if any company is using fraudulent means to advertise, to solicit money and to dupe small investors, we will take the strictest possible action to make sure that the investor's interests are protected; and mote so, it is the small investors - like I said earlier - do not have the resources and money to engage good lawyers and good accountants to get back their money. That is their hard earned money. The responsibility to protect that money lies with us; and we will not be falling short of our responsibility.

*[Translation]*

Saughat Roy ji has mentioned about Satyarn. I want to tell, when this fraud was detected, we took action. Govt, made timely intervention. The jobs of many people were saved. We protected the investors and the company which audited it, some of its partners are in jail. The proceedings are going on in CBI court, Hyderabad. I want to underline it again that any one Auditor, lawyer, company, director if he plays foul with the common man, investors, people and

breaks the law of the land, we will take stern action against him, and we cannot think of giving free passage to anyone.

Mahtab ji has raised two- three points. About remuneration, I want to tell without naming that the gap which had cropped up in the country of conspicuous consumption, display a wealth, it had made a very negative perception amongst the general public. Those people who are poor, backward, dalit and are at the bottom of geographical region they all see it that the work is going on in their area. Companies are engaged in mining and even after the profits of thousand of crore rupees, their children are not getting food. In such a situation, if the companies men display vulgarly of their wealth too much, it creates imbalance in the society. For it, in spite of framing law for it, it is necessary to understand the social conditions. The law which was enacted in 1956, we had made efforts to bring changes in it. The profit, a director cannot get compensation more than 5% of the profit. As I have told earlier, you will have to declare the average salary of an employee of that company. You are paying rupees fifteen or twenty thousand per month to your employee, if your salary is in crores, then the first thing you tell that the Board of Directors are paying so hefty salary to you, what are your qualities, what are your contributions. How much input you have given for the promotion of that company. That too you will have to reveal. We will make all these laws. But I am to urge through the House that a message should go in the country that the people who establish industry. They set up companies and provide employment. Thousands of our men work in those companies. Whether those are IT companies, manufacturing companies or the mining companies. It is the only method to get the growth rate at 9-10 per cent.

[English]

we have to open our arms and embrace private investment -- domestic and foreign. But while we do that, while companies make money and profit-and profit is not evil—the benefits of that profit must percolate down to the lowest sections of our society and that is really the defining theme of this Bill and we are hoping that this sort of consciousness will be arisen not just through this Bill but also with the participation of most of our people who have spoken today.

[Translation]

In the end, I would like to say about CSR. The companies which are performing well will have to contribute in the area where they are working. It is also correct that

many companies have their trusts, foundations and there are several such companies, where they have built colleges, schools through foundation. They are doing good job. But the knowledge about that place, which the public representative have may not be with the company CEO. So, it will be my request to the companies to frame such a strategy with the cooperation, our public representatives, whether they are MPs or others and whatever be the standing of CSR that has not fallen in any dispute or party politics. They should not do away work under the pressure of any strong man of that area. For the betterment of it

[English]

as time goes by, we will start looking at more nuances of CSR but I think as an enabling provision, as a first step, as a law that is going to be historic in many senses, we must give our corporate sector the openness and the freedom to do what their conscience tells them and make this Bill and law with all positivity at our disposal and have faith in our corporate world so that we can share with them the benefits that are going to accrue to the society. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Private companies should close their trust. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not interrupt. Let the Minister speak.

[English]

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, it is my humble submission that we are again assuming that if there is one black sheep or one company that has done not good job with its Trust and Foundation, we must not assume that all foundations are doing a bad job. I can list 'x' number of companies where their Foundations have done seminal job. Sir, they have done selfless work without the Parliament mandating them to do so. Why must we assume that once the Bill becomes law, they will start doing wrong things? I think we must have faith in our corporate sector but if some company wants to work through a NGO or a Trust or a Foundation of its own, we must allow them that freedom because if a company has a specialty in education or in certain area, then they have expertise in that. In fact,

[Translation]

I had been discussing with the people of our industry world. I had requested them to bring out all the data. In the



rural area of this country there are- Government schools, the higher secondary schools among them the girls schools out of them, there number is 19351, which are above middle schools and two toilets in each of the Government schools will be constructed the expenditure will be 100 crore rupees only.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Government or Private school?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Only Government or aided Government schools.

*[English]*

So, there are suggestions we have given to the corporate world to make sure that they understand the feelings of the House and they are able to contribute.

*[Translation]*

Secondly, if the company will work in that area it will enhance its good will and their brand value will increase. The consumer will feel that the company is not only taking money from them, but is also doing the work of constructing school, roads, hospitals and toilets.

*[English]*

It is a good gesture and goodwill that will arise from this. I think it is also very, very palatable and very, very visible to the company. Therefore, I must also say

*[Translation]*

The companies with whom we had talks perhaps there is hardly any company that had denied the CSR. All are integrated and that to voluntarily and that we should provide.

*[English]*

Regarding the point Mr. Nishikant Dubey raised about independent Director

*[Translation]*

The Government will suggest you the names of independent Directors who are in the pool made

*[English]*

and interdependent Directors are not to be inducted in private companies but only in public companies which receive public fund.

*[Translation]*

If you and Udasi ji will open any company, we would not like to appoint my independent director in it. Independent directors should be such, many times board takes arbitrary decisions. We could not protect the interest of small share J holders. Then the cases are referred to courts, CLB but if the directors are independent they will remain detached and therefore, will work in an unbiased manner. This we have considered and I feel in the big companies where the turnover is huge or the public money is involved, there the role of independent director is very important. I think it is a good provision in this bill.

Now the time is over and this Bill is lengthy one, we can debate on it for hours, but I have read out the broad provisions before you. The institutional changes which I have brought here I want to tell about them in two minutes.

*[English]*

We are making a few institutions. The Investor Education and Protection Fund

*[Translation]*

the amount of dividend which was earlier sent to the Consolidated Fund of India will now be deposited in this fund. The claim used to lapse after seven years, now the entire fund will be deposited in one fund and the last dividend, can be claimed by small consumers, shareholders even after seven years. All had said about SFIO I think SFIO should be much powerful department, so that the corporate fraud before its taking place and thereafter are checked. The powers which we have given to them I think it will be proved much crucial in implementing the same.

Sir, we had mentioned about the composition of an authority in this Bill

*[English]*

which is the National Financial Reporting Authority

*[Translation]*

Sir, Indian Chartered Account Institute was set Up in 1939 and it was an act of Parliament which monitors all the auditors, Mehtabji was saying that any auditor from foreign will come and do the audit here. For auditing in the country

*[English]*

You have to be a registered auditor with the ICAI

[Translation]

But if the questions are raised on the quality of ICAI, it happened in Satyam case. There can be connivance between the auditors and company managements. Therefore,

[English]

NFRA is the authority that will have foresight over the monitoring, quality and service of Chartered Accountants and will take strict action against professional misconduct. NFRA will be a quasi judicial body and the purpose will be to harmonize the global best practices so that people have confidence in the accounting systems and accounting standards in India. NFRA, I hope, will also go a long way and make assure that there is transparency in all the accounting work that we do here.

[Translation]

Sir, I had earlier told about National Company Law Tribunal and at the end we had done one thing more we had made a provision of setting up special court in it. The criminal offences which we cannot charge under the Companies Act, many times there are such crimes which violates the Company Act and IPC CRCP. 9 So, we will set up special courts so that the culprits get punishment before time. Many times people think that they will get bail from the court, or the proceeding will be made lengthy but with the setting up of special courts we will get justice soon. As I had said in the beginning we cannot give protection to the small investors, consumers or the sufferers, these special courts will be proved very useful for them. Sir, with these words I would like to thank the entire House, the Hon'ble members who took part in the debate on this Bill, those who appreciated it, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Government. You attended the proceeding till late, I want to thank you for the same. Sir, this Bill is not of a party government, it is of the entire country. All have the ownership of this Bill. All the parties have extended cooperation in it. The Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, whosoever remained, have also the contribution in this Bill.

[English]

Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not put on record my deep appreciation for my distinguished predecessors, Mr. Veerappa Moily, Mr. Salman Khurshid and before them.

[Translation]

Guptaji was in this Ministry they all have their contribution in it. The members of Standing Committee with their keep interest had given it this shape. The members of Parliament and the parties have given cooperation in it. I want to thank them a lot on my own behalf and the Government. You all are present here till late to get the Bill passed and I hope and feel that we will be getting cooperation of the whole House for making this Bill more effective. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Sir I want to thank you and all the members of the House for sitting so late. I want to apologize.

[Translation]

I apologize for the trouble that you sit late and even after it I could not make arrangement for your meal. I think we will again get a chance to sit late and assure you, at that time I will make arrangement for your dinner.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Shailendra Kumar ji you made a request to me, I have forgotten to say, I want to assure you that after the Bill becomes a law the first meeting which I will convene it will be with the people of dalit chambers of commerce and whatsoever those people will want the Department will give them full assistance and help. I want to give their assurance to you.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, since there is a mention of Tata and I am from Jharkhand State I think it necessary to bring it to your notice and knowledge that TATA has not opened any college in Jharkhand not any IIT or the engineering college. The Damodar river in our State had gone dry. Swarn Rekha river had gone dry. If there would not be Jamshedpur TATA would not be there. I had mentioned it for your information.

Secondly, you have said about independent directors. If independent directors are so much efficient, why the Air India is running into losses. It was in profit before 2004, whether the independent director informed you about its going into losses and what was its remedial action.

I want these two clarifications from you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:



for sale of securities to the public by an existing shareholder, through issue of a prospectus.'. (12)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 23, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 24 to 27 were added to the Bill.*

**22.00 hrs.**

**Clause 28 Offer of Sale of Shares by  
Certain Member of Company**

*Amendment made:*

Page 29, line 35, for "offer", substitute "offer, in accordance with the provisions of any law for the time being in force, whole or". (13)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 28, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 28, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 29 to 35 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 36 Punishment for fraudulently  
inducing persons to invest  
money.**

*Amendment made:*

Page 32, for line 17, substitute—

"in the value of securities; or

(c) any agreement for, or with a view to, obtaining credit facilities from any bank or financial institutions,".

(14)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 36, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 36, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 37 to 41 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 42 Offer or invitation for subscription  
of Securities on Private Placement**

*Amendments made:*

Page 34, for lines 2 to 15, substitute—

"42.(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of section 26, a company may, subject to the provisions of this section, make private placement through issue of a private placement offer letter.

(2) Subject to sub-section (1), the offer of securities or invitation to subscribe securities, shall be made to such number of persons not exceeding fifty or such higher number as may be prescribed, (excluding qualified institutional buyers, and employees of the company being offered securities under a scheme of employees stock option as per provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 62), in a financial year and on such conditions (including the form and manner of private placement) as may be prescribed." (15)

Page 34, line 18, omit "under clause (a)," (16)

Page 34, line 21, for "clause (a) of section 23" substitute "Part 1 of this Chapter". (17)

Page 34, for line 22, substitute—

'Explanation II'—For the purposes of this section, the term

(i) "qualified institutional".'. (18)

Page 34, after line 25, insert—

(ii) "private placement" means any offer of securities or invitation to subscribe securities to a select group of persons by a company (other than by way of public offer) through issue of a private placement offer letter and which satisfies the conditions specified in this section.'. (19)

Page 34, line 27, after "have been completed", insert "or that offer or invitation has been withdrawn or abandoned by the company". (20)

Page 35, omit lines 8 and 9. (21)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 42, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 42, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 43 to 45 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 46 Certificate of Share**

*Amendment made:*

Page 36, omit lines 24 to 26. (22)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 46, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 46, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 47 to 55 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 56 Transfer and Transmission of Securities**

*Amendments made:*

Page 40, lines 38 and 39, omit "with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or".

(23)

Page 40, line 40, omit, "or with both". (24)

Page 40, after line 40, insert—

22 of 1996 "(7) without prejudice to any liability under the Depositories Act, of 1996, where any depository or depository participant with an intention 1996 to defraud a person, has transferred shares, it shall be liable under section 447." (25)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 56, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 56 as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 57 Punishment for Personation of Shareholder**

*Amendments made:*

Page 40, line 41, for "share", substitute "securities". (26)

Page 40, line 43, for "any such share or interest",

substitute "any such securities or interest". (27)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 57, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 57, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 58 Refusal of Registration and appeal against Refusal**

*Amendment made:*

Page 41, line 17, for "shares", substitute "securities". (28)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 58, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 58, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 59 Rectification of Register of Members**

*Amendment made:*

Page 41, for lines 46 to 49, substitute—

"(3) The provisions of this section shall not restrict the right of a holder of securities, to transfer such securities and any person acquiring such securities shall be entitled to voting rights unless the voting rights have been suspended by an order of the Tribunal." (29)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 59, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 59, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 60 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 61 Power of Limited company to alter its Share Capital**

*Amendment made:*

Page 42, for lines 21 and 22, substitute—

"amount than its existing shares:

Provided that no consolidation and division which results in changes in the voting percentage of shareholders shall take effect unless it is approved by the Tribunal on an application made in the prescribed manner;" (30)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 61, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 61, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 62 to 77 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 78 Application for Registration of Charge**

*Amendment made:*

Page 53, line 44, for "in such form and manner", substitute "within such time and in such form and manner". (31)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 78, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 78, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 79 to 91 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 92 Annual Return**

*Amendments made:*

Page 58, line 26, for "thirty", substitute "sixty". (32)

Page 58, line 28, for "thirty", substitute "sixty". (33)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 92, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 92, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 93 to 114 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 115 Resolution requiring Special Notice.**

*Amendment made:*

Page 66, in lines 35 and 36, for "an aggregate sum of not less than one lakh rupees" substitute "such aggregate sum not exceeding five lakh rupees, as may be prescribed,". (34)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 115, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 115, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 116 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 117 Resolutions and Agreements to be filed.**

*Amendments made:*

Page 67, in lines 7 and 8, omit "with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or". (35)

Page 67, line 9, omit, "or with both". (36)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 117, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 117, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 118 to 124 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 125 Investor Education and Protection Fund**

*Amendment made:*

Page 72, line 12, omit "clauses (c) and (d) of."(37)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 125, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 125, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 126 and 127 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 128 Books of Accounts, etc.  
to be kept by Company**

*Amendment made:*

Page 74, line 10, *omit* "wilfully". (38)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 128, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 128, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 129 Financial Statement**

*Amendments made:*

Page 75, lines 20 and 21, for "notes or documents annexed or attached thereto", *substitute* "notes annexed to or forming part of such financial statement". (39)

Page 75, line 22, for "or documents by", *substitute* "under". (40)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 129, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 129, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 130 Re-opening of accounts on court's  
or Tribunal's orders**

*Amendments made:*

Page 75, for lines 23 to 25, *substitute*—

"130. (1) A company shall not re-open its books of account and not recast its financial statements, unless an application in this regard is made by the Central Government, the Income-tax authorities, the Securities and Exchange Board, any other statutory regulatory body or authority or any person concerned and an order is made by a court of competent jurisdiction or the Tribunal to the effect that—"

(41)

Page 75, for lines 29 to 32, *substitute*—

"Provided that the court or the Tribunal, as the case may be, shall give notice to the Central Government,

the Income-tax authorities, the Securities and Exchange Board or any other statutory regulatory body or authority concerned and shall take into consideration the representations, if any, made by that Government or the authorities, Securities and Exchange Board or the body or authority concerned before passing any order under this section."

(42)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 130, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 130, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 131 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 132 Constitution of National Financial  
Reporting Authority.**

*Amendments made:*

Page 76, for lines 13 to 51, *substitute*—

'(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the National Financial Reporting Authority shall—

- (a) make recommendations to the Central Government on the formulation and laying down of accounting and auditing policies and standards for adoption by companies or class of companies or their auditors, as the case may be;
- (b) monitor and enforce the compliance with accounting standards and auditing standards in such manner as may be prescribed;
- (c) oversee the quality of service of the professions associated with ensuring compliance with such standards, and suggest measures required for improvement in quality of services and such other related matters as may be prescribed; and
- (d) perform such other functions relating to clauses (a), (b) and (c) as may be prescribed.

(3) The National Financial Reporting Authority shall consist of a chairperson, who shall be a person of eminence and having expertise in accountancy, auditing, finance or law to be appointed by the Central Government and such other members not exceeding fifteen consisting of part-time and full-time members as may be prescribed:

Provided that the terms and conditions and the manner of appointment of the chairperson and members shall be such as may be prescribed:

Provided further that the chairperson and members shall make a declaration to the Central Government in the prescribed form regarding no conflict of interest or lack of independence in respect of his or their appointment.

Provided also that the chairperson and members, who are in full-time employment with National Financial Reporting Authority shall not be associated with any audit firm (including related consultancy firms) during the course of their appointment and two years after ceasing to hold such appointment.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the National Financial Reporting Authority shall—

- (a) have the power to investigate, either suo moto or on a reference made to it by the Central Government, for such class of bodies corporate or persons, in such manner as may be prescribed into the matters of professional or other misconduct committed by any member or firm of chartered accountants, registered under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949:

Provided that no other institute or body shall initiate or continue any proceedings in such matters of misconduct where the National Financial Reporting Authority has initiated an investigation under this section;

- (b) have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, while trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely:-
- (i) discovery and production of books of account and other documents, at such place and at such time as may be specified by the National Financial Reporting Authority;
  - (ii) summoning and enforcing the attendance of persons and examining them on oath;
  - (iii) inspection of any books, registers and other documents of any person referred to in clause (b) at any place;
  - (iv) issuing commissions for examination of witnesses or documents;
- (c) where professional or other misconduct is proved, have the power to make order for—

(A) imposing penalty of -

- (I) not less than one lakh rupees, but which may extend to five times of the fees received, in case of individuals; and
- (II) not less than ten lakh rupees, but which may extend to ten times of the fees received, in case of firms;

(B) debarring the member or the firm from engaging himself or itself from practice as member of the institute for a minimum period of six months or for such higher period not exceeding ten years as may be decided by the National Financial Reporting Authority.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression "professional or other misconduct" shall have the same meaning assigned to it under section 22 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

(5) Any person aggrieved by any order of the National Financial Reporting Authority issued under clause (c) of sub-section (4), may prefer an appeal before the Appellate Authority constituted under sub-section (6) in such manner as may be prescribed.

(6) The Central Government may, by notification, constitute, with effect from such date as may be specified therein, an Appellate Authority consisting of a chairperson and not more than two other members, to be appointed by the Central Government, for hearing appeals arising out of the orders of the National Financial Reporting Authority.

(7) The qualifications for appointment of the chairperson and members of the Appellate Authority, the manner of selection, the terms and conditions of their service and the requirement of the supporting staff and procedure (including places of hearing the appeals, form and manner in which the appeals shall be filed) to be followed by the Appellate Authority shall be such as may be prescribed.

(8) The fee for filing the appeal shall be such as may be prescribed.

(9) The officer authorised by the Appellate Authority shall prepare in such form and at such time as may be prescribed its annual report giving a full account of its activities and forward a copy thereof to the Central Government and the Central Government shall cause the annual report to be laid before each House of Parliament." (43)

Page 77, omit lines 1 to 22.

(44)



(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 132, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 132, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 133 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 134                      Financial                      Statement  
Board's    Report, etc.**

*Amendments made:*

Page 78, line 3, for "Chaimian", substitute  
"Chairperson of the company". (45)

Page 78, for lines 4 and 5 substitute—

"one shall be managing director and the Chief  
Executive Officer, if he is a director in the company,  
the Chief Financial Officer and the company  
secretary of the company, wherever they are  
appointed, or in the". (46)

Page 78, line 23, *after* "company secretary", *insert*  
"in practice". (47)

Page 79, line 27, *for* "Chairman", *substitute*  
"chairperson of the company". (48)

Page 79, *for* lines 32 and 33, *substitute*—

"(a) any notes annexed to or forming part of such  
financial statement;". (49)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 134, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 134, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 135                      Corporates Social Responsibility**

*Amendments made:*

Page 80, lines 12 and 13, *omit* "make every  
endeavour to" (50)

Page 80, *after* line 15, *insert*—

"Provided that the company shall give preference to  
the local area and areas around it where it operates,  
for spending the amount earmarked for Corporate

Social Responsibility activities:". (51)

Page 80, line 16, *for* "Provided that", *substitute*  
"Provided further that". (52)

Page 80, *after* line 18, *insert*—

*'Explanation.—* For the purposes of this section  
"average net profit" shall be calculated in accordance  
with the provisions of section 198.'. (53)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 135, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 135, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 136                      Right of Member to copies of  
audited financial statement**

*Amendment made:*

Page 80, line 19 *for* "A copy of the", *substitute* "Without  
prejudice to the provisions of section 101, a copy of  
the". (54)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 136, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 136, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 137 and 138 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 139                      Appointment of Auditors**

*Amendments made:*

Page 81, *after* line 51, *insert* —

Page

"Provided that the company shall place the matter  
relating to such appointment for ratification by  
members at every annual general meeting.". (55)

Page 81, line 52, *for* "Provided that", *substitute*  
"Provided further that". (56)

Page 81, line 55, *for* "Provided further", *substitute*  
"Provided also". (57)

Page 82, *for* lines 31, *substitute*—

"rotated at such intervals as may be resolved by  
members; or". (58)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 139, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 139, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 140                      Removal, Resignation of  
auditor and giving of  
Special Notice**

*Amendments made:*

Page 84, after line 34, insert—

"*Explanation I.*—It is hereby clarified that in case of a firm, the liability shall be of the firm and that of every partner or partners who acted in a fraudulent manner or abetted or colluded in any fraud by, or in relation to, the company or its directors or officers." (59)

Page 84, line 35, for "*Explanation*", substitute "*Explanation II*" (60)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 140, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 140, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 141                      Eligibility, Qualifications and  
Disqualifications of Members**

*Amendment made:*

Page 85, for lines 18 to 23, substitute—

"(g) a person who is in full time employment elsewhere or a person or a partner of a firm holding appointment as its auditor, if such person or partner is at the date of such appointment or reappointment holding appointment as auditor of more than twenty companies," (61)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 141, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 141, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 142                      Remuneration of Auditors**

*Amendment made:*

Page 85, after line 34, insert—

"Provided that the Board may fix remuneration of the first auditor appointed by it." (62)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 142, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 142, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 143                      Powers and Duties of Auditors  
and Auditing Standards**

*Amendment made:*

Page 87, for lines 4 to 23, substitute—

"(5) In the case of a Government company, the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall appoint the auditor under sub-section (5) or sub-section (7) of section 139 and direct such auditor the manner in which the accounts of the Government company are required to be audited and thereupon the auditor so appointed shall submit a copy of the audit report to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India which, among other things, include the directions, if any, issued by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, the action taken thereon and its impact on the accounts and financial statement of the company.

(6) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall within sixty days from the date of receipt of the audit report under sub-section (5) have a right to,—

- (a) conduct a supplementary audit of the financial statement of the company by such person or persons as he may authorise in this behalf; and for the purposes of such audit, require information or additional information to be furnished to any person or persons, so authorised, on such matters, by such person or persons, and in such form, as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India may direct; and
- (b) comment upon or supplement such audit report:

Provided that any comments given by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India upon, or supplement to, the audit report shall be sent by the company to every person entitled to copies of audited financial statements under sub-section (1) of section 136 and also be placed before the annual general meeting of the company at the same time and in the same manner as the audit report." (63)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 143, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 143, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 144 Auditor not render Certain Services**

*Amendments made:*

Page 88, line 24, *omit* "or associate company". (64)

Page 88, *after* line 33, *insert*—

"Provided that an auditor or audit firm who or which has been performing any non audit services on or before the commencement of this Act shall comply with the provisions of this section before the closure of the first financial year after the date of such commencement." (65)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 144, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 144, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 145 Auditor to sign audit Reports, etc.**

*Amendment made:*

Page 88, line 45, *after* "the company", *insert* "in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 141". (66)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 145, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 145, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 146 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 147 Punishment for Contravention**

*Amendments made:*

Page 89, line 12, *after* "provisions of, *insert* "section 139,". (67)

Page 89, line 15, *after* "provisions", *insert* "knowingly or wilfully". (68)

Page 89, lines 16 and 17, *for* "any other person concerned or interested in the company", *substitute* "tax authorities". (69)

Page 89, line 22, *after* "the company", *insert* ", statutory bodies or authorities". (70)

Page 89, *after* line 23, *insert*—

"(3A)The Central Government shall, by notification, specify any statutory body or authority or an officer for ensuring prompt payment of damages to the company or the persons under clause (ii) of sub-section (3) and such body, authority or officer shall after payment of damages to such company or persons file a report with the Central Government in respect of making such damages in such manner as may be specified in the said notification.".(71)

Page 89, line 28, *after* "partners", *insert* "concerned". (72)

Page 89, lines 29 and 30, *omit* "and such partner or partners of the audit firm shall also be punishable in the manner as provided in section 447". (73)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 147, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 147, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 149 Company to have Board Directors**

*Amendments made:*

Page 90, *after* line 42, *insert*—

"(1A)Every company existing on or before the date of commencement of this Act shall within one year from such commencement comply with the requirements of the provisions of sub-section (1)."

(74)

Page 92, for lines 3 to 6, substitute—

"(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, but subject to the provisions of sections 197 and 198, an independent director shall not be entitled to any stock option and may receive remuneration by way of fee provided under sub-section (5) of section 197, reimbursement of expenses for participation in the Board and other meetings and profit related commission as may be approved by the members."

(75)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 149, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 149, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 150 and 151 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 152 Appointment of Directors**

*Amendments made:*

Page 93, line 18, for "attached", substitute "annexed".

(76)

Page 94, after line 2, insert—

"Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section "total number of directors" shall not include independent directors, whether appointed under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, on the Board of a company."

(77)

Page 94, line 18, for "In this section", substitute "For the purposes of this section and section 160".

(78)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 152, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 152, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 153 to 156 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 157 Company to inform Director Identification Number to Registrar**

*Amendments made:*

Page 95, line 5, omit "with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or".

(79)

Page 95, line 7, omit", or with both".

(80)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 157, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 157, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 158 and 159 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 160 Right of persons other than Retiring Directors to stand for Directorship**

*Amendment made:*

Page 95, line 18, after "retiring director", insert "in terms of section 152".

(81)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 160, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 160, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 161 to 165 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 166 Duties of Directors**

*Amendment made:*

Page 98, line 34, omit "under sub-section (7)".

(82)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 166, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 166, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 167 Vacation of office of Directors**

*Amendment made:*

Page 99, omit lines 30 to 32. (83)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 167, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 167, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 168 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 169 Removal of Directors**

*Amendment made:*

Page 100, omit lines 23 to 28. (84)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 169, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 169, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 170 to 177 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 178 Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders relationship Committee**

*Amendment made:*

Page 105, after line 12, insert—

"Provided that the chairperson of the company (whether executive or non-executive) may be appointed as a member of the Nomination or Remuneration Committee but shall not chair such Committee." (85)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 178, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 178, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 179 to 185 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 186 Loan and Investment by Company**

*Amendment made:*

Page 112, for lines 29 and 30, substitute -

"prevailing yield of one year, three year, five year or ten year Government Security closest to the tenor of the loan." (86)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 186, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 186, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 187 and 188 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 189 Register of Contracts or arrangements in which Directors are interested**

*Amendments made:*

Page 116, line 12, after "sub-section", insert "or such other information relating to himself as may be prescribed". (87)

Page 116, omit lines 13 to 15. (88)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 189, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 189, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 190 to 195 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 196 Appointment of Managing Director, whole-time Director or Manager**

*Amendments made:*

Page 120, line 5, for "one month", substitute "six months". (89)

Page 120, line 9, *omit* "special". (90)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 196, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 196, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 197 Overall maximum managerial remuneration in case of absence or inadequacy of Profits**

*Amendments made:*

Page 121, for lines 24 and 25, *substitute*—

"Option and may receive remuneration by way of fees provided under sub-section (5), reimbursement of expenses for participation in the Board and other meetings and profit related commission as may be approved by the members." (91)

Page 122, *omit* lines 10 to 17. (92)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 197, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 197, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 198 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 199 Power of Central Government or Tribunal to accord approval etc. subject to Conditions and to prescribe fees on application**

*Amendment made:*

Page 124, for lines 1 to 24, *substitute*—

"Recovery of remuneration in certain cases

199. Without prejudice to any liability incurred under the provisions of this Act or any other law for the time being in force, where a company is required to re-state its financial statements due to fraud or non-compliance with any requirement under this Act and the rules made thereunder, the company shall recover from any past or present managing director of whole-time director or manager or Chief Executive (by whatever

name called) who, during the period for which the financial statements are required to be re-stated, received the remuneration (including stock option) in excess of what would have been payable to him as per restatement of financial statements." (93)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 199, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 199, as amended was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 200 to 202 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 203 Appointment of Key Managerial Personnel**

*Amendments made:*

Page 125, line 39, *omit* "and". (94)

Page 125 for line 40, *substitute*—

"(ii) Company Secretary; and

(iii) Chief Financial Officer." (95)

Page 125, for lines 41 to 43, *substitute*—

"Provided that an individual shall not be appointed or reappointed as the chairperson of the company, in pursuance of the articles of the company, as well as the managing director or Chief Executive Officer of the company at the same time after the date of commencement of this Act unless,—

(a) the articles of such company provide otherwise; or

(b) company does not carry multiple business:

Provided further that nothing contained in the first proviso shall apply to such class of companies engaged in multiple businesses and which has appointed one or more Chief Executive Officers for each such business as may be notified by the Central Government." (96)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 203, as amended, stand part of the Bill."



*Clause 245, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 246 Application of certain provisions to proceedings under section 241 or section 245**

*Amendment made:*

Page 156, line 23, for "a fraudulent", substitute "an".  
(104)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 246, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 246, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 247 to 251 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 252 Appeal to Tribunal**

*Amendment made:*

Page 158, after line 40, insert—

"Provided further that if the Registrar is satisfied, that the name of the company has been struck off from the register of companies either inadvertently or on the basis of incorrect information furnished by the company or its directors, which requires restoration in the register of companies, he may within a period of three years from the date of passing of the order dissolving the company under section 248, file an application before the Tribunal seeking restoration of name of such company." (105)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 252, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 252, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 253 to 388 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 389 Registration of Prospectus**

*Amendment made:*

Page 201, line 19, for "Chairman", substitute "chairperson of the company". (106)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 389, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 389, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 390 to 408 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 409 Qualification of President and Members of Tribunal**

*Amendment made:*

Page 215, after line 42, insert—

"Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (c), in computing the period during which a person has been an advocate of a court, there shall be included any period during which the person has held judicial office or the office of a member of a tribunal or any post, under the Union or a State, requiring special knowledge of law after he became an advocate.".

(107)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 409, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 409, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 410 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 411 Qualifications of Chair-person and Member of Appellate Tribunal**

*Amendment made:*

Page 216, line 20, for "the Tribunal, for", substitute "the Tribunal for". (108)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 411, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 411, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 412 to 433 were added to the Bill.*



**Clause 434 Transfer of Certain pending proceedings**

*Amendments made:*

Page 222, for line 3, *substitute*—

"434 (1) On such date as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf,—". (109)

Page 222, line 20, *omit* "either de novo or". (110)

Page 222, *omit* lines 21 to 29. (111)

Page 222, *after* line 41, *insert*—

"(2) The Central Government may make rules consistent with the provisions of this Act to ensure timely transfer of all matters, proceedings or cases pending before the Company Law Board or the courts, to the Tribunal under this section." (112)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 434, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 434, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 435 to 464 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 465 Repeated of certain enactments and savings**

*Amendments made:*

Page 231, for line 39, *substitute*—

"Provided further that until a date is notified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 434 for transfer of all matters, proceedings or cases to the Tribunal, "

(113)

Page 231, line 41, for "Court", *substitute* "court". (114)

"Page 232, line 4 and 5, for "declaration made or any direction given or any proceeding taken or any penalty", substitute "declaration made or any operation undertaken or any direction given or any proceeding taken or any penalty, punishment, forfeiture". (115)

Page 232, *after* line 14, *insert*—

"(ba) any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction or exemption shall not be affected,

notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed or recognized or derived by, in, or from, the repealed enactments;". (116)

Page 232, *after* line 17, *insert*—

"(ca) any jurisdiction, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not in existence or in force shall not be revised or restored;". (117)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 465, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 465, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 466 Dissolution of Company Law Board and Consequential Provisions.**

*Amendment made:*

Page 233, line 1, *omit* "continue to" (118)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 466, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 466, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 467 to 469 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 470 Power to remove difficulties**

*Amendment made:*

Page 235, line 11, for "three years", substitute "five years". (119)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 470, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 470, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Schedules I to IV were added to the Bill.*

**Schedule V**

*Amendments made:*

Page 287, for lines 44 to 46, substitute—

"(B) In the case of a managerial person who was not a security holder holding securities of the company of nominal value of rupees five lakh or more or an employee or a director of the company or not related to any director or promoter at any time during the two years prior to his appointment as a managerial person,—2.5% of the current relevant profit." (120)

Page 291, line 28, for "clause or clauses", substitute "class or classes". (121)

Page 291, line 29, for "form", substitute "from". (122)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Schedule V, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Schedule V, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Schedules VI and VII were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1 Short title, extent, Commencement and application**

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 4, for "2011", substitute "2012". (2)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Enacting Formula**

*Amendment made:*

"Page 1, line 1, for "Sixty-second, substitute "Sixty-third". (1)

(Shri Sachin Pilot)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Long Title was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted*

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, do you want me to take up "Zero Hour" matters?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Please listen to me ... (Interruptions) I am requesting that only those Members should speak who need to speak and those who do not want can carry forward their issues tomorrow. I just want to say only this. If anyone says it needs to be discussed today itself, it is alright, otherwise it can be carried forwarded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 19th December, 2012 at 11 a.m.

**22.45 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 19, 2012/ Agrahayana 28, 1934 (Saka).*

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