

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

Tuesday, February 22, 2011/Phalgun 3, 1932 (Saka)

[Translation]

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. You talk about democracy and keep it down.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Prime Minister.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH):
Hon. Madam Speaker, with your permission, I wish to introduce to you and, through you, to this august House my colleagues who have recently been inducted in the Council of Ministers.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

Cabinet Ministers

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Shri Praful Patel | — | Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises |
| 2. Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal | — | Minister of Coal |
| 3. Shri Salman Khursheed | — | Minister of Water Resources with additional charge of the Office of the Minister of Minority Affairs |

Minister of State (Independent Charge)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| 4. Shri Beni Prasad Verma | — | Minister of State of the Ministry of Steel |
|---------------------------|---|--|

Ministers of State

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| 5. Shri Ashwani Kumar | — | Minister of State in the Ministries of Planning, Parliamentary Affairs, Science and Technology, and Earth Sciences |
| 6. Shri K.C. Venugopal | — | Minister of State in the Ministry of Power |

11.02 hrs.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

**Constitution of Joint Parliamentary Committee
on the allocation of 2G Spectrum**

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam Speaker, on account of the controversy relating to the allocation of 2G spectrum, the precious Winter Session of Parliament was lost. Our country can ill-afford a situation where Parliament is paralyzed and important legislative business is not allowed to be considered. In paralyzing Parliament, I believe, we all do disservice to those who have elected us.

Madam, our Government is committed to root out corruption and has acted expeditiously and transparently in this direction. A CBI investigation into the allocation of 2G spectrum is being supervised by the Supreme Court. Also, the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament is seized of the matter and the Government is fully cooperating with it. We also have the report of the Independent Inquiry Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Justice Shivraj Patil, which is in the public domain. The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology has also acted with expedition.

Madam, our Government believed that as all effective steps were being taken, we might have been able to persuade the Opposition not to insist on a JPC. We could not succeed in spite of our sincere efforts. We can ill-afford a situation where Parliament is not allowed to function during the crucial Budget Session. It is in these special circumstances that our Government agrees to the setting up of a Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Madam, we are a functioning democracy and must strive to resolve our differences in a spirit of accommodation and collaboration, not confrontation. This, I hope, will renew our confidence in India's forward march. I am, therefore, requesting the hon. Speaker to proceed with the formation of a Joint Parliamentary

Committee. A formal motion in this regard will be moved soon.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Better late than never.

[Translation]

SMT. SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, I rise to express my gratitude towards hon'ble Prime Minister. I would like to thank hon'ble prime minister as he has requested you to constitute JPC.

Madam Speaker, it is not a question of victory or defeat of the ruling party or the opposition, it is a victory of the democracy. It is beauty of the India democracy that we find out a solution amicably even in the most complicated situations. Sometime we find out solution very soon and sometime it takes time. This time the process of solution took time but taking notice of the role hon'ble prime minister, your goodself, leader of the House as well as the minister of parliamentary affairs have played to find out the solution, I would like to than all of them and I would like to say my colleagues and members of Parliament that instead of discussion of victory-defeat. I would appropriate that we must respect the great power of democracy and start the business of the house.

MADAM SPEAKER: Bause Deb Acharia Ji. You please be brief.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, I have given a notice for suspension of Question Hour.

MADAM SPEAKER: No, we are not considering it, now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is on price rise.

MADAM SPEAKER: We will take up the price issue later.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You allow me to speak during the Zero Hour.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh Ji, on which topic would you like to speak?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank prime minister, but you should not have delayed it. If you would have accepted it at the time the entire session period would not have gone without transacting any business. We are in favour of smooth functioning of the house. The opposition is more keen to see that the house may function smoothly because if the house is running the opposition has an opportunity to raise the questions and to corner the government. I think the opposition never wants that house should not run. Be it late, but you made the people of the country aware and I thank you for the same. If you would have accepted it at the point of time, nobody would have come to know the facts but now the people all over country become aware of them. You have lost at both the ends as the people have come to know that the Government is adamant and want to suppress corruption. Finally you have accepted it and many-many thanks for the same. I will be happy if a committee is constituted to take a concrete decision on the issue so as to avoid recurrence of such things in the future.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, it is not a question of complimenting the Government. Neither is it the question of congratulating the Government. The Government has only done its duty. As a Government, as a Prime Minister, it is the responsibility of both the Government and the Prime Minister more than that of the Opposition to see that the Parliamentary norm is adhered to and the Parliament is run. The Parliament cannot be run on the basis of a confrontationalist attitude either from this side or from that side. The Parliamentary system can only run on the basis of consensus.

It is good that wisdom has dawned on the Government. I am not complimenting it but I shall say that the Prime Minister has done his job. It is good that it has been done now. It is better to be late than never.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam...

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have spoken. [English] If you have to say the same thing, kindly associate yourself and send your slip to the Table.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I want to speak on this.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made your point. Now let the Question-hour continue. You associate yourself with Sushmaji and Mulayam Singh Ji.

[English]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao
...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO (Mahabubnagar):
Madam, I associate myself on this subject. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam):
Madam, I also associate myself on this issue.

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Madam, I also associate myself with the views expressed by hon. Sushma Swaraj.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam, I also associate myself with the views expressed by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, I associate myself with the leaders, who have already spoken. We had been demanding from day one ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, please take your seat. Now, Dr. M. Thambidurai.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We had been demanding from day one that to inquire into such a scam, a JPC should be constituted.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Now, please take your seat, Mr. Acharia.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have called the name of Dr. M. Thambidurai. So, Mr. Basu Deb Acharia, what you are speaking now is not going on record.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, I thank you very much for giving the opportunity.

For two-and-a-half years, my leader Hon. Ms. Jayalithaa had been raising this issue. She issued so many statements regarding the 2G spectrum scandal. We also raised this issue in this House many times. Sometimes, Hon. Speaker also permitted us to mention this issue. Afterwards all the Opposition Parties joined together demanding the constitution of the JPC to probe the 2G spectrum scam. Therefore, Madam, I thank the hon. Prime Minister for having come forward to constitute the JPC. I hope all the leaders of the political Parties will be represented in the Committee. They must not take only on the basis of the number of Members. If they neglect all these things, then it is a problem. Therefore, I would request the Government to see that all the leaders of the political parties are included in the JPC. Thank you very much.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much.

Now, Shri Arjun Charan Sethi. Please be very brief.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): I will be

very brief. Madam, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak a few words.

Madam, it is said, 'better late than never'. Certainly, in your wisdom you have tried a lot to break this impasse as well as the Leader of the House, Shri Pranab Mukherji and lastly our hon. Prime Minister has certainly done a good job so that this impasse could be broken. Now the House is sitting for taking cool and calculated decision so that this particular issue should be resolved as has already been declared by the hon. Prime Minister that JPC would be formed.

Once again I thank you Madam. Being the Speaker of the House, you have taken a lot of pain and also time to convince both the Opposition and the Ruling Party. So, I thank you Madam as well as the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House. All of you have done a good job for breaking this impasse.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much.

Now, Shri Chandrasekhar Rao.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO: Madam, in the year of 2009 on last year on 10 December, the Government of India had announced the formation of the Telangana State. Already, 600 youths have committed suicide.

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received your notice for Adjournment Motion. That is not accepted. But please raise it in the 'Zero Hour'. I will give you time in the 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO: Madam, Prime Minister has announced the JPC. If is good ...(Interruptions) but today we have moved an adjournment motion regarding creation of Telangana state ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: OK.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour — Shri K. Sudhakaran.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): The demand of opposition has been fulfilled, JPC has been constituted against corruptions. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the question hour run.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): How you will compensate the damage done? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You associate yourself, Sushmaji has already made her point.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Questions hour has started.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, all the members are eager to congratulate Prime Minister ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: O.K., we have to run Question hour, let it be run, you all may associate.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down, Ajnala Ji, you sit down. Sharad Yadav Ji, please be brief.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, yesterday, hon'ble President had made his Address. Today when business of the House started, we all were expecting because entire country is restless. Court is open, media is open, but only the largest elected Panchayat of the country is silent. Today the Prime Minister and the UPA people have tried to break the silence and it is a right step. All institutions except this Parliament are active in every way. JPC has been constituted but only a single issue has been taken up there. Anyway, it will not matter.

We have moved a step ahead but there are many such issues like common wealth. Kalmari Ji is sitting here. Aadarsh Housing Society and S. Band are the similar issues on which attention has been drawn. These issues are equally important like the issue under discussion ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Ji, these will be discussed in detail during the course of debate, you people sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, entire country is groaning under the price spiral.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us start the Question Hour. Shri Sharad Yadav, you go into the details when there is a discussion on this Motion.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, you please listen to me. I will complete my point just in a minute.

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadav Ji, thank you very much. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I will speak only one sentence. I will not speak more than one sentence.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, speak.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I express my gratitude towards the Prime Minister, your goodself and the entire House for taking this right step.

11.16 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour — Shri K. Sudhakaran Q.No. 1.

Use of Banned Pesticides

1. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the indiscriminate use of pesticides/weedicides which are banned in the countries of their origin;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the advisory issued by the European countries with regard to the import of agricultural produce on account of high dosages of banned pesticides;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to limit the use of pesticides within the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Use of pesticides in the country is regulated under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Pesticides are permitted for use after verifying claim of efficacy and safety to human beings and animals. Pesticides permitted for use are reviewed from time to time based on fresh scientific information. There are 67 pesticides allowed for use in India which have been either banned or severely restricted by some countries. Certain reports in the media have referred to vegetables available in the market containing banned pesticides. However, analysis of samples of agricultural commodities, including vegetables, collected for detection of pesticide residues under the Central Sector Scheme of "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" has so far not indicated use of any pesticide banned under the Insecticides Act, 1968. In respect of pesticides not banned under the Act, there have been instances where in some areas stipulations on dosage, crops, and method of application were not adhered to mainly due to lack of awareness.

(c) and (d) Government has taken note of European Commission's (EC) regulations regarding harmonized list of maximum residue levels (MRLs) for pesticides effective from 1st September, 2008. The issue of stringent MRLs set by EC has been taken up in bilateral discussions with European Union.

(e) The Central and State Governments organize training programmes on safe and judicious use of pesticides to educate the farmers and to create awareness about ill-effects of misuse of pesticides. The Government is popularizing the strategy of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through a Central Sector Scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" which includes cultural, mechanical, biological and other methods of pest control and emphasizes safe and judicious use of pesticides.

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Sir, in your answer, you have mentioned that there are 67 pesticides allowed for use in India, which have been either banned or severely restricted by some countries. When the producers of

pesticides ban their use in their own countries, it clearly states the gravity of danger it could pose for the mankind.

Why is the Government hesitating to ban the use of such pesticides in our country? Is the Government aware that endosulfan, which has devastated the lives of many families in Kasargod district of Kerala, is a banned pesticide in many countries, including the American and European countries? But it is not banned in India. Does the Government have any plan to ban its use in India? What measures has the Government taken or proposes to take to rehabilitate the victims and their families as many of them have died and many of them are living with mental and physical disorders?

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO: Madam, I have given a notice for Adjournment Motion.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Chandrashekhar Rao Ji, you insist on adjournment motion. I have said that, you should raise this issue during zero-hour. You will be given opportunity to raise this issue during the zero-hour.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, there are many pesticides which have been banned in some of the countries, but also allowed in India. They are allowed not only in India but also in many other countries. These are 16. We always appoint experts and scientists to go into detail about the effect of that particular pesticide on the human-beings and on the animals. ...*(Interruptions)* If we get good results, I then we clear it.

Here, the specific question was asked about endosulfan. It is true that endosulfan is banned in about 60 countries, but there are 40 countries where endosulfan has been allowed. Countries like Brazil, Australia and China do allow endosulfan even today.

For the last few years, we are getting complaints and media reports that in district Kasargod in Kerela, and particularly in a village called Padre, there are certain

issues. There are certain effects on the human-beings and children and therefore, people are agitated. After getting that information, the Government of India appointed various committees. It is not only today but the Committees were appointed ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam Speaker, Hindi interpretation of Englishes not being heard. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Just wait, I am looking into it.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: These committees were appointed and the report of the Committee of Express was not against the use of endosulfan ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I do not know English and is unable to listen the Hindi speech, then how will it go ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Is the mike not working ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: It's being checked.

Hon. Minister, please speak in both the languages.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: In 1991, first committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. S.N. Bannerji. Dr. S.N. Bannerji was, plant protection adviser to the Government of India. In 1999, second committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. R.B. Singh, Director, India Agriculture Research Institute, Pusa. Third committee was appointed in the Chairmanship of Dr. O.P. Dubey, Assistant Director General (Plant Protection) I.C.A.R. in 2003 and it was in 2004 when the fourth committee was appointed under Dr. C.D. Mai, Agriculture Commissioner. The reports of all the four committees is

this, [English] they have recommended continued use of endosulfan. As per the report of the scientists, the real problem is in Kerala, particularly in Kasaragod District. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: This problem is there in Karnataka and Dakshina Kannada district also. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to the answer. You, please sit down.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: So, this particular pesticide was used in Kasaragod by spraying it. There was an advice that one should not use spraying, but one of the organizations of the Government of Kerala has used this for spraying purpose on cashew nut crop, which was against the guideline of the Pesticide Board. They have not taken prior permission, and this was implemented without taking permission. This might be one of the reasons that the local people are facing problems. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.K. BIJU: The Kerala Government has already banned it. ...

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: We have requested that they should stop it. The use of endosulfan has been kept on hold after getting these reports. The Government of Kerala is not allowing use of endosulfan in Kerala today.

Recently, we have received a letter from the Government of Karnataka also, and we have no objection to implement it in Karnataka also on the lines as was done

in Kerala. But there is the other side also to it. There are a number of States; there are a number of farmers' organizations; and there are a number of farmers' leaders who have taken a different stand. They want to use this particular pesticide, and they have said that their experience is extremely good and there is no case like Kerala elsewhere in the country.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: The Cabinet has already banned it in Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Member to ask his second supplementary.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Anyway, certain calamities have happened in Kasaragod. But so many victims are there, and the Government has a moral obligation to rehabilitate all these victims. Has the Government taken any steps or proposes to take any steps to rehabilitate the victims of endosulfan pesticide and their families many of whom have died and many are living with mental and physical disorders? The Government has a moral obligation in this matter. Kindly do not avoid the demand of the Keralites.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: It is our desire also that the Government of Kerala should take the responsibility to look after all these people.

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Thank you, Madam. Many of the exportable agricultural products are being rejected on account of pesticide residues resulting from indiscriminate use of pesticides. In this connection, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister as to what action the Government has taken in this regard to follow either SPS or Codex standard for exportable commodities.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: We always brought about observation of Codex standards. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam Speaker, how the

business of the House is going on? Hindi interpretation is not there and mike is out of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Whether you are hearing it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please try to speak in both the languages, if you can *[Translation]* speak in Hindi.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Government of India is particular about the norms. We support projects and observe them, so we face no problem in exports. There were problems for one or two items, Government of India has started to take corrective measures in this regard.

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Madam Speaker, this question is very important for foodgrains security mission. Hon'ble minister has answered that the Government is making its strategy regarding popularizing integrated insect management through a central sector scheme, by strengthening the views of insect management in India and its modernization. I would like to convey to the hon'ble Minister through you that you have permitted use of 67 pesticides in India. There has been climate change for five to six years and many other types of insects are damaging the crops. I request the Government to stop those pesticides out of 67 pesticides which have been rendered ineffective and the new pesticides on which research has been conducted, should be given permission. I would like to ask honourable minister through you whether he is going to constitute committee in the chairmanship of local M.Ps at district level in order to formulate a good and effective strategy and its proper monitoring, can you constitute a committee under the chairmanship of members of Parliament?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, one thing is evident from this, that the pesticides which have been given permission has been tested only once is not the situation. Every year once or twice samples are tested at different places; their effects and this point is always taken care

of. Government of India has set up special laboratories in all the States. These laboratories take samples at different places. The agricultural produced comes to indigenous markets, their sample is taken and tested, their effect, and extent of pesticides is these samples when they abound to be harmful or ineffective, their use has been banned. When any new product comes, and after testing it is found harmless and beneficial only then it will be cleared for use.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Madam Speaker, Kasargod District falls in my constituency. Therefore, I may be allowed to ask a question.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: The pesticides that are being used also sink into the soil and the person who holds the title of the land is actually a trustee of the land as the land belongs to mankind. But the manner in which the pesticides are being used in our country — the Government has come out with a statement that 67 banned pesticides are being used in our country — at the national level, we are unable to find out its impact on the health of our people.

The land is getting degraded because of pesticides. I would only like to find out from the Government whether any attempt is being made to find out those pesticides which are actually degrading the land and in a way is also affecting the health of the people.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: In fact, the laboratories go into the details of all these aspects and then only they give the clearances.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Madam Speaker, I have raised this issue earlier also. I agree with the hon. Minister that there should be proper study with regard to this issue. There are about 16 studies that are already conducted. In Kasargod, there are about 11 villages where 400 people have already died and 4000 people are seriously injured. The Government of Kerala is taking a number of steps. At the same time, 74 countries have already banned

endosulfan. It was originated in USA in, 1950 and the USA itself has banned that in 2010. There is no need of having a further study.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Yes, Madam. There are serious effects of it that are prevailing in Kasargod, in Karnataka, in Palakkad and in Idduki. The Minister has said that there are some commissions about it. It is true but at the same time, the health experts and the environment experts are of the same view that it is the endosulfan which has caused very serious diseases. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will take the decision to ban endosulfan without wasting any time and also take necessary steps to have a special package for the aggrieved people, the victims of the State.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: As I said, this particular issue has become very controversial. A number of States are saying something. They have taken different approaches. Some States particularly Kerala and Karnataka have taken different approaches. As I said, we have appointed four Committees of the scientists since 1992 and all the four Committee Reports were favourable to endosulfan. They also said that if the spraying is not correct, that should be stopped. But knowing full well the reactions from the media, environment and particularly the sizeable sections in Kerala, recently the Government of India have decided to appoint a Committee under the Indian Council of Medical Research and they will go into the details and we will accept their recommendations.

Rise in Prices of Vegetables and Fruits

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2. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prices of vegetables and fruits

including onion, tomato, garlic and apple have risen in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the reasons therefor, item-wise;

(c) whether the increase in the export quota of the same including onion has contributed to the rise in prices of such produce;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The wholesale price indices of Fruits and Vegetables which include onion, tomato, apple and garlic, has reduced from the level of 205.8 as on 8th January, 2011 to the level of 173.3 as on 5th February, 2011, thus registering a decline of 15.8% in the recent past.

(c) and (d) There is no export quota for fruits and vegetables, including onion. In fact, the export of onion in 2010-11 upto November was 11.58 lakh tonnes, which was less than the quantity of 13.83 lakh tonnes exported upto November 2009-10. Export of onion was banned in December, 2010.

The price of onion had registered a rise in December 2010 due to damage to Kharif onion crops as a result of untimely rains during November and December, 2010 in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. However, with the improvement in production of late Kharif onion, the wholesale prices of onion in Mandis have sharply declined. For example, the model price in Pimpalgaon Mandi, which had touched a peak of Rs. 3800/- per quintal in the 3rd week of December, 2010, has now come down to around Rs. 887 per quintal in

the third week of February, 2011 with minimum price dipping to as low as Rs. 200 per quintal on 9th February, 2011.

(e) With a view to contain the prices of such products, Government have taken a number of steps including raising the minimum export price (MEP) of onion from US\$ 275 PMT to US\$ 1200 PMT from September 2010 to December, 2010. Further, from 22nd December, 2010 export of onion was banned and duty free imports of onion were allowed to enhance domestic supply. To give relief to consumers, Government started distribution of onion through NAFED and other agencies in Delhi during January, 2011 at a subsidized rate. In the second week of February, 2011 a decision has been taken by the Government to remove ban on export varieties like Bangalore Rose and Krishnapuram onion as these are not domestically consumed, cannot be stored for long periods and moreover farmers are adversely affected by the ban. Recently, the Government has taken a decision to totally remove the ban on export of all varieties of onions in view of the improved arrivals and falling prices of onions across the country and reduced the MEP to US \$ 600 per metric tonne.

With a view to increase the production and productivity of fruits, vegetable and other horticulture crops, Government is implementing two Missions viz. (i) Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and (ii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the remaining States. The infrastructure facilities created under the mission, such as nurseries, tissue culture units, disease forecast units, plant health clinic, water tanks, tube wells, green houses/shade net, mechanization, etc. have helped in production and supply of quality planting material and also in improving the production and productivity of horticulture crops. The implementation of Mission has helped in bringing in an additional area of 21.75 lakh ha. of identified horticulture crops. In addition, 3.4 lakh ha. of senile and unproductive orchards has been rejuvenated to increase productivity. Major infrastructure which has come up includes 3166 nurseries for mass production of quality planting material. Besides,

88 diseases forecast units, 93 tissue culture units, 95 plant health clinics and 78 bio control labs have been established. The Missions have also succeeded in bringing in an area of 1.91 lakh ha. under organic farming of horticulture crops and facilitated adoption of IPM practices in an area of 8.0 lakh ha. Consequently, the production of horticulture crops has increased from 170.8 MMT in 2004-05 to 223.0 MMT in 2009-10. The per capita availability of fruits and vegetables has also increased from 391 gram per day in 2004-05 to 466 gram per day in 2008-09.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam Speaker, please see part "A" and "B" of the question wherein it is written rise in the price of fruits and vegetables. If so, the commodity-wise details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor Reasons and commodity-wise details have been asked. The answer of the Government is that the price-rise reached up to the level of 205.8 in January which have now reduced by 15 percent. That was the only answer. What are the reasons, what are the hurdles in it, it is not given in the answer, the answer is not satisfactory. I would like to say that this kind of steep rise in prices is causing three types of problems. These are, problem no. one, all and sundry are ruined due to rise in prices, but the poor are the most affected lot. The problem no. two, problem after problem.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask your questions.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am asking the question only. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is a very long background.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD: Honourable Minister will be comfortable in answering. So long as the answer is not satisfactory, it will have to be explained.

...(Interruptions) The problem number one is that the rise in prices is affecting the poor. Secondly, the statements of the Government are creating problem after problem. The Government makes a statement — it is not under control of the Government, we are not foretellers, the people are consuming more. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It was said that the people of India are consuming more and that is why foodgrains are scarce. The poor are purchasing more, are spending more, that is why prices are rising. Someone says that we don't have a magic wand. Honourable ministers make different statements. This is a mockery of the poor. The problem number three, common people are being looted, but the farmer engaged in production does not get reasonable price. Common consumers are exploited, but farmers do not get that price. Sometimes it is said that the production will have to be increased, the productivity will have to be increased. Sometimes export is banned and sometimes it is allowed. Such kind of contradictory statements are being made, which are very painful. So I would like to request the Government. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Babu, please give a notice on this, and get a detailed discussion conducted on this matter. Now please ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: My question is what concrete measures, the Government proposes to take to do away with these three kinds of problems — such as checking rising prices of fruits and vegetables, providing facilities to the farmers and saving the poor from the clutches of rising prices; hon'ble Minister should inform the House about this.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, the problem of price rise is before the nation. Some steps are being taken

to check it. The issue of agricultural price has also been raised here. Here, in particular, the question about onion and other commodities has been asked. This is true that the prices of onion had risen for a month, this was due to the fact that the highest producers of onion that is Nashik district of Maharashtra, Bhavnagar district of Gujarat and some parts of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh happened to experience non-seasonal rains which caused a great loss and destruction to onion. Price of onion had sharply risen due to its less supply in the market, this is a fact. In such a situation, the Government took some steps to overcome it. The Government has allowed import of onion and the export of onion is also banned now. An arrangement for the sale of onion on subsidized prices was made in metropolitan cities like Delhi through the organization of NAFED, but today the situation is different. The wholesale price of onion, which was rupees three thousand and eight hundred per quintal, has been reduced to rupees 200 per quintal. Farmers are agitating at many places on this issue. Today farmers are suffering as heavy loss is being incurred to them. Prices of all commodities have fallen presently. This is the high time when we should provide help to the farmers and for this the ban, which was imposed on exports, was to be abolished. Therefore, the Government of India has decided to allow its export for the last fifteen days. In such kind of a situation, expected action was taken to provide relief to the farmers. This was a temporary problem and we are coming out of it. But we will also have to consider that the farmers should not suffer in this process. So we would like to take steps keeping that perspective in mind.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam, the answer of hon'ble minister revealed the secret. What is that secret? He himself said that the price of onion has reduced to rupees two hundred from three thousand and eight hundred that is there in reduction in prices. The secret is that when the farmer goes to the market after production, his commodity will become dearer and when the production of the farmer is ready for sale, its price again falls down. No one consider it, this is the secret only ...(Interruptions) I see that presently the price of onion

is rupees two per kilogram in the markets of the village. When I came to Patna, its price was rupees ten per kilogram. At the same time in Delhi it is ten rupees per two hundred and fifty grams. So this is the dilemma of the consumer. At the place of its production, the onion is rupees two per kilogram and here it is rupees ten per two hundred and fifty grams, while it is being sold at rupees ten per kilogram in the village. This is the problem of the farmer. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Prasad ji, please ask your question. Please prepare your question and ask.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam, I would like to ask the Government that these contradictory statements will not solve the problem. Farmers should get the reasonable price of their produce, common consumers should also not be exploited, and for this, there is a need of a policy and action, there is a need of formulating policy and programme. As milk is in cooperative sector, so the government should bring vegetables in the cooperative so that the commodities, which are procured at cheaper rates from the poor and sold at higher prices in the market, may provide relief to the common consumer also.

This will provide relief to the common consumer, and farmers will also get reasonable price. Whether the Government would like to consider such type of policy and such type of action would it like to take.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, the Government determines the minimum support price of certain items like wheat, rice, pulses, if it is necessary and the government also makes arrangement of their procurement. The Government procures wheat, rice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply. Please remain silent.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, this is not happening. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, let the minister reply. Please be seated.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, procurement is not being done, had there been procurement, this problem would have not occurred. You please re-investigate it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Government of India has procured wheat. Wheat is stored in the godowns of the Government of India. When new season starts. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Let the minister complete his answer.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Procurement of paddy is not being done in Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: If you keep on interrupting, how would the minister reply? Let him reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, at present whatever quantity of wheat and rice is being brought to the market in a state like Punjab is procured by the Food Corporation of India. The same is the situation in neighbouring states. In some states, problem emerges due to non-cooperation of the government of the state concerned, it is not possible for the Government to procure vegetables, Government cannot procure vegetables, it cannot make a stock of it. But the Government has taken some steps to increase availability and production of vegetables, and some more steps are likely to be taken by the Government. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that whether the Government are aware of the fact that the price of vegetables skyrocket as middleman obstruct supply of vegetables stored in Central ware-houses due to which people are suffering? Whether the Government proposes to enact any law against middleman and whether any incentive is being given to the farmers to produce more and more onion, garlic including essential goods? How much amount has been spent by the Government on onion and garlic research during current financial year?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, so far as the amount spent on research is concerned, I do not have relevant figures right now but I am ready to give you figure because this is a regular and continuous work. There are two onion and garlic research institutes working in the country.

So far as the second question regarding the measures being taken by the Government to increase

production and availability is concerned. I would like to tell you that Now a days Horticulture mission is a scheme where in Rs. 2300 crores have been infused so far. A similar scheme has been formulated for north eastern states and we are assisting the states through said scheme. Now we want to prepare a special program to grow only vegetables in 50 Kms area in the capital of each state and other cities having population of ten lakh and above. My ministry has started its preparations and I will present its final blueprint before this House shortly.

[English]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: Hon. Madam, through you I would like to draw the attention of the House to the plight of the common man in India today. Our Party, All India Trinamool Congress, under the leadership of the Railway Minister, hon. Mamata Banerjee is deeply concerned about the situation in which all classes of society, particularly the middle-class, the lower middle-class and the poor, are being exposed to this kind of price rise. Through you, Madam, I wish to say that last year we were speaking of the drought condition which was responsible for the rise in prices and the agricultural inflation. However, this condition does not exist this year. So, why is this price rise still there? Through you I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture whether any consultation with the State Governments has taken place in terms of de-hoarding or provision of supplying essential commodities through the PDS so that the poor man can get his daily supply at a lower price. As the hon. Minister has just pointed out that certain States are not extending enough cooperation, I would like to ask the status of West Bengal in this regard. How many de-hoarding cases or arrests have taken place in West Bengal and has the Government of West Bengal agreed to cooperate with the Union Government? How many States in the whole country have agreed to the plan of the Union Government to implement measures in this regard and stand by the side of the poor people?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I have to request and tell

the hon. Member that the subject of public distribution does not come under the Agriculture Ministry. The responsibility of the Agriculture Ministry is to produce and we are concentrating on production.

[Translation]

So far as I know about its prior situation; I may give you some information based on prior situation. There is law in place to check price hike and black marketing in each state and it is responsibility of the state government to implement such laws in their respective states. The Prime Minister himself had convened meeting of Chief Ministers of all the states. Above issue had been discussed in detail in said meeting and the Chief Ministers of all the states have been requested that they should make all efforts to implement said laws and they have to make same efforts to check such wrong people. Some of the states have made their contribution while some of the states have not taken any step in this regard. I do not deal with this subject. But I am ready to collect all information from the ministry concerned and to put the same before this House.

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO: Madam, this is a very important question. The price rise in vegetables and fruits has been very substantial in the recent past which has created tension not only in the country but also in the House. The basic reason being most of them are perishable. I have been making noise in the House since quite a long time. The importance of this is because they are being produced in the rural areas by the farming community and are being consumed by the lower middle-class and the poor sections of society. It is because it does not affect the life of the rich or the upper middle class where the share of essential commodities is very meagre. So, here the ban or duty free import is not the solution. We have to encourage the production in this country because the farmers are very competent to produce the requirement of the total country. He has given a statement here itself that the price which was

Rs.3800 per quintal has come down to Rs. 200 per quintal in 40 days. It means that the pathetic condition of the farmer who is producing by spending all his life is crippled. So, we have to take care of both consumer as well as the farmer who are in large number in this country. They are 70 per cent of the population. So, I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether he will think, in terms of providing a Price Stabilisation Fund. When there is an opportunity to the farmer to sell his produce outside the country at a very substantial price of Rs. 3800, he should not be disturbed. He can as well provide a Price Stabilisation Fund in this regard and also bring in new technology, give storage facilities and encourage people to start storage by giving loans at three per cent rate of interest. He should also give power subsidy. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether he will think in terms of providing these facilities and save the farmer as well as the consumer by providing cheap loan, storage facility and Price Stabilisation Fund.

SHRI SHARAD-PAWAR: As a Minister of Agriculture, I will be the happiest person if these types of facilities are available for the farming community in this country. To be frank, there are certain limitations particularly about perishable items. The Government cannot purchase tomato and these types of vegetables and also the Government cannot manage it. I have to admit that I am not looking after this subject. This is not possible for the Government. That is why, the Government has taken a conscious decision to procure wheat, rice, pulses, jowar and if required procure bazra and these types of items. These items are available through Public Distribution and through State Governments in all the States.

Fortunately, today our stock position is extremely good. I know about the crop condition as on today about wheat. This year will be one of the best years in which we will have a record production of wheat. That type of situation is there. That is why, there should not be any problem of availability in this country but simultaneously the producer has to pay goods price.

[Translation]

Crime in NCT of Delhi

*3. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI RAO SAHEB DANVE PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several incidents of crimes have been reported in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported/registered in the NCT of Delhi during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise including rape, gang-rape, molestation, murder, bank robbery, theft of vehicles/mobiles/laptops, dacoity, kidnapping, chain-snatching etc.;

(c) the total number of such cases solved/unsolved separately including the action taken against the accused and the steps taken to solve all the cases during the said period;

(d) the number of persons apprehended and also police personnel arrested for dereliction in discharge of their duties during the said period, rank-wise; and

(e) the concrete measures taken by the Government to check such crimes including the steps taken to provide security to women and children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Madam, crime in Delhi has remained well under control despite a marginal increase in the incidence of crime. The crimes per lakh of population, a yardstick generally followed world-wide to compare crime, showed a decline in Delhi with the total incidence of IPC crime per lakh of population coming down from 392.66 in 2001 to 281.34 in 2010.

(b) The details of the cases registered by the Delhi Police during each of the last three years and the current year i.e. 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 31.01.2011) are given below:—

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2008	2009	2010	2011 (upto 31.01.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dacoity	24	36	32	03
2.	Murder	554	552	565	41
3.	Attempt to murder	389	369	311	26
4.	Robbery (Including bank robbery)	541	515	599	47
5.	Riot	71	57	53	02
6.	Kidnapping for ransom	24	29	18	01
7.	Rape	428	425	458	17
	Rape (Involving two or more accused)	38	44	49	00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Snatching	606	605	859	83
	Gold Chain/Mangal Sutra Snatching	771	740	812	19
9.	Hurt	1936	1938	1925	148
10.	Burglary	1926	1733	1502	128
11.	Motor Vehicle Theft	11020	13224	14966	1132
12.	House Theft	1539	1948	1868	154
13.	Other Theft (Including Mobile and Laptop)	6308	6559	6254	585
14.	Molestation of Women	611	552	601	29
15.	Other Kidnapping/Abduction	1567	2536	3208	229
16.	Fatal Accident	2015	2272	2104	147
17.	Simple Accident	6589	5342	5116	422
18.	Crimes under other Sections of IPC	12393	10775	9992	750
Total IPC		49350	50251	51292	3972

(c) and (d) The details of total number of such cases solved/remained unsolved including the action taken against the accused and police personnel arrested during

each of the last three years and the current year i.e. 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 31.01.2011) are given below:—

Details of cases solved/remained unsolved

Year	Reported	Solved	Unsolved
2008	49350	29906	19444
2009	50251	27190	23061
2010	51292	23953	27339
2011 (upto 31.1.2011)	3972	1352	2620

Action taken against the Accused Persons

Year	Arrested	Challaned	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending Trial	Pending Investigation	Discharged
2008	43331	37864	5331	1216	31317	1866	3651
2009	39886	30431	2753	516	27162	5667	3788
2010	32956	19649	1040	296	18313	10634	2673
2011 (upto 31.1.2011)	1342	142	05	00	137	1200	00

Police Perosnnel Arrested Criminal Cases

Rank	2008	2009	20110	2011 (upto 31.01.2011)
Inspector	3	1	~	0
Sub-Inspector	7	3	6	0
Assistant Sub-Inspector	5	1	2	0
Head Constable	21	14	14	0
Constable	56	43	29	0
Total	92	62	53	0

Corruption cases (Prevention of Corruption Act)

Rank	2008	2009	20110	2011 (upto 31.01.2011)
Assistant Commissioner of Police	0	1	0	0
Inspector	2	2	1	0
Sub-Inspector	5	3	3	0
Assistant Sub-Inspector	6	3	2	0
Heap Constable	7	7	9	0
Constable	14	5	9	0
Total	34	21	24	0

Efforts are being made to work out all unsolved cases. Concerned staff has been briefed and senior officers have been directed to supervise the investigation closely.

(e) The measures taken by Delhi Police to check crimes including the steps taken to provide security to women and children are as follows:—

- Orders under section 144 Cr.P.C. have been issued directing the BPOs, Corporate and Media Houses for taking certain steps for the safety and security of Women employees, like ensuring that they do not travel alone in the cab and are dropped right at their door steps and accompanied by the security guard.
- Creation of Women Help-Desk to attend women complainants in each Police Station where a lady constable is deputed in two shifts from 8 AM to 8 PM.
- A random checking by ACP/CAW and his staff is made for smooth functioning of the women helpdesk.
- All police personnel especially local staff and lady police have been briefed and sensitized about dealings with women and children.
- A detailed Standing Order No. 68, Duties of the Police under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children Rule-2007), has been issued by the Delhi Police.
- ALL PCR Vans have been directed to help stranded women during night. Any woman can call PCR van by dialing 100 and she will be dropped to the nearest safe place.
- Women staff have been deployed in beats and

in PCR vans in the areas prone to crime against women.

- Police Station Maurice Nagar has been selected as a predominantly Woman police station, headed by a woman SHO and nearly 90% of women staff.
- Surprise checks in buses, markets, cinema, road junctions, universities/colleges/schools etc.
- An 'Anti-Obscene Calls Cell' has been set up in the Crime Branch with a dedicated help line, e-mail, SMS and FAX numbers.

SHRI RAM SUNDER DAS: Madam Speaker, would the hon'ble minister narrate why the crimes are increasing despite the efforts made by him.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Speaker, we have given in the answer the statistics that the hon. Member wanted. But to say that crimes are increasing in Delhi is a statement that has to be analyzed a little carefully. In terms of absolute numbers, there is no rise in crimes both heinous and non-heinous in the last three years. It is about 50,000 a year. But if you look at crimes per lakh of population, Delhi's population has increased from 1.38 crore to 1.82 crore in 2010. Crimes per lakh of population have declined from 392 in 2001 to 281 in 2010. I would respectfully submit that from these figures we cannot conclude that crimes are increasing in Delhi. But there are crimes; there are a large number of crimes and we owe a duty to improve policing. But it may not be correct to say that crimes are increasing in Delhi.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SUNDER DAS: Madam Speaker, hon'ble minister has replied, but it is well known that crimes are on rise in Delhi and the government is also aware of it.

There is not a single day when 2-4 incidents of crime did not take place.

I would like to know from hon'ble minister about the steps taken by the government to check crimes in Delhi; which may prove the Government is dedicated to curb crime in capital Delhi and the people of the country may feel themselves safe.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, a number of schemes are under implementation for many years. Some of them are 'eyes and ears' scheme, there is a toll free number. We coordinate with the States around the National Capital Territory like Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Rajasthan. There is a Zonal Integrated Police network that exchanges information amongst these States.

A number of initiatives have been taken by recruiting more police, providing more vehicles, more police stations, prompter registration of cases. I think, a number of steps have been taken. As I said in a big city like Delhi, like any other city in the world, or in India, like Kolkata, Mumbai, a certain number of crimes are inevitable. We have to improve policing. A number of measures have been taken. I think, Delhi is as safe as any other city in India and to give an impression that Delhi is not safe, I would respectfully submit, is not correct ...*(Interruptions)* I would submit that it is not correct. Delhi is as safe as any other city in India.

The point is the media in Delhi naturally reports crimes in Delhi and if you monitor the media in Kolkata, or the media in Mumbai or the media in Bengaluru, they report the crimes in those cities. I think, Delhi is as safe as any other city and we will make an endeavour to improve policing.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Danve Raosahib Patil.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the hon'ble member ask his question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be brief in your questions.

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHIB PATIL (Jalana): Madam Speaker, hon'ble minister has told that the rate of crime is decreasing in Delhi. I would like to tell hon'ble minister that as per the crime-in-India-2009 prepared by National Crime Record Bureau; Delhi is most unsafe city of the country in comparison to the other cities and crime is on rise here. It is stated in crime-in-India-2009 that most of the crimes are being committed against women. The number of rapes of women was 452 in year, 2009. It increased to 524 in 2010. The number of total incidents in year 2009 was 5972 which has increased approximately, to 7500 in year 2010.

Madam, Delhi is most unsafe city of the country. I would like to know from hon'ble minister that what steps are being taken by the government to check the number of crimes in the capital city of Delhi.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam Speaker, I have the figures with me from 1998 to 2010 and those figures do not indicate any sharp rise in crimes against women ...*(Interruptions)* In fact since 2007, there has been a decline in the number of cases in molestation of women.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Drought Situation

*4. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States in the country continue to reel under drought;

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

(c) whether the Government has initiated any action plan to provide assistance to the affected States and to tackle the situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal declared 38, 24, 17 and 11 districts, respectively, as drought affected in 2010 due to deficit rainfall during South-west Monsoon, 2010.

(c) and (d) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to take immediate necessary measures in the wake of natural calamities. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States with financial and logistic support. There is ready availability of funds with the States under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to take immediate necessary measures. The Government of India and the State Governments concerned contribute to SDRF in the ratio of 3:1 except in case of 8 North-Eastern States (including Sikkim), Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, for which the ratio is 9:1. If additional assistance over and above SDRF is required to deal with the natural calamities of severe nature, the same is considered from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in accordance with an established procedure of submission of Memorandum by the State Government.

All the four States mentioned above submitted Memoranda for grant of assistance from NDRF for drought relief. Following consideration of the Memoranda in respect of Bihar (for 28 districts only), Jharkhand (24 districts) and West Bengal (11 districts) Rs. 1459.54 crores, Rs. 855.30 crores and Rs. 724.99 crores have been approved by the Government respectively subject to adjustment of 75% of balance available in the SDRF account. Proposals for Odisha and the remaining 10 districts of Bihar are under consideration.

Traffic Management in NCR

5. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the scheme, "Traffic and Communication Network in National Capital Region (NCR)/Mega Cities and Model Traffic System";

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the allocations made in this regard and the status of its implementation;

(c) whether the Government has also formulated any plan for providing online information/solutions to the commuters regarding traffic restrictions, congestion, diversions and suggesting alternative routes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said scheme/plan are likely to be fully implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Plan scheme "Traffic and Communication Network in National Capital Region (NCR)/Mega Cities and Model Traffic System" approved in August, 2009 with an outlay of Rs. 200 crore during 11th Five Year Plan is yet to be implemented by the Government. The proposed ITS Project was initially envisaged to have been implemented before CWG 2010, but it was later decided that it was not possible to implement the project before CWG 2010 due to the shortage of time. The initial bids for the ITS Project were invited on 06.03.2010 the and last date of submission of bids was fixed for 21.06.2010. However, no bid was received during the process and subsequently bids were invited again on 28.07.2010. The tender for the ITS project was opened on 24.11.2010 and 3 bids were received and the same are being evaluated by the Consultants and a final decision will be taken shortly.

2. The year-wise allocations for the scheme are given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE
20.00	0.00	32.00	3.76	40.00	10.63	80.00	0.00	66.50

(c) and (d) The Delhi Police, in association with Society of Indian AutoMobile Manufacturers has established a link on the official web site of Delhi Traffic Police to keep the citizens informed of the restrictions, blockades, diversions etc. This was primarily planned for XIX Common Wealth Games-2010 and has now been extended for the whole of Delhi. The portal is dynamic and blockades etc. can be displayed in real time. The portal uses the Google map available on the internet and has the following features:—

- (i) Dynamic Traffic information like blockades, suggested detours and other traffic restrictions overlaid on online map.
- (ii) Alternate route suggestion in case of blockade or restriction.
- (iii) Real time display of restriction due to accidents, water logging, traffic jam etc.

(e) The Cyber Highway Project is likely to be completed in the financial year 2011-12. The overall Plan scheme of "Traffic and Communication Network in National Capital Region (NCR) Mega Cities and Model Traffic System" is targeted to be completed by August, 2013.

Human Trafficking

6. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
Khatgaonkar:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of human trafficking taking place in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether there are reports of sale of such trafficked infants/children in the garb of adoption by racketeers in the country including Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the measures taken/guidelines issued to check such incidents and punish the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Instances of alleged human trafficking have been reported. As per the statistics compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of cases registered during 2007, 2008 and 2009 under various provisions of law relating to human trafficking were 3991, 3029 and 2848, respectively.

(c) and (d) Such information is not maintained centrally by the NCRB.

(e) Government of India has sanctioned a Comprehensive Scheme for Establishment of Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units. Additionally, the Government has issued advisories wherein States/UTs have been advised to set up an exclusive 'Crime against Women and Children Desk' in each police Station.

[Translation]

Schemes For Slum Dwellers and poverty alleviation Urban Poor

7. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities and details of the schemes being implemented for slum dwellers and urban poor in the country;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the projects under such schemes;

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

(d) whether the pace and quality of the implementation of such projects is satisfactory; and

(e) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The major schemes of the Government being implemented for slums dwellers and the urban poor are: Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission [Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components] and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with the objectives of augmenting infrastructure facilities in cities and towns along with provision of shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to slum dwellers/urban poor. The Sub-Mission of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) under JNNURM provides Additional Central Assistance to States/UTs for taking up projects for housing and infrastructural facilities for slum dwellers/urban poor in 65 select cities in the country. Other cities and towns are covered for similar support under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The duration of the Mission is seven years from 2005-06 to 2011-2012. The names of cities for which projects have been approved under BSUP, State-wise are provided in Statement-I. The names of cities and towns for which

projects have been approved under IHSDP, State-wise are given in Statement-II.

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana is aimed at providing gainful employment to the urban poor by assisting them to set up of individual/group enterprises as well as utilising their labour for the construction of socially useful public assets. The guidelines of the scheme, in operation from 1997, has been revamped in 2009. The revised Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) scheme has following five components:—

- (1) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (2) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
- (3) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
- (4) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- (5) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

SJSRY is applicable to all cities/towns in all States/UTs. It is upto the State Government/UT Administration to identify cities/towns for coverage under various components of SJSRY.

(b) and (c) The Government has held regular reviews at the National, Regional, State and City level on the implementation of various schemes, including Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana. The main purpose of the reviews has been to monitor physical and financial progress and quality, identify bottlenecks and key issues in implementation and to take up with the concerned authorities for addressing the same. Reviews reveal that the progress and pace in implementation of the schemes, though satisfactory overall, are uneven across States/UTs. Capacity bottleneck at the local level is found to be a major issue in implementation.

(d) and (e) As regards pace and quality of implementation of the schemes, the Government has

issued advisory to all States/UTs for addressing the key issues, drawing action plans, expediting the commissioning/ implementation of projects and improving quality assurance systems. A framework for Third Party Inspection and Monitoring (TPIM) system has been established; empanelled agencies for independent third party inspection and monitoring have been inspecting projects under BSUP and IHSDP and providing feedbacks to authorities at various levels, including Government of India. In order to address the capacity bottlenecks at various levels, the Government has launched a national initiative of capacity building for improved urban governance and poverty alleviation for supporting States and National, Regional and State level Resource Centres for undertaking training and other capacity building activities with funding earmarked under JNNURM and SJSRY.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	City
1	2
1.	Hyderabad
2.	Vijayawada
3.	Visakhapatnam
4.	Guwahati
5.	Itanagar
6.	Chandigarh
7.	Raipur
8.	Patna
9.	Bodhgaya
10.	Delhi
11.	Ahmedabad
12.	Rajkot

1	2
13.	Surat
14.	Vadodara
15.	Panaji
16.	Faridabad
17.	Shimla
18.	Jammu
19.	Srinagar
20.	Ranchi
21.	Jamshedpur
22.	Dhanbad
23.	Bangalore
24.	Mysore
25.	Thiruvananthapuram
26.	Kochi
27.	Bhopal
28.	Indore
29.	Jabalpure
30.	Ujjain
31.	Greater Mumbai
32.	Nagpur
33.	Nashik
34.	Nanded
35.	Pune
36.	Imphal

1	2	1	2
37.	Shillong	51.	Agartala
38.	Aizwal	52.	Allahabad
39.	Kohima	53.	Agra
40.	Bhubaneshwar	54.	Lucknow
41.	Puri	55.	Mathura
42.	Ludhiana	56.	Meerut
43.	Amritsar	57.	Kanpur
44.	Puducherry	58.	Varanasi
45.	Ajmer-Pushkar	59.	Dehradun
46.	Jaipur	60.	Haridwar
47.	Chennai	61.	Nainital
48.	Coimbatore	62.	Kolkata
49.	Madurai	63.	Asansol
50.	Gangtok	64.	Tirupati

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of District	No. of Towns/ULBs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Adoni
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visikhapatnam	Anakapalle (Phase-I)
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Anakapalle (Phase-II)
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Bapatla-infrastructure
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Beemunipatnam
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Bodhan, Distt. Adilabad

1	2	3	4
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Buvangiri-Infrastructure
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Chilakaluripet
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Chirala
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Dhone, Distt. Kurnool
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Gadwal (Phase-I)
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Gadwal-Infrastructure (Phase-II)
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Gudur
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-infrastructure (Phase-I)
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur City (Phase-II)
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Indira Priyadarshinin Colony, Rajampet
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	Jangaon
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa-Bugga Vanka (Phase-I)
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa Mtuyhunjayakunta Colony (Phase-II)
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadappa-Infrastructure (Phase-III)
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa-Azad Nagar Colony (Phase-IV)
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa-Mamilapalli housing Colony (Phase-V)
24.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada (Dummulapeta) (Phase-I)
25.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada, Nellore (Phase-II)
26.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada City (Phase-III)
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Kavali (Phase-I)

1	2	3	4
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Kavali (Phase-II)
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Khammam (Polepally)
31.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Kothagudem
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Kurnool (Phase-I)
33.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Kurnool (Phase-II)
34.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Macherla
35.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Machilipatnam
36.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Madanapalle
37.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Mahaboobnagar (Phase-I)
38.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Mahaboobnagar-infrastructure (Phase-II)
39.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	Mancherial-Infrastructure
40.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Miryalaguda (Phase-I)
41.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Miryalaguda-Infrastructure (Phase-II)
42.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Nalgonda (Phase-I)
43.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Nalgonda-Infrastructure (Phase-II)
44.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Narasaraopet-Infrastructure
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Narayanpet
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	Nirmal
47.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Nizamabad
48.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Ongole
49.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Palwancha town, Distt. Khammam
50.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Peddapuram
51.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Ponnur

1	2	3	4
52.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Pulivendula
53.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Proddatur Kadapa
54.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Rajahmundry (Phase-I)
55.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Rajhmundry City (Phase-II)
56.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Ramchandra puram
57.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Rayachoti
58.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Repalle, Distt. Guntur
59.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Samalkota (Phase-I)
60.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Samalkota town (Phase-II)
61.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Sangareddy, Distt. Medak
62.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Sattenapalli
63.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Siddipet
64.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Sricilla
65.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	SuryaPeta (Phase-I)
66.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Suryapet-Infrastructure (Phase-II)
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddi	Tanduru
68.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Tenali, Distt. Guntur
69.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Tirupathi (Phase-I)
70.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Tirupati (Phase-II)
71.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Tirupati (Phase-III)
72.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Tirupati (Padipeta and Avilala) (Phase-IV)
73.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Vinukonda
74.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Wanaparthy (Phase-I)
75.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Wanapathy-Infrastructure (Phase-II)
76.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Yellandu, Distt. Khammam

1	2	3	4
77.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Zahirabad, Medak
Total			56
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Andamans	Port Blair
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Andamans	Port Blair
Total			1
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	Roing Town
Total			1
1.	Assam	Karimganj	Badarpur
2.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Bokajan
3.	Assam	Nagaon	Dhing
4.	Assam	Dhubri	Dhubri
5.	Assam	Golaghat	Golaghat
6.	Assam	Nagaon	Kampur town
7.	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar
8.	Assam	Karimganj	Karimganj
9.	Assam	Nagaon	Lanka
10.	Assam	Darrang	Mangaldoi
11.	Assam	Nagaon	Nagaon
12.	Assam	Nalbari	Nalbari
13.	Assam	Kamrup	Palashbari
14.	Assam	Barpeta	Sarthebari town
15.	Assam	Nalbari	Thiu
16.	Assam	Tinsukia	Tinsukia
Total			16

1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	Bhojpur	Ara
2.	Bihar	Araria	Araria City
3.	Bihar	Aurangabad	Aurangabad
4.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Bahadur-ganj
5.	Bihar	Begusarai	Begusarai
6.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur
7.	Bihar	Nalanda	Biharsharif
8.	Bihar	Araria	Jogbani
9.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Kanti
10.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Kishanganj (Phase-I)
11.	Bihar	Madhepura	Madhepura (Phase-I)
12.	Bihar	Madhepura	Madhepura (Phase-II)
13.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Motipur
14.	Bihar	Munger	Munger
15.	Bihar	Pashchim	Narkatiaganj
16.	Bihar	Purnia	Purnea
17.	Bihar	Samastipur	Rosera
18.	Bihar	Saharsa	Saharsa
19.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	Sheikhpura
20.	Bihar	Supaul	Supual
Total			19
1.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Durg	Abhanpur
2.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Balod
3.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Bemetara

1	2	3	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Bhatapara
5.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Bhillai
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur (Phase-I)
7.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur (Phase-II)
8.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnaodgaon	Dongargaon
9.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dongargarh
10.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Durg
11.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Jagdapur
12.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Jamul
13.	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	Kawardha
14.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Khalragarh
15.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Kumhari
16.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Kurud
17.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Raigarh
18.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Rajandgaon
Total			17
1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa Phase-I
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa Phase-II
Total			1
1.	Daman and Diu	Daman	Daman
Total			1
1.	Gujarat	Amreli	Amreli
2.	Gujarat	Anand	Anklav
3.	Gujarat	Amreli	Bagasara

1	2	3	4
4.	Gujarat	Anand	Boriavi
5.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar
6.	Gujarat	Dohad	Dahod
7.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	Dhanduka
8.	Gujarat	Valsad	Dharampur
9.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Dhrangadhra
10.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Gondal
11.	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	Halol
12.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Halvad
13.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	Himmatnagar
14.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	Jamnagar
15.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	Jamnagar MC (Scheme no. 18631) under VAMBAY
16.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Jetpur
17.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Kaalol
18.	Gujarat	Mahesana	Kadi
19.	Gujarat	Anand	Khambat
20.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Limdi
21.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Mahuva
22.	Gujarat	Kachchh	Mandvi
23.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	Modasa
24.	Gujarat	Navsari	Navsari
25.	Gujarat	Navsari	Navsari NP (Scheme no. 18794) under VAMBAY
26.	Gujarat	Patan	Patan

1	2	3	4
27.	Gujarat	Anand	Petlad
28.	Gujarat	SabarKantha	Prantij
29.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Rajkot MC (Scheme no. 18881) under VAMBAY
30.	Gujarat	Surat	Songadh
31.	Gujarat	Anand	Umreth
32.	Gujarat	Junagadh	Una
33.	Gujarat	Mahesana	Uncha
34.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Upleta
36.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Vadodara MC (Scheme no. 18020) under VAMBAY
36.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Vadodara MC (Scheme no. 18021) under VAMBAY
37.	Gujarat	Valsad	Valsad
38.	Gujarat	Valsad	Vapi
Total			37
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Baddi
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	Dharamshala
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Hamirpur
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Nalagarh
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Parwanoo
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Solan
Total			6
1.	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala city
2.	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala Sadar

1	2	3	4
3.	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala-Bandhu Nagar
4.	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala-Naraingarh
5.	Haryana	Bhiwani	Bhiwani
6.	Haryana	Bhiwani	Dadri
7.	Haryana	Hisar	Hissar
8.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	Jagadhri
9.	Haryana	Jhajjar	Jhajjar
10.	Haryana	Jind	Jind
11.	Haryana	Panchkula	Kalka
12.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Ladva
13.	Haryana	Panchkula	Panchkula (Phase-I)
14.	Haryana	Panchkula	Panchkula (Phase-II)
15.	Haryana	Panchkula	Panchkula (Phase-II)
16.	Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore
17.	Haryana	Rewari	Rewari
18.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	Yamunanagar
Total			14
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Anantanag
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Bandipora
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Banihal
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Baramulla (Phase-I)
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Baramulla (Phase-II)
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Basholi
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Batote

1	2	3	4
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam	Budgam (Housing)
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	Budgam (Infrastructure)
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	DLB, Kashmir (Scheme no. 18064) under VAMBAY
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Ganderbal (Housing)
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Ganderbal (Infrastructure)
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Hajin (Phase-I)
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Hajin (Phase-II)
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Handwara (Phase-I)
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Handwara (Phase-II)
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Khour
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Kulgam (Phase-I)
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Kulgam (Phase-II)
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Kupwara
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam	Magam (Phase-I)
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam	Magam (Phase-II)
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Mattan (Phase-I)
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Mattan (Phase-II)
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajauri	Nowshera
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Parole
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	Punch	Poonch
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Ramgarh
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Ramnagar (Phase-I)
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Ramnagar (Phase-II)
31.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Reasi (Phase-I)

1	2	3	4
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Reasi (Phase-II)
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Shopian (Phase-I)
34.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Shopian (Phase-II)
35.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Sopore (Phase-I)
36.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Sopore (Phase-II)
37.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Srinagar DA (Scheme no. 18632) under VAMBAY
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Sumbal (Housing)
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Sumbal (Infrastructure)
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajauri	Thana Mandi
Total			27

1.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Chaibasa
2.	Jharkhand	Chatra	Chatra (Phase-I)
3.	Jharkhand	Giridih	Giridih
4.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Gumla
5.	Jharkhand	Hazaribag	Hazaribagh
6.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Lohardanga
7.	Jharkhand	Jamtara	Mihijam
8.	Jharkhand	Palamu	Medininagar
9.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	Phushro
10.	Jharkhand	Sarikela-kharsawan	Saraikela
Total			10

1.	Kerala	Alappuzha	Alappuzha
2.	Kerala	Ernakulam	Angamaly

1	2	3	4
3.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Attligal
4.	Kerala	Ernakulam	Aluva
5.	Kerala	Alappuzha	Cherthala
6.	Kerala	Kotayam	Changanassery (Phase-I)
7.	Kerala	Kottayam	Changanassery (Phase-II)
8.	Kerala	Thrissur	Chavakkad
9.	Kerala	Thrissur	Chalakudy
10.	Kerala	Palakkad	Chitur-Tattamangalam
11.	Kerala	Thrissur	Guruvayoor
12.	Kerala	Thrissur	Irinjalakuda (Phase-I)
13.	Kerala	Thrissur	Irinjalakuda (Phase-II)
14.	Kerala	Thrissur	Kodungalloor
15.	Kerala	Kottayam	Kottayam
16.	Kerala	Kasaragod	Kanhangad (Phase-I)
17.	Kerala	Kasaragod	Kanhangad (Phase-II)
18.	Kerala	Wayanad	Kalpetta
19.	Kerala	Kannur	Kannur
20.	Kerala	Kasaragod	Kasargode
21.	Kerala	Ernakulam	Kothamangalam
22.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Koyilandi
23.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Kozhikodde
24.	Kerala	Thrissur	Kunnamkulam
25.	Kerala	Kannur	Kuthuparamba
26.	Kerala	Malappuram	Malappuram (Phase-I)
27.	Kerala	Malappuram	Malappuram (Phase-II)

1	2	3	4
28.	Kerala	Kannur	Mattanur (Phase-I)
29.	Kerala	Kannur	Mattanur (Phase-II)
30.	Kerala	Ernakulam	Moovattupuzha
31.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Nedumangad
32.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Neyyatinkara
33.	Kerala	Kollam	North Paravoor (Phase-I)
34.	Kerala	Kollam	North Paravur (Phase-II)
36.	Kerala	Palakkad	Ottapalam (Phase-I)
36.	Kerala	Palakkad	Ottapalam (Phase-II)
37.	Kerala	Kannur	Payyannur
38.	Kerala	Palakkad	Palakkad
39.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta
40.	Kerala	Malappuram	Perintalamanna (Phase-I)
41.	Kerala	Malappuram	Perinthalmanna (Phase-II)
42.	Kerala	Ernakulam	Perumabavoor
43.	Kerala	Malappuram	Ponnanl
44.	Kerala	Kollam	Punalur
45.	Kerala	Palakkad	Shoranur
46.	Kerala	Kollam	South Paravoor
47.	Kerala	Kannur	Taliparamba
48.	Kerala	Thrissur	Thrissur
49.	Kerala	Kannur	Thalassery (Revised)
50.	Kerala	Idukki	Thodupuzha
51.	Kerala	Malappuram	Tirur City
52.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Varkala

1	2	3	4
53.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Vatakara
	Total		45
1.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	Bagaklakote (Revised)
2.	Karnataka	Bidar	Basavakalya
3.	Karnataka	Belgaum	Belgaum (Revised)
4.	Karnataka	Bellary	Bellary
5.	Karnataka	Gadag	Betagiri (Revised)
6.	Karnataka	Bidar	Bhalki (Revised)
7.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Chincholi
8.	Karnataka	Kolar	Chinthamani
9.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Doddaballapura
10.	Karnataka	Gadag	Gajendragada (Revised)
11.	Karnataka	Kolar	Gowribidanur
12.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Gulbarga (Revised)
13.	Karnataka	Hassan	Hassan (Revised)
14.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	Hiriyur town
15.	Karnataka	Hassan	Holenarsipura (Revised)
16.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Hubli (Phase-I)
17.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Hubli (Phase-II)
18.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Hubli (Phase-III)
19.	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Kadur (Revised)
20.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Kanakapura
21.	Karnataka	Koppal	Koppal
22.	Karnataka	Mandya	Mandya

1	2	3	4
23.	Karnataka	Kolar	Mulubagilu
24.	Karnataka	Mandya	Nagarnangala (Revised)
25.	Karnataka	Mysore	Nanjangud (Revised)
26.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Pavagada
27.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Ramanagara
28.	Karnataka	Belgaum	Saundatti
29.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Shahapur
30.	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura
31.	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shimoga
32.	Karnataka	Kolar	Sidlagatta
33.	Karnataka	Raichur	Sindhnaur
34.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Sira
Total			32
1.	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	Nongpoh
2.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Tura
3.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Williamnagar
Total			3
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Balaghat
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Barela
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Berasia
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Betma
5.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	Burhanpur
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Chandameta
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Chhindwara

1	2	3	4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Damoh
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Depalpur
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Dewas (Project-I)
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Dewas (Project-II)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Ganjbasoda
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Gautampura
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Gwalior
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindware	Harrai
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Itarsi
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Jaora
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	Khargone
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Katangl
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	Katni
22.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	Khandwa (Project-I)
23.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	Khandwa (Project-II)
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Khujner
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Kurwai
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Lateri
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	Mandsaur
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Majholi
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	Mandideep
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Mohgaon
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	Narsinghpur
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	Orchha

1	2	3	4
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Panseml
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Patan
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Petwad
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	Rewa
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Satna
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Sagar
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Sausar
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Shahpura
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	Singrauli
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Sironji
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Sironji (Additional)
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Vidisha
Total			41
1.	Mizoram	Champhai	Champhai (Phase-I)
2.	Mizoram	Champhai	Champhai (Phase-II)
3.	Mizoram	Kolasib	Kolasib (Phase-I)
4.	Mizoram	Kolasib	Kolasib (Phase-II)
5.	Mizoram	Lunglei	Lunglei
6.	Mizoram	Mamit	Mamit
7.	Mizoram	Saiha	Saiha
8.	Mizoram	Serchhip	Serchhip
Total			6
1.	Manipur	Bishnupur	Bishnupur
2.	Manipur	Imphal East	Jiribam

1	2	3	4
3.	Manipur	Thoubal	Kakching
4.	Manipur	Bishnupur	Moirang
5.	Manipur	Manipur	MUDA (Scheme no. 18884) under VAMBAY
6.	Manipur	Thoubal	Thoubal
Total			6

1.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Alwar
2.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Asind
3.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Anupgarh
4.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Bilara
5.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Bhadra
6.	Rajasthan	Banswara	Banswara
7.	Rajasthan	Pali	Ball Nagar
8.	Rajasthan	Barmer	Balotra
9.	Rajasthan	Baran	Baran
10.	Rajasthan	Barmer	Barmer
11.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Bhawani Mandi
12.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Bhilwara
13.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Bikaner (Phase-I)
14.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Bikaner (Phase-II)
15.	Rajasthan	Jalore	Bhinmal
16.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Chhoti Sadri
17.	Rajasthan	Baran	Chhabra
18.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	Chittorgarh (Phase-I)
19.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh (Phase-II)

1	2	3	4
20.	Rajasthan	Pali	Falna
21.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Gangapur
22.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Gulabpura
23.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh
24.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer (Phase-I)
25.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer (Phase-II)
26.	Rajasthan	Pali	Jaltaran
27.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Jhalarpatan
28.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Jhalawara
29.	Rajasthan	Jalore	Jhalore
30.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur (Phase-I)
31.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur (Phase-II)
32.	Rajasthan	Kota	Kaithoon
33.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Kekri
34.	Rajasthan	Kota	Kota
35.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Nimbahera
36.	Rajasthan	Pali	Pali
37.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Phalodi
38.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Pokran
39.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	Pratapgarh
40.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Pindwara
41.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Pilibanga
42.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Rawatsar
43.	Rajasthan	Pali	Rani Nagar
44.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Rawatbhata

1	2	3	4
45.	Rajasthan	Pali	Sadri
46.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur
47.	Rajasthan	Sikar	Sikar
48.	Rajasthan	Jalore	Sanchor
49.	Rajasthan	Kota	Sangod
50.	Rajasthan	Pali	Sojat
51.	Rajasthan	Pali	Sumerpur
52.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	Suratgarh
53.	Rajasthan	Pali	Takhatgarh
54.	Rajasthan	Tonk	Tonk (Phase-I)
55.	Rajasthan	Tonk	Tonk (Phase-II)
56.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Udaipur
Total			51

1.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Achalpur
2.	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola City (Phase-I)
3.	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola City (Phase-II)
4.	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola (Phase-III)
5.	Maharashtra	Pune	Alandi
6.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Amalner
7.	Maharashtra	Jalna	Ambad
8.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Amravati (Phase-I)
9.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Amravati (Phase-II)
10.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Amravati (Phase-III)
11.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Anjangaon-Surji

1	2	3	4
12.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Arvi
13.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Astha
14.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Aurangabad
15.	Maharashtra	Pune	Baramati
16.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Bhandara City
17.	Maharashtra	Thane	Bhiwandi (Phase-I)
18.	Maharashtra	Thane	Bhiwandi (Phase-II)
19.	Maharashtra	Jalna	Bhokardhan
20.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Buldhana
21.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
22.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Chandur Bazar (Phase-I)
23.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Chandur Railway Town (Phase-II)
24.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chopda
25.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Dawha City
26.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	Deolali Pravara
27.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Deoli
28.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Desaiganj
29.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Deulgaon Raja City
30.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dhule
31.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha Varwade (Phase-I)
32.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha Varwade (Phase-II)
33.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Gangapur
34.	Maharashtra	Bid	Georai
35.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Hinganghat
36.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Hingoli (Phase-I)

1	2	3	4
37.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Hingoli City (Phase-II)
38.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Islampur
39.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji
40.	Maharashtra	Jalna	Jaina
41.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Jamner
42.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Jaysinghpur
43.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Kalmeshwar
44.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Kannad City
45.	Maharashtra	Satara	Karad
46.	Maharashtra	Washim	Karanja, Distt. Washim
47.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Katoi
48.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Khamgaon
49.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Khapa
50.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	Khopargaon
51.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kolhapur (Phase-I)
52.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kolhapur (Phase-II)
53.	Maharashtra	Latur	Latur
54.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Lonar Town, Distt. Buldhana
56.	Maharashtra	Pune	Lonawala
56.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-I)
57.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-II)
58.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-III)
59.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-IV)
60.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-V)
61.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-VI)

1	2	3	4
62.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-VII)
63.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-VIII)
64.	Maharashtra	Buidana	Malkapur City
65.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Mohapa
66.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Mudkhed
67.	Maharashtra	Akola	Murtizapur (Revised)
68.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Naldurg
69.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed
70.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Osamamabad
71.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Pandharkawada
72.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Parbhani
73.	Maharashtra	Jalna	Partur
74.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Pathri
75.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Bhandara Pauni, Distt. Bhandara (Phase-I)
76.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Pauni (Phase-II), Distt. Bhandara
77.	Maharashtra	Satara	Phaltan
78.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Pulgaon
79.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Rajura
80.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Ramtek
81.	Maharashtra	Washim	Risod
82.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sangli (Bal Hanuma Colony-I and II) — Phase-I
83- A.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sangli at Durga Nagar, Sanjay Nagar — Phase-II
83- B.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sangli at Indira Nagar Part-I and II (Phase-III)

1	2	3	4
83- C.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sangi (Phase-IV)
84.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Saoner
85.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Sawantwadi
86.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Shendurjana Ghat
87.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Shirpur Varwade (Phase-I), Distt. Dhule
88.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	Shriampur
89.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Sindkhed Raja City
90.	Maharashtra	Solapur	Solapur
91.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Tasgaon
92.	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora (Phase-I)
93.	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora City, (Phase-II) Distt. Gondia
94.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Tumsar
95.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Umred City
96.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Vajjapur
97.	Maharashtra	Satara	Wai
98.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Wardha
99.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Warud
100.	Maharashtra	Washim	Washim
101.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Yavatmal
102.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Yeola

Total (*Project SI.No. 63-A and B have been cancelled and merged in project SI.No. 83-C)

83

1	2	3	4
1.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Dimapur
2.	Nagaland	Kohima	SUDA (Scheme no. 18885) under VAMBAY
Total			2
1.	Odisha	Anugul	Angul NAC (Phase-I)
2.	Odisha	Baleshwar	Balasore (Phase-II)
3.	Odisha	Baleshwar	Balasore (Phase-II)
4.	Odisha	Bargarh	Bargarh (Phase-I)
6.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Baripada
6.	Odisha	Ganjam	Berhampur
7.	Odisha	Bhadrak	Bhadrak (Phase-I)
8.	Odisha	Bhadrak	Bhadrak (Phase-II)
9.	Odisha	Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna
10.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Biramitrapur
11.	Odisha	Balangir	Bolangir
12.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Brajaraj Nagar
13.	Odisha	Cuttack	Cuttack (Phase-II)
14.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal (Phase-I)
15.	Odisha	Jajapur	Jajpur
16.	Odisha	Khordha	Jatni (Phase-I)
17.	Odisha	Khordha	Jatni (Phase-II)
18.	Odisha	Jajapur	Jeypore
19.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda
20.	Odisha	Kendrapara	Kendrapara (Phase-I)
21.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Keonjhar

1	2	3	4
22.	Odisha	Nuapada	Khariar Road (Phase-I)
23.	Odisha	Khordha	Khurda (Phase-I)
24.	Odisha	Malkangiri	Malkangiri
25.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Nabarangpur
26.	Odisha	Nayagarh	Nayagarh
27.	Odisha	Gajapati	Parlakhemundi
28.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Rourkela (Phase-I)
29.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Sambalpur
30.	Odisha	Sonapur	Subarnapur
31.	Odisha	Anugul	Talcher
32.	Odisha	Jajapur	Vyasanagar
Total			29
1.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Jalandhar (Phase-I)
2.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Jalandhar (Phase-II)
3.	Punjab	Patiala	Rajpura
Total			2
1.	Puducherry	Karaikal	Karaikal
Total			1
1.	Sikkim	East	Singtam
Total			1
1.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Acharapakkam
2.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Alampalayam
3.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	Arani Town Panchyat

1	2	3	4
4.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	Ariyalur
6.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	Arupukkottai
6.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Avalpoondurai
7.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	Bodinaya Kannur
8.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Chidambaram
9.	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	Coonoor
10.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	Cumbum
11.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Dharapuram
12.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri
13.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Dindigul
14.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Erode
15.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Gangavelli
16.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Gobichettipalayam
17.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Idappadi
18.	Tamil Nadu	Kapur	Inam Karur
19.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Kancheepuram
20.	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	Karaikudi
21.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Karunguzhi
22.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Karuppur
23.	Tamil Nadu	Kapur	Karur
24.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Kodaikanal (Phase-I)
25.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Kodaikanal (Phase-II)
26.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Kodumudi Town
27.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Komarapalayam
28.	Tamil Nadu	Toothukudi	Koviipatti

1	2	3	4
29.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	Krishnagiri
30.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Kugalur
31.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Kumbakonam (Phase-I, II and III)
32.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Lakkampatti
33.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Mamallapuram
34.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Manapparai
35.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	Mannargudi
36.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Melur
37.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Mettupalayam
38.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Mettur
39.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Mohanur
40.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam
41.	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	Nagercoil
42.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Namakkal
43.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Nandhivaram Guduvancheri Town Panchayat
44.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	P. Mettupalayam
45.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	P.N. Patty
46.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Pallachi
47.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Pallapalayam Town
48.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Patukkottai
49.	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	Perambalur
50.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai
51.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	R. Pudupatty, Namakkal
52.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram

1	2	3	4
53.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Ranipet
54.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Salem
55.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Sathyamangalam
56.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Seerapalli
57.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Sirkali
58.	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	Sivagangai
59.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	Sivakasi
60.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Sriperumbudur
61.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Thanjavur
62.	Tamil Nadu	Kapur	Thanthoni
63.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Thedavor, Salem
64.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	Theni Allinagaram
65.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Thirpur
66.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Thiru-kkazhukkundram
67.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Thirunelveli
68.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvanamalai	Thiruvanamalai
69.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Thuraiyur
70.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Tiruchengode
71.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli
72.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Tirupattaur
73.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	Tiruvarur
74.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	TNSCB (Scheme no. 18496) under VAMBAY
75.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	Tuticorin
76.	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	Udhagamandaiaam

1	2	3	4
77.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Udumalpet
78.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Uthukull Town
79.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Vaniyambadl
80.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Veeraganur Town, Salem
81.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Velur
82.	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram	Villupuram
83.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar
84.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Walajabad
Total			83
1.	Tripura	South Tripura	Belonia Town
2.	Tripura	West Tripura	Ranibazar
3.	Tripura	West Tripura	Sonamura
4.	Tripura	West Tripura	Teliamura
5.	Tripura	South Tripura	Udaipur
Total			5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Achalda
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Adalsarai Kalpi Town, Distt., Jalaun
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Afzalgarh
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Ajhuwa
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Aligarh (Phase-I)
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Aligarh (Phase-II)
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Aligarh (Phase-III)
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Amraudha
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Amroha

1	2	3	4
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Antu
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazlabad	Arthaia
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Awagarh
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Azamgarh
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Akrampur City
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	Bachhrawan
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	Seorahi (Ambedkar Nagar) (Phase-I)
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	Seorahi (Malviya Nagar) (Phase-II)
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Babarpur
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Ballia
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Banat
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Baraut
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Basiti
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Beekapur, Distt. Faizabad
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Belha
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Bhatawali
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Bhikampur
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Bichhari, Mugalsarai
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Bidhuna
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Bisanda, of Distt. Banda, U.P.
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	Biswan, Distt. Sitapur
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Karipur Nagar	Bithur, Distt. Kanpur
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Bugrasi
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	Bulandshahar

1	2	3	4
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chakia
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chandauli (Phasa-I)
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chandauli (Phase-II)
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Chattari
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Chhatta
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Chibramau (Phase-I)
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Chibramau (Phase-II)
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Chunar
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dadri (Phase-I)
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dadri (Phase-II)
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dankaur
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Dasna
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Derapur
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Dibiyapur
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Etah
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Faizabad (Phase-I)
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Faizabad City (Phase-II)
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Farid Nagar
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad T.A.
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Fatehpur
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Ghasiganj, Sultanpur
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Ghazipur
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Ghorawal
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Gokul

1	2	3	4
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	Gola town, Distt. Lakhimpur
60.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Gopamau
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur (Phase-I)
62.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur (Phase-II)
63.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Gosaiganj
64.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Hariharpur (Phase-I)
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Hariharpur (Jawahar Nagar) (Phase-II)
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Hariharpur (Patel Nagar) (Phase-III)
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Hariharpur (Phase-IV)
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Hasanpur
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Hastinapur, Meerut
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Hyderabad
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	Jaswant Nagar (Phase-I)
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	Jaswant Nagar (Phase-II)
73.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Jewar
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Jhalu (Phase-I)
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Jhalu (Phase-II)
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Jhijnjhak
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Joya
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Kadaura Town, Distt. Jalaun
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Kakri
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Khanpur
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Kharkhuda

1	2	3	4
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedaker Nagar	Kichhaucha
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Kishni
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Kosi-Kalan
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Koerlpur
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Kunda Town, Distt. Pratapgarh
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Kuraon
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	Kurara, Distt. Hamirpur
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareil	Lalganj
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Laar
91.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Lal Gopalganj
92.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Lawar
93.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Mau City
94.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Mahavan
95.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	Mahoba Town, Distt. Mahoba Uttar Pradesh
96.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Mahona
97.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahrajganj	Mahrajganj
98.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Malihabad
99.	Uttar Pradesh	Chltrakoot	Manikpur, Distt. Chitrakoot Uttar Pradesh
100.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Manjhanpur
101.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Mirzapur
102.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Mirzapur City
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Mohammadabad
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad

1	2	3	4
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Mughalsarai
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Nandgaon
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Naraini
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Nawabganj
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Nawabganj
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Nehtaur
111.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Nidhauri Kala
112.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	Nuriya Husainpur, Husainpur, Distt. Pilibhit
113.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Orai Town (Lahariyapura) Distt. Jalun, Uttar Pradesh
114.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Pachperwa
115.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Parsadepur
116.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Pali, Distt. Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh
117.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Phaphoond
118.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Pichhor near Bajrang Colony, Distt. Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
119.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh
120.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Rabupura
121.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Raebareli (Phase-I)
122.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Raebareilly (Phase-II)
123.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Ram Nagar
124.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Rampur (Phase-I)
125.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Rampur (Phase-II)
126.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Rasoolabad
127.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Raya
128.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	Raibareli

1	2	3	4
129.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Sadat
130.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Saharanpur (Phase-I)
131.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Saharanpur (Phase-II)
132.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Salarganj
133.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Sant Ravi Das Nagar
134.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Sandila, Hardoi
135.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Saona
136.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Sarai Mir
137.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Saurikh
138.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Sehjanwa
139.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Shankargarh
140.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Shivli
141.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Shivrajpur
142.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Sikandra
143.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	Singahi
144.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Thakurdwara (Phase-I)
145.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Thakurdwara (Phase-II)
146.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Tirwa
147.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Tirwa Khas
148.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Ugu
149.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	UJhani
150.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Umri Kala
151.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Unnao
152.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Utaraula
153.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Vrindavan
Total			135

1	2	3	4
1.	Uttarakhand	Almora	Almora
2.	Uttarakhand	Champavat	Champavat
3.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Dineshpur
4.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Haldwani, Indira Nagar
5.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Haldwani, Kathgodam
6.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Jaspur (Phase-I)
7.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Jaspur (Phase-II)
8.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Kichcha
9.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Kashipur
10.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Kaladungi
11.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Lalkuan
12.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Landaura (Phase-I)
13.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Landaura (Phase-II)
14.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Mahuakhera Ganj
15.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Mussorie
16.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Mahudabra
17.	Uttarakhand	Hardwar	Manglaur
18.	Uttarakhand	Garhwal	Paurli
19.	Uttarakhand	Pithauragarh	Pithaurgarh Nagar
20.	Uttarakhand	Garhwal	Srinagar
21.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Vikas Nagar
Total			18
1.	West Bengal	Jaipauri	Alipurduar (Phase-I)
2.	West Bengal	Jaipauri	Alipurduar (Phase-II)

1	2	3	4
3.	West Bengal	Hugli	Arambag
4.	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh (Phase-I)
5.	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh (Phase-II)
6.	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Paragans	Baduria (Phase-I)
7.	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Paragans	Baduria (Phase-II)
8.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Balurghat (Phase-I)
9.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Balurghat (Phase-II)
10.	West Bengal	Bankura	Bankura (Phase-I)
11.	West Bengal	Bankura	Bankura (Phase-II)
12.	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Paragans	Basirhat (Phase-I)
13.	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Paragans	Basirhat (Phase-II)
14.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Beldanga (Phase-I)
15.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Berhampur
16.	West Bengal	Nadla	Biranagar (Phase-I)
17.	West Bengal	Nadia	Biranagar (Phase-II)
18.	West Bengal	South Twentyfour Paragans	Bishnupur
19.	West Bengal	Birbhum	Bolpur
20.	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Paragans	Bongaon
21.	West Bengal	Bardhaman	Burdwan
22.	West Bengal	Nadia	Chakdaha (Phase-I)
23.	West Bengal	Nadia	Chakdaha (Phase-II)
24.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Chandrakona
25.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Contai (Phase-I)
26.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Contai (Phase-II)
27.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Coochbehar (Phase-I)

1	2	3	4
28.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Coochbehar (Phase-II)
29.	West Bengal	Nadia	Coopers Camp
30.	West Bengal	Barddhaman	Dainhat (Phase-I)
31.	West Bengal	Burdwan	Dainhat (Phase-II)
32.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Dalkhola (Phase-I)
33.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Dalkhola (Phase-II)
34.	West Bengal	Dart Ming	Darjeeling
35.	West Bengal	Haora	Dhuliyān
36.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Dhupguri
37.	West Bengal	South Twentyfour Parganas	Diamond Harbour
38.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Dinhata
39.	West Bengal	Birbhum	Dubrajpur
40.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Egra (Phase-I)
41.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Egra (Phase-II)
42.	West Bengal	Maldah	Englishbazar (Phase-I)
43.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Gangarampur (Phase-I)
44.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Gangarampur (Phase-II)
45.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Ghatal (Phase-I)
46.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Ghatal (Phase-II)
47.	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Gobardanga (Phase-I)
48.	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Gobardanga (Phase-II)
49.	West Bengal	Barddhaman	Gushkara
50.	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Habra
51.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Haldia (Phase-I)
52.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Haldia (Phase-II)

1	2	3	4
53.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Haldibari (Phase-I)
54.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Haldibari (Phase-II)
55.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Islampur
56.	West Bengal	Jaipauri	Jaipauri (Phase-I)
57.	West Bengal	Jaipauri	Jaipauri (Phase-II)
58.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Jangipur (Phase-I)
59.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Jangipur (Phase-II)
60.	West Bengal	Puruliya	Jhalda
61.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Jhargram (Phase-I)
62.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Jhargram (Phase-II)
63.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Jiaganj-Azimganj (Phase-I)
64.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Jiaganj-Azimganj (Phase-II)
65.	West Bengal	South Twentyfour Parganas	Joynagar
66.	West Bengal	Darjiling	Kalimpong
67.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Kaliyaganj
68.	West Bengal	Barddhaman	Kalna
69.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Kandi (Phase-I)
70.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Kandi (Phase-II)
71.	West Bengal	Barddhaman	Katwa
72.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Kharar
73.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Khargpur (Phase-I)
74.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Khargpur (Phase-II)
75.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Khargpur (Phase-III)
76.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Khirpai
77.	West Bengal	Nadia	Krishnanagar (Phase-I)

1	2	3	4
78.	West Bengal	Nadia	Krishnanagar (Phase-II)
79.	West Bengal	Darjiling	Kurseong
80.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Mai Municipality
81.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Mathabhanga
82.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Mathabhanga
83.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Mekhliganj
84.	West Bengal	Barddhaman	Memari (Phase-I)
85.	West Bengal	Burdwan	Memari (Phase-II)
86.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Midnapore (Phase-I)
87.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Midnapore (Phase-II)
88.	West Bengal	Darjiling	Mirik
89.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Murshidabad
90.	West Bengal	Nadia	Nabadwip (Phase-I)
91.	West Bengal	Nadia	Nabadwip (Phase-II)
92.	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Nalhati
93.	West Bengal	Maldah	Old Malda
94.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Panskura (Phase-I)
95.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Panskura (Phase-II)
96.	West Bengal	Puruliya	Purulia
97.	West Bengal	Puruliya	Raghunathpur
98.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Raiganj (Phase-I)
99.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Raiganj (Phase-II)
100.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Ramjibanpur
101.	West Bengal	Birbhum	Rampurhat
102.	West Bengal	Nadia	Ranaghat (Phase-I)

1	2	3	4
103.	West Bengal	Nadia	Ranaghat (Phase-II)
104.	West Bengal	Birbhum	Sainthia
105.	West Bengal	Nadia	Santipur
106.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Siliguri (Phase-I)
107.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Siliguri (Phase-II)
108.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Siliguri (Phase-III)
109.	West Bengal	Kolkata	SJDA (Scheme no. 18665)
110.	West Bengal	Bankura	Sonamukhi
111.	West Bengal	Birbhum	Suri
112.	West Bengal	Nadia	Taherpur (Phase-I)
113.	West Bengal	Nadia	Taherpur (Phase-II)
114.	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Taki (Phase-I)
115.	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Taki (Phase-II)
116.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Tamluk
117.	West Bengal	Hooghly	Tarakeswar (Phase-I)
118.	West Bengal	Hooghly	Tarakeswar (Phase-II)
119.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Tufanganj (Phase-I)
120.	West Bengal	Cooch behar	Tufanganj (Phase-II)
Total			81
Grand Total			830

Project Approved till 95 CSC meeting Dates on 31.01.2011.

[Translation]

Remunerative Price for Sugarcane

8. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government takes into consideration the different climatic/geographical/socio-economic conditions prevailing in the States while calculating/fixing Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the parameters on the basis of which the calculation of FRP for the sugarcane crushing season, 2010-11 was fixed alongwith the names of the institutions involved in finalising the parameters and fixing the FRP; and

(d) the State-wise details of the input cost for cultivation of sugarcane alongwith the data used for calculation of FRP during 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) at the behest of the Central Government recommends Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane. While undertaking the exercise on this, the Commission covers broadly the major sugarcane growing states from both tropical and sub-tropical regions of the country. Under the Comprehensive Scheme for obtaining the cost of cultivation data, the States covered for consideration of FRP are Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The methodological approach of collection of data on inputs going into sugarcane production is that each State is divided into homogeneous agro-climatic zones. The sample operational holdings are selected from each homogeneous agro-climatic zone within each state for fairly good representation of cost estimates. Therefore, the arrival of F&RP for sugarcane has the built in mechanism of agro-climatic conditions prevailing in each sugarcane growing State.

(c) The parameters or factors taken into account to determine FRP are laid out in Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order, 2009. These are:—

- (i) Cost of production of sugarcane;
- (ii) The return to the grower from alternative crops and the general trend of price;
- (iii) The availability of sugar to the consumers at a fair price;
- (iv) The price at which sugar produced from

sugarcane is sold out by the producers of sugar;

- (v) The recovery of sugar from sugarcane;
- (vi) The realization made from sale of by-products, viz. Molasses, bagasse and press mud or their imputed value; and
- (vii) Margins for the growers of sugarcane on account of risk and profit.

The aforesaid parameters were considered in the recommendation of FRP for sugarcane for the sugarcane crushing season, 2010-11.

(d) The State-wise details of the estimated input cost for cultivation of sugarcane Statement-I which have been projected based on the actual cost data available for the three years from 2005-06 to 2007-08 Statement-II for the concerned states and input cost indices upto 2010-11, are appended.

Statement-I

Estimated Cost of Production of Sugarcane (Rs./Qtl)

States	Estimation for 2010-11		
	Yield	Input Costs Including Family Labour	Total Cost
Andhra Pradesh	769.95	101.53	134.44
Haryana	587.30	69.64	114.43
Karnataka	901.20	53.22	74.60
Maharashtra	855.42	75.71	96.23
Tamil Nadu	1016.46	75.20	95.89
Uttar Pradesh	553.12	49.49	79.91
Uttarakhand	492.83	51.58	82.54
All India Weight Average		63.40	90.12

Statement-II

Sugarcane: Estimates of Cost of Cultivation/Production and related data

Cost Items	Andhra Pradesh		Haryana		Karnataka		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		Uttar Pradesh		Uttarakhand	
	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cost of Cultivation per hectare (Rs.)														
A1	36631.48	46854.86	28766.52	23160.02	33592.03	23030.85	48966.95	49642.70	50080.98	54713.91	16666.87	16999.11	16056.53	12474.30
A2	37140.72	47709.35	28766.52	23160.02	33592.03	23030.85	48966.95	49642.70	50080.98	54713.91	16666.87	16999.11	16056.53	12474.30
A2+FL	43862.56	57379.42	31304.07	26269.60	37517.86	26600.98	54990.71	55728.33	57693.14	62255.12	22437.04	23276.46	18348.93	14411.55
B1	38979.82	49224.84	32411.89	28656.24	35128.63	24342.00	54937.66	55036.93	55787.51	59462.18	19344.52	19317.03	17591.19	14795.90
B2	58159.40	73534.84	58648.59	50952.71	54668.76	40182.77	69078.25	65971.33	72181.81	75540.71	35423.03	34566.53	30670.02	30593.22
C1	45701.66	58894.91	34949.44	31765.82	39054.46	27912.13	60961.43	61122.57	63399.67	67003.39	25114.69	25594.38	19883.59	16733.16
C2	74680.95	83204.91	61186.13	54062.29	58594.59	43752.91	75102.02	73056.97	79793.98	83081.91	41193.20	40843.89	32962.42	32530.47
C2*	75836.71	83904.04	61186.13	54062.29	59724.84	44216.74	76694.04	73791.38	81543.64	84088.52	41193.20	40843.89	33233.56	32715.93
Yield per hectare Quintals)	839.85	782.50	645.35	536.47	903.74	887.30	866 00	875.36	99674	1109.07	567.06	52337	461.39	526.34
Value of the main product Per hectare (Rs.)	96931.26	79762.42	81749.78	64153.80	93990.83	73019.14	78293.82	65513.33	101752.50	117886.50	67122.84	55403.78	58922.21	57605.43
Value of the by-product Per hectare (Rs.)	417.88	226.09	2163.39	2761.36	1604.72	1238.51	6532.74	6078.72	2293.38	2294.70	4086.23	3463.02	4498.54	4023.86
implicit price (Rs/ql.)	115.42	101.96	126.68	119.59	104.00	82.29	90.41	74.84	102.09	106.29	118.37	105.86	127.71	109.45
Cost of production per quintal (Rs.)														
A1	43.56	59.16	43.40	41.50	36.32	25.63	52.38	51.79	48.97	48.33	27.69	30.09	32.33	22.15

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A2		44.04	60.21	43.40	41.50	36.32	25.63	52.38	51.79	48.97	48.33	27.69	30.09	32.33	22.15
A2+FL		52.00	73.12	47.26	46.95	40.73	29.48	58.61	58.26	56.61	55.06	37.30	41.66	36.95	25.59
B1		46.45	62.54	48.92	51.29	36.02	27.13	58.70	57.41	54.71	52.57	32.09	34.29	35.42	26.28
B2		80.50	93.45	88.54	90.95	59.37	44.54	73.71	69.89	70.94	66.84	58.58	61.80	61.76	54.33
C1		54.66	75.15	52.75	56.87	42.27	31.06	65.14	63.81	61.99	59.18	41.99	45.84	40.04	29.72
C2		88.71	106.06	92.37	96.52	63.62	48.46	80.15	76.29	78.22	73.45	66.49	73.35	66.37	57.77
C2*		89.84	106.95	92.37	96.52	64.85	48.98	81.85	77.05	79.93	74.34	68.49	73.35	66.92	58.10
C3		98.82	117.64	101.67	106.17	71.33	53.87	90.03	84.76	87.92	81.77	75.34	80.69	73.61	63.91
Material and labour inputs per hectare															
ITEM															
Seed (qtl.)		35.20	20.59	27.44	14.27	44.02	10.16	31.43	35.28	40.58	33.33	26.64	25.87	8.47	11.18
Fertiliser (kgs of Nutrients)		245.50	289.84	194.44	194.45	460.45	338.58	555.16	546.38	455.41	486.05	190.14	182.06	191.93	86.52
Manure (qtl.)		12.15	18.85	47.14	0.00	12.02	5.88	16.64	14.55	51.50	51.76	15.99	18.59	—	12.14
Human Labour (Man Hours)		2601.01	2587.90	1385.08	1142.01	2200.70	1422.42	2081.20	2010.59	2363.09	2631.84	1331.47	1362.91	1050.84	727.26
Animal Labour (Pair Hours)		36.83	29.42	20.78	13.34	89.57	75.84	85.06	76.10	11.96	8.42	20.16	23.56	—	0.51

Note: The estimates are provisional unless specified.

Cost A1 = All actual expenses in cash and kind incurred in production by owner.

Cost A2 = Cost A1 + rent paid for leased-in land.

Cost C1 = Cost B1 + imputed value of Family Labour.

Cost C2 = Cost B2 + imputed value of Family Labour.

Cost C2* = Cost C2 estimated by taking into account statutory minimum or actual wage whichever is higher.

Cost C3 = Cost C2* + 10% of Cost C2* on account of managerial functions performed by farmer.

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

Sugarcane: Break-up of cost of Cultivation per hectare (in Rs.)

Cost Items	Andhra Pradesh		Haryana		Karnataka		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		Uttar Pradesh		Uttarakhand	
	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Operational Cost	42979.12	56119.96	30977.38	25884.90	37102.12	26175.76	53937.90	54729.28	56979.11	61527.08	21869.94	22729.04	17739.11	13789.34
Human Labour														
Casual	22104.44	31859.94	11618.21	10009.13	13773.98	9981.23	12826.02	12621.49	27830.98	32818.99	4246.19	5099.61	8126.67	4754.03
Attached	363.67	600.61	3704.59	2652.17	1020.25	194.79	932.12	1287.65	1727.29	1400.59	471.22	751.16	438.08	686.76
Family	6721.84	9670.07	2537.55	3109.58	3925.83	3570.13	6023.76	6085.63	7612.16	7541.21	5770.17	6277.35	2292.40	1937.25
Total	29189.95	42130.62	17860.35	15770.88	18720.06	13746.15	19781.90	19994.77	37170.43	41760.79	10487.58	12128.12	10857.15	7378.04
Bullock Labour														
Hired	286.55	229.86	420.23	224.60	1077.17	1352.96	2018.05	1715.16	147.44	148.74	118.22	173.84	-	-
Owned	571.14	427.52	-	5.76	1256.10	918.8	2051.68	1855.72	146.07	13.31	504.40	464.34	-	20.46
Total	857.69	657.38	420.23	230.36	2333.27	2271.75	4069.73	3570.88	293.51	162.05	622.62	638.18	-	20.46
Machine Labour														
Hired	547.08	521.48	-	0.00	1008.16	1261.05	5581.68	7572.03	1121.10	1390.73	845.89	625.29	-	399.63
Owned	10.89	15.56	1577.78	1614.35	37.46	101.45	219.60	139.67	143.30	104.94	337.09	243.02	220.37	184.07
Total	557.97	537.04	1577.78	1614.35	1045.62	1362.5	5801.28	7711.70	1234.40	1495.67	1182.98	868.31	220.37	583.70
Seed	3988.84	2337.40	3230.71	1627.04	5135.76	1176.67	3991.46	4636.96	4391.71	4086.86	3125.91	3135.54	1208.26	2186.45
Fertilisers and Manure														
Fertilisers	2943.41	3560.57	2375.22	2400.17	6000.16	4260.88	7498.16	7323.21	5809.44	6063.00	2314.39	2264.80	2507.66	1144.57
Manure	240.03	440.43	514.42	0.00	534.51	293.83	999.36	947.28	926.71	949.53	333.48	399.89	-	434.72
Total	3183.44	4001.00	2889.64	2400.17	6534.67	4554.71	8497.52	8270.49	3736.15	7012.53	2647.87	2664.69	2507.66	1579.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Insecticides	723.29	957.36	1105.21	896.27	22.14	52.5	110.96	102.98	373.74	212.08	64.18	217.78	202.32	233.26
Irrigation charges	2345.16	2729.60	2220.53	2006.11	1359.05	1681.72	8866.57	7580.10	3845.23	3609.81	2791.76	2108.67	1834.72	1110.96
Interest on working capital	2132.78	2732.35	1672.93	1339.72	1951.55	1329.75	2818.48	2861.40	2903.94	3175.64	947.04	967.75	908.63	697.18
Miscellaneous	-	37.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.65	-	-	-	-
Fixed Cost	31901.83	27084.95	30208.75	28177.39	21492.47	17577.15	21164.12	18327.69	22814.86	21554.83	19323.26	18114.85	15223.31	18741.13
Rental value of owned land	28670.05	23455.51	26236.69	22296.47	19540.13	15840.77	14140.59	11934.40	16394.30	16078.52	16078.51	15249.50	13078.83	15797.31
Rent paid for leased-in land	509.23	854.49	-	-	-	0	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Land revenue, cesses and taxes	5.11	4.24	-	0.35	18.99	16.82	199.75	207.46	163.54	216.24	25.40	23.62	19.27	22.56
Depreciation on implements and Farm buildings	369.11	400.73	326.68	384.35	396.75	408.41	853.06	791.59	550.49	511.80	541.71	523.81	590.55	599.66
Interest on fixed capital	2348.33	2369.98	3645.38	5496.22	1536.60	1311.15	5970.72	5394.24	5706.53	4748.27	2677.64	2317.92	1534.66	2321.60
Total Cost	74880.95	83204.91	61186.13	54062.29	58594.59	43752.91	75102.02	73056.97	79793.97	83081.91	41193.20	40843.89	32962.42	32530.47
Operational Cost (based on new methodology)	43934.88	56819.09	30977.38	25884.90	38232.37	26639.59	55529.92	55463.69	58728.77	62533.69	21869.94	22729.04	18010.25	13974.80
Human Labour (based on new methodology)	30145.71	42829.75	17860.35	15770.88	19850.31	14209.98	21373.92	20729.18	38920.09	42767.40	10487.58	12128.12	11128.29	7563.50
Total Cost (based on new methodology)	75836.71	83904.04	61186.13	54062.29	59724.84	44216.74	76694.04	73791.38	81543.64	84088.52	41193.20	40843.89	33233.56	32715.93

Sugarcane: Estimates of Cost of Cultivation/Productton and related data

Cost Items	Andhra Pradesh		Haryana		Karnataka	Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		Uttar Pradesh		Uttarakhand	
	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cost of Cultivation per hectare (Rs.)													
A1	36631.48	35260.59	28766.52	24833.04	33592.03	48966.95	58761.13	50080.98	46445.81	16666.87	16724.30	16056.53	11761.06
A2	37140.72	35260.59	28766.52	24833.04	33592.03	48966.95	58761.13	50080.98	46445.81	16666.87	16724.30	16056.53	11761.06
A2+FL	43862.56	39863.88	31304.07	26947.90	37517.86	54990.71	64943.79	57693.14	53350.99	22437.04	22551.25	18348.93	14289.21
B1	38979.82	37570.29	32411.89	28577.80	35128.63	54937.66	63682.87	55787.51	51993.51	19344.52	20438.65	17591.19	12995.59
B2	68159.40	62354.77	58648.59	51242.41	54668.76	69078.25	78474.21	72181.81	67571.34	35423.03	35618.07	30670.02	28466.42
C1	45701.66	42173.58	34949.44	30692.66	39054.46	60131.43	69865.53	63399.67	58898.69	25114.69	26265.59	19883.59	15523.74
C2	74880.95	66958.06	61186.13	53357.29	58594.59	75102.02	84656.89	79793.98	74476.52	41193.20	41445.02	32962.42	30994.57
C2*	75836.71	69035.96	61186.13	53357.29	59724.84	76694.04	85459.07	81543.64	74476.52	41193.20	41445.02	33233.56	30994.57
Yield per hectare (Quintals)	839.85	687.49	645.35	580.07	903.74	866.00	824.89	996.74	943.57	567.06	568.93	461.39	490.77
Value of the main-product per hectare (Rs.)	96931.28	81512.67	81749.78	167699.96	93990.83	78293.82	81764.30	101752.50	99920.19	67122.84	66934.81	58922.21	57280.77
Value of the by-product Per hectare (Rs.)	417.88	1102.27	2163.39	1108.47	1804.72	6532.74	6966.06	2293.38	1995.94	4086.23	3918.51	4498.54	5062.65
Implicit price (Rs./qtf.)	115.42	118.57	126.68	116.71	104.00	90.41	99.12	102.09	105.90	118.37	117.65	127.71	116.72
Cost of production per quintal (Rs)													
A1	43.56	51.31	43.40	41.82	36.32	52.38	66.00	48.97	48.03	27.69	27.93	32.33	22.02
A2	44.04	51.31	43.40	41.82	36.32	52.38	66.00	48.97	48.03	27.69	27.93	32.33	22.02
A2+FL	52.00	57.21	47.26	45.71	40.73	58.61	72.55	56.61	55.43	37.30	37.45	36.95	26.75

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B1		46.45	54.39	48.92	48.48	38.02	58.70	71.48	54.71	53.76	32.09	33.92	35.42	24.33
B2		80.50	89.52	88.54	86.77	59.37	73.71	87.97	70.94	70.35	58.58	59.03	61.76	53.29
C1		54.66	60.96	52.75	52.18	42.27	65.14	78.42	61.99	60.71	41.99	43.76	40.04	29.06
C2		88.71	96.08	92.37	90.48	63.62	80.15	94.91	78.22	77.30	68.49	68.86	66.37	58.03
C2*		89.84	99.06	92.37	90.48	64.85	81.85	95.81	79.93	77.30	68.49	68.86	66.92	58.03
C3		98.82	108.97	101.67	99.53	71.33	90.03	105.39	87.92	85.03	75.34	75.75	73.61	63.83
Material and labour														
Inputs per hectare														
Item Unit														
Seed (Quintals)		35.20	67.33	27.44	34.77	44.02	31.43	62.05	40.58	67.31	26.64	30.85	8.47	—
Fertiliser (kgs. of Nutrients)		245.50	254.76	194.44	222.76	460.45	555.16	643.16	455.41	485.43	190.14	198.19	191.93	134.14
Manure (Quintals)		12.15	28.11	47.14	24.19	12.02	16.64	52.77	51.50	88.03	15.99	24.42	—	—
Human Labour (Man Hours)		2601.01	2567.73	1385.08	1141.50	2200.70	2081.20	2471.69	2363.09	2391.11	1331.47	1412.41	1050.84	1009.22
Animal Labour (Pair Hours)		36.83	33.66	20.78	18.65	89.57	85.06	105.39	11.96	10.88	20.16	16.51	—	2.50

Note: The estimates are provisional unless specified.

Cost A1 = All actual expenses in cash and kind incurred in production by owner.

Cost A2 = Cost A1 + rent paid for leased-in land.

Cost A2+FL = Cost A2 + imputed value of Family Labour.

Cost B1 = Cost A1 + interest on value of owned capital assets (excluding land).

Cost B2 = Cost B1 + rental value of owned land (net of land revenue) and rent paid for leased-in land.

Cost C1 = Cost B1 + imputed value of Family Labour.

Cost C2 = Cost B2 + imputed value of Family Labour.

Cost C2* = Cost C2 estimated by taking into account statutory minimum or actual wage whichever is higher.

Cost C3 = Cost C2* + 10% of Cost C2* on account of managerial functions performed by farmer.

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

Sugarcane: Estimates of Cost of Cultivation/Production and related data

Cost Items	Andhra Pradesh		Haryana		Karnataka	Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		Uttar Pradesh		Uttarakhand	
	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Operational Cost	42979.12	39510.79	30977.38	26643.79	37102.12	53937.90	63876.54	56979.11	52671.52	21869.94	21800.11	17739.11	13546.28
Human Labour													
Casual	22104.44	15770.18	11618.21	9353.50	13773.98	12826.02	13429.17	27830.98	20981.21	4246.19	3866.90	8126.67	6036.27
Attached	363.67	1300.13	3704.59	1815.33	1020.25	932.12	595.36	1727.29	1421.41	471.22	835.81	438.08	461.46
Family	6721.84	4603.29	2537.55	2114.86	3925.83	6023.76	6182.66	7612.16	6905.18	5770.17	5826.95	2292.40	2528.15
Total	29189.95	21673.60	17860.35	13283.99	18720.06	19781.90	20207.19	37170.43	29307.80	10487.58	10529.66	10857.15	9025.88
Bullock Labour													
Hired	286.55	234.58	420.23	537.12	1077.17	2018.05	1813.73	147.44	202.67	118.22	98.31	-	-
Owned	571.14	459.05	-	-	1256.10	2051.68	2072.26	146.07	91.47	504.40	313.60	-	125.01
Total	857.69	693.63	420.23	537.12	2333.27	4069.73	3885.99	293.51	234.14	622.62	411.91	-	125.01
Machine Labour													
Hired	547.08	650.83	-	-	1008.16	5581.68	6687.66	1121.10	1535.66	845.89	780.13	-	-
Owned	10.89	17.09	1577.78	1557.89	37.46	219.60	238.73	143.30	107.54	337.09	405.46	220.37	-
Total	557.97	667.92	1577.78	1557.89	1045.62	5801.28	6926.39	1264.40	1643.20	1182.98	1185.59	220.37	-
Seed	3988.84	6993.73	3230.71	4054.57	5135.76	3991.46	7305.63	4391.71	6931.26	3125.91	3227.55	1208.26	-
Fertilisers and Manure													
Fertilisers	2943.41	3283.17	2375.22	2640.22	6000.16	7498.16	8605.92	5809.44	5341.43	2314.39	2351.25	2507.66	1643.71
Manure	240.03	604.30	514.42	194.29	534.51	999.36	3115.14	926.71	1664.00	333.48	469.72	-	-
Total	3183.44	3987.47	2389.64	2834.51	6534.67	8497.52	11721.06	6736.15	7505.43	2647.87	2860.97	2507.66	1643.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
Insecticides	7 3.29	981.00	1105.21	939.15	22.14	110 96	180.28	373.74	370.89	64.18	52.37	202.32	395.40
Irrigation charges	2345.16	2545.89	2220.53	1993.60	1359.05	8366.57	10256.24	3645.25	3926.66	2791.76	2592.46	1834.72	1708.16
Interest on working capital	2132.72	2053.33	1672.93	1442.88	1951.55	2818.48	3393.76	2903.94	2692.14	947.04	939.60	908.63	648.12
Miscellaneous	-	14.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed Cost	31901.83	27447.27	30208.75	26713.50	21422.47	21164.12	20780.35	22814.66	21805.00	19323.26	19644.91	15223.31	17448.29
Rental value of owned land	28670.05	24784.48	26236.6S	22664.62	19540.13	14140.59	14791.35	16394.30	15577.83	16078.51	15179.43	13078.63	15470.83
Rent paid for leased-in land	509.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
Land revenue, cesses and taxes	5.11	2.20	-	-	18.99	199.75	213.33	163.54	160.92	25.40	23.54	19.27	24.24
Depreciation on implements and Farm buildings	369.11	350.90	326 66	304.13	396.75	853.06	853.93	550.49	518.56	541.71	727.50	590.55	718.69
Interest on fixed capital	2348.33	2309.69	3645.38	3744.75	1536.60	5970.72	4921.74	5706.53	5547.69	2677.64	3714.34	1534.66	1234.53
Total Cost	74880.95	66958.06	61186.13	53357.29	58594.59	75102.02	84656.89	79793.97	74476.52	41193.20	41445.02	32962.42	30994.57
Operational Cost (based on new methodology)	43934.88	41588.69	30977.38	26643.79	38232.37	55529.92	64678.72	58728.77	52671.52	21869.94	21800.11	18010.25	13546.28
Human Labour (based on new methodology)	30145.71	23751.50	17860.35	13283.99	19850.31	21373.92	21009.37	38920.09	29307.80	10487.58	10529.66	11128.29	9025.88
Total Cost (based on new methodology)	75836.71	69035.96	61186.13	53357.29	59724.84	76694.04	85459.07	81543.64	74476.52	41193.20	41445.02	33233.56	30994.57

[English]

Suicide By Farmers

*9. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of suicide by farmers in the country have been reported in recent past;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during each of the last three ye and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Details of number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons in various States, as reported by the respective State Governments during the last three years and the current year, are given in Statement.

(c) Government of India is implementing a Rehabilitation Package covering 31 districts in 4 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra since 2006 to address the problem of agrarian distress.

An amount of Rs. 19163.91 crore has been released under this package till September 30, 2010. The period for implementation of the non-credit components of the package has been extended by 2 more years i.e. up to September 30, 2011.

The interest subvention for timely repayment of crop loan up to Rs.3 lakh was enhanced from 1% to 2% for the year 2010-11, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest for such farmers who repay their crop loan in time to 5% per annum.

The Government has also implemented the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 benefitting about 3.69 crore farmers involving estimated amount of Rs. 65,318.33 crore, as per provisional figures. In order to revitalize agriculture and improve the condition of farmers on a sustainable basis various measures have been taken by the Government which, *inter-alia*, include significant increase in public investment in agriculture sector through various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Watershed Management and Soil Health and Fertility etc. The Guidelines of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme have also been amended by the Government in July, 2009 to allow provision of irrigation facility, horticultural plantation and land development works on land belonging to small and marginal farmers under the Scheme. The Minimum Support Prices of major cereals have been increased substantially during the last 5 years for benefit of farmers.

Statement

*Number of suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons during 2007 to 2010
as reported by State Governments*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Period (Date of report)	Number of suicides
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2007	507

1	2	3	4
		2008	439
		2009	248
		2010 (19.11.2010)	18 (upto October, 2010)
2.	Karnataka	2007-08	182
		2008-09	156
		2009-10	128
		2010-11 (13.01.2011)	22 (upto 30.10.2010)
3.	Maharashtra	2007	590
		2008	627
		2009	503
		2010 (10.11.2010)	234 (upto 31.08.2010)
4.	Kerala	2007	68
		2008	22
		2009	03
		2010 (25.11.2010)	Nil
5	Tamil Nadu	2007	01
		2008	Nil
		2009	Nil
		2010 (10.11.2010)	Nil
6.	Punjab	2007	24
		2008	12
		2009	15
		2010 (20.09.2010)	04 (Till July 2010)
7.	Gujarat	25.11.2010	Nil
8.	Assam	15.12.2010	Nil
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.09.2010	Nil

1	2	3	4
10.	Bihar	03.12.2010	Nil
11.	Chhattisgarh	06.01.2011	Nil
12.	Goa	22.11.2010	Nil
13.	Haryana	19.11.2010	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25.11.2010	Nil
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	24.12.2010	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	18.06.2010	Nil
17.	Manipur	02.12.2010	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	05.08.2010	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	19.08.2010	Nil
20.	Mizoram	07.10.2010	Nil
21.	Nagaland	18.08.2010	Nil
22.	Odisha	25.11.2010	Nil
23.	Rajasthan	23.11.2010	Nil
24.	Sikkim	16.10.2010	Nil
25.	Tripura	14.12.2010	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30.08.2010	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	03.12.2010	Nil
28.	West Bengal	13.12.2010	Nil
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.01.2011	Nil
30.	Government of NCT of Delhi	25.11.2010	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	19.11.2010	Nil
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.12.2010	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep	04.12.2010	Nil
34.	Puducherry	24.03.2010	Nil
35.	Chandigarh	29.11.2010	Nil

Metro Rail Projects

10. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has granted approval/sanction for metro rail projects in various parts of the country including Bangalore, Jaipur, Hyderabad and Kochi;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of projects which have been completed/are under construction and the length and cost of each such project;

(c) whether the sharing pattern to meet the cost of the said projects between the Union Government and the State Governments has been decided;

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

(e) the details of the proposals received from various States/under consideration of Union Government for providing metro rail connectivity in metropolitan/medium cities in the country and their status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) The Union Government has granted approval/sanction of Metro Rail Projects in various parts of the country as given in the enclosed Statement-I alongwith the details of the length, cost and fund sharing pattern between the Union Government and the State Government as decided for each project.

(e) The details of proposals received from various States by the Union Government for providing metro rail connectivity in metropolitan/medium cities in the country and their status are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise Metro Rail Project their pattern, estimated cost and funding pattern
(Abbreviations are explained after the table)*

Sl. No.	Project	Length (km.)	Cost (Rs. in crore)	Fund Sharing Pattern (Rs. in crore)	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Delhi MRTS Phase-I	65.05	10571	Equity Gol	- 1464.00
				Equity GNCTD	- 1464.00
				Sub-Debt Gol	- 252.00
				Sub-Debt GNCTD	- 252.00
				JICA loan through Gol	- 6839.00
				Property development by DMRC	- 300.00
				Total	- 10571.00
2.	Delhi MRTS Phase-II	54.68	11691.36	Equity Gol	- 2459.695
				Equity GNCTD	- 2459.695

1	2	3	4	5
				Sub-Debt Gol — 175.000
				Sub-Debt GNCTD — 175.000
				JICA loan through Gol — 5056.970
				Property development by DMRC — 960.000
				Internal accrual by DMRC — 405.000
				Total — 11691.360
3.	Extension of Delhi Metro to Gurgaon	14.47	1589.44	Haryana portion
	Ambedkar Nagar in Delhi to Sushant Lok in Gurgaon			Land GoH — 20.00
				Grant GoH — 461.85
				Grant Gol — 16.59
				Rolling Stock BY DMRC — 98.00
				Sub total — 696.44
				Delhi portion
				Sub-Debt for land Gol — 24.50
				Sub-Debt for land GNCTD — 24.50
				Equity Gol — 111.00
				Equity GNCTD — 111.00
				Grant GoH — 111.00
				JICA loan — 352.00
				Sub total — 734.00
				Central Taxes Haryana portion as Sub-Debt. by
				Gol — 55.00
				GoH — 20.00
				Sub total — 75.00
				Central Taxes Delhi portion as Sub-Debt. by
				Gol — 30.00
				GNCTD — 30.00
				GoH — 24.00
				Sub total — 84.00
				Grand total — 1589.44

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Extension of Delhi Metro to NOIDA New Ashok Nagar in Delhi to Sector-32 Noida	7.0	827.00	Land GoUP — 32.00 Grant GoUP — 488.80 Grant Gol — 122.20 Rolling Stock by DMRC — 93.00 <hr/> Sub total — 736.00 <hr/> Central Taxes as Sub-Debt. by Gol — 69.00 GoUP — 22.00 <hr/> Sub total — 91.00 <hr/> Grand Total — 827.00
5.	Central Secretariat to Badarpur	20.16	4012.00	Equity Gol — 612.50 Equity GNCTD — 622.50 Sub-Debt Gol — 322.00 Sub-Debt GNCTD — 322.00 JSCA loan — 2143.00 <hr/> Total — 4012.00
6.	Metro link from Dwarka Sector-9 to Sector-21	2.76	356.11	Grant DDA — 275.00 Rolling Stock by DMRC — 81.11 <hr/> Total — 356.11
7.	Airport Metro Express Link New Delhi Railway Station to IGI	19.2	3076.00	Grant Airport Operator — 350.00 Equity Gol — 599.00 Equity GNCTD — 599.00 Equity Concessionaire — 461.00 Debt Concessionaire — 1067.00 <hr/> Total — 3076.00
	IGI Airport to Dwarka Sector-21	3.50	793.00	Equity Gol — 158.60 Equity GNCTD — 158.60 Grant DDA — 217.40 Concessionaire investment — 77.50 Debt Concessionaire — 180.00 <hr/> Total — 793.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Bangalore Metro (Karnataka)	42.3	8158.00	Equity Gol - 1223.70 Equity GoK - 1223.70 Sub.Debt Gol - 815.80 Sub.Debt GoK - 1223.70 JICA loan through Gol - 3671.10 <hr/> Total - 8158.00
9.	Kolkata East-West Metro Corridor (WEST BENGAL)	14.67	4874.58	Equity Gol - 701.50 Equity GoWB - 701.50 Sub-Debt Gol - 467.50 Sub-Debt GoWB - 751.14 JICA loan through Gol - 2252.94 <hr/> Total - 4874.58
10.	Chennai Metro (TAMIL NADU)	45.046	14600.00	Equity Gol - 2190.00 Equity GoTN - 2190.00 Sub-Debt Gol - 730.00 Central taxes Sub.Debt GoTN - 844.00 JICA loan through Gol - 8646.00 <hr/> Total - 14600.00
11.	Mumbai Metro Line-1 (MAHARASHTRA) (On Public Private Partnership mode)	11.0	2356.00	Equity Concessionaire - 380.00 Equity MMRDA - 134.00 Debt - 1192.00 VGF grant Gol - 471.00 VGF grant GoM - 179.00 <hr/> Total - 2356.00
12.	Mumbai Metro Line-2 (MAHARASHTRA) (On Public Private Partnership mode)	31.87	7660.00	Equity Concessionaire - 1609.00 Debt - 3753.00 VGF grant Gol - 1532.00 VGF grant GoM - 766.00 <hr/> Total - 7660.00

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Jaipur Metro Stage-I (RAJASTHAN)	28.918	1250.00	Equity/Grant/Loan by Government of Rajasthan and its Agencies/Banks etc.
				Total
				-
				1250.00
14.	Hyderabad Metro (ANDHRA PRADESH) (On Public Private Partnership mode)	71.16	12132.00	VGF GoI
				-
				1458.00
				Contribution by PPP partner
				-
				10674.00
				Total Cost
				-
				12132.00

Abbreviations:—

GoI	-	Government of India
GNCTD	-	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
GoH	-	Government of Haryana
GoUP	-	Government of Uttar Pradesh
GoK	-	Government of Karnataka
GoAP	-	Government of Andhra Pradesh
GoWB	-	Government of West Bengal
GoTN	-	Government of Tamil Nadu
GoM	-	Government of Maharashtra
DMRC	-	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.
NCR	-	National Capital Region
IGI	-	Indira Gandhi International Airport
DDA	-	Delhi Development Authority
HUDA	-	Haryana Urban Development Authority
MMRDA	-	Mumbai Metropolitan Regional Development Authority
JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Sub-Debt	-	Subordinate Debt
VGF	-	Viability Gap Funding

Statement-II*Metro Rail Project proposals received by the Union Government but not sanctioned*

Sl. No.	Project	Length (in km.)	Cost (Rs. in crore)	Status
National Capital Region				
1.	Extension of Delhi Metro to Faridabad (Haryana)	13.875	2,533	Proposal has been recommended 'in principle' by Empowered Committee in its meeting held on 10.8.2010.
2.	Extension of Delhi Metro from Anand Vihar ISBT to Vaishali, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)	2.574	320	Proposal has been recommended 'in principle' by Empowered Committee in its meeting held on 10.8.2010.
3.	Extension of Delhi Metro to Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	11.781	1,432	Government of Haryana (GoH) has been advised to submit Comprehensive Mobility Plan, alternative analysis report, starting of modern city bus service and to address mandatory reforms along with financial commitment on cost sharing as well as to obtain in principle approval of GNCTD.
4.	Delhi MRTS Phase-III	103.050	35,242 (with Central taxes)	DMRC has submitted revised DPR on 10.2.2011 for further processing. The DPR has been circulated to Planning Commission and concerned Ministries/Departments for comments/advice.
5.	Kochi Metro Rail (Kerela)	25.3	2,991.5	Not Sanctioned
6.	Colaba-Mahim/Bandra Corridor Line-III (Maharashtra)	20.4	12,000	Project referred to Ministry of Finance for JICA Loan
7.	Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-II Extension from Washermanpet to WIMCO Nagar (Tamil Nadu)	9.051	3001	DPR submitted by Government of Tamil Nadu in October, 2010 for approval. DPR has been circulated by MoUD to Planning Commission, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Finance for comments/advice.

Agriculture Growth

*11. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of agricultural growth registered in the country during 2009-10;
- (b) whether the agricultural growth is lagging behind the target fixed for the 11th Five Year Plan;
- (c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target in the remaining period of the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) As per quick estimates released by the Central Statistical Organization, the growth in the gross domestic product (GDP) of agriculture and allied sector during 2009-10 (base 2004-05) has been 0.4%.

(b) and (c) As against the growth target of 4% in the agriculture and allied sector fixed for the 11th Five Year Plan, the average annual growth during the 1st four years of the Plan Period i.e. 2007-08 to 2010-11 has been 2.9%. The average growth in GDP of agriculture and allied sectors suffered a setback due to severe drought in most parts of the country during 2009-10 and drought/deficient rainfall in some States namely Bihar, Jharkhand, East U.P. and West Bengal in 2010-11.

(d) In order to enhance agricultural growth in the country, various Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely; National Food Security Mission (NFSM), integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being implemented by the Ministry of

Agriculture through State Governments. In addition to above schemes, during the current year, i.e., 2010-11, two new programmes for bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas have been initiated under RKVY. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. A new programme "Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has also been started to cover 1000 units of 1000 hectares each of five pulses crops in 16 pulse growing States of the country. Further, a centrally sponsored scheme, National Horticulture Mission, is also being implemented to enhance production and productivity, technology promotion, extension, post harvest management and marketing of horticultural crops in the country. As per advance estimates of GDP (at 2004-05 prices) released by the Central Statistical Organization, the growth in Agriculture and Allied sector is estimated to be 5.4% for 2010-11.

Projects Under JNNURM

*12. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various projects/schemes have been launched under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in various cities in the country including Bihar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the funds sanctioned/released and utilised during the said period, State-wise;
- (d) the criteria/parameters adopted by the Government to include cities under JNNURM;

(e) whether the Government is considering to include more cities under JNNURM; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Details of projects approved under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) State-wise with approved cost and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed and ACA released for utilisation for the last three years is given in the Statement

(d) Under UIG, the Cities/Urban Agglomeration (UAs) have been selected on the basis of population as per census 2001 and as per norms/criteria mentioned below:—

(i) Cities/UAs with 4 million plus : 7
population as per 2001 Census

(ii) Cities/UAs with 1 million plus but : 28
less than 4 million population as
per 2001 Census

(iii) Select Cities/UAs with less than : 30
1 million population as per 2001
census (State Capitals and Other
cities/UAs of Religious/historic and
touristic importance)

(e) and (f) It was proposed to include the following 28 cities/urban agglomerations with population of 5 lakh and above as per 2001 Census under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):—

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of Town
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur, Warangal
2.	Chhattisgarh	Durg-Bhilai Nagar
3.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar, Jamnagar
4.	Karnataka	Belgaum, Mangalore Hubli-Dharwad
5.	Kerala	Kozhikode
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
7.	Maharashtra	Amravati, Bhiwandi, Aurangabad Kolhapur, Solapur
8.	Odisha	Cuttak
9.	Punjab	Jalandhar
10.	Rajasthan	Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota
11.	Tamil Nadu	Salem, Tiruppur, Tiruchirappalli
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh, Bareilly, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur, Moradabad

On account of resource constraints, the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance could not agree to include these cities under UIG of JNNURM.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	Number of Sanctioned Projects			Cost of Sanctioned Projects		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	9	9	3	226639.00	107216.50	37595.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0.00	9128.50	0.00
Assam	1	0	1	28094.00	0.00	12536.00
Bihar	0	7	0	0.00	67486.01	0.00
Chandigarh	0	0	1	0.00	0.00	13421.00
Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	0.00	15623.00	0.00
Delhi	0	2	25	0.00	49922.00	534015.00
Goa	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	15	11	4	143552.23	136364.81	45483.26
Haryana	2	1	0	10714.70	49349.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0.00	7236.00	5474.00
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	14837.00	12100.00	0.00
Jharkhand	0	4	0	0.00	76149.48	0.00
Karnataka	27	6	2	166457.64	98097.00	6215.00
Kerala	1	3	1	2456.00	27118.00	2210.00
Madhya Pradesh	4	3	2	42246.20	48551.64	37388.00
Maharashtra	12	21	2	187465.61	353805.27	22169.78
Manipur	1	1	1	2580.71	2564.82	10250.13
Meghalaya	0	2	0	0.00	21795.72	0.00
Mizoram	1	0	0	1681.80	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	1	0	1	2525.60	0.00	5042.43
Orissa	0	2	1	0.00	23523.00	7182.00
Punjab	3	1	1	42778.00	7249.00	4578.00
Puducherry	1	1	0	20340.00	4966.00	0.00
Rajasthan	5	4	0	42833.80	46247.94	0.00

Additional Central Assistance Commitment (ACA)			ACA Released for Utilisation		
2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
8	9	10	11	12	13
91532.30	44993.75	13935.00	48916.54	21398.95	24885.07
0.00	8215.65	0.00	2006.94	2053.91	2006.94
25284.60	0.00	9000.00	791.26	6321.15	7112.41
0.00	37628.03	0.00	461.93	1955.62	7441.39
0.00	0.00	10738.80	1544.92	405.20	0.00
0.00	1000.00	0.00	1272.80	0.00	12145.60
0.00	17472.30	186904.60	0.00	2220.58	17248.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70210.79	54381.69	20604.09	24563.54	47035.34	47788.21
5359.35	24674.50	0.00	1339.84	9147.46	0.00
0.00	5788.80	3880.00	0.00	0.00	2619.01
13353.30	10000.00	0.00	6877.36	2500.00	0.00
0.00	48268.46	0.00	0.00	6682.46	5384.66
76849.98	32222.25	4332.00	18955.86	12992.94	21578.53
1964.80	18405.20	1105.00	6319.93	3350.50	2439.45
23129.06	24275.82	20115.70	7914.35	15931.43	12343.27
75275.77	141429.89	10336.86	56827.52	88349.54	88649.86
2322.64	2308.34	9225.12	580.66	0.00	2883.37
0.00	19616.15	0.00	0.00	4904.04	0.00
1513.62	0.00	0.00	378.41	0.00	756.82
2273.04	0.00	4538.19	179.00	389.26	1702.81
0.00	18818.40	4500.00	9978.37	3338.00	2491.60
21389.00	3624.50	2289.00	4145.29	4939.22	3346.62
16272.00	3972.80	0.00	4068.00	993.20	0.00
2756L44	28317.97	0.00	10654.03	20281.38	2826.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sikkim	1	0	1	2392.01	0.00	7261.66
Tamil Nadu	12	23	1	136734.13	279835.92	22675.00
Tripura	0	1	1	0.00	7826.00	10221.00
Uttar Pradesh	11	13	4	174380.83	282687.97	65132.77
Uttarakhand	3	6	1	12334.13	16504.53	6283.00
West Bengal	8	13	12	52214.60	159100.41	111113.68
Total	119	138	66	1313258.05	1910448.52	966246.71

[Translation]

Agriculture Land

13. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the agricultural land in the country is shrinking constantly;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the said situation is likely to have an impact on the availability of agricultural produce and price stability in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER GF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) On account of shift in area for non-agricultural purposes, the agricultural/cultivable land in the country has marginally declined during the last five years. As compared to 183.19 million hectares during 2003-04, the agricultural land in the country has come down to 182.39 million hectares during 2008-09 i.e. a decline of 0.80 million hectares. However, as a result of various

initiatives taken by the Government to enhance production and productivity in the agriculture sector, the production of foodgrains has increased considerably and marginal decline in the agricultural/cultivable land is not likely to have any adverse impact on the availability of agricultural produce and price stability in the country.

For increasing productivity and production of foodgrains in the country, various Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely; National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through State Governments. In addition to the above schemes, during the current year, i.e. 2010-11, two new programmes for bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas have been initiated under RKVY. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. A new programme "Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has also been started to cover 1000 units of 1000 hectares each of five pulses crops in 16 pulse growing States of the country. Further, land development and soil health/soil fertility have also been ensured

8	9	10	11	12	13
2152.81	0.00	6535.49	538.20	538.20	1663.87
60731.1	101845.69	9000.00	16093.02	28446.11	37723.44
0.00	7043.40	9000.00	0.00	1760.85	2250.00
87189.91	143592.93	31500.00	21365.55	43078.75	47632.21
9867.30	13205.62	4628.00	1523.85	2678.56	7546.69
18275.18	55685.13	44822.75	5687.25	22857.17	27717.88
632508.00	866787.27	406990.60	252984.42	354549.82	390183.81

through implementation of centrally sponsored schemes such as Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid Soil and the National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility etc.

Crime Against Women and Children

14. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various crimes against women and children have increased in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise including gang-rape and State-wise;

(c) the total number of such cases solved/unsolved separately including action taken against the accused and the steps taken to solve all the cases during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has issued any directive to the State Governments for protection of women; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 185312, 195856 and 203804 cases of crime against women were reported in the country during 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. Details are available at Statement-I. Similarly, a total of 20410, 22500 and 24201 cases of crime against children were reported in the country during 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. Details are available at Statement-II. State/UT-wise provisional data of cases registered under different heads of crime against women and children based on Monthly Crime Statistics during 2010 is enclosed as Statement-III and IV, respectively. As per information provided by NCRB, data relating to gang rape is not maintained centrally.

(d) to (e) Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, inter-alia, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, special women courts and initiate steps for ensuring security of women working in night shifts at call centres. Majority of the States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police Stations' at district level and 'Mahila desk' at Police Station level.

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under total crimes against women during 2007-2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007						2008						2009					
		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	24738	20967	3911	35121	34088	6093	24111	20107	2948	35831	35377	4507	25569	20907	2668	36465	34101	4118
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	185	128	18	203	155	20	175	122	18	180	139	25	164	147	25	182	158	25
3.	Assam	6844	4148	821	8797	5755	851	8122	4776	436	8531	5814	1007	9721	5324	622	11810	6435	892
4.	Bihar	7548	5941	764	14955	11842	1425	8662	5654	881	14223	12348	1603	8803	5423	788	14457	12000	1822
5.	Chhattisgarh	3775	3637	580	5855	5764	1038	3962	3796	682	6026	5896	1097	4002	3928	669	6337	6259	866
6.	Goa	80	48	10	145	88	14	130	89	22	176	144	49	164	97	20	235	158	27
7.	Gujarat	8260	7763	296	21665	21625	581	8616	8165	289	22194	22258	631	8009	7449	236	21170	21336	825
8.	Haryana	4645	3368	636	7071	6876	1111	5142	3690	869	7421	7397	1407	5312	3726	851	7350	7371	1403
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1018	727	53	1476	1302	76	979	796	86	1494	1462	143	954	899	65	1428	1527	122
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2521	2192	123	4411	4398	183	2295	1619	92	3233	3233	176	2624	2125	207	4095	4086	362
11.	Jharkhand	3317	2383	829	4528	4047	854	3183	2584	579	4932	4503	947	3021	2797	1076	4309	4205	1645
12.	Karnataka	6569	5576	685	11302	11049	1412	6890	5904	486	12780	11972	1081	7852	6387	368	13941	13432	833
13.	Kerala	7837	7267	470	11210	11440	805	8117	7203	553	11353	11410	851	8049	7759	664	11132	11694	1068

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15370	15030	3737	25990	25989	6932	14908	14447	4941	26163	26100	10908	15827	15887	3657	28262	28193	6430
15.	Maharashtra	14924	13516	597	36040	34625	1073	15862	14748	698	38390	37015	1224	15048	14393	636	41095	39858	1116
16.	Manipur	188	3	1	133	3	1	211	6	0	147	6	0	194	8	0	183	10	0
17.	Meghalaya	172	67	16	130	71	30	208	75	25	161	90	24	237	130	12	178	190	12
18.	Mizoram	151	142	84	152	163	95	162	147	125	177	159	134	150	160	117	165	235	123
19.	Nagaland	32	25	38	58	40	49	47	36	24	68	40	26	46	49	26	72	62	54
20.	Orrisa	7304	6098	547	10424	9902	1391	8303	6618	633	10910	10760	1185	8120	6576	486	11346	11142	742
21.	Punjab	2694	1672	274	4211	3358	708	2627	1852	378	4233	3943	779	2631	1849	565	4100	3428	1034
22.	Rajasthan	14270	8693	2446	14548	14528	4138	14491	8925	2619	14097	14080	4099	17316	10092	2408	15455	15460	4006
23.	Sikkim	55	33	2	63	44	2	48	49	9	55	56	9	41	63	19	76	66	25
24.	Tamil Nadu	7811	5963	2116	11601	10449	3338	7220	5834	2104	11345	10304	3185	6051	4858	1596	9450	9499	2977
25.	Tripura	1067	1078	133	1107	1175	222	1416	1292	97	1774	1517	90	1517	1406	87	2727	1910	121
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20993	15626	6918	48291	39978	17392	23569	17802	8900	57874	46420	22787	23254	17364	8555	63332	47745	23471
27.	Uttarakhand	1097	810	329	2711	2059	804	1151	918	354	1690	1694	1227	1188	999	397	2064	1963	974
28.	West Bengal	16544	14424	467	22175	22423	667	20912	15120	540	24328	22167	650	23307	18648	467	20671	19766	651
Total State		180009	147325	26901	304373	283236	51305	191519	152374	29388	319786	296304	59851	199171	159450	27287	332987	30228	955744
29.	Andamana and Nicobar Islands	56	36	3	80	50	6	80	55	0	85	87	0	92	64	2	126	108	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30.	Chandigarh	230	128	28	290	232	40	143	92	22	216	138	39	150	64	43	158	148	69
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	14	1	21	17	1	28	26	0	64	54	0	20	18	3	20	34	4
32.	Daman and Diu	11	7	1	57	30	1	15	11	0	51	69	0	13	7	0	38	17	0
33.	Delhi UT	4804	2587	646	5648	4739	1022	3938	2784	482	3115	4237	856	4251	2569	623	2753	3339	800
34.	Lakshdweep	5	2	0	2	2	0	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	0	2	3	0
35.	Puducherry	17	178	32	337	351	69	129	113	17	191	194	27	106	119	19	152	176	47
Total UT		5303	2952	711	6435	5421	1139	4337	3082	522	3724	4780	923	4633	2844	690	3249	3825	922
Total All India		185312	150277	27612	310808	288657	52444	195856	155456	29910	323510	301084	80774	203804	162194	27977	335338	306114	56666

Source: Crime in India.

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

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

Statement-II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV), under total crimes committed against children* during 2007-2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007						2008						2009					
		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	1499	1225	136	1729	1695	179	1321	1137	127	1661	1726	178	1/19	1267	121	2065	1788	195
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	10	0	4	6	0	24	18	0	20	18	0	33	29	0	27	29	0
3.	Assam	167	96	54	170	102	56	183	93	18	112	109	15	44	77	12	48	70	7
4.	Bihar	675	227	13	975	391	22	766	561	26	1363	1086	36	1016	598	18	1468	1170	45
5.	Chhattisgarh	1024	970	219	1081	1079	296	1167	1099	278	1271	1266	305	1319	1273	251	1497	1498	283
6.	Goa	70	30	6	71	49	7	80	53	11	104	61	18	92	63	15	123	111	15
7.	Gujarat	1110	803	73	1241	1199	108	1074	788	60	1197	1210	141	968	677	42	980	995	138
8.	Haryana	325	135	34	394	401	85	269	227	58	325	334	81	353	235	70	317	318	122
9.	Himachal Pradesh	151	95	6	114	113	8	205	130	23	189	165	29	221	182	31	232	202	37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26	34	0	24	24	1	10	10	5	10	10	5	18	8	2	8	8	2
11.	Jharkhand	74	72	17	75	77	56	71	57	5	141	98	5	60	51	20	149	108	47
12.	Karnataka	266	174	12	225	204	9	388	235	18	324	285	13	308	260	10	315	315	6
13.	Kerala	487	431	49	512	525	66	549	441	29	666	725	33	587	513	44	698	658	51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4290	3929	1036	5305	5492	1185	4259	4035	1073	5620	5574	1866	4646	4315	1100	5838	5813	1477
15.	Maharashtra	2707	2005	82	3157	2841	102	2709	2033	89	3082	2937	110	2894	2280	119	3086	2950	162
16.	Manipur	49	0	0	21	0	0	89	0	0	6	0	0	72	1	0	40	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	71	28	0	43	16	0	62	40	0	53	48	0	83	40	0	66	42	0
18.	Mizoram	64	63	63	64	63	63	22	23	1	21	22	1	14	12	2	15	13	1
19.	Nagaland	7	9	5	6	9	5	3	1	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
20.	Odisha	201	182	6	208	212	11	141	134	20	199	200	20	194	164	4	200	197	4
21.	Punjab	527	289	52	373	327	82	389	243	67	385	328	88	729	368	102	891	547	132
22.	Rajasthan	1252	704	46	745	747	51	1223	643	91	732	723	98	1407	719	125	899	901	122
23.	Sikkim	31	7	0	26	9	0	24	19	5	14	26	6	40	29	8	33	31	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	441	250	47	460	309	77	666	439	115	566	537	136	634	501	58	659	595	64
25.	Tripura	63	63	5	70	67	7	163	117	21	160	116	11	163	106	18	100	68	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2248	1684	1118	3553	2916	1841	4078	2585	1325	5760	4113	2339	3085	2224	1278	4736	3876	2216
27.	Uttarakhand	101	72	19	101	80	23	38	39	32	58	76	62	33	25	21	36	43	57
28.	West Bengal	361	170	16	343	196	13	513	322	13	453	389	22	484	225	10	375	277	14
Total State		18291	13757	3114	21090	19149	4897	20486	15522	3510	24498	22183	5618	21216	16243	3481	24901	22625	5213
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	5	1	9	6	1	47	30	0	52	40	0	41	29	6	63	49	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30.	Chandigarh	53	21	32	52	32	39	66	20	13	59	29	17	71	36	19	64	44	27
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	7	0	8	7	0	17	13	1	25	17	1	11	11	3	15	21	4
32.	Daman and Diu	3	1	0	6	2	0	4	2	0	10	5	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
33.	Delhi UT	2019	859	166	1247	1215	192	1854	899	206	1097	1012	320	2839	905	203	985	1178	212
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	23	28	0	22	39	0	26	12	2	25	13	2	21	26	3	20	29	6
Total UT		2119	921	198	1342	1301	232	2014	976	222	1268	1116	340	2985	1008	234	??	1322	256
Total All India		20410	14678	3313	22432	29450	5129	22500	16498	3732	25766	23299	5958	24201	77251	3715	??	23947	5489

*Total Crimes against children include crime heads: Infanticide, Murder, Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction, Abetment of Suicide, Exposure and Abandonment of Children, Procurement of Minor Girls, Buying of Girls for Prostitution, Selling of Girls for Prostitution and Other Crimes Committed Against Children.

Statement-III

Incidence of crimes committed against Women during 2010 (Provisional)

State/UT	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty by Husband and his relatives	Molest- ation	Sexual Harass- ment	Importation of Girls (Upto 21 Yrs.)	Sati Prevention Act	Immoral Traffic Prevention Act	Indecent Repres- entation of Women Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Total	Remarks (Figures are upto the month of)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	1256	1528	889	9593	4561	3700	43	0	438	1544	1694	25246	Dec.
Arunachal Pradesh	22	11	0	8	32	0	0	0	0	3	27	103	June
Assam	1316	1341	101	2770	740	12	2	0	8	28	82	8400	Oct.
Bihar	691	1224	846	728	193	19	41	9	5	3	1093	4852	Oct.
Chhattisgarh	927	344	108	817	1580	309	0	0	4	407	5	4501	Nov.
Goa	28	19	1	14	36	15	0	0	13	0	0	126	Nov.
Gujarat	400	1174	96	5193	660	86	14	0	28	1	10	7662	Dec.
Haryana	543	717	250	2238	413	398	0	0	27	0	6	4592	Oct.
Himachal Pradesh	158	155	11	272	341	67		0	1	0	0	1005	Dec.
Jammu and Kashmir	213	714	9	152	903	232	9	0	1	225	0	2458	Nov.
Jharkhand	176	166	55	101	47	2	2	0	3	4	70	626	May
Karnataka	516	563	295	3226	2344	73	9	0	250	629	993	8898	Nov.
Kerala	557	165	19	4349	2654	489	0	0	281	31	22	8567	Nov.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madhya Pradesh	2808	1058	738	2917	6861	3291	7	0	9	152	31	17872	Nov.
Maharashtra	1369	1115	380	6113	3324	1480	8	0	213	28	30	14060	Dec.
Manipur	28	120	1	11	28	2	0	0	2	51	0	243	Dec.
Meghalaya	111	23	1	20	35	0	0	0	3	0	0	193	Oct.
Mizoram	38	5	1	0	72	1	0	0	1	0	0	168	Dec.
Nagaland	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	Nov.
Odisha	448	290	190	823	842	101	0	0	0	0	757	3451	June
Punjab	459	646	130	893	280	28	12	0	76	3	1	2528	Nov.
Rajasthan	1312	2101	502	9391	1983	18	0	0	63	58	3	15431	Nov.
Sikkim	16	1	0	2	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	32	Nov.
Tamil Nadu	528	776	86	1425	1226	160	0	0	235	6	179	4621	Dec.
Tripura	219	82	32	350	337	6	0	0	0	57	0	1083	Nov.
Uttar Pradesh	1470	5300	2476	8344	2674	1983	0	0	6	18	316	22587	Dec.
Uttarakhand.	109	225	84	307	118	196	0	0	1	0	1	1041	Nov.
West Bengal	1993	2466	601	12812	2509	149	10	2	43	1	43	20629	Oct.
Total (States)	17773	22329	7902	72869	34805	12817	157	11	1712	3249	5363	178987	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	4	1	9	31	8	0	0	3	0	0	78	Dec.
Chandigarh	18	20	5	26	12	5	0	0	3	0	0	89	July

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	Dec.
Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	Oct.
Delhi	400	1638	124	1284	563	72	0	0	25	0	15	4121	Nov.
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	Dec.
Puducherry	3	13	2	5	47	22	0	0	9	0	9	110	Dec.
Total (UTs)	447	1683	132	1324	681	107	0	0	44	1	24	4423	
Total (All India)	18220	24012	8034	74193	35466	12924	157	11	1756	3250	5387	183410	

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics.

Note: 1. Figures are Provisional.

2. Figures in respect of Maharashtra is excluding the data of June, Figures in respect of Odisha is excluding the data of January, Figure of Rajasthan is excluding data of June, Figures of Tamil Nadu is excluding data of September, Figures of Andaman and Nicobar Island is excluding data of September and Figures of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is excluding data of July and November.

Statement-IV*Incidence of crimes committed against Children during 2010. (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Infanticides	Foeticide	Abetment of Suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Kidnapping and Abduction Child	Burning of Minor Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Total	Remarks (Figures are upto the month of)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	1	0	75	402	35	4	10	9	553	Dec.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	June
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	7	34	0	0	0	41	Oct.
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	96	155	8	0	3	262	Oct.
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	4	0	23	115	2	1	1	1	149	Nov.
6.	Goa	0	1	0	3	15	0	0	0	0	19	Nov.
7.	Gujarat	5	9	0	134	379	39	0	0	8	574	Dec.
8.	Haryana	0	3	0	16	156	19	0	0	1	195	Oct.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	5	82	0	0	1	4	93	Dec.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	Nov.
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	13	May
12.	Karnataka	4	2	1	41	103	75	0	0	2	228	Nov.
13.	Kerala	0	0	2	7	50	5	0	0	5	69	Nov.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19	35	9	118	98	14	0	0	4	297	Nov.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15.	Maharashtra	19	9	5	141	293	40	0	2	3	512	Dec.
16.	Manipur		0	0	0	21	3	0	0	1	26	Dec.
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	Oct.
18.	Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Dec.
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov.
20.	Odisha	1	0	0	0	25	1	0	0	0	27	June
21.	Punjab	14	20	1	11	96	2	0	0	1	145	Nov.
22.	Rajasthan	7	18	1	116	61	11	0	0	0	214	Nov.
23.	Sikkim	19	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	23	Nov.
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	0	6	27	1	0	0	1	36	Dec.
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	15	Nov.
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	Nov.
28.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	299	262	147	5	7	721	Oct.
Total (States)		115	102	19	697	2349	725	160	19	50	4236	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	Dec.
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	July

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Oct.
33.	Delhi	3	3	0	49	825	0	0	0	0	880	Nov.
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	Dec.
Total (UTs)		5	5	0	52	832	0	0	0	0	894	
Total (All India)		120	107	19	749	3181	725	160	19	50	5130	

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics

Notes: 1. Figures are Provisional

2. Figures in respect of Maharashtra is excluding the data of June, Figures in respect of Odisha is excluding the data of January, Figures of Rajasthan is excluding data of June, Figures of Tamil Nadu is excluding data of September, Figures of Andaman and Nicobar Island is excluding data of September and Figures of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is excluding data of July and November.

Rise in Prices

15. DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

- (a) whether the price of essential commodities including foodgrains and pulses have been rising constantly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the mechanism in place to control prices;
- (c) the steps taken including action against hoarding and black marketing to control the same;
- (d) whether any directive/advisory has been issued to the States in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) A mixed trend has been observed in the price behaviour of essential commodities over the last one year. The retail prices of sugar, pulses such as tur dal, moong dal, masoor dal, potato and onion have declined while that of rice, wheat, pulses such as gram dal and urad dal, edible oils such as mustard oil, groundnut oil and vanaspati increased as indicated by the trends in 4 metros viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai over the last one year (Statement-I). The increase in prices of the rice and wheat can be attributed partly due to the increase in MSP. The rise in prices of gram dal and urad dal and edible oil has been due to the hardening of international prices and demand supply mismatch due to which import is resorted to. Weather, apart from seasonal factors, contributed to increase in prices of some vegetables.

Government has set up a Price Monitoring Cell (PMC) in the Department of Consumer Affairs to monitor and analyse price data and trends of availability of 21

essential commodities. The PMC prepares agenda Notes for the consideration of high level meetings such as the Committee of Secretaries and the Cabinet Committee on Prices, which regularly review the prices and availability of essential commodities and recommend appropriate necessary action to check the rise in prices. These include changing the import export policy, imposition of stock limit orders in the case of select commodities in order to curb hoarding and black marketing.

(c) to (e) Government has taken fiscal, monetary and administrative measures to contain prices. The enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State Governments/Union Territories. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of both "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955" and "The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980", to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities.

State Governments have a major role in checking prices of essential commodities by curbing malpractices, profiteering and hoarding through a set of administrative and regulatory measures. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts. In order to check price rise including hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities the Government of India has taken steps. All steps taken by Government are given in Statement-II.

Action has been taken by different State Governments/UTs under the ECR Act. The State Governments/UT Administrations are empowered to detain such persons under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community. Details of detention orders issued under the said Act and as reported to the Central Government by the State Governments/UT Administrations during the year 2009 and 2010 are given below:—

Number of detention orders issued by State Governments in 2009 and 2010

Name of the State	2009	2010
1	2	3
Gujarat	31	79
Tamil Nadu	112	120
Odisha	02	02
Maharashtra	02	02
Andhra Pradesh	-	01

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	-	01
Total	147	205

The details of the raids conducted, value of goods confiscated and persons booked for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, during the year 2009 and 2010 as reported by State Governments/ UT Administrations are at Statement-III.

As a result of various steps taken by Central Government and the State Governments/UTs, the WPI based inflation rate has declined from 18.32% as of 25.12.10 to 11.05% as of 5.2.2011.

Statement-I

Daily Retail Prices alongwith % Variation of Essential Commodities

(Rs. per kg.)

Commodity/ Centre	Current Date 15.02.2011	1 Month Back 15.01.2011	3 Month Back 15.11.2010	1 Year Back 15.02.2010	% Variation		
					Over 1 Month	Over 3 month	Over 1 month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rice							
Delhi	23	23	22.5	23	0	2.22	0
Mumbai	20	20	21	19	0	-4.76	5.26
Kolkata	20	22	20	18	-9.09	0	11.11
Chennai	22	22	22	22	0	0	0
Wheat							
Delhi	15.5	15	14	15	3.33	10.71	3.33
Mumbai	21	20	21	20	5	0	5
Kolkata	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chennai	24	24	23	22	0	4.35	9.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Atta							
Delhi	17	17	16	17	0	6.25	0
Mumbai	24	24	24	21	0	0	14.29
Kolkata	17	17	17	17	0	0	0
Chennai	23	23	24	23	0	-4.17	0
Gram Dal							
Delhi	38	35	35	37	8.57	8.57	2.70
Mumbai	39	38	38	37	2.63	2.63	5.41
Kolkata	38	38	36	35	0	5.56	8.57
Chennai	38	38	36	33	0	5.56	15.15
Tur Dal							
Delhi	74	69	68.5	77	7.25	8.03	-3.90
Mumbai	66	68	71	70	-2.94	-7.04	-5.71
Kolkata	64	60	55	78	6.67	16.36	-17.95
Chennai	70	62	62	70	12.90	12.90	0
Urad Dal							
Delhi	76	68	79	69	11.76	-3.80	10.14
Mumbai	77	76	78	70	1.32	-1.28	10
Kolkata	60	60	60	62	0	0	-3.23
Chennai	68	68	72	70	0	-5.56	-2.86
Moong Dal							
Delhi	72	68	75	79	5.88	-4	-8.86
Mumbai	77	76	78	88	1.32	-1.28	-12.5
Kolkata	75	75	70	85	0	7.14	-11.76
Chennai	70	68	65	80	2.94	7.69	-12.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Masoor Dal							
Delhi	55	54	54	60	1.85	1.85	-8.33
Mumbai	57	58	57	52	-1.72	0	9.62
Kolkata	48	50	48	58	-4	0	-17.24
Chennai	50	46	46	NR	8.70	8.70	NR
Sugar							
Delhi	33	34	31	43	-2.94	6.45	-23.26
Mumbai	32	33	31	43	-3.03	3.23	-25.58
Kolkata	32	33	33	41	-3.03	-3.03	-21.95
Chennai	31	32	31	42	-3.12	0	-26.19
Groundnut oil							
Delhi	132	134	123	112	-1.49	7.32	17.86
Mumbai	85	85	79	100	0	7.59	-15
Kolkata	120	110	120	95	9.09	0	26.32
Chennai	82	82	88	75	0	-6.82	9.33
Mustard oil							
Delhi	79	78	70	70	1.28	12.86	12.86
Mumbai	84	84	81	75	0	3.70	12
Kolkata	70	70	66	62	0	6.06	12.90
Chennai	79	76	74	72	3.95	6.76	9.72
Vanaspati							
Delhi	77	77	66	57	0	16.67	35.09
Mumbai	77	73	65	56	5.48	18.46	37.5
Kolkata	65	64	56	38	1.56	16.07	71.05
Chennai	75	72	66	54	4.17	13.64	38.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tea (Loose)							
Delhi	150	149	148	157	0.67	1.35	-4.46
Mumbai	188	179	179	165	5.03	5.03	13.94
Kolkata	100	100	100	100	0	0	0
Chennai	260	260	240	340	0	8.33	-23.53
Salt (Packed)							
Delhi	14	13	12	12	7.69	16.67	16.67
Mumbai	4	13	12	12	7.69	16.67	16.67
Kolkata	8	8	8	8	0	0	0
Chennai	14	14	12	12	0	16.67	16.67
Potato							
Delhi	7	9	16.5	9	-22.22	-57.58	-22.22
Mumbai	15	21	19	13	-28.57	-21.05	15.38
Kolkata	5	7	9	5	-28.57	-44.44	0
Chennai	11.5	16	17	12	-28.12	-32.35	-4.17
Onion							
Delhi	18	60	28	24	-70	-35.71	-25
Mumbai	18	52	35	18	-65.38	-48.57	0
Kolkata	15	50	28	24	-70	-46.43	-37.5
Chennai	13.75	38	35	16	-63.82	-60.71	-14.06
Milk							
Delhi	25	25	24	22	0	4.17	13.64
Mumbai	28	28	28	23	0	0	21.74
Kolkata	21	21	21	21	0	0	0
Chennai	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	0	0	0

Source: State/UTs Civil Supplies Department.

Statement-II

Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential Commodities are listed below

(A) Short-term Measures:**1. Fiscal Measures**

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero — for rice, wheat, onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils.
- (ii) Duty under Tariff Rate Quota for Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) reduced from 15% to 5% for import upto an aggregate of 10000 metric tonnes in a financial year.
- (iii) Import of 30000 tonnes of Milk Powder and 15000 tonnes of Milk Fat at zero duty allowed to NDDB during 2010-11.
- (iv) Allowed import of raw sugar and white/refined sugar at zero duty under O.G.L. up to 31.3.2011.

Administrative Measures:

- (i) Removed levy obligation in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.
- (ii) Banned export of non-basmati rice and wheat until further orders, edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) up to 30.09.2011 and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per year) up to 31.3.2012.
- (iii) Export of edible oils permitted in branded consumer packs of up to 5 kgs subject to a limit of 10,000 tonnes for one year. The period of ban on export of edible oils has been extended with these

relaxation/exemptions up to 30.09.2011.

- (iv) Effected no change in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils;
- (v) Extended stock limit orders in the case of pulses, paddy and rice for a period up to 30th September, 2011, edible oil, edible oilseeds and sugar upto 31 st March, 2011.
- (vi) Used Minimum Export Price (MEP) to regulate exports of onion (averaging at \$ 1200 per tonne for December 2010) and basmati rice (\$900 PMT);
- (vii) Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- (viii) Suspension of Futures trading in Rice, urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission in the year 2007-08 continues during 2010-11. Futures trading in sugar were suspended wef 27.5.2009 up to 30.9.2010.
- (ix) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was increased from 10 to 20% for 2009-10 sugar season. However, for 2010-11 sugar season, the levy obligation has been reduced to 10%.
- (x) For the month of January, 2011, 17.00 lac tons of non levy sugar have been made available which includes 16.56 lac tons of normal non-levy sugar and 0.44 lac tons of sugar processed from imported raw sugar. Besides, levy sugar quota of 2.18 lac tons also been released. Thus, for the month of January, 2011, 19.18 lac tons of sugar

have been made available.

- (xi) An additional allocation of wheat/rice @10 kg/family/month of January and February 2010 was made to the accepted number of AAY, BPL and APL ration cards. This is in addition to existing allocation while wheat was allocated at MSP price of Rs.10800 per tonnes; rice was allotted at MSP derived price of Rs.15373.10 per tonne for Grade.A.
- (xii) Specific adhoc additional allocation of 30.66 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made for all cardholders on 19.5.2010 with validity for lifting up to 20.11.2010@ of Rs.8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.
- (xiii) An additional allocation of 4.57 lakh tonnes of foodgrains per month for APL families at the prevailing APL CIP made on 2.8.2010. This is applicable initially for a period of six months to those States where APL allocations were below 15 kg per family per month.
- (xiv) 25 lakh tonnes of food grains have also been allocated in September 2010 to all States/UTs for distribution to BPL families at BPL issue price during six months period from September 2010.
- (xv) Further 25 lakh tonnes of food grains have been allocated on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue prices for distribution during January to June 2011.
- (xvi) An additional adhoc allocation of 25 lakh tones of foodgrains has been made on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for APL families @ Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice for distribution

during January to June 2011.

- (xvii) In addition allocation to State Governments are made under OMSS. interventions
- (xviii) Extended the current dispensation for PSUs to import pulses against reimbursement up to 15% of losses and service charge of 1.2% of cif value up to 31.3.2011.
- (xix) The Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month. The Scheme is in force upto 31.03.2011.
- (xx) Experimented with popularization of Yellow Peas through sale in the Retail Outlets of NAFED, Kendriya Bhandar, NCCF and Mother Dairy in Delhi.
- (xxi) The Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs.15/- kg for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 kg per ration card per month. The Scheme is in force upto 31.03.2011.
- (xxii) Export of Onion (all varieties) including Bangalore rose onions and Krishnapuram onions fresh or chilled, frozen, provisionally prepared or dried but excluding onion cut, sliced or broken in powder form is not permitted wef. 22nd December, 2010.
- (xxiii) Full exemption from basic custom duty has been provided to onions and shallots with effect from 21st December, 2010. Consequently, these items would also be exempt from special additional duty of

4%, education cess and secondary and higher education cess. The exemption is open ended and does not carry a validity clause prescribing a terminal date.

- (xxiv) NAFED and NCCF are selling Onion at reduced prices from their retail outlets in Delhi.
- (xxv) Review of the price situation and steps taken by State Governments was done through video conference with Chief Secretaries of all states. Several State Governments have been intervening in the market through co-operatives/farmer's markets.
- (xxvi) Reimbursement of losses to NAFED/NCCF on sales of onion, with a cap on the losses at 30% of landed cost for a period of one month up to 31.1.2011. Both agencies will continue to procure onions and sell in Delhi and other centres without any subsidy beyond 31.1.2011.

(B) Medium Term Measures:

In the medium term, Government has taken initiatives such as the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to improve production and productivity in agriculture.

(C) Other steps taken include:

1. Hon'ble Minister advised all CMs vide his letters dated 23.09.2009 and 21.12.2009 to curb malpractices, to check prices of essential commodities, put in place (and strengthen) an appropriate mechanism for regular and intensive monitoring of prices to detect short term fluctuations and take prompt corrective action to maintain adequate supplies at affordable prices for consumers through direct market

intervention. Besides he urged States to provide subsidized supply of pulses through PDS and popularize yellow peas dal through awareness campaigns and strictly enforce the Essential Commodities Act 1955 and Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act 1980 and take stringent action against hoarders/ blackmarketeers.

2. Four Video Conferences have been held with Food Secretaries of all States/UTs from 06.11.2009 onwards urging them to take action against unscrupulous elements to curb malpractices.
3. All Chief Secretaries were requested to organize special drives against hoarding and send factual reports within 15 days.
4. A Conference of CMs was held on 06.02.2010, which was presided over by the Prime Minister to consider measures to insulate the poor and vulnerable from adverse price movements. As a follow up, a Core Group of some CMs and concerned Central Ministers met under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 08.04.2010 and recommended inter alia setting up of a Working Group on Consumer Affairs (under the Chairmanship of CM Gujarat with CMs of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra as its Members) to suggest strategies plan of action for reducing the gap between farmgate and retail prices and recommend measures for amendment and better implementation of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. These include the improvement of distributional efficiency, reducing intermediation costs, promoting State intervention for retailing essential commodities at reasonable prices and enforcement of Statutory provisions with a view to meeting both short and long-term goals.

5. In January, 2011 Video Conferences were held by Cabinet Secretary/Secretary with Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs reiterating the need for enforcement of the provisions of EC Act and PBM Act to curb malpractices and provide adequate supplies of essential commodities at affordable prices and if required use State intervention and facilitate alternate arrangements for augmenting supplies of essential commodities.
6. Hon'ble Minister (I/C), (Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution) has also written to

Chief Ministers of all States/UTs on this issue vide letter dt.04.02.2011.

7. Hon'ble Minister (I/C), (CAF&PD) convened a meeting of the Ministers of Food/PD/Consumer Affairs of South Zone on 03.02.2011 at Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala), for North Zone (on 07.02.2011 at New Delhi), East Zone (on 14.02.2011 at Kolkata) and West Zone (on 17.02.2011 at Mumbai) inter-alia, to control rise in prices and ensure adequate availability of essential commodities at affordable prices for consumers.

Statement-III

Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for the year-2009-Information received from States UTs upto 31.12.2009

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated	Reported Upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7873	43	Nil	1	233.31	December
2.	Assam	2382	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	December\$
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	3	3	Nil	Nil	November
4.	Bihar	17	8	Nil	Nil	1.69	December
5.	Chhattisgarh	751	36	90	66	858.27	December
6.	Delhi	93	98	76	Nil	Nil	December
7.	Gujarat	28025	30	89	Nil	528.3	December
8.	Goa	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
9.	Haryana	107	8	1	Nil	0.82	December*
10.	Himachal Pradesh	24642	3	2	Nil	10.99	December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13.	Karnataka	1659	137	9	3	24.58	December
14.	Kerala	48829	21	2	Nil	121.47	December***
15.	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16.	Maharashtra	1688	2565	1562	Nil	13842.38	December
17.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November**
18.	Meghalaya	8	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	December
19.	Mizoram	366	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
20.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
21.	Orissa	35494	7	149	9	14.56	December
22.	Punjab	122	54	34	26	464.52	December
23.	Rajasthan	281	3	62	Nil	36.89	March
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
25.	Tamil Nadu	16404	4775	1471	7	623.25	December
26.	Tripura	66	2	2	Nil	0.65	December
27.	Uttarakhand						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	39684	1023	1491	Nil	1929.48	December
29.	West Bengal	161	117	16	Nil	90.4	December
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	208	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
31.	Chandigarh	8	9	Nil	Nil	7.97	December
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	2	Nil	Nil	0.22	December
33.	Daman and Diu						Not Reported

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November
35.	Puducherry	512	63	68	15	15.53	December
Total		209413	9012	5131	127	18805.29	

* — Except August and September

** — Except August and October

*** — Except October

\$ — Except August

Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (Relating to offences under E.C. Act other than violation of stock control orders information received from States/UTs upto 31.12.2010)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated	Reported Upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9014	Nil	Nil	Nil	114.53	November-A
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May
3.	Assam	332	29	20	10	Nil	August-B
4.	Bihar	64	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	September-C
5.	Chhattisgarh	211	1	18	14	757.58	August-D
6.	Delhi	58	15	26	4	Nil	December
7.	Goa	82	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December-E
8.	Gujarat	30296	139	88	17	428.99	December
9.	Haryana	167	49	5	Nil	361.62	October
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13036	Nil	Nil	Nil	6.04	July
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13.	Karnataka	2016	138	Nil	2	317.78	October
14.	Kerala	23490	32	21	3	20.477	October
15.	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Maharashtra	1700	2581	1366	Nil	1120.92	October
17.	Manipur	9	5	5	5	0.47	October
18.	Meghalaya	49	5	2	3	0.2965	July
19.	Mizoram	84	Nil	Nil	Nil	11.62	September-F
20.	Nagaland	2	26	Nil	Nil	0.39	September
21.	Orissa	56341	6	239	Nil	5.27	September
22.	Punjab	169	19	12	8	1.27	November
23.	Rajasthan						Not Reported
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November
25.	Tamil Nadu	18894	6995	1257	43	708.69	December
26.	Tripura	245	7	7	Nil	7.07	October
27.	Uttarakhand						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	29723	558	1211	Nil	6262.85	September
29.	West Bengal	214	99	20	Nil	281.36	November
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	193	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	September
31.	Chandigarh	10	9	Nil	Nil	9.16	October
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	Nil	Nil	35	December
33.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	July-G
34.	Lakshdweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December-H
35.	Puducheery	580	20	32	39	3.67	September
Total		187049	10754	4329	148	10455.1	

A. — Except September, 2010

C. — Except March and August, 2010

E. — Except November, 2010

G. — Only July, 2010

B. — Except February, April, May, 2010

D. — Except January, February, June and July, 2010

F. — As per July, 2010 receipt

H. — Except July, September, October, November, 2010

Dairy Cooperatives

- *16. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the financial condition of dairy cooperatives in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total number of such cooperatives functional/reported to be economically sick/closed down during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to revive the closed dairy cooperatives and provide financial assistance to those cooperatives reported to be economically sick; and
- (d) if so, the details of such steps and the financial assistance provided alongwith the number of such closed/

economically sick cooperatives benefited during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The Dairy Cooperatives are registered under the respective State Cooperative Societies Act. The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) reviews the financial condition of the Dairy Cooperative Unions/Federations which have been provided technical/financial assistance by NDDB. Status of Dairy Cooperative Unions/Federations for which annual accounts have been received along with the list of non-functional Dairy Cooperative Unions/Federations available with NDDB is given at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has a Central Sector Scheme 'Assistance to Cooperatives' to rehabilitate sick Dairy Cooperative Unions/State Milk Federations. State-wise financial assistance provided to rehabilitate such cooperatives during last three years and the current year under this scheme is given at Statment-II.

Statement-I

Status of Dairy Cooperative Unions/Federations (DCU/F) for which annual accounts in respect of last three years have been received by National Dairy Development Board NDDB

(In numbers)

State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	DCU/F with Accumulated Net Profit	DCU/F with Accumulated Net Loss	DCU/F with Accumulated Net Profit	DCU/F with Accumulated Net Loss	DCU/F with Accumulated Net Profit	DCU/F with Accumulated Net Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	4	3	4	3	4	4
Assam	0	1	0	1	0	1
Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	1	0	1
Goa	1	0	1	0	1	0
Gujarat	14	0	14	0	14	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	1	6	2	5	2	5
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	0	1	0	1
Karnataka	10	4	10	4	10	3
Kerala	2	2	1	3	2	2
Madhya Pradesh	2	4	2	4	2	4
Maharashtra	12	10	12	13	12	13
Nagaland	NA	NA	1	0	1	0
Punjab	4	8	4	8	4	8
Rajasthan	7	10	6	10	6	8
Sikkim	NA	NA	0	1	0	1
Tamil Nadu	0	11	0	14	0	15
Uttar Pradesh	3	29	3	28	3	27
Odisha	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	0
West Bengal	5	2	5	2	5	2
Bihar	4	2	3	3	5	1
Total	69	93	68	101	73	96

NA — Not Available.

*List of Non-functional Dairy Cooperative Unions/
Federations available with NDDB*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Dairy Cooperatives	1	2	3
1	2	3			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah Distt. Cooperative Milk Producers.	3.	Maharashtra	Yeotmal Dist. Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar Distt. Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.	4.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur Dist. Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.
			5.	West Bengal	Gaur (Malda) Distt. Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd.
			6.	Union Territory	South Andaman Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.

1	2	3	1	2	3
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu Milk Producers Federation Ltd.	8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kashmir Milk Producers Federation Ltd.

Statement-II

State-wise financial assistance provided to rehabilitate the sick Dairy Cooperative Unions/Federations (DCU/F) during last three years and current year under the scheme Assistance to Cooperatives

Sl. No.	Name of State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (upto 12.2011)	
		No. of DCU/F	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of DCU/F	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of DCU/F	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of DCU/F	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	—	0.00	1	250.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
2.	Uttar Pradesh	2	188.57	1	75.00	2	89.09	2	102.86
3.	Haryana	1	94.51	2	89.00	1	65.49	—	0.00
4.	Maharashtra	—	0.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	—	0.00
5.	West Bengal	1	46.92	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
6.	Assam	—	0.00	1	45.00	1	320.00	—	0.00
7.	Punjab	—	0.00	3	336.00	4	604.93	4	619.14
8.	Tamil Nadu	1	175.00	1	100.00	1	35.49	—	0.00
Total		5	505.00	10	900.00	10	1120.0 0	6	722.00

[English]

Spread of Naxal/Maoist Influence

*17. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of

rise in naxal/maoist influence, presence in new areas and efforts to create a corridor across the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar and West Bengal;

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

(c) whether the Government has estimated the number of armed naxal/maoist cadres presently active and are taking steps to neutralise such activities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps taken/being taken to tackle naxal threats and the success achieved in anti-naxal operations, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) During the year 2010, CPI (Maoist) made efforts to link up its existing strongholds in Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh-Odisha border with those in Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal and to spread into new areas in the States of Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

(c) and (d) The estimated armed cadre strength of Maoist in 2010 was 8680. State Governments deal with various issues related with naxal problem in the respective States. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments on both development and security fronts in several ways. During the anti-naxal operations conducted in various States in the year 2010, 172 naxalites were killed, 2916 naxalites were arrested and 266 naxalites surrendered. The State-wise break up of naxalities killed, naxalites arrested and naxalites surrendered is given in the Statement.

(e) A number of steps have been taken to strengthen and modernize State Police and Paramilitary forces, provide infrastructure, training, apart from accelerated development of various districts in LWE affected States under various Central Schemes.

Statement

Anti-Naxal operations in 2010

Sl. No.	State	Naxalites Killed	Naxalites Arrested	Naxalites Surrendered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	289	141

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bihar	5	364	13
3.	Chhattisgarh	83	902	6
4.	Jharkhand	15	359	23
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	2
6.	Maharashtra	3	76	22
7.	Orissa	10	247	48
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0	77	1
9.	West Bengal	42	536	6
10.	Others	1	66	4
Total		172	2916	266

Food Processing Centres

18. SHRI P. KUMAR:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new food processing industries/centres and Food Processing Training Centres (FPTCs) in the country;

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

(c) the details of financial assistance provided to each State for setting up of food processing industries/centres and FPTCs during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to set up more FPTCs in order to develop entrepreneurship and transfer of technology for processing of food products?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries

do not set up any food processing industries/centres and Food Processing Training Centres (FPTCs) on its own in the country. However, this Ministry is implementing a scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries through which the entrepreneurs are provided financial assistance to set up units in the country.

This Ministry also provides financial assistance to Central or State Government Organizations, Educational and Training Institutions, Schools and Colleges, ITIs, NGOs, Co-operatives for setting up of Food Processing Training Centres (FPTCs) in the country. The objective of the scheme is development of rural entrepreneurship and transfer of technology for processing of food products by utilizing locally grown raw material and providing "Hands-on" experience at such production cum training centres.

(b) Under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries, financial assistance is provided for setting up of new food processing units as well as Technological Upgradation and Expansion of existing units in the country in the form of grant-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 and @ 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas such as Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North Eastern States, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas.

For setting up of Food Processing Training Centres, the Ministry provides financial assistance of Rs. 6 lakhs i.e. Rs. 4.00 lakhs for fixed capital costs and Rs. 2.00 lakhs as revolving seed capital for Single Product Line Centre and Rs. 15 lakhs i.e. Rs. 11.00 lakhs for Fixed capital costs and Rs. 4.00 lakhs as revolving seed capital for setting up of Multi-Product Line Centre.

(c) The State-wise details of financial assistance provided by the Ministry for setting up of Food Processing units during each of the last 3 years and the current year at Statement-I and that of FPTCs at Statement-II.

(d) The Ministry is taking up various initiatives like conducting awareness programmes, workshops, seminars, publicity in the print media for inviting applications for setting up of Food Processing Training Centres in the country.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Food Processing Units Assisted During 11th Plan*

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (upto 22.11.2010)	
		Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	947.49	48	908.999	41	677.05	27	288.915
2.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	17.67	3	376.14	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Assam	12	442.17	17	176.79	22	418.74	11	247.54
5.	Bihar	5	83.915	2	42.3	2	35.59	6	102.11
6.	Chandigarh	6	138.08	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	6	10	163.725	4	45.46	26	228.495
8.	Delhi	0	0	7	160.65	2	50	1	16.3
9.	Goa	1	17	1	24.57	1	24.26	2	40.6
10.	Gujarat	32	544.06	39	714.81	42	665.18	54	1092.716
11.	Haryana	19	418.72	23	349.415	11	134.96	11	255.78
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12	325.09	5	152.745	10	269.58	7	175.34
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	109.855	3	22.05	7	59.73	4	48.59
14.	Jharkhand	2	9.09	0	0	3	44.09	4	84
15.	Karnataka	34	529.62	35	629.895	24	269.55	20	435.74
16.	Kerala	47	876.8	32	545.37	33	567.53	16	241.69
17.	Madhya Pradesh	10	172.32	14	201.87	18	273.03	14	207.185
18.	Maharashtra	95	1696.805	121	1802.633	113	1717.3	61	902.965
19.	Manipur	3	61.74	3	45.51	6	163.75	0	0
20.	Meghalaya	1	8.19	2	159.57	2	123.02	2	66.62
21.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0
22.	Nagaland	1	27.485	4	178.205	1	64.99	0	0
23.	Odisha	6	129.41	2	38.68	6	84.4	10	213.28
24.	Puducherry	2	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Punjab	32	481.45	61	841.36	13	172.37	16	271.49
26.	Rajasthan	35	566.075	44	551.975	27	27325.46	48	643.939
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	53	951.79	36	594.355	41	672.11	26	405.94
29.	Tripura	2	39.98	1	13.86		0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Uttar Pradesh	63	1123.425	43	875.475	32	560.63	46	894.33
31.	Uttarakhand	9	339.78	6	163.15	12	307.57	9	191.3
32.	West Bengal	35	653.56	19	390.135	10	136.48	8	155.76
Total		569	10725.2	579	9765.767	487	8249.97	429	7210.625

*Data is under reconciliation with coordinating Bank i.e. HDFC Bank.

Statement-II

Statewise Details of Food Processing Training Centres Assisted During 11th Plan

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (upto 14.02.2011)		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	04	13.50	01	2.47	07	33.07	2	7.59	14	56.63
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	02	8.00	1	4.00	03	12
5.	Bihar	-	-	01	2.00	-	1.13	1	3.99	2	7.12
5.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.	Haryana	01	1.99	01	1.46	05	19.90	3	13.49	10	36.84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	02	9.30	-	-	-	-	1	4.00	03	13.30
10	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	01	4.00	-	-	-	-	01	4.00
11.	Karnataka	01	7.20	-	-	04	15.60	2	8.00	07	30.80
12	Jharkhand	01	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	01	2.45
13.	Kerala	01	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	7.00
14.	Maharashtra	04	10.00	01	4.00	04	20.66	3	11.50	12	46.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Madhya Pradesh	13	25.61	10	20.00	02	5.00	4	17.00	29	67.61
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	01	7.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	7.50
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	01	2.00	-	-	05	19.12	4	19.75	10	40.87
21.	Punjab	01	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	1.62
22.	Puducherry	-	-	-	01	11.00	-	-	-	01	11.00
23.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	02	3.69	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	02	6.69
25.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	07	24.76	02	6.08	-	1.00	-	0.87	09	32.71
27.	West Bengal	02	4.00	01	2.90	02	12.00	1	6.00	06	24.90
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	01	3.90	-	-	1	4.00	02	7.90
29.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12.00	3	12.00
Total		41	119.77	19	49.81	32	147.33	26	112.19	118	429.1

Stampede Cases

*19. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI CHANDRA KANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several incidents of stampede have been reported from places of worship and pilgrimage in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of persons killed/injured, gender-wise during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Kerala;

(c) whether the Government has provided any

financial assistance to the families of the victims;

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

(e) the details of directives issued by the Union Government to various State Governments on crowd management and evacuation procedures to prevent such cases in future and to provide security to the pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) As per available information, the details of major incidents of stampede during 2008-2011 are as under:—

Place	Date	State/UT	No. of persons*	
			Killed	Injured
Kanakadurga Temple, Vijaywada	03.01.2008	Andhra Pradesh	06	—
Mata Janaki Temple, Karila	26.03.2008	Madhya Pradesh	08	11
Jagannath Temple, Puri	04.07.2008	Odisha	06	03
Nainadevi Temple, Bilaspur	03.08.2008	Himachal Pradesh	147	150
Chamunda Devi Temple, Jodhpur	30.09.2008	Rajasthan	215	100
Levva Patel Sanskritik Bhawan Rajkot	20.12.2009	Gujarat	09	50
Jetty Ghat, Kakdwip, South 24 Parganas	14.01.2010	West Bengal	07	16
Pratapgarh	04.03.2010	Uttar Pradesh	63	28
Hardwar Kumbh	14.04.2010	Uttarakhand	05	14
Jagannath Temple	13.07.2010	Odisha	01	02
Pullumedu Idukki District	14.01.2011	Kerala	102	71

*Gender-wise data is not centrally maintained in each case.

(c) and (d) Since the responsibility for arrangements and Law and Order for such occasions entirely vests with the State Governments, it is the State Government which provides medical assistance and other necessary relief to the persons/families affected in such incidents. Independent of the action by the State Governments, ex-gratia payment to the next of kin of the deceased and those injured has also been made from time to time from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. In the case of Kerala where a stampede occurred recently on 14.01.2011, the families of the victims were provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 2.5 lakhs by the State Government and Rs. 2.5 lakhs by the custodian of the Sabarimala Temple. Further, an ex-gratia relief of Rs. 1.00 lakh to the kin of deceased and Rs. 50,000 to those injured in the incident has also been sanctioned from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

(e) A detailed advisory was issued to all States/UTs on 01.10.2008 making the State/UTs aware of the need to manage such gatherings and suggesting

measures such as allowing manageable number of persons to visit the temple/shrines at a particular time; proper access control procedure/system at every entry/exit point; establishing sound alert system; regular training of staff in evacuation procedures; etc., to avoid recurrence of incidents of stampede in future. Further on the basis of inputs received from security agencies, advisories are being issued from time to time. The last such advisory was issued on 01.07.2010 to the Odisha Government for taking adequate measures to ward off the possibility of any stampede on the occasion of Rath Yatra.

[Translation]

Irregularities in C.G. Telecast

20. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether a high level probe panel constituted

by the Government to investigate the alleged cases of corruption and irregularities connected with the broadcasting of the XIX Commonwealth Games (CG), 2010 has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the major findings of the report;

(c) the follow-up action taken/being taken thereon;

(d) Whether the Government has directed the holding up of payment to certain firms including foreign firms due to the alleged involvement in irregularities during the said event; and

(e) If so, the details of such firms and the reasons therefor along with the total amount to be paid to them and the time by which such payments are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Major findings of the first report of HLC on Host Broadcasting are enclosed herewith as Statement. Report of the HLC is also available on the website at www.india.gov.in.

(c) to (e) Ministry has since examined the report and has forwarded its remarks to the Cabinet Secretariat. Following decisions have been taken by Government in this regard:—

- (i) the Director General, Doordarshan has been reverted to her parent cadre following the expiry of her tenure on 19.2.2011.
- (ii) the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been directed to seek explanations from the then Chief Executive Officer of Prasar Bharati and Director General, Doordarshan on the allegations made against them and recommend an appropriate course of action within two weeks.
- (iii) the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been directed to review the claims made

by M/s. SIS LIVE, jointly with Prasar Bharati and in consultation with their financial advisers to ensure that there is no over-payment. In the event of any over-payment having been made, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been directed to take appropriate action for recovery, after seeking due legal advice and

(iv) matter relating to the relationship between the government and the Prasar Bharati and that between the Chief Executive Officer and the Board of Prasar Bharati, as also issues regarding the governance structure and the oversight mechanism put in place by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in respect of such events, to be referred to the existing Group of Ministers on Prasar Bharati, which is being directed to expedite its work so that necessary corrective administrative and legislative measures could be put in place at the earliest.

(v) A copy of the report has been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation through Department of Personnel and Training for further action as deemed appropriate.

Statement

First Report of HLC on Host Broadcasting

Chapter 5: Major Findings

5.1 Governance Structure

5.1.1 The Governance structure established by the Ministry of I & B proved unequal to the task. While it enabled the Host Broadcasting Monitoring Committee (HBMC) headed by CEO Prasar Bharati to make recommendations and secure approvals of the Oversight Committee, the latter chaired by Minister of I & B, was unable to prevent abuse of authority or even observance of due process by the former.

5.1.2 Since Prasar Bharati was the Host Broadcaster for Commonwealth Games, Delhi 2010, the

progress of discharge of this responsibility became the concern of the Committee of Secretaries (COS) as well as that of Group of Ministers (GOM). Discord within Prasar Bharati was discussed and inability to resolve problems and accelerate decision making was noted. In fact in the 4th meeting of the reconstituted GOM under the chairmanship of Minister of Urban Development held on 20th October, 2009, Secretary I & B informed the GOM that "in respect of engagement of Consultant for Production and Coverage of Commonwealth Games, Delhi 2010, the Host Broadcasting Management Committee of Prasar Bharati was not unanimous in their recommendations to the Government. He stated that two sets of minutes/recommendations had been received as a result of which it was not possible for the Ministry to take a decision in the matter".

5.1.3 After its reconstitution in June, 2009, GOM met seventeen times upto 05th March, 2010 when Prasar Bharati finally entered into an agreement with SIS LIVE. Prasar Bharati was part of the agenda in these meetings without any noticeable results. Meanwhile COS kept nudging CEO Prasar Bharati but he remained undeterred from his objectives of awarding the contract to SIS LIVE and thereafter facilitate its assignment to Zoom Communications. When these objectives were accomplished on 05th March, 2010, the subject went off the agenda of GOM.

5.1.4 Transaction of business in Prasar Bharati has been entrusted to the triumvirate of CEO, Member (Personnel) and Member (Finance). In practice it has met the same fate are delays, dysfunctionality and systemic distrust. The several checks and balances were unable to prevent abuse of authority by the CEO and the Prasar Bharati Board as well as the Government were helpless spectators in this venal episode.

5.2 Role of CEO, Prasar Bharati and DG (DD)

5.2.1 The CEO Prasar Bharati and DG (DD), in concert

with some others in these entities, were able to:—

- impose restrictive and inflexible conditions in the tendering process to discourage competition;
- misrepresent and suppress information crucial for informed decision making;
- disregard/flout established practices vis a vis Expression of Interest (EOI), Request for Proposal (RFP) etc. thereby vitiating the selection process to the advantage of SIS LIVE;
- extend post award of contract benefits and concessions to SIS LIVE — the selected service provider selected for production and coverage of the Games;
- feign ignorance of 'illegal' contract assignment by SIS LIVE to Zoom Communications — an ineligible entity — even though both contracts had been signed on 5th March, 2010 'back to back' and SIS LIVE had announced having done so in a Press Release issued on 8th March, 2010.

5.2.2 Prasar Bharati assumed no role in planning, methodology and management by outsourcing Host Broadcast operations in their entirety-and ignored:—

- quantitative and qualitative deviations in supply of equipment; and
- instances of breach of contract including non-supply of key personnel, other staff and deliverables.

5.2.3 Prasar Bharati deliberately delayed decisions to accomplish its pre-meditated objective as fait accompli.

5.2.4 These actions/inactions are strongly suggestive of collusion between CEO Prasar Bharati and Director General (Doordarshan) and the service provider(s), SIS LIVE/Zoom Communications.

Basic Amenities in Slum Areas

1. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people living in slums and cities are facing acute shortage of basic amenities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to provide basic amenities in the slum areas;

(c) the estimated number of slum dwellers proposed to be provided dwelling units during the next five years under Valmiky/Ambedkar Housing Schemes being run by the Government, State-wise;

(d) the number of houses likely to be constructed annually and the time by which it is expected to be completed, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to check the rise in slums and for environmental improvement of urban slums?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A large number of people living in slums and cities are facing acute shortage of basic amenities. The key problems concern the issues of security of tenure at affordable prices, affordable housing, water supply, sanitation, health, education and social security. The Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in December, 2005 to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructure facilities for the urban poor in select 65 cities in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. For other ciestowns, for taking up housing and slum upgradation programmes, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has been launched with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers including the poor. The duration of JNNURM is seven years beginning from the 2005-06. The details of projects sanctioned under JNNURM for providing basic amenities to the urban poor under BSUP and IHSDP are as under:—

Scheme	Number of projects sanctioned	Total project cost approved	Total Central share approved	Total number of dwelling units sanctioned
BSUP	479	27813.58	14027.18	1036819
IHSDP	977	9957.72	6760.72	523283
Total	1456	37771.30	20787.90	1560102

(c) to (e) The Scheme of Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) has been subsumed under Integrated Housing and 7 Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under JNNURM. State/UT-wise details of dwelling units sanctioned so far under BSUP and IHSDP are given in the enclosed Statement. It is expected that as a result of JNNURM, 1.5 million houses will be completed for slum dwellers/Urban Poor.

To address the issues of slums and environmental

improvements therein, the Government has announced a new Scheme-Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) which aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers. The preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana, called the Slum Free City Planning Scheme has been launched in the last financial year to support activities like slum survey, GIS mapping of slums and preparation of slum-free city and State plans.

Statement

JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub-Mission-II) Total Projects Approved

Status as on 15.02.2011

Rs. in crores

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment Sanctioned	2nd Installment Sanctioned	3rd Installment Sanctioned	4th Installment Sanctioned	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	36	3010.18	134694	1497.42	1512.77	374.35	337.91	227.68	66.86	874.86
2.	Assam	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	24.40	24.40	0.00	0.00	48.80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	49.25	852	43.95	5.31	10.99	0.84	0.00	0.00	11.83
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13	168.81	99.03	99.03	75.03	0.00	198.06
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	6	462.49	30000	364.99	97.50	91.25	78.05	0.00	0.00	169.29
6.	Bihar	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	397.23	78.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.19
7.	Delhi	1	17	2783.78	73820	1229.28	1554.51	307.32	43.85	11.54	0.00	228.90
8.	Gujarat	4	19	1709.94	106044	822.46	887.48	205.62	167.18	146.10	109.65	621.68
9.	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
10.	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	7.79	7.79	7.79	7.79	31.18
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.57
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95	33.61	3.19	0.00	0.00	33.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13.	Jharkhand	3	11	370.67	12226	251.59	119.08	62.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.90
14.	Karnataka	2	18	747.18	28118	407.97	339.21	101.99	63.96	1.22	0.00	164.49
15.	Kerala	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	58.39	50.60	16.38	0.00	125.37
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	704.65	41446	344.26	360.48	86.07	45.44	16.40	0.0	147.91
17.	Maharashtra	5	60	6817.86	182841	3234.10	3583.76	808.53	403.99	174.15	46.36	1409.68
18.	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	10.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.98
19.	Meghalaya	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	10.09	5.94	5.94	0.00	16.03
20.	Mizoram	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	20.03	7.23	0.00	0.00	27.26
21.	Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	26.40	26.40	26.40	0.00	79.20
22.	Orissa	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44	13.54	9.95	0.00	0.00	13.54
23.	Punjab	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15	36.28	9.04	9.04	8.32	0.00	26.39
24.	Puducherry	1	3	135.98	2964	83.20	52.78	20.80	1.06	1.06	0.00	21.86
25.	Rajasthan	2	4	458.64	23151	257.30	201.34	64.33	21.14	0.00	0.00	85.47
26.	Sikkim	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52	7.26	7.26	0.70	0.00	15.23
27.	Tamil Nadu	3	51	2327.32	91318	1041.80	1285.53	260.45	147.39	83.42	25.93	494.42
28.	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.771	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	13.96
29.	Uttar Pradesh	7	67	2342.51	67992	1144.24	1198.27	286.02	263.18	86.73	0.00	531.77
30.	Uttarakhand	3	12	86.03	1799	65.33	20.70	16.33	1.28	0.00	0.00	17.61
31.	West Bengal	2	91	3293.05	140113	1607.42	1685.62	402.21	198.11	105.22	11.78	682.65
Total		63 Cities	479	27813.58	1036819	14027.18	13786.49	3507.11	2027.70	997.58	271.86	6248.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DPR Preparation Charges			20 Released	00.0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		8.59
PMUs			27	0.00	0	30.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		5.12
PIUs			118	0.00	0	79.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		16.82
TPIMA			15									
CBP												2.01
Grand Total		63 Cities	479	27813.58	1036819	14137.51	13786.49	3507.11	2027.70	997.58	271.86	6281.36

JNNRUM Project Call - MBO

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP) Total Projects Approved

Status as on 15.02.2011
Rs. in crores

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd Installment approved	Total ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	77	1139.10	47896	783.10	355.99	382.28	221.77	551.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.96	1.00	4.48	0.00	4.48
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	1.52	6.82	0.00	5.53
4.	Assam	16	16	84.99	8668	70.22	14.77	35.11	0.00	35.11
5.	Bihar	19	20	275.22	12956	162.48	112.74	81.24	0.00	81.24
6.	Chhattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	66.78	79.41	28.19	104.57
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	5.74	144	3.34	2.40	1.67	0.00	1.67
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
9.	Gujurat	37	38	381.78	28424	243.20	121.06	124.76	0.00	119.35
10.	Haryana	14	18	272.26	16426	209.70	62.57	104.85	0.00	104.85
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	55.34	1616	37.07	18.26	18.54	0.00	18.54
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	40	114.46	6670	87.97	21.64	41.22	4.42	41.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Jharkhand	10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	86.60	62.79	0.00	55.05
14.	Karnataka	32	34	398.13	17237	222.56	175.57	111.28	40.04	136.45
15.	Kerala	45	53	273.32	26295	201.60	71.71	100.68	39.67	130.70
16.	Madhya Pradesh	41	44	319.26	20739	221.83	97.43	110.97	4.76	115.73
17.	Mizoram	6	8	39.27	1950	29.78	9.49	14.89	0.00	14.89
18.	Rajasthan	51	56	776.37	40874	518.45	257.92	259.23	23.77	219.69
19.	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21	0.00	11.21
20.	Manipur	6	6	43.38	2829	32.35	10.08	16.33	0.00	13.03
21.	Maharashtra	83	102	1803.93	90072	1228.48	575.44	575.97	34.48	600.15
22.	Nagaland	2	2	90.13	2761	44.74	43.60	22.67	7.25	29.92
23.	Odisha	29	32	284.67	13049	191.88	92.79	92.90	9.01	92.90
24.	Punjab	2	3	63.42	4658	33.77	29.64	16.89	0.00	16.89
25.	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.74
26.	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	39	17.92	1.99	8.96	0.00	8.96
27.	Tamil Nadu	83	84	515.88	37585	372.10	127.13	183.89	137.26	281.99
28.	Tripura	5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	5.59	19.03	15.52	22.19
29.	Uttar Pradesh	135	153	1165.08	43035	751.74	413.34	375.84	67.89	366.82
30.	Uttarakhand	18	21	161.28	5032	90.57	470.71	45.28	0.00	45.28
31.	West Bengal	81	120	1103.33	60171	826.59	276.25	413.37	163.46	498.79
Total		830	977	9957.72	523283	6760.72	3154.75	3325.59	797.49	3732.01

[English]

Technology for Small Holdings

2. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small and marginal farmers are largely constrained due to the absence of simple and low cost technologies suited to small plots which can be managed by, them;

(b) if so, whether the present technologies are expensive and fit for use only in large fields of big farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to make available suitable technologies to small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Simple and low cost technologies that are especially suitable for small and marginal farmers are already available in the country.

(b) Presently available technologies are suitable for deployment for both large and small land holdings.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Agriculture is implementing central sector schemes namely Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Food Security Mission (NFSM) which, besides incorporating suitable technologies for effective utilization of agricultural inputs for enhanced productivity, also makes available suitable agricultural tools and equipments on subsidized rates to farmers that include small and marginal farmers also. List of such tools and equipments is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

List of Equipments and Tools available on subsidy under the following Schemes

Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
1	2	3
Tractor up to 40 HP	Rotavator	Power machine (up to 20 BHP) with rotavator/equipment
Power Tillers	Power weeder	Power machine 20 BHP and above including with accessories/equipment
Combine harvesters	Seed drill (animal/tractor operated)	Power operated machine/tools including Power saw and Plant protection equipments.
Self-propelled Reaper, paddy transplanter and similar self-propelled machines	Multi crop planter	—
Special power driven implements like Potato planter, potato digger, groundnut digger, strip till drill, cleaner-cum-grader, dryer, mobile fruit	Small farm implements (Hand Weeders, Wheel Hoe, Rake, Rotary Tiller, Ridger, Marker, Furrow opener etc.	—

1	2	3
harvester, power weeder, mini rice mill, dal mill, zero till seed drill, raised bed planter, sugarcane cutter planter, post hole digger, rotavator, straw reaper, reaper-cum-binder, happy seeder, vegetable transplanter etc.		
Manual operated implements/tools	Irrigation pump	—
Animal driven implements		
Animal driven tool carrier like Multi tool carrier and paddy seeder	Cono weeder	—
Power driven equipments (Tractor/ Power tiller operated) like MB/Disc plough, harrow, cultivator, seed cum fertilizer drill	Zero Till Drill	—
Power thresher (all types)	Knapsack sprayers	—
Disel/Electric pump-sets	Pump sets	—
Cono weeder	Sprinkler Sets	—
Plant protection equipments like Manual, power operated, tractor mounted, Aero-blast sprayer	—	—

Shortage of Water

3. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment in regard to acute shortage of water/drinking water in major metropolitan and other urban cities including Delhi and Mumbai;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to solve the drinking water problem in the urban areas of the country including Delhi and Mumbai;

(d) the financial allocations made to these cities during each of the last three years and the utilisation thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government is considering to implement any new scheme to tackle the problem of drinking water shortage;

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including West Bengal; and

(g) the action taken/being taken by the Government

to resolve conflicts over inter-State rivers and their contamination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b): An assessment of per capita availability of drinking water in metropolitan cities was made in November, 2003. Details are enclosed Statement-I. Ministry of Water Resources has made an assessment of water demand for domestic purposes for the 35 metropolitan cities upto 2021 on the basis of inputs from State Water Resources/Irrigation Departments (Statement-II). As per pilot projects for Service Level Benchmarking for 28 cities, status with respect to coverage including per capita water supply is given at Statement-III.

(c) and (d) Ministry is supplementing the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies in providing adequate water supply facilities in urban areas under various schemes such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). The details enclosed at Statement-IV.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) To resolve conflicts over inter-state rivers, there are various tribunals like Cauvery tribunal, Krishna tribunal etc. To prevent pollution of water, Government of India is supporting measures like Sewerage Treatment and Solid Waste Management.

Statement-I

Per capita water supply in all metro cities received from various State Water Supply Agencies

Sl. No.	Urban Agglomeration/ City As per 2001 Census	Per capita Water Supply (lpcd) as of November, 2003
1	2	3
1.	Greater Mumbai	268
2.	Kolkata	173
3.	Delhi	218

1	2	3
4.	Chennai	106
5.	Bangalore	141
6.	Hyderabad	164
7.	Ahmedabad	139
8.	Pune	283
9.	Surat	139
10.	Kanpur	124
11.	Jaipur	170
12.	Lucknow	164
13.	Nagpur	176
14.	Patna	107
15.	Indore	149
16.	Vadodara	169
17.	Bhopal	180
18.	Coimbatore	108
19.	Ludhiana	117
20.	Kochi	124
21.	Vishakhapatnam	131
22.	Agra	134
23.	Varanasi	191
24.	Madurai	88
25.	Meerut	185
26.	Nashik	140
27.	Jabalpur	95
28.	Jamshedpur	90
29.	Asansol	120
30.	Dhanbad	70
31.	Faridabad	120
32.	Allahabad	111
33.	Amritsar	135
34.	Vijayawada	137
35.	Rajkot	88

Statement-II

Water Demand, Water Availability, Present and Future Source of Water Extracted from the Status Reports on Water Resources Requirements and its Availability in Urban Areas Prepared by the Regional Committees

(Based on data furnished by the Department concerned of the Respective State Government)

Sl. No.	Urban Agglomeration	Water Demand		Water Availability/Supply		Present source of water supply	Resources to meet future demand
		2001	2021	2001	2021		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	242 (MLD) (Domestic) + 125 (MLD) (Industrial)	580 (MLD) (Domestic)+ 160 (MLD) (Industrial)	375 MLD	There will be no shortfall in future.	Under Ground Water through tube wells. Industry is making its own arrangement.	50% through canals (Sidhwan canal) and 50% by tube wells. Assumed that industry will make its own arrangement.
2.	Amritsar (Punjab)	175 (MLD) (Domestic) + 42.11 (MLD) (Industrial)	267 (MLD) (Domestic) + 52.64 (MLD) (Industrial)	232.56 MLD	There will be no shortfall in future.	Under Ground Water through tube wells. Industry is making its own arrangement.	50% through canals (UBDC system) and 50% by tube wells. Assumed that industry will make its own arrangement.
3.	Faridabad (Haryana)	89.5 MGD (406 MLD) including 29.5 MGD (133 MLD) for Industrial and the balance for other uses.	160.77 MGD (730 MLD) including 41.8 MGD (189 MLD) for Industrial and the balance for other uses.	40 MGD (182 MLD) Present shortfall is 49.5 MGD (225 MLD)	Projected water supply demand will be met by canal system. Tube wells and Ranney wells.	Through tube wells.	By canal water (Mewat canal) and ground water.
4.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	255 (MLD) (Domestic) + 80 (MLD) (Industrial)	482 (MLD) (Domestic) + 80 (MLD) (Industrial)	Total supply is 265 MLD. Shortage is 70 MLD.	From identified sources is 630 MLD.	Kolar river, Upper Lake, Tube wells and Dug wells.	Kolar river, Upper Lake, Ground water Narmada river

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	318.20 (MLD) (Domestic) No Major Industry	671 (MLD) (Domestic) No mention of Industry	Total supply is 183.5 MLD. Shortage is 134.70 MLD.	Extra requirement works out to 487.5 MLD, which has to be met by constructing projects on Narmada river.	Narmada river. Yashwant Sagar reservoir and Ground water.	Additional water supply project on Narmada river. A major project on Narmada river is also required.
6.	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	214.312 (MLD) (Domestic) + 25 (MLD) (Industrial)	327 (MLD) (Domestic) + 25 (MLD) (Industrial) which is only the present demand	Total supply is 145 MLD. Shortage is 94.51 MLD.	The assessed requirements for 2021 will be met from identified sources.	Khandari Dam and Gour river. Pariat Dem and Phaguwa Ghat Narmada river and Ground water.	A location for intake on Narmada river near Tilwara Ghat has been identified to meet additional re-quirement of water and Ground water.
7.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	956 (MLD) (210 MGD)	1817 (MLD) (400 MGD)	Total supply is 770 MLD (170 MGD). Deficit is 186 MLD (40 MGD).	From identified sources is 2000 MLD (440 MGD).	Osmansagar, Himayatsagar, Manjira Phase-I and II and Manjira Phase-III and IV. Ground water through bore wells.	To meet the future water demand, the proposal prepared by HMWSSB envisages drawing raw water from foreshore of Nagarjunasagar in three phases.
8.	Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	314 (MLD) (69 MGD) + 264 MLD (58 MGD) industrial requirement	521 (MLD) (115 MGD) + 592 MLD (130 MGD) industrial requirement	For VMC area total supply is 168 MLD (37 MGD). Deficit is 146 MLD (32 MGD).	For VMC area total supply is of the order of 168 MLD (37 MGD). Deficit will be 353 MLD (78 MGD).	Mudasaralova, Yeleru, Raiwada, Meghadrigedda, Thatipudi Reservoir Scheme and Gosthani river.	To increase the present drawals from Yeleru Left main canal and Thatipudi Reservoir. Drawing water from Jhanjavathi reservoir and additional water from Godavari river.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	150 (MLD) (33 MGD)	270 (MLD) (60 MGD)	Total supply is 155 MLD (34 MGD).	From identified sources is 270 MLD (60 MGD).	From Krishna River (Surface source) and Ground Water (including infiltration galleries in Krishna River Basin)	From Krishna River (Surface source) and Ground Water (including infiltration galleries in Krishna River Basin)
10.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	1176 MLD LDR) 1680 MLD HDR)	2232 MLD (HGR & LDR) 1910 MLD (LGR & LDR) 3189 MLD (HGR&HDR) 2729 MLD (LGR&HDR)	705.5 MLD	2575 MLD	1. Arkavathy 2. Cauvery (i) Stage-I (ii) Stage-II (iii) Stage-III	Cauvery Stage-IV (i) Phase-I (ii) Phase-II Cauvery Stage-V Sufficient to meet water demands up to 2025. To meet demands beyond 2025, BWSSB has to go for new resources.
11.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	361 MLD	600 MLD (for consumption rate of 155.25 lpcd) 670 MLD (for consumption rate of 172.50 lpcd)	430 MLD	2670 MLD	Gorewada Tank, Kanhan river and Pench Irrigation Project	Rahari Barrage on Kanhan river (350 MLD). Jamghat HE Project (1827 MLD). Additional Ground Water of 450 MLD.
12.	Greater Mumbai (Maharashtra)	3878 MLD (total requirements per GMMC norms) 2056 MLD (domestic requirement as per CPHEEO norms)	5081 MLD (total requirements per GMMC norms) 2741 MLD (domestic requirement as per CPHEEO norms)	2906 MLD (surface water) 60 MLD (ground water)	5293 MLD (surface water) 288 MLD (ground water)	Tulsi lake, Vihar Lake, Tansa dam, Vaitarna dam, Upper Vaitarna dam. Bhatsa dam and ground water	Middle Vaitarna, Gargai, Pinjal, Kalu project and ground water.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Nashik (Maharashtra)	199 MLD (as per CPHEEO norms) 179 MLD (as per NMC with 135 lpcd)	345 MLD (as per CPHEEO norms)	Total water supply is 185 MLD including 7 MLD non-domestic demand.	325 MLD from surface sources and 16 MLD from ground water sources.	Gangapur dam and Darna dam	Gangapur dam and Darna dam and also with construction of Gautami and Kashyapi dams.
14.	Pune (Maharashtra)	635 MLD (total requirement as per PMC) 468 MLD (domestic requirement as per CPHEEO norms)	777 MLD (as per CPHEEO norms)	At present 750 MLD water is supplied to the PMC area.	892.20 MLD from Khadakwasla project and an additional 29.64 mld from ground water.	Khadakwasla Project and Temghar dam	PMC required to identify new sources since sanction to draw water from Khadakwasla project is valid up to 2002.
15.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	2258.4 MLD	3124 MLD	3207.7 MLD	Future requirement can be met from surface and ground water sources.	River Hoogly is the only source of surface water for KUA. Water Treatment Plants are functioning for water supply. Groundwater is also used through deep tube wells and hand tube wells.	Future demand has been proposed to be met by installation of new plants as well as increasing the capacity of the existing treatment Plants e.g. Garden Reach Water Works and Palta Water Works.
16.	Aasansol (West Bengal)	136.35 MLD	206 MLD	165 MLD	Shortfall in future supply is projected as 14 MLD	Damodar, Ajay and Barakar river.	Completion of RCFA Part-III water supply Scheme. Tapping of ground water resources etc.
17.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	588.50 MLD	1226.50 MLD	310 MLD	1600 MLD	Ganga river, canal and tube wells.	Ganga Barrage, Kanpur

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	270.97 MLD	425.79 MLD	Figure not indicated in report.	345 cusecs from Gokul barrage and Agra barrage.	Yamuna river and tube wells.	Gokul barrage and proposed Agra barrage.
19	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	431 MLD	776 MLD	410 MLD	Future requirement will be met from Sharda Sahayak Canal System.	Gomti river and tube wells.	3rd and 4th water works 1 of Sharda Sahayak Canal System.
20.	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	210 MLD	330 MLD	235 MLD	Future requirement will be met from construction of second water works.	Ganga river and tube wells.	
21.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	180 MLD	300 MLD	140 MLD	Future requirement will be met from construction of second water works.	Yamuna river and tube wells	Second water works have been proposed to meet future requirement.
22.	Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)	267.37 MLD	400.20 MLD	267.37 MLD	Figure not indicated in report	Tube wells	
23.	Patna (Bihar)	Figure not indicated in report	628 MLD (6.28 lakh K litres/day)	135 MLD (1.35 lakh KL/day) and 60000-80000 KL/day.	The future needs for year 2021 and beyond can be met from Ground water.	72 Nos. of high yielding tube wells.	Ground water is available in abundance and the future needs for year 2021 and beyond can be met.
24	Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)	Figure not indicated in report	601 MLD (6.01 lakh K litres/day)	Present requirement is met from surface water source.	Future availability from surface water sources only.	Dimna Lake, Sitarampur lake and by pumping from ponding across	Chandil dam across Subernarekha and Icha dam across Kharkai river.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Subernarekha created by low height weir near mango bridge.	
25.	Dhanbad (Jharkhand)	Figure not indicated in report	653 MLD (6.53 lakh K litres/day)	Present requirement is met from surface water source.	Future availability from surface water sources only.	Small ponding at Jamadaba on river Damodar.	Bokaro Barrage and Konar dam.
26.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	809 MLD	1230 MLD	299 MLD	Future availability from surface water, ground water and seawater sources.	Poondi, Cholavaram and Red Hills reservoirs system and ground water.	Gap may be bridged through Krishna Water Supply Project. Balance need to be met from other sources.
27.	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	249.441 MLD	437.858 MLD	153.284 MLD Gap of 96.157 MLD	276.254 MLD Gap of 161.604 MLD	Siruvani River Source Pillur Water Supply Scheme.	Pillur River Scheme-II, scheme for Koundampalayam and Vadavalli Town panchayat from Bhavani river near Nellithurai and Aliyar river scheme.
28.	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	215.04 MLD	264.53 MLD	115 MLD present gap of 99.96 MLD	Future availability expected to increase from proposed water supply schemes.	Surface water through Vaigai water supply scheme. Subsurface water from 6 pickup wells. Melakkal, Thatcampathu, Kochadai collector well, Kochadai, Manaloor and	Kallar River Supply Scheme. Cauvery River Source, Rejuvenation of Tanks and supply Channel in and around Madurai Corporation and proposal for bringing additional water

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Thiruppuvanam.	directly from Vaigai dam instead of drawing from riverbeds.
29.	Kochi (Kerala)	274.2 MLD	358.7 MLD	250 MLD	By implementing various schemes the availability will be nearly equal to demand.	Kochi water supply schemes and seven other water supply schemes	Apart from the present sources, two augmentation schemes and four new water supply schemes.
30.	Rajkot (Gujarat)	135 (Domestic demand)	315 MLD	94 MLD Short Fall is 69 MLD	94 MLD Short Fall is 221 MLD	Aji-I Water Supply Scheme, Nyari-I Water Supply Scheme, Bhadar Water Supply Scheme, Nyari-II Water Supply Scheme, Drinking water from Mahi canal.	It is proposed to raise the capacity of Nyari — I dam by rising earthen dam and widening of water weir. Extension of distribution network is also proposed.
31.	Surat (Gujarat)	573 MLD	1440 MLD	Installed capacity (Surface + Ground) is 673 MLD Average water supplied is 540 MLD	24x7 supply is envisaged in the year 2021 in Water Supply Master Plan.	River Tapi is the major source of water. The Water Works are Varachha, Sarthana, Katargam and Rander.	Rain water recharging and harvesting plan, modernization of existing infrastructure, private sector participation etc.
32.	Vadodara (Gujarat)	275.90 MLD	460 MLD	275.85 MLD At present there is no shortfall	275.85 MLD Future shortfall of 184 MLD has been projected.	Shri Sayaji Sarovar. French wells in Mahi river Fazalpur, Poicha, Raik, Dodka. Tube wells.	Vadodara Municipal Corporation has prepared two master plan. Source Augmentation on Narmada River basis and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Upgradation of distribution system.
33.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Figure not indicated in report.	279 MGD (1266 MLD)	Average daily water supply is 529.786 MLD	Future supply estimated to be 334 MGD (1516 MLD)	Filter plant at DDW, French well, Raska project, Intake well -I, Bore wells.	Filter plant at DDW, French well, Raska project, Intake well-I, Intake well-II and Bore wells.
34.	Delhi (Delhi)	(a) 893 MCM* (2445 MLD) (b) 1326.56MCM** (3632 MLD)	(a) 1574 MCM (4310 MLD) (b) 2288 MCM (6265 MLD)	1231.04 MCM/year (3369 MLD)	4017.28 MCM/Year (11000 MLD)	River Yamuna, River Ganga, Bhakra Storage and ground water	Apart from the present sources water is also proposed to be made available from the proposed ehri Renuka, Kishau and Lakhwar-Vyasi dams
35.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	361.1 MLD (BIS norms) 349 MLD (CPHEEO norms)	796.5 MLD 885 MLD	Present water supply is of the order of 313 MLD.	Availability is expected to increase from proposed surface water sources.	Tube wells, Ramgarh Lake and TW outside urban areas, Hand pumps, Cavity wells.	From existing Bisalpur dam and from proposed Isardah dam.

(a) *As per CPHEEO norms @ 172 LPCD

(b) **As per DJB proposal @ 274 lpcd

Note: This statement is based on the data/information furnished by the concerned Department of the State Governments to the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India.

Statement-III*MoUD Service Level Benchmarking Study 2009 for Water Supply*

Benchmark Value City	Per capita Water Supply 135 litres/capita/day	
	Value	Reliability Grade
Ahmedabad	121	D
Amritsar	104	D
Bangalore	88	A
Berhampur	81	C
Bhopal	126	D
Bhubaneswar	92	D
Bokaro	298	D
Chandigarh	158	B
Chas	37.3	D
Delhi	144	C
Dharamshala	198	D
Guntur	109	D
Hyderabad	122	B
Imphal	110	D
Indore	73	C
Jaiandhar	165	D
Kochapur	133	C
Kozhikode	197	C
Nashik	91	C
Palampur	175.8	D
Pimpri-Chinchwad	246	A
Raipur	No data	No data
Shimla	113.2	D
Surat	147	D
Tiruchirappalli	79	D
Trivandrum	124	C
Udhagamandalam	71	D
Ujjain	96	C

Summary of SLB Indicators — Water Supply

Benchmarks	Coverage		Per capita supply		NRW		Consumption metering		Continuity		Complaints redressal		Quality of supply		Cost recovery		Collection efficiency	
	100%		135 lpcd		20%		100%		24 hours		80%		100%		100%		90%	
	Val in %	RG	Val in lpcd	RG	Val in	RG	Val in	RG	Val in	RG	Val in	RG	Val in	RG	Val in	RG	Val in	RG
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ahemdabad	85.4	B	121	D	31.0	D	Nil		2	B	99.2	A	94.8	B	53.9	A	60.3	A
Amritsar	66.4	D	104	D	57.0	C	8.5	B	11	D	99.3	B	60.0	A	61.9	B	40.7	B
Bangalore	50.8	B	88	A	51	A	97.6	A	3	D	86.7	C	82.7	A	92.2	B	97.1	A
Berhampur	29.2	D	81	C	34.0	C	Nil		1	B	73.3	D	100.0	D	49.1	B	50.8	B
Bhopal	34.8	B	126	D	30	D	1.4	B	0.5	D	90.1	A	90	A	51.1	B	68.2	B
Bhubaneshwar	45.0	B	92	D	69.5	D	0.8	D	2	B	99.4	D	100.0	B	32.1	B	93.9	B
Bokaro	99.5	D	298	D	2.5	B	63.6	A	1.3	D	No data	D	100.0	B	No data	No data	No data	No data
Chandigarh	87.0	B	158	B	31.0	B	73	B	17.5	A	100.0	B	100.0	A	64	B	89.0	B
Chas	9.3	B	37.3	D	42.5	D	Nil	NA	Intermit	D	100	C	Nil	NA	61.4	D	25	D
Delhi	71.5	B	144	C	52.4	B	55.3	A	3	B	73.0	A	99.5	A	41.6	B	86.3	B
Dharamshala	97.3	B	198	D	6.0	D	39.7	B	1.5	D	100.0	C	100.0	A	42.2	D	97.8	B
Guntur	50	B	109	D	52.7	D	2.4	B	1.0	D	40	B	99.3	C	144.9	B	46.3	B
Hyderabad	66.0	B	122	B	38	B	63.0	A	0.3-2	D	52.0	A	99.4	C	69.0	B	77.1	A
Imphal	47.1	B	110	D	73.0	D	Nil		2	B	82.4	B	100.0	C	16.6	D	42.8	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Indore	38	B	73	C	59	D	0.04	D	0.75	D	82	B	90	B	34.7	B	61.7	B
Jalandhar	69.9	B	165	D	52.8	D	2.9	C	12	D	98.7	A	72.1	C	66.9	B	44.9	B
Kolhapur	83.5	B	133	C	45.8	C	100	A	3	B	75	B	91.4	B	105.6	B	95.6	B
Kozhikode	38.5	A	197	C	45.9	A	83.7	A	7	D	79	A	100	A	105	A	86	A
Nashik	99.5	A	91	C	57.8	B	96.7	B	3	B	93.3	A	99.7	A	77.5	B	92.4	B
Palampur	93.7	B	175.8	D	59.5	D	0	D	12	D	100	B	100	A	16.1	B	61.9	D
Pimpri-Chichwad	81	B	246	A	24.3	B	96.9	B	6	D	No data	D	99	A	41.2	A	48.3	A
Raipur	20.0	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	Nil		1.5	No data	No data	No data	97.8	No data	25.8	No data	No data	No data
Shimla	97.8	B	113.2	D	23.7	D	59.8	B	1.5	D	85	D	100	B	97.9	B	82.6	B
Surat	86.6	B	147	D	20.4	D	0.4	B	3	B	94.8	B	100.0	A	92.3	A	94.0	A
Tiruchirappali	41.7	B	79	D	37.1	B	37.6	B	2	B	100.0	B	100.0	A	197.4	B	57.6	B
Trivandrum	68.3	A	124	C	18.2	B	81.4	A	18	A	100	A	77	A	223	A	35.1	A
Udhagamandalam	51.5	B	71	D	44.1	D	87.2	B	4	D	73.3	C	100.0	B	27.5	D	77.6	B
Ujjain	50	B	96	C	50	D	4.3	C	1	B	100	C	100	B	28	B	65.5	B

Statement-IV*UIDSSMT: State-wise/Town-wise water Supply projects approved as on 31.1.2011*

Sl. No.	State	Town	Approved Cost	ACA Committed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	800.00	640.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	573.00	458.40
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Anarkali	366.00	292.80
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthpur	6500.00	5200.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Bellampally	1887.00	1509.60
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Bheemunipatnam	1064.00	851.20
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Bhongir	2037.00	1629.60
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Bodhan	1807.00	1445.60
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	619.00	495.20
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Dharmavaram	5945.00	4756.00
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Dhone	4476.00	35.80.80
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru Corp	5959.00	4767.20
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur	6487.00	5189.60
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	1685.00	1348.00
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Hindpur	1630.00	1304.00
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Jakalmadugu	1169.00	935.20
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Janagaon	1570.00	1256.00
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadiri	4546.00	3636.80
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Kamareddy	2235.00	1788.00
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Kandukar	4560.00	3648.00
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Kavali	1869.00	1495.20

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	3309.00	2647.20
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Machherial	91.00	72.80
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboob Nagar	6838.00	5470.40
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Mancherial	2287.00	1829.60
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri	130.00	104.00
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Markapur	3338.14	2670.51
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Miryalguda	236.86	189.49
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagari	3540.00	2832.00
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	444.00	355.20
31.	Andhra Pradesh	Narayanpet	903.00	722.40
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Nirmal	2709.00	2167.20
33.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	3592.00	2873.60
34.	Andhra Pradesh	Nuzvid	4119.00	3295.20
35.	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	1554.00	1243.20
36.	Andhra Pradesh	Palamaneru	4340.00	3472.00
37.	Andhra Pradesh	Piduguralla	3454.00	2763.20
38.	Andhra Pradesh	Pithapuram	1966.00	1572.80
39.	Andhra Pradesh	Ponnur	1243.00	994.40
40.	Andhra Pradesh	Proddutur	1680.00	1344.00
41.	Andhra Pradesh	Pulivendula	3300.00	2640.00
42.	Andhra Pradesh	Punganur	3036.00	2428.80
43.	Andhra Pradesh	Puttur	3904.00	3123.20
44.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajampet	3413.00	2730.40
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Ramachandrapuram	1162.00	929.60
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Ramachandrapuram	404.00	323.20

1	2	3	4	5
47.	Andhra Pradesh	Rayachoty	3182.00	2545.60
48.	Andhra Pradesh	Rayadurg	4239.00	3391.20
49.	Andhra Pradesh	Sangareddy	1412.00	1129.60
50.	Andhra Pradesh	Sattenapalle (M)	2040.00	1632.00
51.	Andhra Pradesh	Siddipet	4512.00	3609.60
52.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	2092.00	1673.60
53.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikalashasthi	1881.00	1504.80
54.	Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet (Phase-1)	2348.00	1878.40
55.	Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet (Phase-2)	960.00	768.00
56.	Andhra Pradesh	Tanuka	1457.00	1165.60
57.	Andhra Pradesh	Tenali	8085.00	6468.00
58.	Andhra Pradesh	Venkatkagiri	6962.00	5569.60
59.	Andhra Pradesh	Vinukonda	960.00	768.00
60.	Andhra Pradesh	Wanaparthy	2808.00	2527.20
61.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal (MC)	16446.00	14801.40
62.	Andhra Pradesh	Zaheerabab	1409.00	1268.10
Andhra Pradesh Total			179570.00	145722.30
63.	Assam	Hojai	1055.54	949.99
64.	Assam	Lakhipur (Cachar)	815.88	734.29
Assam Total			1871.42	1684.28
65.	Bihar	Muzafarpur	9872.25	7897.80
Bihar Total			9872.25	7897.80
66.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	4142.60	3314.08
67.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	451.55	361.24

1	2	3	4	5
68.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	1524.50	1219.60
	Chhattisgarh Total		6118.65	4894.92
69.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa/AmlI	1864.73	1491.78
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Total		1864.73	1491.78
70.	Gujarat	Amerli	1082.95	866.36
71.	Gujarat	Balasinor	521.60	417.28
72.	Gujarat	Bardoli	512.64	410.11
73.	Gujarat	Bharcuch	1371.98	1097.58
74.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	2096.07	1676.86
75.	Gujarat	Billmora	806.25	645.00
76.	Gujarat	Boriyavi	434.35	347.48
77.	Gujarat	Chaklasi	713.20	570.56
78.	Gujarat	Chalala	503.64	402.91
79.	Gujarat	Chota Udepur	371.67	297.34
80.	Gujarat	Dakor	451.98	361.58
81.	Gujarat	Dhanera	416.35	333.08
82.	Gujarat	Dhoraji	841.61	673.29
83.	Gujarat	Dhragadhra	1461.04	1168.83
84.	Gujarat	Dwarka	1665.81	1332.65
85.	Gujarat	Gandevi	362.94	290.35
86.	Gujarat	Godhra	1446.53	1157.22
87.	Gujarat	Gondal	1434.04	1147.23
88.	Gujarat	Himatnagar	814.94	651.95

1	2	3	4	5
89.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	2015.31	1612.25
90.	Gujarat	Jasdan	337.90	270.32
91.	Gujarat	Jetpur	2384.09	1907.27
92.	Gujarat	Junagadh	1598.64	1278.91
93.	Gujarat	Kadi	523.51	418.81
94.	Gujarat	Kapadwanj	823.58	658.86
95.	Gujarat	Kathlal	392.44	313.95
96.	Gujarat	Keshod	1080.96	864.77
97.	Gujarat	Khambat	881.93	705.54
98.	Gujarat	Kheda	496.59	397.27
99.	Gujarat	Lunawada	477.04	381.63
100.	Gujarat	Mahudha	528.52	9422.82
101.	Gujarat	Mehsana	940.74	752.59
102.	Gujarat	Modasa	856.90	685.52
103.	Gujarat	Palitana	473.69	378.95
104.	Gujarat	Pethapur	428.20	342.56
105.	Gujarat	Petlad	1063.28	850.62
106.	Gujarat	Prantij	279.93	223.94
107.	Gujarat	Radhanpur	224.53	179.62
108.	Gujarat	Rajula	366.89	293.51
109.	Gujarat	Savardundla	555.45	444.36
110.	Gujarat	Shehera	369.72	295.78
111.	Gujarat	Sojitra	533.45	426.76
112.	Gujarat	Songadh	334.30	267.44
113.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	765.13	612.10

1	2	3	4	5
114.	Gujarat	Sutarpada	657.74	526.19
115.	Gujarat	Umreth	762.96	610.37
116.	Gujarat	Unjha	1699 78	1359.82
117.	Gujarat	Upleta	1450.48	1160.38
118.	Gujarat	Valsad	618.59	494.87
119.	Gujarat	Vijapur	273.04	218.43
120.	Gujarat	Viragam	770.22	616.18
121.	Gujarat	Wadhwan	1539.28	1231.42
Gujarat Total			43814.40	35051.52
122.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrawah	1177.98	1060.18
123.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	2633.60	2370.24
124.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	2136.60	1922.94
125.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	1882.00	1693.80
126.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	3353.16	3017.8
127.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sunderbani	930.71	837.64
128.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	3689.23	3320.31
129.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	2882.00	2593.80
Jammu and Kashmir Total			18685.28	16816.75
130.	Jharkhand	Chas	3324.19	2659.35
131.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	4737 77	3790.22
Jharkhand Total			8061.96	6449.57
132.	Karnataka	Bijapura	6277.57	5022.06
133.	Karnataka	Birur	1339.00	1071.20
134.	Karnataka	Chikkodi	2039.91	1631.93

1	2	3	4	5
135.	Karnataka	Davangree	355.80	284.64
136.	Karnataka	Gajendragad – Naregal	3632.44	2905.95
137.	Karnataka	Hirekerur	1617.00	1293.60
138.	Karnataka	Hobli Dharwad	990.21	792.17
139.	Karnataka	Holenarasipura	89.79	7T83
140.	Karnataka	Hungunda-Ilkal-Kistagi	5821.20	4656.96
141.	Karnataka	Kerur	1173.23	938.58
142.	Karnataka	Mulabagalu	1894.76	1515.81
143.	Karnataka	Mundgod	376.58	301.20
144.	Karnataka	Shiggaon-Savanur-Bankapur	3975.70	3180.56
145.	Karnataka	Shirahatti-Mulgunda	2595.58	2076.46
146.	Karnataka	Siddapura	524.90	419.92
147.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	1109.62	887.70
148.	Karnataka	Yargol (Kolar-Bagarpet-Malur)	7992.00	6393.60
Karnataka Total			41805.29	33444.23
149.	Kerala	Alappuzha	9194.00	7355.20
150.	Kerala	Changanassery	391.91	313.53
151.	Kerala	Chavakkad	1900.67	1520.54
152.	Kerala	Chittur-Thathamangalam	650.00	520.00
153.	Kerala	Guruvayoor	3144.33	2515.46
154.	Kerala	Kalpetta	3217.00	2573.60
155.	Kerala	Malapuram	1976.00	1580.80
156.	Kerala	Ottapalam	1800.00	1440.00
157.	Kerala	Payyannur	4019.00	3215.20

1	2	3	4	5
158.	Kerala	Perinthalmanna	811.00	648.80
159.	Kerala	Thalassery	4120.00	3296.00
160.	Kerala	Thiruvalla	627.92	502.34
161.	Kerala	Vadakara	2291.75	1833.40
Kerala Total			34143.58	27314.86
162.	Madhya Pradesh	Aagar	1005.80	804.64
163.	Madhya Pradesh	Aashta	980.40	784.32
164.	Madhya Pradesh	Biaora	709.47	567.58
165.	Madhya Pradesh	Budni	194.60	155.6S
166.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	1593.80	1275.04
167.	Madhya Pradesh	Dabra	1112.10	889.68
168.	Madhya Pradesh	Dabra	1441.84	1153.47
169.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	874.20	699.36
170.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	130.17	104.14
171.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	5837.00	4669.60
172.	Madhya Pradesh	Garhakota	596.36	477.09
173.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	1787.00	1429.60
174.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	1615.26	1292.21
175.	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	1467.83	1174.26
176.	Madhya Pradesh	Jaora	663.00	530.40
177.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	4080.95	3264.76
178.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	10672.30	8537.84
179.	Madhya Pradesh	Malajkhand	525.42	420.34
180.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	1552.45	1241.96

1	2	3	4	5
181.	Madhya Pradesh	Nasrullaganj	488.96	391.17
182.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	1808.37	1446.70
183.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	3265.10	2612.08
184.	Madhya Pradesh	Rehli	602.75	482.20
185.	Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	276.48	221.18
186.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	1427.87	1142.30
187.	Madhya Pradesh	Sanawad	729.68	583.74
188.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	1454.52	1163.62
189.	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	996.00	796.80
190.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	5964.66	4771.73
191.	Madhya Pradesh	Shujalpur	1745.32	1396.26
192.	Madhya Pradesh	Sironj	622.95	498.36
193.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	983.18	786.54
194.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	1557.52	1246.02
Madhya Pradesh Total			58763.31	47010.65
195.	Maharashtra	Achalpur	3759.00	3007.20
196.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar - Phase-1	2549.00	2039.20
197.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar - Phase-2	7305.00	5844.00
198.	Maharashtra	Akot	1957.00	1565.60
199.	Maharashtra	Amalner	2487.00	1989.60
200.	Maharashtra	Ambejogai	1102.30	881.84
201.	Maharashtra	Arvi	729.30	583.44
202.	Maharashtra	Astha	673.50	538.80
203.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	35967.00	28773.60

1	2	3	4	5
204.	Maharashtra	Balapur	605.00	484.00
205.	Maharashtra	Baramati	1368.00	1094.40
206.	Maharashtra	Basmath	3213.00	2570.40
207.	Maharashtra	Beed	2076.00	1660.80
208.	Maharashtra	Bhadravati	1725.20	1380.16
209.	Maharashtra	Bhor	319.20	•255.36
210.	Maharashtra	Chalisingaon	407.00	325.60
211.	Maharashtra	Chiplun	956.00	764.80
212.	Maharashtra	Chopada	486.00	388.80
213.	Maharashtra	Dapoli	142.00	113.60
214.	Maharashtra	Gadghinglaj	898.05	718.44
215.	Maharashtra	Gondia	6138.26	4910.61
216.	Maharashtra	Hadgaon	214.62	171.70
217.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	4576.92	3661.54
218.	Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji	3694.82	2955.86
219.	Maharashtra	Islampur	1454.00	1163.20
220.	Maharashtra	Jalna	12399.00	9919.20
221.	Maharashtra	Jammer	763.60	614.88
222.	Maharashtra	Jaysingpur	691.20	552.96
223.	Maharashtra	Jintur	909.00	727.20
224.	Maharashtra	Junner	660.66	528.53
225.	Maharashtra	Karad	2910.00	2328.00
226.	Maharashtra	Karmala	939.86	751.89
227.	Maharashtra	Katol	1918.00	1534.40
228.	Maharashtra	Khamgaon	4328.18	3462.54

1	2	3	4	5
229.	Maharashtra	Khopoli	1483.00	1186.40
230.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	5844.00	4675.20
231.	Maharashtra	Kuruduwadi	766.84	613.47
232.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	4611.00	3688.80
233.	Maharashtra	Mangalwedha	796.50	637.20
234.	Maharashtra	Manmad	336.00	268.80
235.	Maharashtra	Murtijapur	1767.00	1413.60
236.	Maharashtra	Nandbur	2405.18	1924.14
237.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	10349.42	8279.54
238.	Maharashtra	Pachora	1818.00	1454.40
239.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	10448.00	8358.40
240.	Maharashtra	Parola	403.00	322.40
241.	Maharashtra	Pathri	1043.00	834.40
242.	Maharashtra	Pen	1297.00	1037.60
243.	Maharashtra	Phaltan	3284.87	262.90
244.	Maharashtra	Pusad	838.90	671.12
245.	Maharashtra	Rahimatpur	403.60	322.88
246.	Maharashtra	Sailu	1189.00	951.20
247.	Maharashtra	Sangammer	878.00	702.40
248.	Maharashtra	Sanglim, Miraj, Kupwad (Sangli-WS)	7902.00	6321.60
249.	Maharashtra	Sangola	2145.00	1716.00
250.	Maharashtra	Satara	4715.90	3772.72
251.	Maharashtra	Shahda	1724.00	1379.20
252.	Maharashtra	Shegaon	3880.64	3104.51

1	2	3	4	5
253.	Maharashtra	Shrirampur	4357.00	3485.60
254.	Maharashtra	Sillod	1236.88	989.50
255.	Maharashtra	Solapur	7198.95	5759.16
256.	Maharashtra	Sonepeth	298.00	238.40
257.	Maharashtra	Tasagaon	1456.00	1164.80
258.	Maharashtra	Telhara	614.00	491.20
259.	Maharashtra	Umred	1516.00	1212.80
260.	Maharasntra	Vadgaon	664.00	531.20
261.	Maharashtra	Vaijapur	3490.60	2792.48
262.	Maharashtra	Vita	747.80	598.24
263.	Maharashtra	Washim	2997.00	2397.60
264.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	1096.00	876.80
265.	Maharashtra	Yeola	1012.65	810.12
Maharashtra Total			207342.40	165873.92
266.	Manipur	Bishnupur	1209.00	1088.10
267.	Manipur	Jiriban	576.00	518.40
268.	Manipur	Kakching	1327.00	1194.30
269.	Manipur	Moirang	1779.00	1601.10
270.	Manipur	Thoubal	1386.00	1247.40
Manipur Total			6277.00	5649.30
271.	Mizoram	Lunglei	867.44	780.70
272.	Mizoram	Serchhip	687.60	618.84
Mizoram Total			1555.04	1399.54
273.	Odisha	Angul	1273.32	1018.66
274.	Odisha	Bargarh	3033.00	2426.40

1	2	3	4	5
275.	Odisha	Berhampur	520.15	416.12
276.	Odisha	Bhawanipatna	972.00	777.60
277.	Odisha	Koraput	87.50	70.00
278.	Odisha	Nayagarh	2048.66	1638.93
279.	Odisha	Parlakhemundi	527.74	422.19
280.	Odisha	Phulbani	748.45	598.76
281.	Odisha	Sambalpur	976.00	780.80
282.	Odisha	Talcher	1069.00	855.20
283.	Odisha	Vyasnagar	1429.87	1143.90
Odisha Total			12685.69	10148.55
284.	Puducherry	Yanam	3918.00	3134.40
Puducherry Total			3918.00	3134.40
285.	Punjab	Adampur	51.00	40.80
286.	Punjab	Bathinda	2642.00	2113.60
287.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Churrian	106.00	84.80
288.	Punjab	Ferozpur	834.00	667.20
289.	Punjab	Jalandhar (Phase-1)	336.46	269.17
290.	Punjab	Kapurthala	92.00	73.60
291.	Punjab	Majitha	121.00	96.80
292.	Punjab	Mukstar	1541.08	1232.86
293.	Punjab	Sunam	207.00	165.60
Punjab Total			5930.54	4744.43
294.	Rajasthan	Beawar	4979.31	3983.45
295.	Rajasthan	Makrana	4870.41	3896.33
296.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	5395.00	4316.00
Rajasthan Total			15244.72	12195.78

1	2	3	4	5
297	Sikkim	Mangan	1580.82	1422.74
	Sikkim Total		1580.82	1422.74
298.	Tamil Nadu	A. Vellapatty	347.30	277.84
299.	Tamil Nadu	Abiramam	339.00	271.20
300.	Tamil Nadu	Amoor	110.00	88.00
301.	Tamil Nadu	Arakkonam	844.70	675.76
302.	Tamil Nadu	Aranthangi	340.00	272.00
303.	Tamil Nadu	Boothipuram	61.18	48.94
304.	Tamil Nadu	Chettipalayam	71.07	56.86
305.	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	615.60	492.48
306.	Tamil Nadu	Devakottai	30.00	24.00
307.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	588.16	470.53
308.	Tamil Nadu	Gandhi Nagar	29.15	23.32
309.	Tamil Nadu	Gudalore	165.10	132.08
310.	Tamil Nadu	Gudalpur	525.00	420.00
311.	Tamil Nadu	Ilayankudi	1121.00	896.80
312.	Tamil Nadu	Kalinjur	105.27	84.22
313.	Tamil Nadu	Kamuthi	801.00	640.80
314.	Tamil Nadu	Karumathampatti	561.41	449.13
315.	Tamil Nadu	Karur	110.38	88.30
316.	Tamil Nadu	Keelakarai	2015.50	1612.40
317.	Tamil Nadu	Kombai	223.00	178.40
318.	Tamil Nadu	Mandapam	893.00	714.40
319.	Tamil Nadu	Manimutharu	130.84	104.67
320.	Tamil Nadu	Maraimalai Nagar	254.00	203.20

1	2	3	4	5
321.	Tamil Nadu	Marungoor	31.26	25.01
322.	Tamil Nadu	Methur	1247.19	997.75
323.	Tamil Nadu	Moolakaraipatti	226.00	180.80
324.	Tamil Nadu	Mudukulathur	1127.00	901.60
325.	Tamil Nadu	Myladi	25.91	20.73
326.	Tamil Nadu	Nalloor	62.69	50.15
327.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	990.50	792.40
328.	Tamil Nadu	Nerkuppai	314.00	251.20
329.	Tamil Nadu	Oddanchatram	581.17	464.94
330.	Tamil Nadu	Othakalmandapam	51.52	41.22
331.	Tamil Nadu	Palayam	159.18	127.34
332.	Tamil Nadu	Palladam	891.23	712.98
333.	Tamil Nadu	Panaipuram	155.37	124.30
334.	Tamil Nadu	Parmakudi	5824.30	4659.44
335.	Tamil Nadu	Ponnamaravathy	721.00	576.80
336.	Tamil Nadu	R.S. Mangalam	567.00	453.60
337.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathpuram	4770.00	3816.00
338.	Tamil Nadu	Rameshwaram	3376.50	2701.20
339.	Tamil Nadu	Rasipuram	669.20	535.36
340.	Tamil Nadu	Samalapuram	337.87	270.00
341.	Tamil Nadu	Sarkarsamakulam	78.27	62.62
342.	Tamil Nadu	Sayalkudi	853.60	682.88
343.	Tamil Nadu	Sevugapatti	141.84	113.47
344.	Tamil Nadu	Shenbakkam	78.65	62.92
345.	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	3279.90	2623.92
346.	Tamil Nadu	Srivilliputhur	2949.19	2359.35

1	2	3	4	5
347.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	904.00	723.20
348.	Tamil Nadu	Thevaram	252.25	201.80
349.	Tamil Nadu	Thimiri	101.00	80.80
350.	Tamil Nadu	Thirukazhukundram	105.00	84.00
351.	Tamil Nadu	Thirumalayampalayam	57.62	46.10
352.	Tamil Nadu	Thirupathur (Sivaganga Distt.)	1447.00	1157.60
353.	Tamil Nadu	Thirupathur (Vellore Distt.)	648.00	518.40
354.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruthani	512.30	409.84
355.	Tamil Nadu	Thondi	930.00	744.00
356.	Tamil Nadu	Valparai	221. 0	177.12
357.	Tamil Nadu	Vedasandur	236.68	189.34
358.	Tamil Nadu	Vellakoil	947.06	757.65
359.	Tamil Nadu	Vikramsingapuram	246.00	196.80
360.	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	955.00	764.00
Tamil Nadu Total			47355.31	37884.25
361.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	973.26	778.61
362.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur (Distt.-Fatehpur)	1570.04	1256.03
363.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	2638.88	2111.10
364.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	203.36	162.69
365.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	385.09	308.07
366.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	804.23	643.38
367.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	962.48	769.98
368.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	1937.86	1550.29
369.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	985.71	788.57
370.	Uttar Pradesh	Baruasagar	718.62	574.90

1	2	3	4	5
371.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	1880.82	1504.66
372.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	1598.85	1279.08
373.	Uttar Pradesh	Loni	4983.63	3986.90
374.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	318.15	254.52
375.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	681.58	545.26
376.	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja (Bulandshahar)	1243.81	995.05
377.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	3719.24	2975.39
378.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffernagar	3214.33	2571.46
379.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	2848.96	2279.17
380.	Uttar Pradesh	Laharpur (Sitapur)	178.25	142.60
381.	Uttar Pradesh	Modinagar	2339.17	1871.34
382.	Uttar Pradesh	Nanpara (Bahraich)	237.78	190.22
383.	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	1201.29	961.03
384.	Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	1118.74	894.99
385.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	616.29	493.03
386.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnaur	1036.94	829.55
387.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	1104.06	883.25
388.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	885.26	708.21
389.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur	1190.31	952.25
390.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	555.93	444.74
391.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramnagar	591.93	473.54
392.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	999.77	799.82
393.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	458.34	366.67
394.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad (PM)	3108.12	2486.50
395.	Uttar Pradesh	Padurna	615.25	492.20
396.	Uttar Pradesh	Sandila	693 58	554.86
Uttar Pradesh Total			48599.91	38879.93

1	2	3	4	5
397.	West Bengal	Arambag	1122.21	897.77
398.	West Bengal	Berhampore	1270.00	1016.00
399.	West Bengal	Contai	2317.88	1854.30
400.	West Bengal	Dhulian	2062.64	1650.11
401.	West Bengal	Diamond Harbour	3479.90	2783.92
402.	West Bengal	Gushkara	780.27	624.22
403.	West Bengal	Haldia	558.57	446.86
404.	West Bengal	Kaliyaganj	1167.84	934.27
405.	West Bengai	Kandi	3740.29	2992.23
406.	West Bengal	Katwa	1298.14	1038.51
407.	West Bengal	Kharar	679.17	543.34
408.	West Bengal	Khirpai	946.34	757.07
409.	West Bengal	Krishnanagar	1243.00	994.40
410.	West Bengal	Nalhati	567.62	454.10
411.	West Bengal	Old Malda	1819.86	1455.89
412.	West Bengal	Rampurhat	715.67	572.54
413.	West Bengal	Santipur	1724.00	1379.20
414.	West Bengal	Siliguri	2271.00	1816.80
415.	West Bengal	Suri	965.73	772.58
416.	West Bengal	Taherpur	867.75	694.20
417.	West Bengal	Tamluk	1135.60	908.48
418.	West Bengal	Tarakeshwar	927.58	742.06
West Bengal Total			31661.06	25328.85
Grand Total			786721.36	634440.34

Detail of Sanctioned projects in FY 2007-08

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of City	Sector	Project Name	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Committed (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Krishna Drinking Water Supply Project (Phase-II)	26-Nov.-07	60650.00	21227.50	21227.50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Refurbishment of existing feeder system including distribution network for 19 zones in Old Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad	28-Jan.-08	23222.00	8127.70	2031.92
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Water Supply	Providing water supply distribution system to Gajuwaka area ofGVMC (Phase-II)	7-Sep.-07	4600.00	2300.00	575.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Water Supply	Augmentation of Drinking water supply to peripheral areas	28-Dec.-07	24074.00	12037.00	2407.40
5.	Assam	Guwahati	Water Supply	Proposal for South Guwahati West Water Supply Scheme in Guwahati Metropolitan Development Area	29-Feb.-08	28094.00	25284.60	0.00
6.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply	Water Supply system for New East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation	29-Feb.-08	16743.43	8371.71	0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Water Supply	Augmentation of Water Supply to Tangnar Zone (Zone-V) of Greater Srinagar	23-Nov.-07	14837.00	13353.30	3338.33
8.	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Supply	Water Supply project for Mysore	7-Mar-08	10881.99	8705.59	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply	Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal	15-Feb.-08	30604.16	15302.08	3825.52
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Water Supply	Reorganisation of Water Supply Scheme	7-Mar.-08	6686.44	5349.15	1337.28
11.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Underground Tunnel from Malabar Hill Reservoir to Cross Maidan (3.6 kms.)	20-July-07	9398.79	3289.58	822.39
12.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Underground Tunnel from Maroshi to Ruparel College (12 kms.)	7-Sep.-07	29486.76	10320.37	2580.09
13.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Water Supply	Renewal of Pumping Machineries and Equipments and Transmission System of Greater Aizawl Water Supply Scheme (Phase-II)	23-Nov.-07	1681.80	1513.62	378.41
14.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply	Water Supply to Ajmer Pushkar	28-Dec.-07	16642.00	13313.00	0.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Improvement of Water Supply to Porur Town Panchayat	18-May-07	1235.79	432.53	108.13
16.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Improvement of Water Supply to Maduravoil	20-July-07	2330.00	815.50	203.88
17.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Construction of sump cum pump house over 90 cusec canal near Poondi reservoir for raw water treatment plant	6-Aug.-07	911.00	318.85	79.71
18.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme for Avadi Municipality	26-Oct.-07	10384.00	3634.40	908.60
19.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Nerkundram Village Panchayat-Improvement of Water Supply	18-Jan.-08	1917.00	670.95	67.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Ulagaram Puzhuthivakkam Municipality	23-Nov.-07	2424.00	848.40	212.10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Water Supply	Agra Water Supply	22-Feb.-08	8270.50	4135.25	1033.81
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Water Supply	Water Supply Component of Allahabad City	6-Aug.-07	8969.00	4484.50	1121.13
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Works for Innder Old Area of Kanpur City	26-Oct.-07	27094.89	13547.44	2709.49
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Water Supply	Water Supply Works of Lucknow (Phase-I Part-I Vol. I to V)	7-Sep.-07	38861.00	19430.50	4857.63
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Water Supply	Water Supply for Meert	11-Jan.-08	27301.00	13650.00	3412.63
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply	Water Supply Component Priority of Varanasi	6-Aug.-07	11102.00	5551.00	1387.75
27.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Water Supply	Water Supply Scheme (Phase-I)	28-Dec.-07	7002.70	5602.16	840.32
28.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Water Supply	Water Supply Reorganisation Scheme	28-Jan.-08	4784.43	3827.54	574.13
29.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Water Supply	Augmentation and Renovation of Water Supply Part-I	28-Dec.-07	547.00	437.60	109.40
30.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Water Supply Scheme for added areas of Howrah Municipal Corporation	18-May-07	9068.91	3174.12	793.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage system at Sector-V, Naba Digianta Industrial Township Authority at Sark Lake	28-Dec.-07	2606.62	912.32	228.08
32.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Barrackpore and North Barrackpore Municipal Areas	11-Jan.-08	12950.88	4532.81	226.64
33.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Chandernagore Municipal Corporation	8-Feb.-08	2521.87	882.67	44.13
34.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Municipal Towns of Naihati, Halisahar, Kanchrapara, Gayeshpur and uncovered areas of Kalyani, Kolkata	22-Feb.-08	14194.25	4967.98	0.00
Total						472079.21	240351.71	57442.02

Detail of sanctioned Projects in FY 2008-09

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Water Supply	Refurbishment of comprehensive Water Supply in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Vishakapatnam Municipal Corporation	22-Jan.-09	19018.00	9509.00	2377.25
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Water Supply	Comprehensive Water Supply proposed in Old City of Greater Vishakapatnam	22-Jan.-09	4793.48	2396.74	599.18
3.	Bihar	Patna	Water Supply	Phulwarishariff Water Supply Scheme	29-Dec.-08	2470.26	1235.13	123.51
4.	Bihar	Patna	Water Supply	Khagul Water Supply Scheme	29-Dec.-08	1315.43	657.72	154.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	Water Supply	Bodhgaya Water Supply Project	14-Jan.-09	3355.72	2684.57	671.14
6.	Bihar	Patna	Water Supply	Danapur Water Supply Project	13-Feb.-09	6896.45	3448.23	862.06
7.	Bihar	Patna	Water Supply	Improvement and Augmentation of Water Supply System of Patna City	20-Feb.-09	42698.00	21349.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply	Water Supply Distribution System for South-East Zone Areas	6-Feb.-09	20109.67	10055.00	2514.00
9.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Water Supply	Source Augmentation for Water Supply (Canal Based) Vadodara (Gujrat) Phase-II	13-Feb.-09	3839.00	1919.00	480
10.	Haryana	Faridabad	Water Supply	Augmentation of Water Supply for Faridabad Town, Haryana	14-Jan.-09	49349.00	24674.50	6168.61
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Water Supply	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Distribution System for Shimla City	20-Feb.-09	7236.00	5788.80	0.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Water Supply	Augmentation of water supply for Zone-IV of Greater Srinagar	13-Feb.-09	12100.00	10000.00	2500.00
13.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Water Supply	Water Supply Project for Ranchi	19-Aug.-08	28839.15	23071.32	5767.83
14.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Water Supply	Improvement of Water Supply to Dhanbad	21-Nov.-08	36585.00	18292.65	914.63
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply	Water Supply Distribution Network of Bhopal	14-Jan.-09	41545.64	20772.82	5193.2
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Water Supply	Rehabilitation of existing Pumping Stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and Construction of new Pumping Stations at Bhongadwar WTP	20-Feb.-09	1406.00	703.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Kalyan Dombivli-150 MLD Water Supply Scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	14-Oct.-08	10681.49	3738.52	373.85
18.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Navi Mumbai – Augmentation of Water Supply system for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation (NMMC)	30-Oct.-08	23052.03	8068.21	2017.05
19.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Ulhasnagar-Water Supply Distribution System	19-Dec. 08	12765.23	4467.83	223.30
20.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Augmentation of existing Water Supply Scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	6-Feb.-09	25363.48	8876.51	2219.13
21.	Maharashtra	Pune	Water Supply	PCMC – Water Supply Phase-II	14-Jan.-09	13511.82	6755.91	1751.1
22.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Supply for NIT Area (Phase-II) Tertiary Distribution Network in 46 Clusters	13-Feb.-09	29639.55	14819.78	0.00
23.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Rehabilitation plan to implement 24x7 Water Supply Project for Nagpur under PPP framework	13-Feb.-09	38786.00	19393.00	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	Shillong	Water Supply	Greater Shillong Water Supply Project (Phase-III) for augmentation of Water Supply to Shillong	19-Aug.-08	19349.72	17414.75	4353.69
25.	Odisha	Puri	Water Supply	24x7 Piped Water Supply to Puri Town	18-July-08	16690.00	13352.00	3338.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Thiruvotiyur Municipality	21-Nov.-08	8511.70	2979.00	745.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Alandur Municipality	29-Dec.-08	6439.00	2254.00	564.00
28.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Water Supply	Water Supply Improvement scheme to 16 Town Panchayats in Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration	6-Feb.-09	5882.36	2941.18	735.30
29.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply in entire area of Ambattur Municipality	14-Jan.-09	26708.00	9347.00	2336.95
30.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Water Supply	Combined Water Supply Sheme to Madurai Urban Agglomeration Area	20-Feb.-09	20141.00	10070.50	0.00
31.	Tripura	Agartala	Water Supply	Agartala Water Supply Project (North Zone)	19-Sep.-08	7826.00	7043.40	1760.85
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Water Supply	Water Supply Component of Allahabad City (Part-II)	29-Dec.-08	16234.00	8117.00	1623.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply	Water Supply Part-II of C-s-Varuna Area	30-Oct.-08	8610.00	4305.00	1076.25
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Part-II for remaining areas of Kanpur	22-Jan.-09	37778.92	18889.46	4722.37
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Water Supply	Water supply for Lucknow (Phase-I Part-II)	20-Feb.-09	14656.60	7328.25	0.00
36.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Tallah Palata Dedicated Transmission Main	16-May-08	30492.48	10672.37	2668.09
37.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Garulia Municipality	14-Oct.-08	4719.26	1651.74	412.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
38.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Transmunicipal Surface Water Supply Scheme for Dum Dum, North Dum Dum, and South Dum Dum Municipalities	22-Jan.-09	31272.08	10945.23	2736.31
39.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Water Supply Scheme for Bhadreswar Municipal Area, Kolkata U.A.	20-Feb.-09	7462.89	2612.01	0.00
40.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Budge Budge Municipality, Kolkata U.A.	26-Feb-09	8164.12	2857.44	0.00
Total						706294.53	355457.57	61983.02

Detail of sanctioned Projects in FY 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of City	Sector	Project Name	Year of sanction	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Committed (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Comrehensive Water Supply Distribution Network and Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan for identified priority Zones of Rajendranagar Municipal Circle of GHMC	2009-10	22-Jan-10	31426.00	9000.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	Water Supply	Augmentation of Water Supply Phase-V, Chandigarh	2009-10	20-Nov.-09	13421.00	10738.80	0.00
3.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Water Supply	Basic Services to Developing Rehabilitation of Kaans in Vadodra City (a) Storm Water drainage Sector (b) Water Supply Sector	2009-10	29-Sep.-09	16789.88	8394.94	2098.73
4.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Water Supply	Supplementary DPR for Water Supply in Ajwa Zone of Vadodra City	2009-10	9-Feb.-10	2059.26	605.50	151.37
5.	Punjab	Amritsar	Water Supply	Rehabilitation of existing Water Supply for Walled City Area, Amritsar	2009-10	20-Nov.-09	4578.00	2289.00	572.25
6.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Water Supply	Upgradation and modernization of raw water trunk mains and water treatment plant for Greater Gangtok	2009-10	20-Nov.-09	7261.66	6535.49	1663.87
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply	Water Supply Component (Priority-II) for Trans-Varuna Area of Varanasi City	2009-10	25-Sep.-09	20916.00	9000.00	2250.00
8.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Comprehensive distribution network with in the command zone of 30 MGD dhapa water treatment plant.	2009-10	24-Apr.-09	21555.27	7544.34	1886.06
9.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Water Supply Scheme for Bhatpara Municipal Area	2009-10	28-Aug.-09	24970.42	8739.65	2184.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	West Bengal	Asansol	Water Supply	24x7 Water Supply Scheme (Phase-III) for Durgapur	2009-10	11-Dec.-09	12681.40	6340.70	1585.18
11.	West Bengal	Asansol	Water Supply	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Kulti Municipality, Asansol UA	2009-10	22-Jan.-10	13370.60	6685.50	1671.33
12.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Metering of Water Supply System for Chandernagar Municipal Corporation	2009-10	22-Jan.-10	1369.41	479.29	119.82
13.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Bally Municipality, Kolkata	2009-10	19-Mar.-10	13849.36	4847.28	0.00
Total							184248.26	81200.29	14183.52

Foreign Contribution for NGOs

4. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the competent authority is allowed to grant permission to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to receive foreign contribution through other organisations, registered under Societies Act and having prior permission for receiving foreign contribution;

(b) if so, the details of such permission granted to the organisations registered with the Registration of Societies, Delhi during each of the last three years; and

(c) the details of the NGOs and the respective organisation through which the fund is received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The number of such permission during the period 1.1.2008 to 31.12.2010 to NGOs registered in Delhi under Societies Registration Act is 'one' only i.e. during the year 2010.

Permission to Operate TV Channels

5. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) the number of news and entertainment Television (TV) channels functioning/operating in the country alongwith the number of requests received by the Government to operate new TV channels;

(b) whether a large number of applications are still pending with the Government to permit the operation of private news and entertainment channels in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons

therefor and the action taken thereon so far;

(d) whether the recommendations made by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in this regard have been cleared by the Government;

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

(f) the number of existing TV channels which have not followed the norms/guidelines prescribed by the Government alongwith the details of action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The Ministry has permitted 314 Non-News and Current Affairs Channels and 312 News and Current Affairs Channels as on 19-01-2011. 293 applications have been received by the Ministry for issue of permissions to operate new TV Channels.

(b) and (c) 293 applications have been received in the Ministry for permission to operate TV Channels. Receipt of new applications in the Ministry is an ongoing process. The applications received are processed in accordance with the Uplinking/Downlinking Guidelines and permissions are issued after obtaining clearances from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Space and Department of Revenue as the case may be.

(d) and (e) Recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) have been considered in the Ministry, and the views of the Ministry on each of the recommendations have been forwarded to TRAI on 02-02-2011 for their further recommendations. The views of the Ministry have also been posted on the Ministry's website www.mib.nic.in.

(f) During the period from January, 2008 till date (17.02.2011), 75 instances of violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes by various channels have been noticed. The Ministry has taken appropriate action against channels which have violated the provisions of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

Wheat for Flour Mills

6. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roller flour mills registered with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) in Delhi and the number out of them getting wheat from the FCI alongwith the average quantity disbursed Per week during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the rates at which wheat was provided to these mills alongwith the market price of such wheat prevailing at that time;

(c) whether the FCI has imposed certain conditions including furnishing of pollution certificate for providing wheat at cheap rate to the mills after the initiation of bids during December, 2009;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of mills rendered ineligible as result thereof; and

(e) the likely impact of the move on the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The procedure of empanelment of Roller Flour Mills etc. has been started from 1.12.2009. At present 57 Roller Flour Mills are empanelled with FCI in Delhi. Wheat under OMSS (D) is sold to these buyers only in Delhi and not in other States.

During 2007-08, no wheat stock was sold under OMSS (D) in Delhi Region.

During 2008-09, wheat was sold through tenders to 85 buyers. Buyer-wise details are at Statement-I, giving quantity of wheat sold in various tenders.

Details of wheat sold through tender in Delhi in

2009-10 and 2010-11 are at Statement-II and III respectively.

(b) The wheat stocks are sold through tenders at the reserve price fixed by HLC or at higher prices if offered by tenderers. Year-wise prevailing whole-sale prices of wheat for the period January 2009 to February, 2011, are enclosed at Statement-IV. The statements showing the reserve prices from 2008-09 to 2010-11 is placed at Statement-V.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam, as per the approved guidelines, a Committee headed by GM, FCI, (Region) has been delegated powers to undertake sale of wheat under OMSS (D) to Bulk consumers. While empanelling the eligible Bulk consumers in Delhi Region the competent committee did not consider Bulk consumers having their mills located in residential/non-ming areas of Delhi as Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has ordered shifting of industries from the non-conforming areas, in the case of M.C. Mehta v/s Union of India and Others W.P.(C) No.4677/1985. Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) confirmed that 56 mills were located in approved industrial areas/non residential areas and these had either their consent or are under consideration for granting consent/renewal of consent. The Committee headed by G.M. (Delhi Region), FCI considered these 56 cases for empanelment and sale of wheat under OMSS (D) Bulk. The remaining 44 Mills which were located in residential/non-conforming cluster of Industries for redevelopment in MPD-2021, were not considered eligible by the Committee headed by GM, FCI, (Delhi Region). Later on one more buyer was empanelled as eligible by FCI.

(e) As against the allocation of 2,26,608 tonnes of wheat for Bulk consumer of Delhi State, FCI has sold 2,18,810 tonnes of wheat from October 2009 to December 2010. Similarly against the allocation of 1,57,000 tonnes wheat for Bulk consumer of Delhi State FCI has sold 64,360 tonnes of wheat from January 2011 to February 2011 (As on 15.02.2011).

Statement-I

Party-wise details of Wheat allotted under OMSS(D) Bulk during 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Against 1st Tender dated 23.10.2008	Against 2nd Tender dated 21.11.2008	Against 3rd Tender dated 23.12.2008	Against 4th Tender dated 28.01.2009	Against 5th Tender dated 16.02.2009	Against 6th Tender dated 25.02.2009	Total Quantity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Bawana Dal and Flour Mills, Sector-4, J-120, Industrial Area, Bawana, Delhi	1000	470	1000	400	390	207	3467
2.	Shakti Bhog Foods Ltd., 24 SSI Industrial Area, G.T. Road, Delhi-110033	1000	470	1000	380	460	850	4160
3.	Bajrang Flour Mills, P-19, Sector-01, DSIDC, Bawana, Delhi	800	455	1000	380	410	980	4025
4.	J.J. Foods (P) Ltd., F-1738, DSIDC Complex, Industrial Area, Narela, Delhi-110040	1000	470	1000	400	390	1000	4260
5.	Shri Kalka Flour Mills, C-29, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi	250	115	550	220	210	500	1845
6.	Sahrawat Flour Mills, G-46, Serctor-2 DSIDC, Bawana, Delhi	500	235	800	320	310	740	2905
7.	Jugal Kishore Harbans Lal, B-40/1 and 40/2, Lawrence Road, Industrial Area, Delhi-110035	1000	550	1000	400	390	1000	4340
8.	Suraj Flour Mills, 86, Pehlad Pur Banger, Delhi-110042	200	100	500	200	190	335	1525
9.	Gaurav Enterprises, Sector-4 H-1-6, Industrial Area, Bawana, Delhi	100	100	400	160	150	79	989

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Goel Flour Mills, F-273, Sector-1, DSIDC, Bawana, Delhi	300	140	600	240	230	550	2060
11.	Vikas Pulses Pvt. Ltd., C-463-64, DSIDC Industrial Area, Narela, Delhi-110040	1000	470	1000	300	490	960	4220
12.	Naresh Kumar Sunil Kumar, D-1519, DSIDC Industrial Complex, Narela, Delhi-110040	600	280	900	360	350	186	2676
13.	M/s. Raj Kumar Ahuja, C-6/11, Lawrence Road, Industrial Area, Delhi-110035	750	615	1000	645	640	1000	4650
14.	Ganga Roller Flour Mills (P) Ltd., B-37, Lawrence Road, Industrial Area, Delhi-110035	1000	615	1000	645	645	1000	4905
15.	Mahaiaxmi Roller Flour Mills, C-35/14, Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi-110035	1000	615	1000	640	645	1000	4900
16.	Vikram Roller Flour Mills (P) Ltd., B-71/1-2, Lawrence Road, Industrial Area, Delhi-110035	1000	615	1000	645	645	1000	4905
17.	Modern Flour Mills (P) Ltd., B-15, Lawrence Road, Industrial Area, Delhi-110035	1000	615	1000	645	640	1000	4900
18.	The Delhi Flour Mills Company Ltd., 8381, Roshanara Road, Delhi-110007	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000
19.	Ashoka Roller Flour Mills, B-40, Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi-110035	700	615	1000	640	645	1000	4600
20.	Shree Bankey Behari Roller Flour Mills, C-12, Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi-110035	1000	615	1000	645	640	1000	4900
21.	Rajdhani Roller Flour Mills Pvt. Ltd., C-32, Industrial Area, Lawrence Road, Delhi-110035	1000	615	1000	645	640	1000	4900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Modi Flour Mills, Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase-3, New Delhi-110020	1000	615	1000	645	640	1000	4900
23.	Victoria Foods Pvt. Ltd., B-32, Lawrence Road, Industrial Area, New Delhi-110035	1000	615	1000	645	640	1000	4900
24.	Yadav Flour Mills Ltd., S-12 and 13, Badli Industrial Area, Phase-1, Delhi-110042	1000	615	1000	640	645	1000	4900
25.	Sadashiv Agro Foods Pvt. Ltd., C-35/16, Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi-110035	100	100	200	100	100	250	850
26.	Mahender Flour Mills, 51 Packet-M, Sector-1, DSIDC Complex, Bawana, Delhi-110039	500	290	800	320	310	740	2960
27.	Trupati Foods Products, 22/12/1, Gali No. 4, Sameyapur, Delhi	300	285	800	320	280	625	2610
28.	Neel Kanth Food Products, F-1755, DSIDC Industrial Complex, Bhorgarh (Narela), Delhi	200	100	500	200	190	460	1650
29.	Kumar Flour Mills 839 G, Najafgarh, Nangloi Road, Delhi	200	100	500	200	190	455	1645
30.	Om Prakash Gupta Associates, A-10, Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi	500	235	800	320	310	740	2905
31.	Ram Karan Flour Mills Pvt. Ltd., D-1582, DSIDC, Narela, Delhi-110040	800	200	1000	400	390	207	2997
32.	Goyal Food Products, A-16, DSIDC, Narela, Delhi-110040	150	100	450	180	170	405	1455
33.	Chhabra Flour Mills, 29, Group Industries, Lawrence Road, Delhi-110035	300	150	500	300	190	455	1895

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
34.	Sodhi Flour Mills, C-35, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-110020	1000	615	1000	640	645	1000	4900
35.	Gogia Flour Mills, GI-30, Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi-110035	700	300	1000	400	390	940	3730
36.	Mahavir Dal Mill, B-150, Sector-2, DSIDC, Bawana, Delhi-110039	900	400	1000	400	390	940	4030
37.	Shri Hanuman Flour Mills, C-9/3, Lawrence Road Delhi-110035	150	495	500	200	190	455	1990
38.	Golden Food Products, GI-25, Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi-110035	500	235	900	360	350	840	3185
39.	Priyanshu Flour Mills. A-65, Gali No. 7, Teachers Colony, Samaypur, Industrial Area. Badli, Delhi-110042	300	140	450	180	170	405	1645
40.	Aloka Flour Mills. GI-40/3, Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi-110035	300	275	800	300	250	600	2525
41.	M.K. Flour Mills, Village Muundhela Khord, Najafgarh, New Delhi-110073	100	100	400	160	150	360	1270
42.	Jindal Industries, A-228, DSIDC, Bhirgarh, Delh-1100401	200	100	500	200	190	100	1290
43.	Sahrawat Flour Mills, Dwarka, Khasra No. 56, Village Amberhai, Sector-19, Dwarka, Delhi-110045	150	100	450	180	170	90210	1140
44.	Satya Roller Flour Mill, Khasra No. 56, Village Amberhai, Sector-19, Dwarka, Delhi-110045	500	235	600	140	280	670	2425

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
45.	Hari Flour Mill, Khsara No. 56, Amber Hai, Pappankala, Sec-19, New Delhi-110045	500	235	800	320	310	745	2910
46.	New Nirankari Oil and General Mills. B-40/3, Lawrence Road, Industrial Area, Delhi-110035	1000	470	1000	400	390	1000	4260
47.	Ahaar Consumer Products Pvt. Ltd., G-37, Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi-110035	400	265	1000	380	290	695	3030
48.	Shakti Bhog Foods Ltd., 112 and 112A, Gali No. 6, Samaypur Indl. Area, Delhi	1000	470	1000	400	390	1000	4260
49.	Suraj Flour Mill, Khasra No. 56, Vill. Amberhai, Sector-19, Dwarka, New Delhi-110045	100	100	400	160	150	360	1270
50.	Sri Krishna Flour Mills, 40/6, Street No. 1, Industrial Area, Samaypur, Delhi-42		100	200	100	100	250	750
51.	M/s Jiwan Dass Flour Mill, M-38 Sector-5 DSIDC Bawana Delhi-39.		100	400	160	150	360	1170
52.	M/s Surender Kumar & Co., 87/3, Village Lampur, Narela, Delhi-110040			400	100	200	600	1300
53.	Arti Food Products, K. No. 80, Gali No. 4, Samaypur, Delhi-110042		100	200	100	100	360	860
54.	Shri Bhagwan Satish Kumar Oil and General Mills, 49, Madanpur Dabas, Delhi-110081			200	100	100	250	650
55.	Hari Bhog, M-183, DSIIIDC, Sector-3, Bawana, New Delhi			200	100	100	200	600
56.	Kissan Flour Mills Village and P.O. Kakrola, New Delhi-110043		100	400	160	150	360	1170

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
57.	Gajraj Flour Mills, Plot No. 201, Nangli Sakrawati, Najafgarh, New Delhi-110043		100	400	160	150	360	1170
58.	Yadav Atta Chakki, Village: Paprawat, Najafgarh, New Delhi-110043		100	400	160	150	79	889
59.	Jai Mata Flour Mill, 230-A, Nawada Bazar, Najafgarh, New Delhi-110043			400	160	150	360	1070
60.	Ajay Industries, 19/28, MGP Road, Nangli Sakrawati, Najafgarh Road, Delhi-110043			400	160	150	79	789
61.	S.K. Food Industries, G-1093, DSIDC, Industrial Complex, Narela, Delhi-110040			400	400	400	800	2099
62.	Kumar Flour Mill, Shop No. 12, Indra Nagar Mkt., Delhi-110033			100	100		200	400
63.	Shakti Cattle Feed Udyog, Khasra No. 45/5/2, Mahakali Mandir Wali Gali, Prahlad Pur, Delhi-110042			200	100		66	366
64.	M.B. Flour Mills, B-149 Sector-2 DSIDC, Bawana Industrial Area, Delhi		100	400	160	150	360	1170
65.	M/s Janki Dass Mukesh Chand Jain, G-82, Sector 3, Bawana Industrial Area, Delhi-110039		100	400	160	150	360	1170
66.	Gaurav Foods, F-1705, DSIDC, Industrial Area, Narela, Delhi-110040.		615	400	160	150	79	1404
67.	Ccrpros Cereals Pvt. Ltd., 8/35-36, Kirti Nagar Industrial Area, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi-110015		100	1000	640	645	1000	3385

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
68.	Rama Flour Mills, G-11, Lawrance Road, New Delhi-110035		100	200	100	100	200	700
69.	S.K. Food Products, Khsara No. 22/12/2. Gali No. 4, Samaipur Indl. Area, Delhi-42		100	400	160	150	360	1170
70.	M/s Rajcsh Foods, C-6/9. Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi-110035		100	500	200	190	455	1445
71.	K.FM Agro Pvt. Ltd., G-35 and G-36/1, Group Indl., Lawrence Road, Delhi-110035		100	300	220	150	360	1130
72.	Avent Agro Pvt. Ltd., F-1818. DSIDC Industrial Complex. Narela, Delhi-110040		100	400	160	150	360	1170
73.	Goyal Industries, 3995, Naya Bazar. Delhi-110006		100	200	160	150	360	970
74.	Ashish Udyog. Plot No. 36, Mohan Nagar, Gali No.-1, Sameypur, Industrial Area, Delhi-110042				100	100	250	450
75.	Shri Durga flour Mills, C-42/5 Lawrence Road, Delhi			300	160	150	400	1010
76.	Jagat Atta Chakki, New Roshanpura, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43			200	100	100	44	444
77.	Jyoti Flour Mill, B-2701, DSIDC, Narela, Delhi-110040			200	100	100	240	640
78.	D.S. Flour Mill, 1/9247, West Rohtas Nagar, Shahdra, Delhi-110032			100	100	195	200	595

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
79	Shiv Roller Flour Mills, 31-B, Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi-35			1000	640		1000	2640
80	Aman Enterprises, Khsara No. 80, Gali No. 4, Sameypur, Delhi-42			200	160	150	360	870
81	R.K. Food Products, Khsara No.10, Gali No. 4, Sameypur, Delhi-42			200	160	150	360	870
82	Gopi Ram Oil, Dal and Flour Mill, Khsara No. 497-98, Kureni Road, Nareia, Delhi-110040				100	150	200	450
83	Shri Gopal Industries, Najafgarh, New Delhi				100	100	44	244
84	Yadav Flour Mill H-169, Sector-1, DSIDC, Bawana, Delhi-39				100	100	200	400
83	Ahaar International (India) Ltd., G-37, Group Industries, Lawrence Road, Delhi-110035		100	200		150	300	750
84	AFM Flour Mills, A-51, Mangol Puri Industrial Area, Phase-I Delhi					100	200	300
85	Aryan Flour Mills, Khsara 195/2, Plot No. 323, Industrial Area Nangli, Sakrawati, New Delhi					100	200	300
		30050	19930	50000	25000	24400	46140	195520

Statement-II

Details of qty. of wheat offered/released to empanelled Bulk Consumers of Delhi against the tender enquiry opened on 31.12.2009, 4.1.2010, 18.1.2010, 25.1.2010, and on 17.02.2010 for sale of wheat under OMSS(D) Bulks

(Figure in MTs.)

Sl. No.	Details of the party Name	Quantity allotted against T.E. opened on 31.12.09	Quantity allotted against T.E. opened on 4.1.2010	Quantity allotted against T.E. opened on 18.1.2010	Quantity allotted against T.E. opened on 25.1.2010	Quantity allotted against T.E. opened on 02.2.2010	Quantity allotted against T.E. opened on 09.2.2010	Quantity allotted against T.E. opened on 17.2.2010	Progressive quantity released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jiwan Dass Flour Mills	600		400	Nil	270	Nil	1270	
2.	Naresh Kamar Sunil Kumar	1000		500	200	350	Nil	500	2550
3.	Sadashiv Agro Foods Pvt. Ltd.	500		300	Nil		Nil		800
4.	Jugal Kishore Harbans Lal	1000		1000	Nil	500	500	500	3500
5.	Vikas Pulses Pvt. Ltd.	1000		1000	Nil	500	400	300	3200
6.	Modern Flour Mill Pvt. Ltd.	1000		1000	Nil	500	Nil		2500
7.	Gogia Flour Mills	1000		1000	1000	500	600	1000	5100
8.	Ashoka Roller Flour Mills	1000		1000	1000	500	500	1000	5000
9.	Bajrang, Flour Mills	1000		600	600		600	500	3300
10.	Ashoka Flour Mills	100		500	500	500	500	500	3500
11.	Rama Flour Mills	40		350	100		Nil		850

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Jindal Industries	50		500	Nil	350	Nil	1350	
13.	Vikram Roller Flour Mills Pvt. Ltd.	50		1000	Nil		Nil		1500
14.	Rajdhani Roller Flour Mills	100		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6800
15.	Golden Food Products	100		1000	1000		700	750	4450
16.	J.J. Foods Pvt. Ltd.	100		1000	Nil		Nil		2000
17.	Chhabra Flour Mills Pvt. Ltd.	50		300	Nil		200		1000
18.	Anjana Food Products	100		700	700		Nil	1000	3400
19.	Bawana Dal and Flour Mills	1000		1000	500		Nil	500	3000
20.	Yadav Flour Mill	500			Nil		Nil		500
21.	M/S Sodhi Flour Mill	100		1000	Nil	500	500		3000
22.	Sahrawat Flour Mill	800		700	Nil		350		1850
23.	S.K. Food Industries	1000		1000	1000	1000	Nil		4000
24.	Mahender Flour Mills	100		1000	500	500	500	600	4100
25.	M/s Mahavir Dal Mill	100		900	Nil	500	300	350	3050
26.	M.B. Flour Mills	90		800	Nil	200	Nil		1900
27.	Hari Flour Mill	100		500	Nil	500	600	500	3100
28.	M/s Ganga Roller Flour Mill Pvt. Ltd.	1000		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000
29.	Best Health Food Processers	100		1000	Nil		1000	1000	4000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Cerpros Cereals Pvt. Ltd.		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000
31.	Shree Bankey Behari Roller Flour Mills		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000
32.	Mahalaxmi Roller Flour Mills.		1000	300	Nil	350	Nil		1650
33.	Shiv Roller Flour Mills.		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000
34.	Yadav Flour Mills Ltd.		1000	1000	Nil	1000	1000		4000
35.	Victoria Foods Pvt. Ltd.		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000
36.	Raj Kumar Ahuja		1000	1000	Nil	Nil	2000		
37.	Modi Flour Mills		1000	1000	1000	1090	1000	1000	6000
38.	Ahhar Consumer Products Pvt. Ltd.		1000	1000	1000	1000	100	400	4500
39.	Avent Agro Pvt. Ltd.		1000	1000	500	200	500	300	3500
40.	New Nirankan Oil General Mills		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000
41.	Shree Mangal Ram Industries		200	300			350		850
42.	Shri Hanuman Flour Mills		1000	1000	300		300	400	3000
43.	Shiv Shakti Roller Flour Mills		1000	0			Nil		1000
44.	Om Prakash Gupta Associates		1000	1000	500	250	Nil	550	3300
45.	Shakti Bhog Foods Ltd.		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000
46.	Janki Dass Mukesh Chand Jain		650	850	300		150	100	2050

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
47.	Goyal Food Products	500		500		180	Nil		1180
48.	kamkaran Flour mills Pvt Ltd.	1000		850	250	500	150	350	3100
49.	Neelkanth Food Products	900			400	200	Nil	200	1700
50.	Shri Durga Flour Mill	1000		1000			500		2500
51.	Goyal Floor Mills	800		200			Nil		1000
52.	Durga Flour Mills		400	1000	400	300	Nil	100	2400
53.	Rajesh Foods		1000	1000			Nil		2000
54.	Gaurav Enterprises	1000			1000		Nil		2000
55.	Gaurav Food	50			300		Nil		800
56.	Jyoti Flour Mills	500	Nil				200		700
		31400	17250	41050	21050	20150	19500	20600	171000

Statement-III

Details of Qty. of wheat released to empanelled Bulk Consumers (57) of Delhi through e-tendering during the year 2010-11 (till last 09.02.2011) under OMSS(D) Bulks

(Fig. in MTs)

Sl. No.	Details of the party Name	E-tender at 16.6.2010	E-tender at 23.6.2010	E-tender at 20.10.2010	E-tender at 10.11.2010	E-tender at 17.11.2010	E-tender at 24.11.2010	E-tender at 01.12.2010	E-tender at 06.12.2010	E-tender at 15.12.2010	E-tender at 22.12.2010	E-tender at 06.01.2011	E-tender at 12.01.2011	E-tender at 19.01.2011	E-tender at 27.01.2011	E-tender at 02.02.2011	E-tender at 09.02.2011	Progressive qty. released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1.	Ahaar Consumer Products Pvt.Ltd.	0				100		100					200	300				700	
2.	Anjana Food Products					400		150	200			500	480	350	200		150	2430	
3.	Ashoka Flour Mills											500			100	200	200	1000	
4.	Ashoka Roller Flour Mills													1000	1000	500		2500	
5.	Avent Agro Pvt. Ltd.							200	200				300	500	200	350	100	1850	
6.	Bajrang Flour Mills						100		150	100			500	500	500	300	200	350	2700
7.	Bawana Dal and Flour Mills												300	750	450			1500	
8.	Best Health Food Processers	250	300															550	
9.	Cerpros Cereals Pvt. Ltd.					200	500	200	700	500	300	500	100	700	600	500	100	4900	
10.	Chhabra Flour Mills Pvt Ltd.														100	100	100	300	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11. Durga Flour Mills		100					100		100	150			250	200	150	150	100	1300
12. Gaurav Enterprises						300				450		500	490	500				2240
13. Gaurav Food										100				150				250
14. Gogia Flour Mills												70		1000	1000	500		2570
15. Golden Food Products														1000		300		1300
16. Goyal Flour Mills							100	100	150	150		230		350	150	120		1350
17. Goyal Food Products																		0
18. Hari Floor Mill						160	200		150	300			250	350			100	1510
19. J.J. Foods Pvt Ltd.																		0
20. Jai Shree Flour Mills						100		100		200				150				550
21. Janki Dass Mukesh Chand Jain													200	250	200	100		750
22. Jindal Industries																		0
23. Jiwan Dass Flour Mills																100		100
24. Jugal Kishore Harbans Lal																		0
25. Jyoti Flour Mills														200			100	300
26. M.B. Flour Mills								200		250	100		300	150				1000
27. M/s Ganga Roller Flour Mill Pvt. Ltd.						100						300	500	500	300	1000		2700
28. M/s Sodhi Flour Mill						500				500			500	300	300		300	2400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
29.	M/s Mahavir Dal Mill					200	200		150	250	200		300	300	200	200	200	2200
30.	Mahalaxmi Rollar Flour Mills														300	200	300	800
31.	Mahender Flour Mills									150		200			200		200	750
32.	Modern Flour Mill Pvt Ltd.	100				300	500			400			400	400	400	500	200	3100
33.	Modi Flour Mills									500		700	1000	1000	500	1000	1000	5700
34.	Naresh Kumar Sunil Kumar	100								350			300	380		230	450	1710
35.	Neelkanth Food Products							200	100	150		150	100	200			100	1000
36.	New Nirankari Oil General Mills																	0
37.	Om Prakash Gupta Associates			200		200	100	300		500	300	500		300	200	300	300	3200
38.	Raj Kumar Ahuja													200		280		480
39.	Rajdhani Roller Flour Mills					500		500	700	1000	240	800	1000		1000	1000	1000	7740
40.	Rajesh Foods																	0
41.	Rama Flour Mills																	0
42.	Ramkaran Flour Mills Pvt. Ltd.	200		350	200	200	200	200	200	350		350	200	250	200	200	300	3200
43.	S.K. Food Industries					100	200	200	200	310		200	180	450				1040
44.	Sadashiy Agro Foods Pvt. Ltd.										200	300	300					800

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
45. Sahrawat Flour Mill													200	250			100	550
46. Shakti Bhog Foods Ltd.		100																100
47. Shiv Roller Flour Mills						1000		700	1000	600	300	1000						4600
48. Shiv Shakti Roller Flour Mills																		0
49. Shree Bankey Behari Roller Flour Mills						1000	1000	1000			1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10000
50. Shree Mangat Ram Industries																		0
51. Shri Durga Flour Mill								100				200		200	200	150		850
52. Shri Hanuman Flour Mills																		0
53. Victoria Foods Pvt. Ltd.																		0
54. Vikas Pulses Pvt. Ltd.						200				400		500	200	1000	100	400	400	3200
55. Vikram Roller Flour Mills Pvt Ltd.															400			400
56. Yadav Flour Mill																		0
57. Yadav Flour Mills Ltd. (Badli)										300		700		1000	1000	1000	500	4500
Grand Total		750	400	550	200	5560	3200	4050	3800	8360	2640	10000	10000	16830	9300	10580	7650	88970

Statement-IV

NIC

Ministry Of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution Department Of Consumer Affairs
(Price Monitoring Cell) Monthly Average Wholesale Prices Of Wheat

Centres/ Months	January 2009	February 2009	March 2009	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	August 2009	September 2009
Delhi	1164.21	1185	1176	1110.28	1080	1078.81	1092.83	1112.22	1166
Centres/ Months	October 2009	November 2009	December 2009	January 2010	February 2010	March 2010	April 2010	May 2010	June 2010
Delhi	1242.37	1382.19	1383.24	1368.93	1406.84	1376.84	1253.75	1146.25	1208.09
Centres/ Months	July 2010	August 2010	September 2010	October 2010	November 2010	December 2010	January 2011	February 2011	
Delhi	1227.05	1232.73	1222.38	1231.25	1241.75	1287.05	1344	1338.18	

Statement-V

Statement Showing the Rates for Sale of Wheat to Bulk Consumers/Small Private Traders Under Open Market Sale Scheme (D) during 2009-2010 and 2010-2011

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	OMSS (D) Rates for October, 2009 (Rate: Rs. Per quintal)	OMSS (D) Rates for November, 2009 (Rate: Rs. Per quintal)	OMSS (D) Rates for December, 2009 (upto 03.12.2009) (Rate: Rs. Per quintal)	OMSS (D) Rates for December, 2009 (w.e.f. 04.12.2009) (Rate: Rs. Per quintal)	OMSS (D) Rates w.e.f. 25.12.2009 (Rate: Rs. Per quintal)	OMSS (D) Rates w.e.f. 01.01.2010 (Rate: Rs. Per quintal)	OMSS (D) Rates w.e.f. 13.04.2010 to 30.06.2010 (Rate: Rs. Per quintal)	OMSS (D) Rates from July 2010 to September, 2010 (Rate: Rs. Per quintal)	OMSS (D) Rates from 12.10.2010 to March, 2011 (Rate: Rs. per quintal)	OMSS (D) Rates from 09.11.2010 to March, 2011 (Rate: Rs. per quintal)	OMSS (D) Rates from 07.02.2011 to March, 2011 (Rate: Rs. per quintal)
1	Delhi	1404.14	1420.94	1437.90	1437.90	1254.08	1254.08	1254.08	1252.15	1254.08	1254.08	1254.08

Statement Showing the Rates for Sale of Wheat to State/UT Government for Distribution to Retail Consumer and Floor Prices for Sale of Wheat to the Bulk Consumers under OMSS (D) through open tenders for the year 2008-09

Name of the State/UT	OMSS (D) Price w.e.f. 18.09.08 to 18.11.08 (in Rs. Per qtl.)	OMSS (D) Price w.e.f. 19.11.08 to 31.01.09 (in Rs. Per qtl.)	OMSS (D) Price w.e.f. 01.02.09 to 28.02.09 (in Rs. Per qtl.)	OMSS (D) Price w.e.f. 01.03.09 to 31.03.09 (in Rs. Per qtl.)
Delhi	1027	1029.20	1031.47	NA

Bus Rapid Transit System

7. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various cities are adopting Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) in the middle of the city without consulting the local population and local experts in the matter.

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

(c) Whether the Union Government proposes to conduct any study on the accident prone nature of BRTS corridor vulnerability of the aged, disabled persons and women due to the same;

(d) If so, the details thereof;

(e) The details of the major parameters considered while allowing and promoting the development of BRTS in high population density cities in the country;

(f) Whether in view of the decision taken by certain major cities for removal of tram system which ran from the middle of the roads including Mumbai and Delhi, the Union Government proposes to direct the State Government to conduct proper study of local conditions before opting for BTRS; and

(g) If so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Dees not arise.

(c) and (d) As per the global experience, BRTS is an established mode of bus based mass transit system performing satisfactorily for the last more than 30 years. Because of its effectiveness, efficiency and scalability, this option is being adopted in many countries across the globe and also in India. Since this provides level boarding

and alighting, it provides safe and comfortable access to all including aged, disabled persons and women.

(e) BRTS proposals are considered for sanctioning by Union Government based on detailed project report received from State Governments covering various design, traffic demand and capacity requirements.

(f) and (g) Since the proposal for BRTS prepared by the State Governments are made after proper study of local conditions and other design parameters, Union Government does not intend to issue any further direction to State Governments.

Research in Food Technology

8. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of institutes providing research facility in various sectors of food technology in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such institutes in the country;

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

(d) the time by which these institutes 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 (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has two Institutes engaged in research and development activities in the food processing sector as indicated below:—

- (i) Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT) formerly known as Paddy Processing Research Centre (PPRC), Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. This is an autonomous organisation under the Ministry. The mandate of the Institute is to conduct and promote basic, applied and adoptive research and

development in post harvest processing, preservation and value addition of cereal grains, pulses, millets and oilseeds, crops of wetlands, flood affected and storm-prone regions, including plantation, spices and other important crops as well as conducting trainings to academicians, farmers, industry people etc.

- (ii) National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) is being setup at Kundli, Sonapat, Haryana. This would be a global centre of excellence for the food processing sector. The Institute will be an apex world class Institute to carry out R&D in frontier areas, develop new products, offer high quality educational and research programmes, management programmes specific to food industry, and provide referral advice on food standards and business incubation facilities.

In addition, various Institutes under Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE)/Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are providing research facilities in different sectors of food processing technology. The List is given in Statement.

And also other Institutions like Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore under Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Defence Food Research Laboratory (DFRL) under Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) under Ministry of Defense, Mysore and various State Universities and their affiliated colleges are also providing research facilities in different sectors of food processing Technology.

(b) The Ministry does not propose to setup more such Institutes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

List of ICAR Institute Providing Research Facility in Area of Food Processing Technology

1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi
2. National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, Haryana
3. Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
4. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
5. Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore, Karnataka
6. ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region including centre for Makhana, Patna, Bihar
7. Central Institute of Sub Tropical Horticulture, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
8. Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
9. Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum, Kerala
10. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod, Kerala
11. Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut, Kerala
12. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, Rajasthan
13. Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
14. Central Institute on Post harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana, Punjab
15. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin, Kerala
16. National Research Centre on Meat, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

17. Directorate of Cashew Research, Puttur, Andhra Pradesh

Advertisements Released by DAVP

9. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that payment of several newspapers has not been made for the last some months;

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

(c) whether any complaints have been received by the Government from peoples' representatives in this regard;

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

(e) whether the Government has made any inquiry/review on the functioning of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP);

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

(g) the steps taken by the Government to streamline the working/functioning of the DAVP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The payment of bills for the advertisements released through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), is an on-going process and there may be some pendencies at any given point of time.

(c) and (d) In this regard, representations are received from time to time, from various quarters including peoples' representatives and all out efforts are made by DAVP to clear the bills expeditiously.

(e) to (g) Review of the functioning of DAVP is done at regular intervals by holding meetings periodically at the

level of Hon'ble Minister of Information and Broadcasting/ Secretary, I&B etc. Periodical reviews are also taken by the Planning Commission, Recently, Consultancy Development Centre under the Ministry of Science and Technology, has been entrusted with the task of suggesting measures for modernization of DAVP.

[Translation]

Strengthening of Godowns

10. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVADANJI GADHVI:

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

(a) the number and capacity of godowns in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to build new godowns and strengthen the existing ones; 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) The details of number of godowns available with FCI as on 30.09.2010 is at Statement-I. The capacity of godowns in the country, State-wise (covered/CAP/owned/hired) available with FCI as on 31.01.2011 is given at Statement-II.

(b) and (c) In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has sanctioned Rs. 149 crores for construction of storage godowns for foodgrains by FCI and the State Governments to which funds are released as grants-in-aid. This is likely to result in the construction of about 1.88 lakh tonnes of storage capacity. Further, to create additional storage capacity, the Government has formulated a scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs. Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring. A capacity of about 150 lakh tonnes is to be created under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations in 19 States.

Statement-I

Statement Showing the State-wise number of Depot (Owned and Hired/Covered and Cap) available with FCI on 30.09.2010

Name of the Region/UT	Covered					Cap (Open)					Grand Total
	F.C.I. Owned	Hired from			Total Hired	Total Covered	Owned	Hird	Total		
		State Government	C.W.C.	S.W.C.						Private Parties	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bihar	14	1	9	17	10	37	51	6	0	6	57
Jharkhand	6	1	2	8	2	13	19	1	0	1	20
Odisha	23	0	10	35	1	46	69	0	0	0	69
West Bengal	23	2	9	0	7	18	41	8	0	8	49
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
Total of E.Z.	67	5	30	60	20	115	182	15	0	15	197
Assam	17	0	3	3	10	16	33	0	0	0	33
Arunachal Pradesh	4	8	0	0	0	8	12	0	0	0	12
Meghalaya	3	0	1	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	6
Mizoram	5	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	6
Tripura	4	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	7
Manipur	3	2	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	5
Nagaland	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	5
Total of NEZ	40	13	6	5	10	34	74	0	0	0	74
Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	4	10
Haryana	35	33	24	47	9	113	148	29	3	32	180

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	0	11	17	0	0	0	17
Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	0	0	5	7	23	0	0	0	23
Punjab	108	13	16	92	21	142	250	91	25	116	366
Chandigarh	9	3	6	8	0	17	26	9	2	11	37
Rajasthan	36	2	21	70	21	114	150	21	29	50	200
Uttar Pradesh	52	2	20	36	5	63	115	33	3	36	151
Uttarakhand	5	3	5	6	1	15	20	2	3	5	25
Total of N.Z.	273	66	95	259	62	482	755	189	65	254	1009
Andhra Pradesh	34	3	39	115	9	166	200	13	0	13	213
Andman Nicobar	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kerala	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	0	5	28
Karnataka	21	1	22	37	1	61	82	9	0	9	91
Tamil Nadu	11	0	8	8	3	19	30	3	0	3	33
Puducherry	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	3	0	3	8
Total S.Z.	94	4	70	160	13	247	341	33	0	33	374
Gujarat	15	2	11	0	0	13	28	5	0	5	33
Maharashtra	17	0	17	29	12	58	75	5	1	6	81
Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	23	6	11	30	46	93	116	6	0	6	122
Chhattisgarh	20	2	9	25	2	38	58	0	0	0	58
Total of W.Z.	76	10	48	84	60	202	278	16	1	17	295
Grand Total	550	98	249	568	165	1080	1630	253	66	319	1949

Statement-II

Statement showing the State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.01.2011

(Figure in Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/UT	Covered						Cap				Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utiliza- tion (%age)	Total effective storage capacity as per region	Utiliza- tion (%age) on effective capacity
			F.C.I.			Hired			Total Owned	Hird	Total						
			Owned	State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired									
									Covered								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
East	1.	Bihar	366	0.03	0.80	1.02	0.47	2.32	598	1.00	0.00	1.00	6.98	3.73	53.00	6.28	59
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.61	1.27	005	0.00	0.05	1.32	1.21	92.00	1.32	92
	3.	Odisha	3.02	0 00	0.80	2.37	0.15	3.32	6.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.34	2.34	37.00	6.34	37
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.87	0.00	0.87	1.93	10.52	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.03	4.71	43.00	10.43	46
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0 00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.10	91.00		
		Total (East Zone)	16.03	0.26	2.66	3.58	1.69	8.19	24.22	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.78	12.09	47.00	24.37	50
N.E.	6.	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.23	0.11	0.37	0.71	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.31	47.00	2.72	48
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.07	32.00	0.22	32
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.04	15.00	0.26	15
	9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.08	35.00	0.23	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.22	42.00	0.52	42
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.04	19.00	0.21	19
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.27	82.00	0.33	82
	Total (N.E.Z)		3.30	0.11	0.61	0.16	0.37	1.25	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55	2.03	45.00	4.49	45
North	13.	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	1.80	49.00	2.86	63
	14.	Haryana	7.68	4.03	3.03	5.46	2.53	15.05	22.73	3.33	0.11	3.44	26.17	21.08	81.00	26.17	81
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.10	40.00	0.25	40
	16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	1.21	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.31	0.78	60.00	1.12	70
	17.	Punjab	21.17	0.57	4.52	38.08	4.11	47.28	68.45	7.14	3.28	10.42	78.87	56.00	71.00	82.47	71
	18.	Chandigarh	1.07	0.20	0.83	1.18	0.00	2.21	3.28	0.17	0.15	0.32	3.60	2.26	63.00		
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.69	3.38	1.94	7.01	14.07	1.85	1.47	3.32	17.39	16.75	96.00	17.25	97
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	4.11	9.98	0.22	14.38	29.33	5.19	0.00	5.19	34.52	22.55	65.00	32.29	70
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.27	0.48	0.59	0.05	1.39	2.05	0.21	0.11	0.32	2.37	1.78	75.00	2.31	77
	Total (N.Z.)		57.12	5.35	14.71	58.67	8.88	87.61	144.73	18.30	5.12	23.42	168.15	123.10	73.00	164.72	75
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.00	6.88	18.95	2.10	27.93	40.59	2.62	0.00	2.62	43.21	35.07	81.00	34.42	102
	23.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	24. Kerala		5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	000	0.20	5.37	3.69	69.00	5.33	69
	25. Karnataka		3.78	0.00	1.56	1.62	0.25	3.43	7.21	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.37	6.96	83.00	8.37	83
	26. Tamil Nadu		5.80	0.00	2.35	0.51	0.57	3.43	9.23	0.62	0.00	0.62	9.85	6.66	68.00	10.04	71
	27. Puducherry		0.44	0.00	008	005	0.00	0.13	0.57	005	000	0.05	0.62	0.49	79.00		
	Total (S.Z.)		27.92	0.00	1087	21.13	2.92	34.92	62.84	4.65	000	4.65	67.49	52.92	78.00	58.16	91
West	28. Gujarat		5.00	0.14	1.60	0.00	0.00	1.74	6.74	0.27	000	0.27	7.01	5.82	83.00	6.94	84
	29. Maharashtra		11.90	0.00	2.58	3.10	2.46	8.14	20.04	1.12	0.00	1.12	21.16	13.08	62.00	17.88	74
	30. Goa		0.15	0.00	0.00	000	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	000	0.15	0.11	73.00		
	31. Madhya Pradesh		3.37	0.13	1.36	1.06	1.99	4.54	7.91	0.36	0.00	0.36	8.27	6.21	75.00	8.14	76
	32. Chhattisgarh		5.12	0.06	0.74	2.49	0.23	3.52	8.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.64	8.02	93.00	8.64	93
	Total (W.Z.)		25.54	0.33	6.28	6.65	4.68	17.94	43.48	1.75	0.00	1.75	45.23	33.24	73.00	41.60	80
	Grand Total		129.91	6.05	35.13	90.19	18.54	149.91	279.82	26.26	5.12	31.38	311.20	223.38	72.00	293.34	76

Effective Capacity — Capacity available with FCI for storage of foodgrains, as reported by the Regions.

*[English]***Organising Cultural Events**

11. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is organising cultural events in small towns and districts to promote the art and culture of various States including in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the funds released and spent during the said period; and

(d) the response received so far from each State?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam. Zonal Cultural Centres organise cultural events in small towns and districts, in addition to those in big cities. The aim of organizing these events is to promote art and culture of various States, including Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) During the last three years, various Zonal Cultural Centres in the country were released Rs. 1674.13 lakhs (2007-08), Rs. 2616.19 lakhs (2008-09) and Rs. 2116.40 lakhs (2009-10) for organizing cultural events in small towns and big cities to promote art and culture. In the current year Rs. 2195.16 lakhs have been released to the Zonal Cultural Centres, so far.

(d) The cultural events organised all over India are well received by the audiences.

Merger of GEQD with CFSL

12. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representations expressing reservations regarding the merger of Government Examiner of Questioned Document (GEQD) with Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL); and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) With a view to revamping and modernizing the Organisational structure/set up of various forensic laboratories, personnel policies, training requirements etc., Ministry of Home Affairs engaged two distinguished Scientists to prepare a detailed report on it. In the report submitted, one of the recommendations was incorporation of Government Examiners of Questioned Documents (GEsQD) with Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs). Representations from individuals and organisations were heard and discussed. However, after careful consideration, the recommendation of the Consultants was accepted by the Government and GEsQD offices located at Hyderabad, Kolkata and Shimla have been put up under the administrative control of the respective Directors of Central Forensic Science Laboratories viz. Hyderabad, Kolkata and Chandigarh by an order dated 13th August, 2010 and simultaneously maintaining their functional autonomy in the field of scientific examination of questioned documents.

Strengthening of Consumer Helpline

13. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumer helpline has so far failed to achieve its objectives;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the consumer helpline in coordination with State consumer helplines; 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 Government of India has promoted a National Consumer Helpline. This helpline is functioning successfully.

(c) and (d) To supplement the efforts of the National Consumer Helpline, the Government of India has formulated a plan scheme for establishing Consumer Helplines in the States. As per this scheme, the State Governments get a non-recurring grant of Rs16.25 lakhs. They also get a recurring grant which varies according to the number of Districts in the State, for a period of 5 years.

Functioning of NAFED

14. SHRI A. VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee has been constituted to prepare guidelines covering structural and systematic improvement in the functioning of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED);

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the committee; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A summary of the main recommendations made by the committee is given in the Statement.

(c) The report of the Committee has been accepted by the Government.

Statement

Summary of Main Recommendations of the Committee

(i) The words "non-agricultural and non-traditional" may be deleted from the Bye-law No. 3 of NAFED.

(ii) The provisions of Bye-law Nos. 34(iii) and 35(ii) may be repealed/amended to make them in consonance with the provisions of section 52 of the MSCS Act, so that day to day management of the society remains the responsibility of the Chief Executive i.e. MD and Chairman does not have any executive functions, diluting MD's authority.

(iii) In line with section 41 of MSCS Act, a provision may be incorporated in the Bye-laws of NAFED to nominate four full time functional Directors on the Board of Directors of NAFED having expertise in finance, marketing, PSS operations, HRD and cooperative development, etc.

(iv) The procedure for sale/disposal of agricultural commodities may be streamlined and done in a transparent manner.

(v) All purchases of agricultural commodities for commercial operations of NAFED, including exports, should be from open market/through open tenders irrespective of its value.

(vi) The existing web-based integrated MIS may be streamlined and implemented in more efficient way.

(vii) NAFED should not expand the business of future trading beyond what it is doing now, till comprehensive guidelines are finalized by MD in consultation with Forward Market Commission and after imparting necessary training to the personnel. Board should fix a ceiling for undertaking future trading business/activities.

(viii) The system of concurrent/internal audit in NAFED should be strengthened covering all branches and all projects implemented by NAFED. The auditors for concurrent/internal audit may be selected by NAFED from out of the empanelled list of CAG. A format covering all aspects of functioning may be specified for internal audit report.

(ix) The steps/mechanism for recovery of dues may be streamlined.

- (x) No advance or letter of credit or guarantee should be permitted by NAFED in favour of any of its business partners.
- (xi) While signing MOUs/agreements in future with private parties/business partners for different business, NAFED should clearly specify that the disputes are subject to the area of jurisdiction of Delhi Courts.
- (xii) Pending final decision of the Government on the proposal for financial restructuring submitted by NAFED, the existing practice of having a senior government officer as MD, NAFED on the request of Board of Directors may be continued.
- (xiii) A system of monitoring/supervision of PSS operations by senior officers of NAFED including Zonal Coordinators should be put in place by MD, NAFED and a format for such inspection be put in place by NAFED under intimation to Government.

[Translation]

Preservation of Seeds

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any policy regarding preservation and conservation of old stock of seeds and producing them in large quantity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any scheme to conserve the seeds of precious red (Lal) rice being produced in the Rohru area of Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh so that the production of this variety of rice could get a boost; 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Germplasm of almost all land races and farmer's varieties of different crops of Himachal Pradesh has been collected and conserved (ex situ) in the National Gene Bank at National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi.

(c) and (d) Germplasm of Red Rice being produced in Rohru area of Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh has also been conserved in the National Gene Bank at National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi and proposal for registration of Red Rice of Rohru has already been submitted to the Protection of Plant Variety and Farmer's Right Authority, New Delhi in the name of "Chohartu Red Rice". For boosting the production and on Farm Management of Red Rice, skill upgradation of farmers is being done by organizing them into farmers groups. Value addition of Red Rice for increasing livelihood option of local farming community has also been started through National Agricultural Innovation Project (Biodiversity) of World Bank/Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

[English]

Violation of Ceasefire at LOC

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

- (a) whether frequent exchange of fires between India and Pakistan troops were reported along the International border in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Pakistan troops violated the ceasefire at the Line of Control (LoC) and along the international border;
- (d) if so, the details alongwith the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (e) As per available information, some incidents of trans-border firing including ceasefire violation have been reported on the Indo-Pak Border including LoC in the recent past.

Strong protests have been lodged by Border Security Force (BSF) with Pakistan Rangers in all the cases of ceasefire violation on international border. The matter of ceasefire violation was also raised with Pakistan Government at Foreign Secretary level talks held on February 25, 2010 in New Delhi and on June 24, 2010 at Islamabad. This matter was also raised during the Foreign Minister level talks held at Islamabad on July 15, 2010.

Modernisation of Fire and Rescue Services

17. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided funds for modernisation of fire and rescue services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total funds granted/released/utilised by the various State Governments separately, during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Kerala; and

(c) the details of other measures taken by the Government to modernise the fire and rescue services in the country?

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

(b) (i) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme under PLAN head for strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services in the Country has been launched in November 2009 with an outlay of Rs. 200 crores, to be spent in the remaining period of Eleventh Five Year Plan period, i.e. 2009-2012. The Centre and State contribution on procurement of equipments is fixed in the ratio of 75:25 and for north-eastern states in the ratio of 90:10 and the remaining items is to be fully funded by Central Government.

(ii) The major activities of the scheme along with the details of total central funds allocated are as follows:—

Activities	Funds Allocated (Rs. in crores)
— Procurement of capital items Such as advanced fire tender, High pressure pump with mist Technology, quick response team vehicle and search and rescue combi-tools.	178.12
— Awareness Generation/School Safety Programme	4.38
— Training of Trainers in advanced courses of collapsed structure search and rescue and fire fighting	5.00
— Fire Hazard and Risk Analysis	10.00
— Project Management and Monitoring	2.50

(iii) The details of year-wise release of funds to the State Governments including Kerela by the Central Government are given in Statement.

(iv) According to the report received from the States till date, the total funds utilized is Rs. 6.86 crores. However, the utilization for remaining amount released in 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 is expected to be received by 31.3.2011 and 31.3.2012, respectively.

(c) Other measures taken by Government to modernize the fire and rescue services are as follows:—

(i) A scheme to upgrade National Fire Service College, Nagpur as an institution of excellence is under implementation with an outlay of Rs. 205 cores, during the period from year 2010 to 2013.

(ii) As per recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, a grant of Rs. 87,519 crore has been allocated to Urban Local Bodies, a portion of which is available for revamping of fire services within their respective jurisdiction. In addition, a fund of Rs. 472 crores has been allocated for revamping of Fire Servicers to the states of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Mizoram, Odisha, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi) and West Bengal.

Statement

Scheme for Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services in the Country

(State-wise Status of Funds Released by the Central Government)

(Rs. in lakh)

	FY 2009- 2010	FY 2010- 2011
	1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	92.93	217.07
2. Arunachal Pradesh	52.36	119.64

	1	2
3. Assam	16.50	64.50
4. Bihar	23.10	79.90
5. Chhattisgarh	72.64	162.36
6. Goa	6.60	19.40
7. Gujarat	101.42	227.58
8. Haryana	16.50	48.50
9. Himachal Pradesh	69.34	146.66
10. Jammu and Kashmir	13.20	42.80
11. Jharkhand	13.20	42.80
12. Karnataka	16.50	64.50
13. Kerala	13.20	42.80
14. Madhya Pradesh	101.42	249.58
15. Maharashtra	33.00	107.00
16. Manipur	77.84	159.16
17. Meghalaya	66.04	140.96
18. Mizoram	66.04	142.96
19. Nagaland	74.54	159.46
20. Odisha	91.04	219.96
21. Punjab	13.00	44.80
22. Rajasthan	101.42	237.58
23. Sikkim	32.08	68.92
24. Tamil Nadu	102.83	238.17
25. Tripura	6.60	19.40
26. Uttar Pradesh	33.00	141.00
27. Uttarakhand	13.20	36.80
28. West Bengal	19.80	55.73

Environmental Rating of Habitats

18. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to introduce environmental rating of habitats;

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

(c) the views of the States, experts and Non-Governmental Organisations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Urban Sanitation

19. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and the mandate of the National Urban Sanitation Policy as formulated by the Government;

(b) the details of the quantifiable targets set, if any, for the same;

(c) whether more than 37% of the total human excreta generated in urban India, is unsafely disposed, posing significant public health hazards and environmental costs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any survey on sanitation in Indian cities; and

(f) if so, the findings of the report especially for Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The vision of the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) is "all Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and liveable and ensure and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women".

(b) Quantifiable targets have not been fixed under NUSP.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Based on information collected from State Governments in the year 2004, the population having access to sanitation facilities (sewerage system and septic tanks) was 63% only. Further, this figure represents access to facilities and does not indicate coverage as per norms.

(e) Yes, Madam. Rating of 423 Class I cities as per 2001 census has been carried out between the period November, 2009 and March, 2010.

(f) Requisite details including Mumbai city are enclosed in the Statement.

Statement

Rank of Cities on Sanitation 2009-2010

National Urban Sanitation Policy

Sl.No.	City	State	Total	Output	Process	Outcome
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	73.48	36.250	21.080	16.150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Mysore	Karnataka	70.65	33.080	25.070	12.500
3.	Surat	Gujarat	69.08	29.750	23.833	15.496
4.	N.D.M.C.	Delhi	68.265	36.000	19.715	12.550
5.	Delhi Cantt.	Delhi	61.367	30.750	19.417	11.200
6.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	59.02	21.160	27.010	10.850
7.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	57.96	31.720	17.000	9.240
8.	Mangalore	Karnataka	57.34	20.840	22.500	14.000
9.	Rajkot	Gujarat	56.118	21.833	21.525	12.760
10.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	55.34	23.545	21.475	10.320
11.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	53.92	28.000	21.016	4.900
12.	Bangalore	Karnataka	53.637	21.700	18.870	13.067
13.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	53.63	25.500	20.660	7.470
14.	Rourkela Industrial Township	Odisha	53.4	22.500	18.200	12.700
15.	Māndya	Karnataka	53.33	18.740	20.590	14.000
16.	Bidhannagar	West Bengal	52.82	25.170	18.000	9.650
17.	Noida	Uttar Pradesh	51.91	23.360	20.500	8.050
18.	Shillong	Meghalaya	51.55	18.900	22.850	9.800
19.	Ahmedabad*	Gujarat	51.29	21.167	21.160	8.960
20.	Alandur	Tamil Nadu	50.24	22.240	21.000	7.000
21.	Hardiwar	Uttarkhand	49.85	24.750	17.150	7.950
22.	Bidar	Karnataka	49.82	17.170	21.450	11.200
23.	Achalpur	Maharashtra	49.666	16.500	15.616	17.550
24.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	49.06	22.369	20.811	5.880
25.	Kolkata	West Bengal	48.965	17.330	23.002	8.633

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	48.82	20,270	19,300	9,250
27.	Lucknow	Uttarpradesh	48.52	17,046	24,474	7,000
28.	S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)	Punjab	48.43	21,900	19,880	6,650
29.	Akola	Maharashtra	47.95	17,500	15,000	15,450
30.	Serampore	West Bengal	47.9	21,500	19,400	7,000
31.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	47.6	23,240	21,000	3,360
32.	Kanpur (CB)	Uttar Pradesh	47.55	19,333	13,417	14,800
33.	Satara	Maharashtra	47.45	15,000	13,500	18,950
34.	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra	47.417	20,450	15,200	11,767
35.	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	46.94	15,250	23,390	8,300
36.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	46.917	19,500	18,200	9,217
37.	Halisahar	West Bengal	46.85	16,500	20,900	9,450
38.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	46.82	15,920	24,600	6,300
39.	Pallavaram	Tamil Nadu	46.54	17,990	22,700	5,850
40.	Tambaram	Tamil Nadu	46.19	20,500	21,940	3,750
41.	Howrah	West Bengal	45.938	17,978	21,520	6,440
42.	Ghaziabad (M. Corp.)*	Uttar Pradesh	45.85	26,750	15,250	3,850
43.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	45.7	16,589	23,511	5,600
44.	Udupi	Karnataka	45.4	13,670	19,480	12,250
45.	Agartala	Tripura	45.29	19,200	16,990	9,100
46.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	45.076	14,250	23,593	7,233
47.	Chikmagalur	Karnataka	45.02	14,920	19,950	10,150
48.	Kottayam	Kerala	45	26,000	13,400	5,600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
49.	Bokaro Steel City	Jharkhand	44.85	20.000	15.050	9.800
50.	Amravati	Maharashtra	44.25	15.000	16.850	12.400
51.	South Dum Dum	West Bengal	44.24	18.740	18.850	6.650
52.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	44.15	11.653	18.797	13.700
53.	Nagercoil	Tamil Nadu	43.91	18.920	21.140	3.850
54.	Barrackpur	West Bengal	43.85	19.250	18.650	5.950
55.	Panvel	Maharashtra	43.66	19.410	20.400	3.850
56.	Bally	West Bengal	43.65	17.000	20.700	5.950
57.	Gondiya	Maharashtra	43.5	11.500	16.500	15 500
58.	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	43.4	14.250	16.500	12.650
59.	Guwahati	Assam	43.31	15.330	19.930	8.050
60.	Erode	Tamil Nadu	43.26	19.160	19.900	4.200
61.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	43.259	14.539	17.400	11.320
62.	Puducherry	Puducherry	43.19	17.990	21.700	3.500
63.	Bhusawal	Maharashtra	43.124	22.500	11.757	8.867
64.	Madhyamgram	West Bengal	43.093	18.265	17.829	7.000
65.	Haldwani-Cum-Kathgodam (MB)*	Uttarkhand	42.897	13.912	20.235	8.750
66.	Pune	Maharashtra	42.73	20.917	16.213	5.600
67.	North Barrackpur	West Bengal	42.713	16.896	19.170	6.650
68.	Rishra	West Bengal	42.233	17.833	17.750	6.650
69.	Palwal	Haryana	41.95	16.500	11.450	14.000
70.	Hapur	Uttar Pradesh	41.89	15.250	14.040	12.600
71.	Baidyabati	West Bengal	41.824	13.974	19.100	8.750
72.	Hospet	Karnataka	41.82	12.670	20.050	9.100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
73.	Cuttack	Odisha	41.728	15.978	21.900	3.850
74.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	41.71	18.420	18.040	5.250
75.	Jorhat	Assam	41.659	16.619	16.390	6.650
76.	Modinagar	Uttar Pradesh	41.6	14.000	13.600	14.000
77.	Bijapur	Karnataka	41.521	11.020	20.001	10.500
78.	Kukatpally	Andhra Pradesh	41.39	14.810	19.930	6.650
79.	Baleshwar	Odisha	41.35	15.000	15.750	10.600
80.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	41.303	15.713	17.087	8.500
81.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Maharashtra	41.221	16.977	17.828	6.417
82.	Kochi	Kerala	41.07	16.170	19.300	5.600
83.	Dumdum	West Bengal	41.05	19.500	15.950	5.600
84.	Thane	Maharashtra	41.009	12.417	17.273	11.320
85.	Tiruppur	Tamil Nadu	40.76	17.660	21.000	2.100
86.	Panihati	West Bengal	40.689	14.889	19.500	6.300
87.	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	40.61	14.660	20.000	5.950
88.	Gurgaon	Haryana	40.6	18.500	12.300	9.800
89.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	40.6	16.342	17.958	6.300
90.	Puri	Odisha	40.589	14.806	21.234	4.550
91.	Belgaum	Karnataka	40.51	16.830	12.480	11.200
92.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	40.494	17.114	16.500	6.880
93.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	40.49	16.200	18.690	5.600
94.	Barasat	West Bengal	40.453	17.833	14.570	8.050
95.	Kharagpur	West Bengal	40.383	17.080	15.250	8.050
96.	Qutubullapur	Andhra Pradesh	40.297	18.417	16.980	4.900
97.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	40.27	18.170	13.000	9.100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
98.	Gangawati	Karnataka	40.2	11.500	19.000	9.700
99.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	40.16	16.160	19.520	4.480
100.	Nashik	Maharashtra	40.123	16.728	17.514	5.880
101.	Baranagar	West Bengal	39.967	18.667	15.000	6.300
102.	Hassan	Karnataka	39.92	13.250	17.720	8.950
103.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	39.913	15.156	18.107	6.650
104.	Gajuwaka	Andhra Pradesh	39.857	15.667	11.940	12.250
105.	Maheshtala	West Bengal	39.85	13.500	20.400	5.950
106.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	39.792	7.492	22.500	9.800
107.	Brahmapur	Odisha	39.72	18.058	15.012	6.650
108.	Balurghat	West Bengal	39.69	15.840	15.800	8.050
109.	Imphal	Manipur	39.665	17.750	15.255	6.650
110.	Rajendranagar	Andhra Pradesh	39.66	17.000	14.260	8.400
111.	Aizawl	Mizoram	39.53	19.080	12.400	8.050
112.	Serilingampally	Andhra Pradesh	39.52	14.000	20.272	5.250
113.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	39.51	20.305	12.765	6.440
114.	Thrissur	Kerala	39.49	14.740	16.000	8.750
115.	Kumbakonam	Tamil Nadu	39.44	12.440	20.000	7.000
116.	Rajpur Sonarpur	West Bengal	39.433	14.333	19.500	5.600
117.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	39.363	17.613	12.500	9.250
118.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	39.25	14.000	19.300	5.950
119.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	39.129	16.479	17.900	4.750
120.	Pudukottai	Tamil Nadu	39.12	12.920	20.600	5.600
121.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	39.106	13.306	18.800	7.000
122.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	39.02	15.670	19.850	3.500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
123.	Rohtak	Haryana	39	18.250	7.100	13.650
124.	Panipat*	Haryana	39	18.500	10.350	10.150
125.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	38.97	19.250	15.520	4.200
126.	Palakkad	Kerala	38.93	14.580	21.200	3.150
127.	North Dum Dum	West Bengal	38.855	15.500	16.805	6.550
128.	Malkajgiri	Andhra Pradesh	38.79	15.250	19.690	3.850
129.	Mehsana	Gujarat	38.74	12.000	13.428	10.600
130.	Baripada	Odisha	38.702	16.100	17.002	5.600
131.	Ashoknagar Kalyangarh	West Bengal	38.65	15.750	16.600	6.300
132.	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh	38.64	8.500	23.290	6.850
133.	Siliguri	West Bengal	38.597	13.167	19.830	5.600
134.	Rourkela	Odisha	38.595	12.795	17.200	8.600
135.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	38.565	14.513	19.502	4.550
136.	Kamarhati	West Bengal	38.56	13.420	19.190	5.950
137.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	38.252	17.765	15.687	4.900
138.	Ulhasnagar	Maharashtra	38.337	13.934	18.453	5.950
139.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	38.322	13.872	13.900	10.550
140.	Uppal Kalan	Andhra Pradesh	38.3	12.800	19.200	6.300
141.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	38.25	12.000	16.100	10.150
142.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	38.215	19.565	11.650	7.000
143.	Bhilwada	Rajasthan	38.184	12.784	12.800	12.600
144.	Patna	Bihar	38.164	14.114	17.050	7.000
145.	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	38.164	12.814	12.700	12.650
146.	Porbandar	Gujarat	38.156	12.000	13.-390	12.767

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
147.	Rajarhat Gopalpur	West Bengal	38.07	16.920	12.400	8.750
148	Kozhikode	Kerala	37.974	14.920	19.554	3.500
149	Sangli-Miraj Kupwad	Maharashtra	37.954	16.227	16.827	4.900
150	Baharampur	West Bengal	37.783	11.000	21.181	5.600
151	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	37.78	15.580	15.900	6.300
152	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	37.778	14.238	11.540	12.000
153.	Titagarh	West Bengal	37.708	13.258	17.800	6.650
154.	Nadiad	Gujarat	37.609	13.500	13.959	10.150
155.	Bhavanagar	Gujarat	37.584	13.500	14.284	9.800
156.	Bharuch	Gujarat	37.581	13.214	14.100	10.267
157.	Avadi	Tamil Nadu	37.54	12.740	17.800	7.000
158.	Robertson Pet	Karnataka	37.52	12.920	15.200	9.400
159.	Latur	Maharashtra	37.448	19.500	17.948	0.000
160.	Ahmednagar*	Maharashtra	37.43	16.382	14.950	6.100
161.	Medinipur	West Bengal	37.423	12.473	20.400	4.550
162.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	37.367	21.917	8.800	6.650
163.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	37.35	13.500	21.400	2.450
164.	Dibrugarh	Assam	37.3	16.500	13.800	7.000
165.	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	37.2	11.750	20.090	5.350
166.	Tinsukia	Assam	37.126	13.476	16.300	7.350
167.	Khurdaha	West Bengal	37.05	15.830	14.920	6.300
168.	Shimoga	Karnataka	37.007	13.170	14.037	9.800
169.	Kollam	Kerala	36.97	19.170	15.000	2.800
170.	DMC (U)	Delhi	36.963	18.643	12.487	5.833
171.	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	36.95	11.650	19.700	5.600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
172.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	36.94	16.490	14.850	5.60
173.	Hugh – Chinsurah	West Bengal	36.817	13.417	18.500	4.900
174.	Kalyan	Maharashtra	36.783	14.833	17.400	4.550
175.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	36.78	12.920	17.910	5.950
176.	Kanhangad	Kerala	36.75	18.250	14.000	4.500
177.	Kollar	Karnataka	36.71	16.080	14.330	6.300
178.	Jagadhri	Haryana	36.7	21.000	7.650	8.050
179.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	36.529	8.429	16.500	11.600
180.	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	36.52	13.320	16.900	6.300
181.	Bellary	Karnataka	36.49	12.050	17.440	7.000
182.	Sonipat	Haryana	36.433	11.583	12.247	12.600
183.	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	36.317	19.617	12.500	4.200
184.	Bhadravati	Karnataka	36.16	11.920	13.390	10.850
185.	Tumkur	Karnataka	36.16	9.610	22.000	4.550
186.	Yamunanagar	Haryana	36.13	16.000	13.134	7.000
187.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	36.114	14.914	21.200	0.000
188.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	36.101	16.551	11.600	7.950
189.	Bhilai Nagar	Chhattisgarh	36.05	15.092	12.808	8.150
190.	Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	35.91	13.750	20.162	2.000
191.	Naihati	West Bengal	35.8	17.250	11.900	6.650
192.	Ludhiana	Punjab	35.64	19.700	12.787	3.150
193.	Navsari	Gujarat	35.511	13.500	14.194	7.817
194.	Haldia	West Bengal	35.49	13.840	16.400	5.250
195.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	35.3	15.850	13.500	5.950
196.	Wardha	Maharashtra	35.287	17.913	13.524	3.850

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
197.	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka	35.23	10.770	19.210	5.250
198.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	35.165	13.417	16.848	4.900
199.	Nanded-Waghala	Maharashtra	35.162	11.407	20.255	3.500
200.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	35.05	12.250	15.800	7.000
201.	Uttarpara Kotrung	West Bengal	35	14.750	15.000	5.250
202.	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	35	18.000	10.700	6.300
203.	Rewari	Haryana	34.95	18.000	6.800	10.150
204.	Korba	Chhattisgarh	34.8	18.026	13.974	2.800
205.	Englishbazar Malda	West Bengal	34.8	12.500	18.800	3.500
206.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	34.792	11.464	19.828	3.500
207.	Kapra	Andhra Pradesh	34.767	15.917	13.249	5.600
208.	Nabadwip	West Bengal	34.763	13.333	16.180	5.250
209.	Bankura	West Bengal	34.69	13.090	16.700	4.900
210.	Asansol	West Bengal	34.673	11.170	18.463	5.040
211.	Secunderabad Cant. Board	Andhra Pradesh	34.662	11.262	14.300	9.100
212.	Raichur	Karnataka	34.53	10.500	12.280	11.750
213.	Basirhat	West Bengal	34.47	13.250	15.270	5.950
214.	Barddhaman	West Bengal	34.33	14.330	13.350	6.650
215.	Bhiwani	Haryana	34.267	15.350	7.600	11.317
216.	Veraval	Gujarat	34.266	14.250	10.216	9.800
217.	Kanchrapara	West Bengal	34.242	13.792	13.800	6.650
218.	Silchar	Assam	34.22	13.820	14.100	6.300
219.	Murwara (Katni)	Madhya Pradesh	34.189	8.489	16.100	9.600
220.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	34.16	14.160	14.100	5.900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
221.	Bansberia	West Bengal	34.15	14.500	12.700	6.950
222.	Gadag-Betigeri	Karnataka	34.12	8.760	16.960	8.400
223.	Godhra	Gujarat	34.113	16.000	12.513	5.600
224.	Champdani	West Bengal	34.11	15.860	13.700	4.550
225.	Chandannagar	West Bengal	34.1	12.750	14.700	6.650
226.	Ozhukarai	Puducherry	34.08	15.830	15.100	3.150
227.	Rajapalayam	Tamil Nadu	33.89	11.390	16.200	6.300
228.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	33.883	11.433	16.500	5.950
229.	Barshi	Maharashtra	33.817	12.000	15.517	6.300
230.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	33.676	10.292	15.385	8.000
231.	Bahadurgarh	Haryana	33.657	14.357	12.300	7.000
232.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	33.627	9.267	15.200	9.160
233.	Vadodara	Gujarat	33.625	16.750	12.395	4.480
234.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	33.606	15.476	14.980	3.150
235.	Mira-Bhayandar	Maharashtra	33.469	15.269	13.300	4.900
236.	Ambattur	Tamil Nadu	33.46	12.560	12.900	8.000
237.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	33.406	14.056	13.400	5.950
238.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	33.197	14.246	15.394	3.640
239.	Karnal	Haryana	33.25	17.250	9.000	7.000
240.	Faridabad	Haryana	33.252	19.722	7.650	5.880
241.	Gaya	Bihar	33.13	11.330	16.550	5.250
242.	Bhadreswar	West Bengal	33.121	11.970	15.201	5.950
243.	Kalol	Gujarat	30.102	11.750	12.902	8.450
244.	Shantipur	West Bengal	30.09	12.250	15.240	5.6
245.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	30.01	14.970	10.200	7.840

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
246.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	32.995	18.225	11.970	2.800
247.	Sasaram	Bihar	32.8	13.500	14.050	5.250
248.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	32.771	17.871	14.900	0.000
249.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	32.75	8.500	18.400	5.850
250.	Purnia	Bihar	32.73	13.580	11.800	7.350
251.	Lal Bahadur Nagar	Andhra Pradesh	32.61	12.310	14.700	5.600
252.	Habra	West Bengal	32.53	14.330	14.000	4.200
253.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	32.497	10.667	15.466	6,360
254.	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	32.4	10.480	17.170	4.750
255.	Panchkula Urban Estate	Haryana	32.3	15.750	7.077	9.450
256.	Pali	Rajasthan	32.217	12.000	6.900	13.317
257.	Vasaia/Virar	Maharashtra	32.15	11.500	15.750	4.900
258.	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	32.133	10.433	14.700	7.000
259.	Bhiwandi	Maharashtra	32.118	13.000	16.318	2.800
260.	Orai	Uttar Pradesh	32.071	17.351	7.717	7.000
261.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	32.05	14.500	13.000	4.550
262.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	31.95	15.750	9.200	7.000
263.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	31.936	13.000	11.236	7.700
264.	Tiruvottiyur	Tamil Nadu	31.71	7.960	19.900	3.850
265.	Bathinda	Punjab	31.398	12.898	12.510	6.000
266.	Dhule	Maharashtra	31.326	9.750	17.026	4.550
267.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	31.28	14.250	10.030	7.000
268.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	31.248	7.533	16.115	7.600
269.	Sambalpur	Odisha	31	10.750	14.300	5.950

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
270.	Guntakal	Andhra Pradesh	31	12.250	14.900	3.850
271.	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh	30.828	12.478	16.250	2.100
272.	Amroha	Uttar Pradesh	30.8	15.500	6.700	8.600
273.	Alwar	Rajasthan	30.76	14.250	9.510	7.000
274.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	30.738	15.250	12.688	2.800
275.	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	30.65	18.000	6.000	6.650
276.	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	30.64	14.840	10.900	4.900
277.	Ambala	Haryana	30.539	11.889	9.900	8.750
278.	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	30.533	9.083	15.500	5.950
279.	Mango	Jharkhand	30.4	12.667	10.000	7.700
280.	Durgapur	West Bengal	30.227	13.267	11.710	5.250
281.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	30.21	11.000	9.360	9.850
282.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	30.206	9.356	15.950	4.900
283.	Kota	Rajasthan	30.187	13.250	6.670	10.267
284.	Thoothukkudi	Tamil Nadu	30.15	12.500	15.200	2.450
285.	Krishnanagar	West Bengal	30.05	12.000	11.750	6.300
286.	Anand	Gujarat	30.016	11.362	13.054	5.600
287.	Bongaon	West Bengal	29.95	11.670	14.080	4.200
288.	Siwan	Bihar	29.906	12.256	13.100	4.550
289.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	29.85	12.727	10.000	7.150
290.	Bhatpara	West Bengal	29.76	13.230	10.930	5.600
291.	Phagwara	Punjab	29.63	18.350	11.285	0.000
292.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	29.583	10.403	13.177	6.000
293.	Puruliya	West Bengal	29.567	14.667	7.900	7.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
294.	Alappuzha	Kerala	29.48	11.230	11.250	7.000
295.	Patan	Gujarat	29.47	13.750	11.870	3.850
296.	Sri Ganganagar	Rajasthan	29.4	9.000	13.750	6.650
297.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	29.369	13.619	7.750	8.000
298.	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	29.25	10.650	6.300	12.300
299.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	29.238	10.910	8.328	10.000
300.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	29.182	10882	11.300	7.000
301.	Raiganj	West Bengal	29.08	10.160	15.770	3.150
302.	Solapur	Maharashtra	28.919	9.568	17.602	1.750
303.	Morena	Madhya Pradesh	28.8	9.300	13.893	5.600
304.	Bhuj	Gujarat	28.769	11.500	12.719	4.550
305.	Nagaon	Assam	28.716	12.716	11.800	4.200
306.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	28.7	11.500	11.000	6.200
307.	Kulti	West Bengal	28.7	8.250	14.150	6.300
308.	Chandausi	Uttar Pradesh	28.414	17.114	6.400	4.900
309.	Kishangarh	Rajasthan	28.36	11.250	10.810	6.300
310.	Kaithal	Haryana	28.25	8.000	15.350	4.900
311.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	28.26	15.000	7.300	5.950
312.	Bhimavaram	Andhra Pradesh	28.248	12.000	9948	6.300
313.	Mirzapur-Cum- Vindhyachal	Uttar Pradesh	28.24	19 440	8.800	0000
314.	Sirsa	Haryana	28.2	12.500	8.710	7.000
315.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	28.129	10.129	6.439	11.600
316.	Jalna	Maharashtra	28.1	11.500	15.900	0.700
317.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	28.03	14.730	6000	7.300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
318.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	28.025	10.000	12.775	5.250
319.	Jetpur	Gujarat	28.023	12.500	9.106	6417
320.	Malegaon	Maharashtra	27.903	13.250	12.903	1.750
321.	Jind	Haryana	27.835	13.675	7.162	7.000
322.	Beawar	Rajasthan	27.8	15.000	5.800	7.000
323.	Hathras	Uttar Pradesh	27.667	9.167	8.301	10.200
324.	Adoni (M)	Andhra Pradesh	27.665	8.750	14.000	4 900
325.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	27.586	9.143	15.343	3.100
326.	Palanpur	Gujarat	27.489	14.875	8.764	3 850
327.	Proddatur	Andhra Pradesh	27.45	13.750	7.750	5.950
328.	Raniganj	West Bengal	27.42	9.000	13.870	4.550
329.	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	27.4	14.750	9.500	3.150
330.	Ramagundam	Andhra Pradesh	27.15	8.000	15.003	4.150
331.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	27.084	9.164	10.600	7.320
332.	Danapur Nizamat	Bihar	27.03	10.080	11.000	5.950
333.	Munger	Bihar	26.95	9.750	9.500	7.700
334.	Hisar	Haryana	26.893	13.393	7.197	6.300
335.	Gudivada	Andhra Pradesh	26.8	10.000	5.502	11.300
336.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	26.787	12.717	9.167	4.900
337.	Hajipur	Bihar	26.569	9.269	11.800	5.500
338.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	26.435	10.635	12.650	3.150
339.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	26.4	12.058	9410	4.900
340.	Ambala Sadar	Haryana	26.358	7 750	13.361	5.250
341.	Moga	Punjab	26.28	11.982	12.304	2.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
342.	Batala	Punjab	26.23	12.750	7.477	6000
343.	Pathankot	Punjab	26.2	14.200	12.015	0.000
344.	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	26	19.119	5.900	1.000
345.	Patiala	Punjab	25.96	14.375	11.578	0.000
346.	Sambhal	Uttar Pradesh	25.9	14.910	5.436	5.600
347.	Cherthala	Kerala	25.88	8.850	14.230	2.800
348.	Hanumangargh	Rajasthan	25.856	13.386	5.820	6650
349.	Khanna	Punjab	25.78	15.750	10.035	0.000
350.	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh	25.767	10.917	8.900	5950
351.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	25.621	9.851	9.118	6650
352.	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	25.6	9.000	11.700	4.900
353.	Junagadh	Gujarat	25.23	10.750	12.030	2.450
354.	Ambernath	Maharashtra	25.172	8.672	12.300	4.200
355.	Chitradurga	Karnataka	25.11	8.760	10.750	5.600
356.	Uluberia	West Bengal	24.98	8.580	13.250	3.150
357.	Davanagere	Karnataka	24.95	9.670	11.080	4200
358.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	24.92	8.670	11.700	4.550
359.	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	24.909	17.409	7.499	0.000
360.	Machilipatnam	Andhra Pradesh	24.817	13.417	6.500	4.900
361.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	24.75	9.500	10.000	5.250
362.	Bihar Sheriff	Bihar	24.5	10.000	11.100	3.500
363.	Jamuria	West Bengal	24.5	13.750	5.600	5.250
364.	Tenali	Andhra Pradesh	24.58	9.500	6.677	8.400
365.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	24.433	12.233	6.600	5.600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
366.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	24.32	9.540	8.133	6.650
367.	Gandhidham	Gujarat	24.251	11.250	10.201	2.800
368.	Mahbubnagar	Andhra Pradesh	24.224	11.124	6.801	6.300
369.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	24.02	10.750	6.968	6.300
370.	Beed	Maharashtra	24	15.000	4.100	4.900
371.	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	23.876	6.625	10.600	6.650
372.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	23.875	10.625	8.700	4.550
373.	Hindupur	Andhra Pradesh	23.78	11.000	6.485	6.300
374.	Thanesar	Haryana	23.766	11.868	6.300	5.600
375.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	23.65	11.750	5.600	6.300
376.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	23.525	9.525	10.500	3.500
377.	Farrukhabad-Cum-Fatehgarh	Uttar Pradesh	23.46	11.010	5.450	7.000
378.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	23.393	8.993	12.300	2.100
379.	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	23.221	9.621	6.600	7.000
380.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	23.131	5.731	10.779	6.600
381.	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh	23.007	11.357	6.396	5.250
382.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	22.95	10.650	6.300	6.000
383.	Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh	22.905	11.885	4.375	6.650
384.	Madanapalle	Andhra Pradesh	22.86	10.750	6.860	5.250
385.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	22.713	13.813	8.950	0.000
386.	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh	22.66	11.500	4.514	6.650
387.	Sikar	Rajasthan	22.473	11.500	2.400	7.000
388.	Jalandhar	Punjab	22.3	14.497	7.813	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
389.	Malerkotla	Punjab	22.25	14.000	8247	0.000
390.	Bettiah	Bihar	22.18	8.030	11.000	3.150
391.	Loni	Uttar Pradesh	22.15	11.250	4.600	6.300
392.	Maunath Bhanjan	Uttar Pradesh	21.982	11.342	1.987	8.650
393.	Bhind	Madhya Pradesh	21.95	10.900	5.800	5.250
394.	Dehri	Bihar	21.93	9.580	7.100	5.250
395.	Tadepalligudem	Andhra Pradesh	21.916	9.500	6.116	6.300
396.	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	21.85	10.250	5.300	6.300
397.	Morbi	Gujarat	21.734	7.750	9.784	4.200
398.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh	21.6	9.500	5.911	6.200
399.	Adityapur	Jharkhand	21.58	9.000	8.030	4.550
400.	Arrah	Bihar	21.484	9.234	9.100	3.150
401.	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	21.449	10.449	1.013	10.000
402.	Abohar	Punjab	21.323	13.393	7.933	0.000
403.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	21.26	12.000	2.960	6.300
404.	Katihar	Bihar	20.95	8.000	9.100	3.850
405.	Amritsar	Punjab	20.937	10.967	9.973	0.000
406.	Chirala	Andhra Pradesh	20.705	10.205	6.998	3.500
407.	Surendranagar	Gujarat	20.649	5.000	14.249	1.400
408.	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	20.633	7.933	7.800	4.900
409.	Tonk	Rajasthan	20.5	7.000	1.500	12.000
410.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	20.428	9.628	5.200	5.600
411.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	20.308	10.408	2.927	7.000
412.	Dharmavaram	Andhra Pradesh	20.233	7.083	7.900	5.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
413.	Chapra	Bihar	20.2	12.250	2.000	5.950
414.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	20.15	11.250	1.900	7.000
415.	Darbhanga	Bihar	20.008	10.508	5.300	4.200
416.	Saharsa	Bihar	19.48	12.580	2.000	4.900
417.	Budaun	Uttar Pradesh	18.9	10.000	8.900	0.000
418.	Motihari	Bihar	18.38	7.680	7.200	3.500
419.	Jhunjhunun	Rajasthan	17.97	4.250	7.770	5.950
420.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	17.329	9.679	7.650	0.000
421.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	16.983	11.423	5.563	0.000
422.	Lakhimpur	Uttar Pradesh	16.968	12.568	4.400	0.000
423.	Churu	Rajasthan	16.75	7.500	3.300	5.950

Spread of Maoist/Insurgent Activities

20. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of the infiltration of maoists and insurgents from the North Eastern States trying to gain foot-hold in the National Capital;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the number of persons having alleged link with such outfits arrested in the NCT of Delhi in the last three years; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):
(a) and (b) Madam, there is no specific information that Maoists and insurgents from the North Eastern States are trying to gain foot-hold in the National Capital. The details of number of persons having alleged links with such outfits

arrested in the NCT of Delhi in the last three years are given below:—

Year	No. of persons arrested
2008	1
2009	11
2010	14

(c) Details of the steps being taken to check such activities are as follows:—

- (i) Special Cell of Delhi Police keeps a watch on the movement of maoists and terrorists from North-Eastern states.
- (ii) A nodal officer to monitor their activities has been nominated in Special Cell.
- (iii) One Inspector in every Police Station has been deputed as Anti-terrorist Officer and

Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs) have been placed at strategic locations.

- (iv) Local intelligence at the Police Station level is also collected.

National Police Information Technology Centre

21. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has opened the National Police Information Technology Centre in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the 11th Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) the extent to which it is likely to benefit the police department; and

(d) the total funds granted by the Government in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) No such Centres have been opened by the Central Government in the country.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Review of the State of National Monuments

22. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any review of the state of the national-monuments conserved by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Bihar;

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

(c) whether the outcome of the review is satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the corrective action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) undertakes periodic review of the status of monument all over the country. This is also done in respect of 70 national monuments in Bihar that are protected by the ASI. Most of the monuments are in reasonably good state of preservation.

[English]

Policy on Food Processing

23. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to frame Food Processing Industrial Policy for their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States that have formulated their own Food Processing Industrial Policy alongwith the financial assistance provided by the Union Government;

(d) the details of States which have not framed such policy so far; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the remaining State Governments in this regard?

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

(SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The formulation of state food processing policy is the subject matter of the State Government. However, the Ministry has advised all the state Governments/Union territories to frame suitable food processing policies that cater to their specific needs.

(c) to (e) As per the information available, only seven states i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have formulated their own food processing policies so far. No separate financial assistance is provided to the state Governments for the purpose.

Agriculture College

24. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an agriculture college in each district the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(c) the details of agriculture colleges in the country established so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under consideration. Agriculture Education being a state subject, Agricultural Colleges are set up by the concerned State Governments.

[Translation]

Impact of Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes

25 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income of the people living in metropolitan cities and slums;

(b) whether the people living in slums have been benefited by the urban poverty alleviation schemes of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) As per the Press Note dated 31.01.2011 released by Press Information Bureau, Government of India, the per capita income at 2004-05 prices is estimated at Rs. 33,731 for 2009-10 as against Rs. 31,801 in 2008-09. The per capita income at current prices is estimated at Rs. 46,492 in 2009-10 as against Rs. 40,605 for the previous year. Metropolitan cities and slum-wise data on per capita income are not reported.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing schemes of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) aiming at provision of gainful employment to the urban poor by assisting them to set up of individual/group enterprises as well as utilising their labour for the construction of socially useful public assets. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme components) aim at providing basic amenities viz. water, sanitation, primary health, primary education and social security, with decent shelter and security of tenure to the urban poor including slum dwellers. State and Union Territory-wise number of urban poor including slum dwellers assisted under these schemes during the last three years and the current year are at Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise, year-wise physical progress under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		No. of urban poor assisted to set up individual/group micro enterprises	No. of urban poor provided training	No. of mandays of work generated (In lakhs)	No. of Urban poor assisted to set up individual/group micro enterprises	No. of urban poor provided training	No. of mandays of work generated (In lakhs)	No. of Urban poor assisted to set up individual/group micro enterprises	No. of urban poor provided training	No. of mandays of work generated (In lakhs)	No. of Urban poor assisted to set up individual/group micro enterprises	No. of urban poor provided training	No. of mandays of work generated (In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16436	27599	5.66	29156	45369	8.23	7389	23914	2.01	270768	16404	0.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.07	0	0	0.00	16	20	0.86	9	9	0.01
3.	Assam	30	102	1.89	479	420	3.43	472	420	3.43	164	205	16.15
4.	Bihar	0	0	0.00	1347	2315	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	17134	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	3910	3247	0.77	1522	1909	0.40	1993	1083	0.00	489	398	0.17
6.	Goa	0	0	0.00	655	1570	1.96			0.00	0	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	8707	11283	0.58	8008	4039	0.59	19324	23754	0.59	3351	6420	0.06
8.	Haryana	4427	6638	0.80	2052	5745	0.42	3348	5495	0.30	1416	3014	0.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	166	243	0.00	122	199	0.00	16	149	0.00	0	0	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	488	1347	0.90	339	3357	0.24	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	364	209	0.00	0	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	13955	11502	11.47	17536	13462	4.70	2870	15853	1.73	0	0	0.00
13.	Kerala	3432	3982	0.16	3820	3632	0.00	813	2696	0.00	0	0	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17043	14200	4.91	5272	16493	1.24	15232	33088	0.35	3776	26290	1.03
15.	Maharashtra	42370	78002	5.02	49482	55523	5.57	6074	40693	2.42	10075	1123	2.48
16.	Manipur	6	1256	0.37	7	737	0.34	8	2469	1.54	8	97	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	144	1692	0.76	99	51	0.00	24	47	0.00	0	0	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0	2149	1.84	0	0	1.05	29	230	0.00	0	0	0.00
19.	Nagaland	255	255	0.47	276	10	0.19	142	46	0.01	326	154	0.09
20.	Odisha	9719	7657	0.78	1094	3317	0.46	5907	5697	0.64	2440	1731	0.56
21.	Punjab	0	1315	0.32	383	0	0.00	14	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	8832	4645	0.96	4833	4037	1.27	5876	3054	1.04	2825	1956	0.89
23.	Sikkim	71	350	0.19	479	1478	3.71	86	0	0.00	50	280	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	13026	8193	0.78	23659	73024	8.23	2065	1224	8.20	8585	2330	14.45
25.	Tripura	655	4316	0.24	272	1826	0.24	200	1014	0.01	229	1586	31.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0.00	736	1414	5.00	992	1744	0.00	268	695	0.41
27.	Uttar Pradesh	26080	54869	5.20	27302	54802	9.13	3145	15281	1.88	4849	40909	3.65
28.	West Bengal	9468	1547	0.38	4690	2268	0.00	3787	5549	0.24	2920	3959	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	53	0	0.00	29	1	0.01	43	1	0.00	0	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	30	745	0.00	607	5459	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00	67	219	0.94	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00	68	0	0.04	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
33.	Delhi	1297	250	0.00	275	325	0.00	95	109	0.00	80	109	0.00
34.	Puducherry	450	880	0.86	70	417	0.05	306	44	0.05	356	0	0.06
Total		181050	248264	45.39	184736	303418	57.44	80630	183883	1 25.30	312984	124803	71.46

Statement-II

State-wise, Year-wise Number of dwelling units approved (New+Upgradation) under Jawaharlal
Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)	Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)	Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)	Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)	Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14675	4087	40699	18639	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	0	752	176	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1232	4780	1028	1974	0	1301	0	0
4.	Bihar	14596	2333	7776	3264	0	3192	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	44112	0	888	3076	1136	0	0	0
6.	Goa	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	15136	12205	7580	6364	10960	3655	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	1785	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	384	816	0	800	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5208	2654	1469	3408	0	608	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	7218	1292	5008	6576	0	0	0	3676
12.	Karnataka	7335	8983	6272	4184	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	17460	6379	1369	5800	0	7636	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1320	2518	8157	1708	0	1869	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Maharashtra	30034	16720	32506	58828	14323	1488	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	1103	1250	663	0	1063	0	
17.	Meghalaya	600	456	168	456	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	408	500	688	1450	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	265	0	0
20.	Odisha	2316	4884	192	7709	0	456	0	0
21.	Punjab	5152	3938	0	720	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	11526	0	3214	0	3215	5814	11802
23.	Sikkim	52	0	202	0	0	39	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	41586	6832	5711	15500	0	2322	0	0
25.	Tripura	256	400	0	1150	0	1565	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	524	231	249	1026	4801	0	0	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	17072	204	46240	29733	0	5456	0	5610
28.	West Bengal	54929	20061	24872	19706	0	7580	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	144	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	3328	0	0	0	26380	0
34.	Puducherry	1304	432	0	0	1660	0	0	0
Total		283164	113390	196404	196883	29105	46655	32194	21088

[English]

Irregularities in IN MPLAD Scheme

26. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to refer to USQ No.1029 dated 3 March, 2010 regarding 'Irregularities in MPLAD Scheme' and state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has pronounced its judgement on the constitutional validity of MPLAD Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme has held that the impugned MPLAD Scheme is valid and intra vires of the Constitution and all the writ petitions as well as the transferred cases are liable to be dismissed as devoid of any merit, consequently, the same were dismissed.

Grievances of Prasar Bharati Employees

27. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the employees of Prasar Bharati (PB) have observed country wide strike in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the details of grievances and demands of the said employees and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to redress the grievances amicably;

(c) whether the Government prop oses to repeal the PB Act, 1990 in view of the requests received in this regard;

(d) if so, the objections raised against the said act;

(e) whether the recommendations made by the Group of Ministers on Prasar Bharti constituted in the recent past have been cleared by the government; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Madam, the employees of Prasar Bharati represented by the National Federation of Akashvani and Doordarshan Employees Association (NFADE) went on 48 hours of boycott of duties from 23rd November, 2010 to 25th November, 2010.

(b) The strike call given by National Federation of Akashvani and Doordarshan employees association (NFADE) representing about 22,000 employees of Prasar Bharati resulted in disruption of services of All India Radio and Doordarshan across the country. Notice for another agitation from 13th to 16th December, 2010 followed by a call for indefinite strike was also given by the association. The employees demanded repeal of Prasar Bharati Act, 1990. Alternatively they demanded retaining assets and employees of AIR and Doordarshan with Government of India. A conciliation process was undertaken by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) in this regard. During the course of negotiations with the federation, they demanded that a committee may be constituted in the Ministry with 5 members from the NFADE to discuss comprehensive amendments to the Prasar Bharati Act. In response, the Ministry conveyed that while it did not consider it necessary to constitute a committee in the Ministry, it was agreeable to give due consideration to the suggestions and views from different stakeholders including different associations and also have discussions with representatives of NFADE on the suggestions made by them. The strike call was withdrawn on the assurance of the Ministry and the Prasar Bharati.

(c) There is no proposal before the government to repeal the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 as demanded by

the NFADE. However, the Group of Ministers on Prasar Bharati (PB) has mandated the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to consider such amendments in the Act as are necessary in the light of the developments subsequent to the operationalisation of the Act in 1997 and bring it before the GOM for consideration.

(d) The demand of the federation was to retain the assets and employees of AIR and Doordarshan with the Government.

(e) and (f) The processing of the recommendations of GOM are at various stages in the Government.

Food Subsidy

28. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food subsidy bill for 2010-11 has risen alarmingly; 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) and (b) The amount allocated for Food Subsidy during 2010-11 is Rs. 59354.56 crore as compared to Rs. 58242.45 crore released during 2009-10. Based on the actual offtake, an additional requirement of Rs. 14877.63 crore has been sought for Food Subsidy for the current year. The main reasons for increase in Food Subsidy include:—

- (i) Increased procurement of foodgrains in the Central Pool.
- (ii) Continuous increase of Minimum Support Price of foodgrains (rice and wheat) and non-revision of Central Issue Price (CIP) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) since July, 2002,

(iii) Increased offtake of subsidized foodgrains under TPDS and Other Welfare Schemes.

(iv) Additional allocations of foodgrains made for APL/BPL families and Open Sale during the current year to provide additional subsidized foodgrains to these categories and to check rising prices in the open market respectively.

[Translation]

Shortage of Levy Sugar

29. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is persistent shortage of levy sugar in various districts of Bihar including Bhagalpur under the Public Distribution System (PDS) owing to the unavailability of stocks;

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

(c) the remedial measures being taken by the Government to ensure regular supply of allotted quota of levy sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Central Government is allocating levy sugar quota to the Government of Bihar in full. It is the responsibility of the Government of Bihar to get the allocated levy sugar lifted from the sugar mills concerned for its distribution among PDS beneficiaries. The Central Government has requested all the State Governments/UT Administrations including Bihar to furnish information on lifting of levy sugar against monthly allocation of levy sugar. However, in spite of reminders, the required information is not being received from Government of Bihar. In the absence of reporting by the Government of Bihar, it is not possible for the Central Government to indicate if there is any shortage of levy sugar in Bihar including Bhagalpur.

Private Sector in Metro Construction

30. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Airport Express Metro Line of Delhi Metro has not been completed on time due to private partnership;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the DMRC has rejected construction of metro rail in various cities proposed by the Planning Commission;
- (d) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and
- (e) the difficulties being faced in the construction of metro rail with private partnership?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that the Airport Express Metro Line was to be commissioned by 30.9.2010 in which the major civil works were completed by the DMRC and the system (i.e. traction, signaling, telecommunication, automatic fare collection, air-conditioning, tunnel ventilation, etc.) and rolling stock installed by the Private Concessionaire. However, it could not be commissioned on time as the Concessionaire could not obtain timely clearance from the Commissioner of Metro Rail Safety, Delhi Fire Service approval and security clearance from the Government.

- (c) No such proposal has been received by the DMRC from the Planning Commission.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) It is premature to make an assessment of the difficulties faced in the construction of Metro rail with private partnership for the present.

Jhuggi Hutments

31. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is contemplating to take the assistance of the private sector in order to make the urban areas free of jhuggi hutments;
- (b) if so, whether it is proposed to hand over the present Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission Schemes to the private sector;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether guarantees from the private sector to make all the urbanized areas in the country free of jhuggi hutments is likely to be secured; and
- (e) if so, the time by which final action is likely to be started in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has submitted the proposal of Rajiv Awas Yojana for the consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 10th February, 2011. This scheme aims to provide support for shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. The Scheme also envisages adoption of appropriate PPP Models wherever feasible.

- (b) No, Madam.
- (c) to (e) Do not arise.

National Agriculture Insurance Scheme

32. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether the Government proposes to modify the NAIS;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) NAIS covers all food crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops, in respect of which past yield data is available for adequate number of years. As per provisions of NAIS, implementing States notify unit area of insurance for various Kharif and Rabi crops. If actual yield of the unit area falls short from the threshold/guaranteed yield then, insured farmers become eligible for claims equal to value of the shortfall in yield from the threshold yield.

(b) and (c) Government of India has already approved the Modified NAIS for implementation on pilot basis in 50 districts from Rabi 2010-11 for remaining period of 11th Plan. Structure of Modified NAIS is more farmer friendly because of incorporation of various improvements such as (i) actuarial premium with subsidy in premium ranging 40% to 75% to farmers (ii) Unit area of insurance reduced to village panchayat level for major crops (iii) coverage of prevented sowing/planting risk (iv) coverage of post harvest losses due to cyclone in coastal areas (v) on account payment up to 25% advance of likely claims as immediate relief (vi) more proficient basis for calculation of threshold yield (vii) minimum indemnity level of 70% instead of 60% etc.

(d) Due to the inclusion of the above improved features, farmers are expected to be benefited on account of coverage of additional risks, more precise assessment of claims and advance/timely payment of claims. As per provisions of the Scheme, NAIS is withdrawn from those areas where Modified NAIS is implemented. In Rabi 2010-

11, 12 States have notified implementation of Modified NAIS in 34 districts. An amount of Rs. 25 crore has been released to implementing agencies against the committed liability of Government of India for upfront premium subsidy to the farmers. Under Modified NAIS, settlement of claims is the responsibility of the insurance companies.

Calamity Relief Fund

33. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Commission has recommended to include the balance amount of the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) in the end of each financial year to the State Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The 13th Finance Commission has recommended for merging the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) into State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) of the respective States.

The Finance Commission had also inter-alia recommended that balance as on 31st March, 2010 under the State CRFs to be transferred to the respective SDRF. As such the balance amount of the CRF cannot be transferred to the State Plan in the end of each financial year.

[English]

Forward Contracts Act

34. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 provides for the regulation commodity future markets and the establishment of Forward Market Commission (FMC);

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to amend the said Act to make the Forward Market Commission an autonomous body;

(c) if so, the other functions likely to be given to FMC after granting it autonomous status; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be 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) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010 proposes to restructure and strengthen the Forward Markets Commission (FMC) and provide for its financial, functional and administrative autonomy. The Bill proposes to enhance the powers of the FMC by devolving most of the existing powers of the Central Government on the FMC including the following:—

- Grant or withdrawal of recognition to commodity associations/exchanges.
- To supersede the governing body of a recognized association, if warranted.
- To enhance its powers investigative and penal authority.

These enhanced powers will enable the FMC:—

- (i) to promote and regulate self-regulatory organizations;
- (ii) to regulate the business of associations and intermediaries;
- (iii) to call for information from agencies;
- (iv) to protect the interests of market participants;
- (v) to prohibit fraudulent and unfair trade practices;

(vi) to prohibit insider trading;

(vii) to promote investor education and training of intermediaries;

(viii) to adjudicate and make Regulations; and

(ix) to investigate intermediary or person associated with the commodity derivatives market.

The Central Government after passage of the Bill will have power to issue directions to the FMC from time to time.

(d) The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 6th December, 2010. The Honb'le Speaker of the Lok Sabha, on 16th December, 2010, referred the said Bill to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution for examination and report.

Welfare of Woman Farmers

35. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is earmarking some outlay in the budget for women component plan for the welfare of women farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the outlay earmarked for the last three years under the plan; and

(c) the manner in which it has been utilised for women farmers in the country, particularly in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details are placed in the Statement.

(c) The funds are being utilized for mobilizing women farmers into Self Help Groups and providing training, demonstration, exposure visits, inputs, subsidy and assistance to women farmers. Besides this, higher subsidy is also being provided to women farmers under the Central Sector Scheme 'Establishment of Agri- Clinic and Agri-Business', 'Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM)' 'Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for Construction/Renovation of Rural Godowns', 'Strengthening and Modernization of Pest

Management Approach in India'. In Karnataka the funds are being utilized under various schemes such as Plant Protection, Seed Distribution, Agriculture Processing Unit, Farm Mechanization, Micro Irrigation, Post Harvest Technology, Organic Farming, Cotton Mini Mission-II, Oil Seed Development Programme and Sugarcane Development Programme. National Cooperative Union of India is also running exclusive women's development project at Shimoga to develop thrift and income generating activities.

Statement

Division-wise approved outlay for Women Component Plan (WCP) for the period 2008-09 to 2010-11

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Division	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		BE	Outlay Earmarked for WCP	BE	Outlay Earmarked for WCP	BE	Outlay Earmarked for WCP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Crops	1201.00	377.70	1421.00	456.10	1370.00	443.10
2.	TMOP	328.00	98.40	328.00	98.40	509.00	152.40
3.	Horticulture	2176.00	713.10	2166.00	674.00	2800.38	900.25
4.	Integrated Nutrient Management	83.00	24.90	77.00	23.10	40.00	14.50
5.	Seeds	178.00	55.40	432.00	127.48	419.45	125.00
6.	Plant Protection	47.00	00.00	47.00	00.00	58.78	00.00
7.	Mechanization and Technology	18.00	6.00	34.00	10.20	32.00	05.50
8.	Rainfed Farming System	352.00	110.30	157.00	46.12	30.00	00.00
9.	National Resource Management	11.00	00.00	14.00	4.20	15.78	00.00
10.	Credit	752.00	250.20	752.00	223.60	1100.00	315.00
11.	Cooperation	87.00	26.10	87.00	26.10	37.05	11.00
12.	Extension	407.00	128.10	407.00	120.10	376.76	117.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Directorate of Agricultural Economic and Statistics	91.00	00.00	106.00	00.00	130.50	00.00
14.	Agriculture Census	20.00	00.00	20.00	06.00	16.50	00.00
15.	Agriculture Marketing	168.00	50.40	168.00	49.40	284.80	84.00
16.	Information Technology	25.00	7.50	25.00	07.50	50.00	15.00
17.	Trade	01.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	1.00	00.00
18.	Secretariat Economic Service	5.00	00.00	8.00	00.00	8.00	00.00
19.	Macro Management	950.00	221.90	950.00	287.70	1000.00	301.25
Total		6900.00	2070.00	7200.00	2160.00	8280.00	2484.00

Threat to VVIP

36. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the threat perceptions on Very Very Important Persons (VVIP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any special scheme to provide security cover to WIP in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Security is provided to different WIPs on the basis of threat assessment report received from the Central Security Agencies. As law and order is a state subject, details of threat received from time to time are shared with the state police authorities and other agencies concerned. The security arrangements for the VVIPs are made in accordance with the detailed

instructions/provisions/guidelines framed from time to time.

[Translation]

Pesticide Residues in Foodgrains

37. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the foodgrains are becoming contaminated due to the presence of high level pesticide and fertiliser residues;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the presence of arsenic in boro variety of rice has reached dangerous level this year;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any study has been undertaken by the Government in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken to prevent health hazards due to contamination of foodgrains and to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing a central sector scheme, "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" under which samples of food commodities are analyzed for the presence of pesticide residues. During April 2008 to March, 2010, 2,777 samples of foodgrains (rice and wheat) were collected from public distribution system. In 72 (2.6%) samples, pesticide residues were found above Maximum Residues Limit prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA), 1954.

(c) to (f) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has sanctioned a National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) sub-project on, "Arsenic in Food-Chain: Cause Effect and Mitigation" led by Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Mohanpur.

Though accumulation of arsenic in boro rice grain has been recorded, it has not reached dangerous level.

(g) The Government of India is promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through Farmers' Field Schools focusing on safe, judicious and need based use of approved pesticides and other pest management practices.

Creation of Sports Infrastructure

38. SHRI BAIDYANTH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI HASSAN KHAN:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government from the various States for construction of sports stadia and develop sports infrastructure alongwith

the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has allocated/sanctioned/released funds for the development/promotion of sports;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the said period, State-wise including Jammu and Kashmir and Lakshadweep;

(d) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(e) the details of financial assistance/sports facilities provided to the sportspersons of all the States of the country during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) At present there is no central or centrally sponsored scheme to assist states for construction of sports stadia and related sports infrastructure. Prior to 01.04.2005, there were centrally sponsored schemes under which such assistance was given. After the closure of the schemes committed liabilities of Rs. 62.51 crore were allowed to states as part of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) or Special Central Assistance (SCA). State-wise breakup of the same is given in Statement.

(b) to (e) Financial support/assistance is provided for training of young talented sportspersons with the objective of promotion of excellence in sports under various schemes of the Ministry and the Sports Authority of India (SAI) viz., Scheme of Talent Search and Training (TS&T), Scheme of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme, SAI Training Center (STC) Scheme, Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme, Army Boys Sports Companies (ASBC) Scheme and Centers of Excellence (COE) Scheme. Details of allocation made for Scheme of TS&T, Scheme of NSDF and SAI during last three years and current year given in the table below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocation made			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Budget Estimate)
1.	Sports Authority of India	157.80	150.00	206.15	321.00
2.	Scheme of Talent Search and Training	53.37	39.50	50.53	150.00
3.	Scheme of National Sports Development Fund	5.00	10.25	8.12	20.00

Statement*State-wise committed liabilities of the erstwhile sports infrastructure scheme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of projects recommended by MYAS	Total Committed Liabilities recommend by MYAS	Amount sanctioned by Plg. Commission in Annual Plan (2009-10) to states as on 1.4.2010	
				No. of projects	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	805.20	16	805.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	851.39	14	851.39
3.	Assam	17	396.34	17	396.84
4.	Haryana	15	23.64	—	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	6	54.88	—	—
6.	Karnataka	5	116.50	—	—
7.	Madhya Pradesh	22	409.97	—	—
8.	Maharashtra	17	345.22	—	—
9.	Mizoram	9	1,190.83	9	1,190.83
10.	Nagaland	5	368.00	5	368.20
11.	Odisha	5	560.00	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Punjab	1	15.00	—	—
13.	Rajasthan	2	242.21	2	242.21
14.	Tamil Nadu	3	65.73	—	—
15.	Uttar Pradesh	11	33.95	11	33.94
16.	Uttarakhand	5	156.50	—	—
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	32	14.82	—	—
18.	Kerala	2	60.76	2	60.76
19.	Synthetic Surfaces	6	539.80	3*	300.00*
Total		193	6,250.74	76	Rs. 4,249.37

*Rs. 200 lakh for 2 synthetic surface to Rajasthan and Rs. 100 lakh to Puducherry for 1 synthetic surface.

[English]

Security Forces in Jammu and Kashmir

39. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to reduce the strength of the Central Para-Military Forces in the Kashmir valley;

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

(c) whether objections have been received from various quarters against this move;

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

(e) the steps likely to be taken by the Union/State Government to maintain peace in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The deployment of Central Para-Military forces in the Kashmir Valley is a subject of continuous appraisal and review. The force levels are maintained in order to meet the requirements of the state Government for the maintenance of law and order. It has been the endeavour of the Government to reduce CPMF deployment in a graded manner thereby entrusting more and more responsibility on the State force for the maintenance of law and order. While 10 battalions of CPMFs were withdrawn from the valley during 2009, further withdrawals are being considered and examined as the situation in the valley is improving and the State Police is acquiring better capabilities and higher numbers of personnel as a result of the capacity building efforts of the Government.

(c) All adjustments in the strength of Central Para-Military Force in Jammu and Kashmir are made after careful consideration of all factors, view points and the ground situations.

(d) Force levels in the Kashmir valley are maintained in close consultation with the State Government.

(e) Following the cycle of violence in summer of 2010, the Prime Minister met an All Party Delegation from the State on 10.8.2010 and appealed for peace, dialogue and reconciliation. The Prime Minister also convened an All Party Meeting on Jammu and Kashmir on 15th September, 2010 and sought the guidance of various political parties represented in Parliament on the complex issues facing the State. In the light of decision taken at the meeting, an All Parties Delegation visited Jammu and Kashmir on 21st and 22nd September, 2010 and met all sections of the people. On the basis of the inputs received from the All Parties Delegation and the State Government, the Government approved an 8 Point programme under which a group of Interlocutors were appointed to have a sustained and uninterrupted dialogue with all sections of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Translation]

Non-Payment of Commonwealth Games Dues

40. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether outstanding dues of several foreign/ domestic firms involved in the recently concluded Commonwealth Games, 2010 have not been cleared/are held up by the Government/Organising Committee;

(b) if so, the details including the amount outstanding against such firms;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the said foreign and domestic firms are pressing for immediate clearance of the dues; and

(e) if so, the time by which the said dues are likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) The Organizing Committee (OC) has reported that legitimate payments to 37 foreign vendors have already

been made. Payment/s of the following eight foreign vendors are held up because of want of certain clarifications being sought from them for finalizing their cases:—

(Rs. in crores)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Vendor	Amount paid in Indian Rupees	Balance to be paid in Indian Rupees
1.	Swiss Timing	103.15	5.94
2.	Infostrada	6.72	2.82
3.	K. Events SRL	33.60	1.82
4.	Mark Fisher	0.69	0.23
5.	Great Big Event	3.48	0.39
6.	Spectek Production	8.98	1.48
7.	Production Resource Group	14.36	1.59
8.	EKS	9.45	2.36

The Organising Committee had entered into around 550 contracts involving both domestic and foreign vendors out of which payments to only 70 vendors are pending final payments. The OC has further informed that the four Overlays Suppliers are currently under investigation and, therefore, it has not completed the full and final payments to these vendors.

As regards the clearances of pending dues of Vendors/Suppliers relating to the works of CWG-D2010 done through several other Ministries/Departments of Government of India, the concerned administrative Ministry/Department is taking all necessary steps to clear the legitimate dues, at the earliest.

[English]

Inadequate Sanitation

41. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank, in its report, released recently has brought out the adverse impact of inadequate sanitation in the county;

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

(c) the impact of deficient sanitation facilities in the country on the urban and rural poor; and

(d) the details of the steps taken/likely to be taken for improving sanitation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A study on the economic impact of inadequate sanitation has been conducted by Water and Sanitation Programme of the World Bank. The study estimates the total economic impact of inadequate sanitation in India amounts to Rs. 2.44 trillion a year which was equivalent to 6.4% of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the year 2006. The Government of India has adopted the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) which addresses issues related to sanitation in an integrated manner with specific reference to awareness generation and behaviour change, achieving open defecation free cities and city wide sanitation.

(c) The report states that the poorest 20% households living in urban areas bear the highest per capita economic impacts of inadequate sanitation of Rs. 1,699 (US\$ 37.5). The poorest 20% rural households bear per capita losses in excess of Rs. 1000 (US\$ 22).

(d) In addition to the National Urban Sanitation Policy mentioned 'b' above, the Ministry of Urban Development has supported, several projects related to sanitation under various schemes, such as the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), etc. Under the National Urban Sanitation Policy, States are encouraged to formulate State Sanitation Strategies and cities are encouraged to formulate city sanitation plans with a view to address the issue of sanitation in a comprehensive and holistic manner.

Mismanagement of NSFs

42. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) whether instances of mismanagements of National Sports Federations (NSFs) have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) the status of implementation of the guidelines enacted after hearing a Public Interest Litigation against the mismanagements of NSFs till date;

(d) the reasons for not implementing the guidelines; and

(e) the other corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to curb/stop mismanagement of NSFs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has received complaints against (i) Gymnastic Federation of India (GFI) and (ii) Swimming Federation of India regarding misuse of Government grants. Gymnastics Federation of India, had diverted Government grant amounting to Rs. 2.00 lakh which was released on 21.11.1997 and 8.6.1998, in two installments of Rs. 1.50 lakh and Rs. 0.50 lakh, respectively, for conducting national championship. The Federation was suspended for a period of 6-months on 5.3.2008 and was cautioned to ensure proper financial accountability. The amount diverted by the federation was also recovered along with penal interest. As regards the Swimming Federation of India allegations against them regarding financial irregularities are being looked into and no further funds shall be released until the factual position is established.

(c) The age and tenure guidelines are being

enforced as per the orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government has brought out a National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 which covers the promotion of good governance in sports, including proper management of National Sports Federations.

[Translation]

Ratio of Police Personnel

43. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the present police-public ratio in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the said ratio is as per the recommendations of the United Nations;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the police-public ratio in the country; and

(e) the names of the States which have enacted their own Police Acts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):
(a) to (d) As per data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), a statement indicating State-wise police-population ratio, as on 1.1.2009, is given in the Statement. The minimum UN norm is 220 and when compared with UN norms, we are short of policemen.

'Police' being a State subject as per VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, the responsibility to fill up the vacancies in police and to improve the police-population ratio rests with the respective State Governments. However, the State Governments have been advised from time to time in various forums by the Ministry to fill up

the existing vacancies in police forces, e.g. the Conference of Chief Ministers held on 6.1.2009, 17.8.2009, 7.2.2010 and 1.2.2011.

(e) In the Model Police Act circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs in October, 2006 to various States for appropriate consideration, there is a provision in Section 4(1) to the effect that the Police Service shall consist of such numbers in various ranks and have such organisation as the State Government may, by general or special orders, determine. So far, 12 States have amended their existing Police Act or enacted a new Act. Majority of them like Assam, Bihar, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Rajasthan, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Haryana have made similar provisions in their enactment.

Statement

Police-Population Ratio as on 1.1.2009

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Police per one Hundred Thousand of Population	
		Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	147.23	122.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	595.04	568.82
3.	Assam	279.76	207.90
4.	Bihar	90.35	63.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	194.40	138.16
6.	Goa	359.36	279.17
7.	Gujarat	133.73	99.91
8.	Haryana	248.05	193.72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	245.73	198.56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	751.74	656.20
11.	Jharkhand	181.71	140.06
12.	Karnataka	169.61	133.92
13.	Kerala	128.00	113.76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	110.91	100.86

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	188.09	161.02
16.	Mañipur	835.69	577.43
17.	Meghalaya	443.81	400.86
18.	Mizoram	1028.90	1084.99
19.	Nagaland	1038.13	1034.68
20.	Odisha	128.51	99.69
21.	Punjab	268.54	248.47
22.	Rajasthan	119.86	112.30
23.	Sikkim	649.67	602.68
24.	Tamil Nadu	154.54	134.51
25.	Tripura	1161.78	936.69
26.	Uttar Pradesh	190.75	74.74
27.	Uttarakhand	225.81	171.18
28.	West Bengal	100.32	89.34
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	697.60	632.21
30.	Chandigarh	429.31	412.99
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	79.40	77.53
32.	Daman and Diu	128.80	110.99
33.	Delhi	431.29	390.55
34.	Lakshadweep	491.55	415.49
35.	Puducherry	303.13	260.18
All India		177.67	134.28

[English]

Crime against Senior Citizens

44. SHRI FRANCISCO SARDINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of crime against senior citizens are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and crime-wise including murder and looting separately;

(c) the total number of accused persons arrested and the action taken against them alongwith the cases solved/unsolved and the steps taken to solve all the cases during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has issued any advisory to the State-Governments to provide security to the senior citizens in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) As per input given by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), information is collected by NCRB on elderly persons who are victims of murder, rape, culpable homicide not amounting to murder and kidnapping and abduction. The State/UT-wise detail of elderly victims (above 50 years of age) for 2007-2009 is given in the Statement-I and II. As reported by NCRB, no information other than the number of victims in respect of victims in respect of elderly victims (above 50 years of age) is maintained separately.

(d) and (e) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime including crime against senior citizen lies with the States/UT Administrations. However, the Union Government has issued detailed advisory dated 27.03.2008, to all the State Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens; sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons; regular visit of the beat staff; setting up off toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers, etc.

Statement-I

Statement of Victims of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder and Kidnapping and Abduction aged above 50 years during 2007-2009

Sl. No.	State	Culpable Homicide Not Amounting for Murder									Kidnapping and Abduction								
		2007			2008			2009			2007			2008			2009		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	7	26	19	3	22	23	5	28	29	17	46	32	5	37	26	3	29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	2	0	2
4.	Bihar	10	1	11	27	1	28	15	1	16	8	0	8	16	2	18	4	0	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	2	0	2	2	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	4	3	7	0	1	1	7	2	9	2	0	2	3	0	3
8.	Haryana	2	1	3	3	1	4	7	1	8	7	0	7	6	2	8	4	29	33
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	2	0	2	3	0	3	6	1	7	11	0	11	5	0	5	1	1	2
12.	Karnataka	1	0	1	5	1	6	3	0	3	14	2	16	13	3	16	8	0	8
13.	Kerala	14	1	15	17	2	19	23	10	33	11	0	0	4	1	5	7	1	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9	2	11	20	1	21	2	3	5	9	1	10	5	0	5	7	1	8
15.	Maharashtra	10	3	13	15	5	20	16	3	19	15	3	18	13	2	15	18	2	20
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	9	17	0	17	21	0	21
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	1;	0	1
20. Odisha		0	0	0	10	7	17	0	0	0	0	4	4	7	1	8	4	5	9
21. Punjab		9	4	13	8	4	12	9	3	12	9	2	11	8	1	9	8	0	8
22. Rajasthan		6	2	8	4	0	4	6	0	6	16	12	28	18	21	39	17	10	27
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		3	0	3	1	1	2	3	0	3	9	0	9	11	2	13	20	2	22
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		150	13	163	114	9	123	117	14	131	33	0	0	10	0	10	17	0	17
27. Uttarakhand		2	0	2	3	0	3	6	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		6	7	13	31	2	33	41	16	57	1	5	6	0	0	0	28	0	28
Total State		247	42	289	288	41	329	284	61	345	192	48	192	185	40	221	200	54	254
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	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		3	0	3	2	0	2	3	0	3	6	0	0	3	2	5	4	0	4
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total UT		4	0	4	3	0	3	5	0	5	6	0	0	6	2	7	4	0	4
Total All India		251	42	293	291	41	332	289	61	350	198	48	192	191	42	228	204	54	258

Source: Crime in India.

Statement

Statement of Victims of Murder and Rape aged above 50 Years during 2007-2009

Sl. No.	State	Murder									Rape		
		2007			2008			2009			2007	2008	2009
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206	67	273	221	82	303	184	91	275	7	11	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	97	0	97	55	0	55	40	0	40	14	21	14
4.	Bihar	152	14	166	96	18	114	125	18	143	0	24	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	156	71	227	112	40	152	117	44	161	13	3	9
6.	Goa	4	4	8	6	5	11	3	3	6	0	2	0
7.	Gujarat	99	28	127	78	29	107	56	34	90	1	1	1
8.	Haryana	53	7	60	100	12	112	83	15	98	3	5	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	2	16	10	4	14	14	9	23	2	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	18	16	2	18	10	4	14	0	0	2
11.	Jharkhand	102	27	129	73	25	98	81	8	89	5	2	0
12.	Karnataka	133	41	174	129	43	172	121	66	187	7	1	4
13.	Kerala	57	28	85	54	23	77	58	18	76	5	6	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	217	64	281	248	64	312	257	77	334	43	20	11
15.	Maharashtra	259	89	348	262	73	335	216	104	320	13	5	8
16.	Manipur	8	2	10	12	0	12	16	2	18	0	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	9	0	9	9	0	9	7	1	8	0	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Mizoram	2	0	2	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	2	0	0
19.	Nagaland	3	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	6
20.	Odisha	38	6	44	51	47	98	118	40	158	0	12	7
21.	Punjab	67	18	85	66	17	83	42	14	56	3	5	1
22.	Rajasthan	103	25	128	101	30	131	124	35	159	8	10	4
23.	Sikkim	1		1				1		1	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	228	86	314	234	93	327	246	93	339	1	0	2
25.	Tripura	17	8	25	13	4	17	7	4	11	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	378	68	446	331	65	396	354	81	435	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	18	7	25	25	3	28	13	1	14	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	57	21	78	149	16	165	88	25	113	5	1	0
	Total State	2495	685	3180	2456	695	3151	2382	787	3169	132	130	94
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	3	2		2	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	28	13	41	36	7	43	23	18	41	1	6	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1	2	3	3	2	5	2	1	3	0	0	0
	Total UT	35	17	52	44	11	55	27	19	46	1	6	1
	Total All India	2530	702	3232	2500	706	3206	2409	806	3215	133	136	95

Source: Crime in India.

Export of Foodgrains

45. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total stock of foodgrains held in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the total quantum of foodgrains released and lifted for export during the said period;

(c) the details of subsidy given to the exporters during the said period; and

(d) the details of release, offtake and price of foodgrains under the Public Distribution System during the above Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The stocks of foodgrains held in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:—

(In lakh MTs)

Stock as on	Total
31.03.2008	117.49
31.03.2009	192.58
31.03.2010	225.64
31.01.2011	223.38

(b) No foodgrains were released for export during

the last three years and the current year.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The details of allotment and lifting of wheat and rice under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto December, 2010) are at Statement.

The Central Issue Prices of wheat and rice under TPDS effective from 01.07.2001 till date is as under:—

(Rate: Rs./Quintal)

Rice

Scheme	Common	Grade-A
A.P.L. (Above Poverty Line)	795*	830
B.P.L. (Below Poverty Line)	565	565
A.A.Y.**	300	300

Wheat

A.P.L. (Above Poverty Line)	610
B.P.L. (Below Poverty Line)	415
A.A.Y.**	200

Note: (*) — Applicable only to Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, NE States, Sikkim and Uttarakhand.

(**) — Under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) wheat and rice is being issued at Rs. 200/- and Rs. 300/- per qtl. respectively since its inception in 2000-2001.

Statement

Allotment and offtake Under TPDS during the year 2007-08

Revised on 22.4.2008

(Provisional) (Figures in MTs)

Name of the State/UT	Wheat								Rice							
	Allotment				Offtake				Allotment				Offtake			
	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bihar	25442	447744	408000	881186	7999	282326	365028	655353	2280	1272060	611988	1886328	0	462644	507369	970013
Jharkhand	33876	170476	137315	341667	11633	148472	127891	287996	16680	482925	214776	714381	904	343102	195146	539152
Odisha	133310	0	0	133310	131318	0	0	131318	66168	1165572	531120	1762860	22818	539598	367771	930187
West Bengal	731020	597096	272592	1600708	690871	577399	230844	1499114	92400	956484	349092	1397976	89960	395096	300736	785792
Sikkim	4386	0	0	4386	4494	0	0	4494	23043	11304	6936	41283	23612	11302	6938	41852
Total	928034	1215316	817907	2961257	846315	1008197	723763	2578275	200571	3888345	1713912	5802828	137294	1751742	1377960	3266996
Assam	255062	0	0	255062	262077	775	0	262852	310200	475470	295446	1081116	354893	480022	298027	1132942
Arunachal Pradesh	8090	3072	0	11162	6001	2267	0	8268	58272	22452	5972	96696	41142	15742	10857	67741
Tripura	23582	0	0	23582	20587	0	0	20587	114060	77962	45938	237960	106510	81585	41252	229347
Manipur	9200	1272	0	10472	8408	1152	0	9560	26175	45432	23028	94635	26025	44113	21447	91585
Nagaland	25550	6204	3912	35666	25723	6721	0	4170	36614	52320	25908	16056	94284	51457	25767	94488
Mizoram	9312	0	0	9312	8045	0	0	8045	56863	21640	12920	91423	46370	19489	11620	77479
Meghalaya	9790	0	0	9790	9833	0	0	9833	51252	47376	29484	128112	49899	46049	28978	124926
Total	340586	10548	3912	355046	340674	10915	4170	355759	669142	716240	438844	1824226	676296	712767	429445	1818508

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delhi	376006	87785	32791	496582	367783	90200	28057	486040	187164	38089	13115	238368	165739	38506	11304	215549
Haryana	116574	139092	122820	378486	1333	136706	116987	255026	240	69480	0	69720	0	61146	0	61146
Himachal Pradesh	136924	47580	35460	219964	142882	44879	34205	221966	118320	85560	47280	251160	109628	78654	45817	234099
Jammu and Kashmir	190510	50172	21144	261826	187500	50086	21572	259138	313404	151524	86244	551172	249354	151422	86139	486915
Punjab	82836	97481	59683	240000	50726	64456	35968	151150	0	33642	5730	39372	136	5955	1837	7928
Chandigarh	300	408	0	708	119	843	639	1601	0	2532	888	3420	0	2308	548	2856
Rajasthan	282468	390140	378600	1051208	239832	386243	360862	986937	0	202392	12888	215280	0	149826	6523	156349
Uttar Pradesh	52864	910344	565872	1529080	40168	816524	524087	1380779	11520	1855356	1153608	3020484	12062	219081	156497	387640
Uttarakhand	53358	48516	18984	120858	53872	47572	18280	119724	78228	97140	44532	219900	14862	27840	12289	54991
Total	1291840	1771518	1235354	4298712	1084215	1637489	1140657	3862361	708876	2535715	1364285	4608876	551781	734738	320954	1607473
Andhra Pradesh	64002	0	0	64002	42344	0	0	42344	2113068	1052088	654288	3819444	1792673	1104534	698389	3595596
Kerala	213102	83556	0	296658	203087	83523	0	286610	256008	318792	250260	825060	215387	284241	217911	717539
Karnataka	91740	130544	87384	309668	65970	124059	82621	272650	1279080	639840	416508	2335428	592658	638828	401568	1633054
Tamil Nadu	90180	0	0	90180	89735	0	0	89735	2711436	1259232	783144	4753812	773321	1265537	794611	2833469
Puducherry	2200	0	0	2200	1036	0	0	1036	28440	21564	13548	63552	4488	10612	6540	21640
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5012	732	252	5996	3430	462	147	4039	17268	4308	1548	23124	10014	2861	1158	14033
Lakshadweep	300	0	0	300	100	0	0	100	3360	713	464	4537	3660	971	632	5263
Total	466536	214832	87636	769004	405702	208044	82768	696514	6408660	3296537	2119760	11824957	3392201	3307584	2120809	8820594
Gujarat	122826	230624	176576	530026	51159	231897	153215	436271	147360	293844	155604	596808	51598	254264	140358	446220

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Maharashtra	136002	886047	518001	1540050	94695	739524	440519	1274738	34800	830586	503670	1369056	25967	673172	425481	1124620
Goa	7114	0	0	7114	7942	0	0	7942	6000	5460	6108	17568	11450	5431	5037	21918
Madhya Pradesh	97620	703576	559692	1360888	79191	706685	536525	1322401	25560	325238	92970	443768	22134	317626	92571	432331
Chhattisgarh	18624	31320	0	49944	10268	23214	0	33482	30608	441368	301944	773920	0	15	0	15
Daman and Diu	300	84	60	444	0	28	25	53	720	960	576	2256	229	265	152	646
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	796	192	156	1144	30	32	26	88	4296	4332	2040	10668	751	391	217	1359
Total	383282	1851843	1254485	3489610	243285	1701380	1130310	3074975	249344	1901788	1062912	3214044	112129	1251164	663816	2027109
Grand Total	3410278	5064057	3399294	11873629	2920191	4s66025	3081668	10567884	8236593	12338625	6699713	27274931	4869701	7757995	4912984	17540680

Note: Offtake under Decentralised Procurement Scheme is Not Included in the above figures.

Allotment and offtake under TPDS during the year 2008-09

Revised on 15.5.2009

(Provisional) (Figures in MTs)

Name of the State/UT	Wheat								Rice							
	Allotment				Offtake				Allotment				Offtake			
	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bihar	217860	447744	408000	1073604	18136	279393	314248	611777	470	1272060	611988	1884518	22	458744	455057	913823
Jharkhand	59553	161196	150360	371109	10457	136300	143350	290107	885	458760	235176	694821	197	369308	223751	593256
Odisha	158458	0	0	158458	126743	512	0	127255	11633	1165572	531120	1708325	5940	413258	276412	695610
West Bengal	739683	597096	272592	1609371	729177	587753	237188	1554118	91995	956484	349092	1397571	91145	146138	180242	417526
Sikkim	2940	0	0	2940	2939	0	0	2939	23040	11304	6936	41280	22602	12123	6937	41661
Total	1178494	1206036	830952	3215482	887452	1003958	694786	2586196	128023	3864180	1734312	5726515	119906	1399571	1142399	2661876
Assam	224364	0	0	224364	219982	0	0	219982	410976	475224	295692	1181892	412061	473790	295009	1180860
Arunachal Pradesh	6360	3072	0	9432	6118	2991	0	9109	49125	22452	15972	87549	43771	22318	15860	81949
Tripura	22044	0	0	22044	17820	0	0	17820	114060	76380	47520	237960	123516	77797	48879	250192
Manipur	10500	1272	0	11772	10500	1272	0	11772	26184	41736	26724	94644	27361	36000	22905	86266
Nagaland	22476	6204	3912	32592	25144	6204	3980	35328	52320	25872	16056	94248	58279	28171	17266	103716
Mizoram	7488	0	0	7488	7510	0	0	7510	36860	13640	8920	59420	42278	15440	10070	67788
Meghalaya	14160	0	0	14160	14653	0	0	14653	53256	47376	29484	130116	53320	48021	29739	131080
Total	307392	10548	3912	321852	301727	10467	3980	316174	742781	702680	440368	1885829	760586	701537	439728	1901851
Delhi	319564	75516	45060	440140	320698	63026	37952	421676	101204	33180	18024	152408	99597	25333	15209	140139

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Haryana	271941	196992	122820	591753	77792	187164	112235	377191	160	11580	0	11740	0	10425	0	10425
Himachal Pradesh	160514	68937	44343	273794	164449	67826	44200	276475	83782	64203	38397	186382	87166	57257	39503	183926
Jammu and Kashmir	170316	50172	21144	241632	160444	49597	20552	230593	277404	151524	86244	515172	294057	154961	90671	539689
Punjab	465608	121176	75360	662144	354574	104231	46466	505271	776	0	0	776	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	1800	417	0	2217	0	414	0	414	0	2589	822	3411	0	2570	526	3096
Rajasthan	343114	595800	389340	1328254	288672	587016	376407	1252095	490	33732	2148	36370	385	27163	1156	28704
Uttar Pradesh	414968	1150344	565872	2131184	157345	198250	97851	453446	24706	1615356	1153608	2793670	17601	82000	69412	169013
Uttarakhand	122792	48516	18984	190292	87181	29880	11964	129025	30288	97140	44532	171960	9653	42513	19915	72081
Total	2270617	2307870	1282923	5861410	1611155	1287404	747627	3646186	518810	2009304	1343775	3871889	508459	402222	236392	1147073
Andhra Pradesh	33048	0	0	33048	32831	0	0	32831	1576008	1052088	654288	3282384	1819699	1035657	644569	3499925
Kerala	141324	83556	0	224880	162023	83543	0	245566	204672	318792	250260	773724	203390	312581	223838	739809
Karnataka	62133	129024	87384	278541	59879	130206	87927	278012	661453	669840	416508	1747801	587847	669611	415802	1673260
Tamil Nadu	1253	0	0	125396	123103	0	0	123103	1515060	1259232	783144	3557436	594850	1241323	827174	2663347
Puducherry	2890	0	0	2890	1514	0	0	1514	297	21564	13548	35409	50	12605	4759	17414
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5233	732	252	6217	3180	454	189	3823	17268	4308	1548	23124	7740	3556	1260	12556
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3360	756	492	4608	2455	756	492	3703
Total	370024	213312	87636	670972	382530	214203	88116	684849	3978118	3326580	2119788	9424486	3216031	3276089	2117894	8610014
Gujarat	210273	343625	184476	738374	63722	314776	190329	568827	5218	142844	155604	303666	7143	130572	150424	288139
Maharashtra	230194	885348	524700	1640242	226691	828122	463592	1518405	51287	824076	510180	1385543	31864	717638	439031	1188533

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Goa	2709	0	0	2709	6390	0	0	6390	12078	5460	6108	23646	16752	5460	5356	27568
Madhya Pradesh	349373	912902	560196	1822471	22333	144783	129996	297112	3834	155314	104064	263212	3489	127258	92745	223492
Chhattisgarh	138182	31320	0	169502	19681	18326	0	38007	11884	454368	301944	768196	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	407	84	60	551	0	25	29	54	283	960	576	1819	88	210	71	369
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	189	192	156	537	15	16	13	44	1245	4332	2040	7617	99	361	170	630
Total	931327	2173471	1269588	4374386	338832	1306048	783959	2428839	85829	1587354	1080516	2753699	59435	981499	687797	1728731
Grand Total	5057854	5911237	3475011	14444102	3521696	3822080	2318468	9662244	5453561	11490098	6718759	23662418	4664417	6760918	4624210	16049545

Note: Offtake under Decentralised Procurement Scheme is Not Included in the above figures.

Allotment and offtake under TPDS during the year 2009-10

Revised on 10.5.2010

(Provisional) (Figures in MTs)

Name of the State/UT	Wheat								Rice							
	Allotment				Offtake				Allotment				Offtake			
	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bihar	641832	447744	408000	1497576	217480	407207	376557	1001244	888	1272060	611988	1884936	10145	721537	541088	1272770
Jharkhand	233136	161196	150360	544692	75011	148520	144930	368461	2304	458760	235176	696240	438	436756	232625	669819
Odisha	392820	0	0	392820	367953	0	3164	371117	26340	1165572	531120	1723032	3916	145634	228123	377673
West Bengal	1037580	597096	272592	1907268	1080378	588286	239459	1908123	83700	956484	349092	1389276	85166	104912	56939	247017
Sikkim	2940	0	0	2940	2940	0	0	2940	23040	11304	6936	41280	22961	11301	6999	41261
Total	2308308	1206036	830952	4345296	1743762	1144013	764110	3651885	136272	3864180	1734312	5734764	122626	1420140	1065774	2608540
Assam	224364	0	0	224364	223130	0	0	223130	410976	475224	295692	1181892	409371	472792	294940	1177103
Arunachal Pradesh	6360	3072	0	9432	6193	2791	0	8984	53700	22452	15972	92124	53184	21855	15515	90554
Tripura	28044	0	0	28044	24320	0	0	24320	150060	76380	47520	273960	132615	73998	48243	254856
Manipur	12000	1272	0	13272	13000	1272	0	14272	26184	41736	26724	94644	32089	46954	28787	107830
Nagaland	22476	6204	3912	32592	23535	6204	3844	33583	52320	25908	16056	94284	53552	28603	18794	100949
Mizoram	7488	0	0	7488	7464	0	0	7464	46860	17640	10920	75420	42451	16140	9620	68211
Meghalaya	17160	0	0	17160	16719	0	0	16719	53256	47376	29484	130116	52361	46972	29263	128596
Total	317892	10548	3912	332352	314361	10267	3844	328472	793356	706716	442368	1942440	775623	707314	445162	1928099
Delhi	324768	75516	45060	445344	340821	59147	36570	436538	96000	33180	18024	147204	101696	24147	14894	140737

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Haryana	649080	208572	122820	980472	195149	194958	111564	501671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	173880	76056	47304	297240	169993	72379	47458	289830	85416	57084	35436	177936	84613	52928	34441	171982
Jammu and Kashmir	152816	50172	21144	224132	151003	51119	21018	223140	294904	151524	86244	532672	308837	147259	79618	535714
Punjab	1017384	121176	75360	1213920	825103	112253	50170	987526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	21600	500	0	22100	21637	412	0	22049	0	3072	624	3696	0	3033	194	3227
Rajasthan	772320	629532	391488	1793340	907216	627407	384712	1919335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2174760	1198344	565872	3938976	358825	153367	71526	583718	0	1567356	1153608	2720964	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	177192	48516	18984	244692	96857	28051	11009	135917	27888	97140	44532	169560	1949	0	0	1949
Total	5463800	2408384	1288032	9160216	3066604	1299093	734027	5099724	504208	1909356	1338468	3752032	497095	227367	129147	853609
Andhra Pradesh	33048	0	0	33048	30160	0	0	30160	1576008	1052088	654288	3282384	1846089	1025602	624841	3496532
Kerala	141324	83556	0	224880	140409	83554	0	223963	375672	318792	250260	944724	251665	277249	194636	723550
Karnataka	65004	140544	87384	292932	65358	142212	88496	296066	691956	669840	416508	1778304	690383	681348	424395	1796126
Tamil Nadu	165396	0	0	165396	211115	0	0	211115	1515060	1259232	783144	3557436	481434	1214759	781254	2477447
Puducherry	19080	0	0	19080	3326	0	0	3326	5418	21564	13548	40530	3155	16893	8943	28991
Aadaman and Nicobar Islands	8826	732	252	9810	4058	278	113	4449	17268	4383	1548	23199	10067	2734	1239	14040
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3360	756	498	4614	2447	756	504	3707
Total	432678	224832	87636	745146	454426	226044	88609	769079	4184742	332666	2119794	9631191	3285240	3219341	2035812	8540393
Gujarat	796440	308124	184476	1289040	277656	274492	161282	713430	0	173844	155604	329448	3098	163346	149347	315791
Maharashtra	1122000	885348	524700	2532048	784477	834208	480340	2099025	221160	824076	510180	1555416	237297	766366	473329	1476992

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Goa	5976	0	0	5976	6273	0	0	6273	26664	5460	6108	38232	27990	5461	5584	39035
Madhya Pradesh	1174560	949068	560196	2683824	344760	443236	324652	1112648	0	119148	104064	223212	630	34197	42987	77814
Chhattisgarh	206877	31320	0	238197	127224	28572	0	155796	97443	454368	301944	853755	0	440	1310	1750
Daman and Diu	1884	84	60	2028	0	24	27	51	756	960	576	2292	206	225	69	500
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	288	192	156	636	0	0	0	0	1872	4332	2040	8244	0	0	0	0
Total	3308025	2174136	1269588	6751749	1540390	1580532	966301	4087223	347895	1582188	1080516	3010599	269221	970035	672626	1911882
Grand Total	11830703	6023936	3480120	21334759	7119543	4259949	2556891	13936383	5966473	11389095	6715458	24071026	4949805	6544197	4348521	15842523

Note: Offtake under Decentralised Procurement Scheme is not included in the above figures.

Allotment and Offtake under TPDS during the year 2010-2011 (Upto December, 2010)

Revised on 31.1.2011

(Provisional) (Figures in MTs)

Name of the State/UT	Wheat								Rice							
	Allotment				Offtake				Allotment				Offtake			
	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bihar	561714	370676	314120	1246510	287553	374821	297103	959478	54226	1065625	471159	1591010	6821	840598	446345	1293764
Jharkhand	165810	53584	49523	268917	62806	50755	47765	161326	59820	472585	239623	772028	16124	373349	228866	618339
Odisha	327814	0	0	327814	277510	2441	0	279951	74263	958483	398340	1431086	11789	43695	55638	111122
West Bengal	871625	498702	204444	1574771	821093	447917	170990	1440000	202935	798867	261819	1263621	174250	139842	56043	370135
Sikkim	2205	0	0	2205	2205	0	0	2205	17305	9578	5202	32085	17260	8532	5129	30921
Total	1929168	922962	568087	3420217	1451167	875934	515858	2842960	408549	3305138	1376143	5089830	226244	1406016	792021	2424281
Assam	238988	0	0	238988	222445	0	0	222445	437767	403350	221769	1062886	400735	366877	219704	987316
Arunachal Pradesh	4770	2608	0	7378	3941	1756	0	5697	40275	19067	11979	71321	33892	13775	9231	56898
Tripura	21113	0	0	21113	15610	0	0	15610	112980	64825	35640	213445	83489	60736	32504	176729
Manipur	17255	1078	0	18333	4658	461	0	5119	37648	35422	20043	93113	11509	11361	6689	29559
Nagaland	16857	5265	2934	25056	21506	5572	3002	30080	39240	21987	12042	73269	48406	25351	13172	86929
Mizoram	5616	0	0	5616	3949	0	0	3949	25569	14970	8190	48729	23391	14836	7408	45635
Meghalaya	17065	0	0	17065	15551	0	0	15551	52957	40212	22113	115282	41671	33248	21634	96553
Total	321664	8951	2934	333549	287660	7789	3002	298451	746436	599833	331776	1678045	643093	526184	310342	1479619
Delhi	245171	63901	33795	342867	272809	57540	26705	357054	73060	28077	13518	114655	78985	23511	10486	112982

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Haryana	271285	176597	92115	539997	198005	166067	92036	456108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	145155	64546	35478	245179	148346	50659	36366	235371	71302	48445	26577	146324	70803	39735	27477	138015
Jammu and Kashmir	114237	42309	15858	172404	118252	36736	15968	170956	221553	127775	64683	414011	225416	114501	64871	404788
Punjab	445828	102846	56520	605194	372844	93107	38166	504117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	20700	480	0	21180	16853	308	0	17161	0	2925	468	3393	65	2621	120	2806
Rajasthan	707960	534289	293616	1535865	681748	515057	292163	1488968	32180	0	0	32180	16204	0	0	16204
Uttar Pradesh	1700930	999678	424404	3115012	1601314	891119	421867	2914300	77315	1357557	865206	2300078	53412	246375	187750	487537
Uttarakhand	168079	41488	14653	224220	98273	24591	8592	131456	26456	79097	34373	139926	1576	629	0	2205
Total	3819345	2016134	966439	6801918	3508444	1835184	931863	6275491	501866	1643876	1004825	3150567	4464s1	427372	290704	1164537
Andhra Pradesh	67956	0	0	67956	35802	0	0	35802	1350246	892922	490716	2733884	1275063	836282	483809	2595154
Kerala	126933	70915	0	197848	127924	71018	0	198942	406099	270566	187695	864360	318803	213042	145017	676862
Karnataka	80953	119280	65538	265771	76103	112706	59467	248276	644467	568492	312381	1525340	601937	559699	297603	1459239
Tamil Nadu	124047	0	0	124047	125499	0	0	125499	1136295	1068732	587358	2792385	192145	881061	591851	1665057
Puducherry	7015	0	0	7015	5305	0	0	5305	F9085	18321	10161	37567	6465	15192	9798	31455
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7209	649	189	8047	3968	208	64	4240	12951	4072	1161	18184	6819	2147	730	9696
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2520	643	378	3541	2085	0	52	2137
Total	414113	190844	65727	670684	374601	183932	59531	618064	3561663	2823748	1589850	7975261	2403317	2507423	1528860	6439600
Gujarat	730070	319465	138357	1187892	482605	319025	138931	940561	33185	120227	89088	242500	8715	141976	117183	267874
Maharashtra	1065360	750515	393525	2209400	642248	693115	366060	1701423	221835	698573	382635	1303043	211217	629857	353720	1194794

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Goa	8562	0	0	8562	8686	2	0	8688	22718	5323	4581	32622	23592	5169	4532	33293
Madhya Pradesh	613580	657480	420147	1691207	22519	85149	55222	162890	27890	249122	78048	355060	2670	60726	14064	77460
Chhattisgarh	160360	26582	0	186942	147564	29327	0	176891	131280	385612	226458	743350	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	1523	71	45	1639	0	10	18	28	1007	804	432	2243	105	125	35	265
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	306	244	117	667	0	3	0	3	1764	3991	1530	7285	83	25	7	115
Total	2579761	1754357	952191	5286309	1303622	1126631	560231	2990484	439679	1463652	782772	2686103	246382	837878	489541	1573801
Grand Total	9064051	4893248	2555378	16512677	6925494	4029470	2070485	13025450	5658193	9836247	5085366	20579806	3965497	5704873	34114681	3081838

Note: Offtake under Decentralised Procurement Scheme is not included in the above figures.

**Implementation of Twenty Point
Programme**

46. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government monitors the progress of the implementation of the Twenty Point Programme by the various Central Ministries and State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any progress reports in this regard from various States including Assam in the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the funds allotted under the said programmes/schemes, were fully utilised during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) Yes, Madam, Union Government in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation monitors the physical progress of the 20 Points consisting of 65 items of the Twenty Point Programme-2006 (TPP-06) on the basis of progress report furnished by the State Governments/UT Administrations and central nodal Ministries. 15 of these items with 19 parameters are monitored on monthly basis against the targets fixed by the Central Nodal Ministries. Schemes covered under TPP-06 are also monitored both for financial progress and physical progress by the respective central nodal Ministries.

(b) Statements indicating the 20 Points consisting of 65 items of TPP-06 and 19 monthly monitored parameters are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) Yes, Madam. The State Government of Assam

has been furnishing its monthly progress report on TPP-06.

(d) A statement indicating the progress of the monthly imonitored schemes in Assam during the current year for the latest available period of April-November, 2010 is given in Statement-III.

(e) The funds allocated by the central nodal Ministries are used by the implementing States/UT's throughout the financial year and the details of full utilization of fund allocated becomes available after the end of financial year.

(f) The details of position of fund utilization of the programmes/schemes covered under TPP-06 during the current year would become available after 31st March, 2011.

Statement-I

List of Items Covered under (TPP) — 2006

Point No.	Item No.	Name of the Points/Items
1	2	3
I.		Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]
		Rural Areas
	1.	Employment generation under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
	2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
	3.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats
	4.	Self help Groups
		Urban Areas
	5.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana

1	2	3
II.	Jan Shakti (Power to People)	
6.	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies)	
	— Activity Mapping for devolution of functions	
	— Budget Flow of Funds	
	— Assignment of Functionaries	
7.	Quick and Inexpensive Justice — Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.	
8.	District Planning Committees.	
III.	Kisan Mitra (Support to Farmers)	
9.	Water shed development	
10.	Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers	
11.	Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture	
12.	Credit to farmers	
13.	Distribution of waste land to the landless	
IV.	Shramik Kalyan (Labour Welfare)	
14.	Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour	
15.	Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)	
16.	Prevention of Child Labour	
17.	Welfare of Women Labour	
V.	Khadya Suraksha (Food Security)	
18.	Food Security:	
	(i) Targeted Public Distribution system;	

1	2	3
	(ii) Antyodaya Anna Yojana;	
	(iii) Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas	
VI.	Subke Liye Aawas (Housing for All)	
19.	Rural Housing — Indira Awas Yojana	
20.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas	
VII.	Shudh Peya Jal (Clean Drinking Water)	
21.	Rural Areas:	
	— Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	
22.	Urban Areas:	
	— Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme	
VIII.	Jan Jan Ka Swasthya (Health for All)	
23.	Control and prevention of major diseases: (a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness	
24.	National Rural Health Mission	
25.	Immunisation of Children	
26.	Sanitation Programme in- Rural Areas-Urban areas	
27.	Institutional Delivery	
28.	Prevention of Female Foeticide	
29.	Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children	
30.	Two Child norms	
IX.	Sabke Liye Shiksha (Education for All)	
31.	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan:	
	— Compulsory Elementary Education	

1	2	3
	32.	Mid-Day-Meal Scheme
X.		Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan (Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs)
	33.	SC Families Assisted
	34.	Rehabilitation of Scavengers
	35.	ST Families Assisted
	36.	Rights of Forest dwellers — Owners of minor forest produce
	37.	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)
	38.	No alienation of Tribal lands
	39.	Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]
	40.	Welfare of Minorities
	41.	Professional education among all minority communities
	42.	Reservation of OBCs in — Education — Employment
XI.		Mahila Kalyan (Women Welfare)
	43.	Financial Assistance for Women Welfare
	44.	Improved participation of women in (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislatures (d) Parliament

1	2	3
XII.		Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)
	45.	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
	46.	Functional Anganwadis
XIII.		Yuva Vikas (Youth Development)
	47.	Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas
	48.	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
	49.	National Service Scheme
XIV.		Basti Sudhar (Improvement of Slums)
	50.	Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.
XV.		Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi (Environment Protection and Afforestation)
	51.	Afforestation (a) Area Covered under Plantation on — Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings planted on — Public and Forest Lands
	52.	Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies
	53.	Solid and liquid waste management in — Rural Areas — Urban Areas
XVI.		Samajik Suraksha (Social Security)
	54.	Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.
	55.	Welfare of the aged

1	2	3
XVII.	Grameen Sadak (Rural Roads)	
	56. Rural Roads — PMGSY	
XVIII	Grameen Oorja (Energization of Rural Area)	
	57. Bio-diesel Production	
	58. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana	
	59. Renewable Energy	
	60. Energising Pump sets	
	61. Supply of Electricity	
	62. Supply of Kerosene and LPG	
XIX.	Pichhara Kshetra Vikas (Development of Backward Areas)	
	63. Backward Regions Grants Fund	
XX.	e-Shasan (IT enabled e-Governance)	
	64. Central and State Governments	
	65. Panchayats and Municipalities	

Statement-II

Parameters of Twenty Point Programme-2006 monitored on monthly basis against fixed targets

Parameters No.	Description of Item
1	2
1.	Total No. of Individual Swarozgaries Assisted under SGSY
2.	SHGs to whom income generating activities provided under SGSY
—	Food Security:
3.	(i) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for AAY, APL and BPL

1	2
4.	(ii) TPDS only for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)
5.	(iii) XPDS only for Below Poverty Line (BPL)
6.	Rural Housing under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
7.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas Rural Areas
8.	(i) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme-Habitation covered (NC & PC)
9.	(ii) Slipped back habitations and habitation with water quality problems addressed — ARWSP
10.	SC Family Assisted
11.	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
12.	Functional Anganwadis
13.	Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.
—	Afforestation:
14.	(i) Area Covered under Plantation on- Public and Forest Lands
15.	(ii) Number of Seedlings planted on- Public and Forest Lands
16.	Rural Roads constructed under Prime Minister Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
17.	Village electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)
18.	Energising Pump sets
19.	Supply of Electricity

Statement-III*Achievement of Assam under TPP-2006*

Sl. No.	Sub.Sl. No.	Item/Parameter Name (Units)	Achievement April, 2010- November, 2010
1	2	3	4
1.		Employment generation under the NREG Scheme	
	(i)	No. of job cards issued {Number}	10,887
	(ii)	Employment generated {Number}	1,51,48,000
	(iii)	Wages given {Rupees}	1,55,82,16,000
2.		Swaranjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana	
	(i)	Individual Swarozgaries Assisted {Number}	3,756
	(ii)	Individual SC Swarozgaries Assisted {Number}	566
	(iii)	Individual ST Swarozgaries Assisted {Number}	1,317
	(iv)	Individual Women Swarozgaries Assisted {Number}	1,606
	(v)	Individual Disabled Swarozgaries Assisted {Number}	267
3.		Self Help Groups (SHG)	
	(i)	Formed under SGSY {Number}	13,675
	(ii)	To whom income generating activities provided {Number}	5,071
4.		Distribution of waste land to the landless	
	(i)	Total Land Distributed {Hectare}	N.A.
	(ii)	Land Distributed to SC {Hectare}	N.A.
	(iii)	Land Distributed to ST {Hectare}	N.A.
	(iv)	Land Distributed to Others {Hectare}	N.A.
5.		Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)	
	(i)	Agriculture and Farm Workers: Inspections made {Number}	N.A.

1	2	3	4
	(ii)	Agriculture and Farm Workers: Irregularities detected {Number}	N.A.
	(iii)	Agriculture and Farm Workers: Irregularities rectified {Number}	N.A.
	(iv)	Agriculture and Farm Workers: Claims filed {Number}	N.A.
	(v)	Agriculture and Farm Workers: Claims settled {Number}	N.A.
	(vi)	Agriculture and Farm Workers: Prosecution cases Pending {Number}	N.A.
	(vii)	Agriculture and Farm Workers: Prosecution cases filed {Number}	N.A.
	(viii)	Agriculture and Farm Workers: Prosecution cases decided {Number}	N.A.
	(ix)	Agriculture and Farm Workers: Others {Number}	N.A.
6.		Food Security	
		Targeted Public Distribution system (APL+BPL+AAV)	
	(i)	Off take {Tonnes}	10,59,661
		Targeted Public Distribution system (only AAV)	
	(ii)	Off take {Tonnes}	1,94,351
		Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	
	(iii)	Off take {Tonnes}	3,23,626
7.		Rural Housing — Indira Awaas Yojana	
	(i)	Houses constructed {Number}	79,695
8.		EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas	
	(i)	Houses constructed {Number}	N.A.
9.		Rural Areas — Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	
	(i)	Slipped back habitations and habitations with water quality problems addressed-ARWSP {Number}	2,434
10.		Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas	
	(i)	Individual Household latrines constructed {Number}	2,55,155
11.		Institutional Delivery	
	(i)	Delivery in institutions {Number}	2,04,937

1	2	3	4
12.	SC Families Assisted		
	(i) SC Families Assisted {Number}		15,300
13.	Universalization of ICDS Scheme		
	(i) ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative) {Number}		228
14.	Functional Anganwadis		
	Anganwadis Functional (Cumulative) {Number}		55,642
15.	No. of Urban poor families assisted under Seven Point Charter		
	(i) Poor Families Assisted {Number}		789
16.	Afforestation (Public and Forest Lands)		
	(i) Area Covered under Plantation {Hectares}		300
	(ii) Seedlings planted {Number}		80,29,000
17.	Rural Roads - PMGSY		
	(i) Length of Road Constructed {Kilometer}		759
18.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana		
	(i) Villages electrified {Number}		2,213
19.	Supply of Electricity		
	(i) Electricity supplied {Million Units}		3,477

Note: NA — Information in respect of these parameters is not made available by the concerned nodal Ministry/State Government

Protection of Trees

47. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of trees and plants are affected every year due to lack of plant/tree protection programme by various civic agencies in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of trees which fell/got uprooted during each of the last three years and the current year, area-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to take assistance from specialized agencies including the Forest Institute of India, Dehradun to protect the plants and trees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) have informed that no trees and plants are reported to be affected due to lack of protection. Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that it takes sufficient precautions so that no tree is damaged and that even around the trees planted on roadside, sufficient place is left non-concretised to allow water to percolate in the root zone.

However, the number of trees fallen or got uprooted in the NDMC area due to age and natural reasons like storms, etc during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year	Number of trees fallen due to wind, etc.
2007-08	71
2008-09	92
2009-10	84
2010-11 (till December, 2010)	52

Similarly, the number of trees got uprooted in the MCD area due to rain and storm during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year	Trees got uprooted due to rain and storm
2007-08	63
2008-09	261
2009-10	245
2010-11 (till date)	283

(c) and (d) MCD and DCB has no such proposal. However, the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun had

carried out the survey of health of trees on around 48 roads and Central Vista in the NDMC area. A total of 6288 trees were inspected out of which, 5507 trees were found healthy, 435 trees dead or decayed, 86 trees deformed, 221 trees diseased and there was physical injury on 145 trees. Out of these, 196 trees were recommended for removal/treatment.

[Translation]

Impact of Temperature on Agriculture

48. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent studies conducted by various agencies including the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, production of foodgrains is decreasing due to the impact of rising temperature on agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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 HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) There is no definite indication so far of decrease in foodgrain production in the country due to rise in temperature. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) initiated a Network Project on Climate Change during X Plan to study the impact of climate change and global warming on agricultural crops, horticulture, forests, livestock, fisheries, etc. The limited studies conducted under this project have indicated that the increase in minimum temperature by 1°C during reproductive stage of wheat may reduce the yield by 7-10%.

(c) To enhance resilience of Indian agriculture

against climate change including rising temperature a new scheme National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture with an outlay of Rs.350 crore for the period 2010-12 has been launched by the Government. The scheme aims to assess the impact of climate change on agriculture and allied sectors in the country and evolve cost effective adaptation and mitigation strategies. Besides, mid term, corrections in farm operations are effected through contingency plans and weather based agro-advisories.

[English]

Quality of Programmes on AIR

49. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether programmes being broadcast by All India Radio (AIR) Leh and Kargil are losing their popularity;

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

(c) whether the Government/Prasar Bharati proposes to infuse quality in the programmes aired from the said AIR stations;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to improve TV coverage in such areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati (AIR) have informed that improving quality of the programmes aired from AIR Stations is an ongoing process.

(e) and (f) Prasar Bharati (Doordarshan) have informed that there are 33 TV transmitters (HPT-1, LPTs-2 and VLPTs-30) functioning in Ladakh region (Leh and Kargil district). Establishment of another HPT in Ladakh region has been approved, as part of the scheme for strengthening of Radio and TV coverage in Jammu and Kashmir.

All the areas uncovered by terrestrial transmitters along with rest of the country, have been provided with multi channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct Plus", signals of which can be received anywhere in the country including Ladakh region with the help of small sized dish receiver units.

Production of Pulses

50. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of pulses in the country during each of the last three years and th(current year, State-wise;

(b) whether despite the rise in area under pulses there is still a huge gap between demand and supply of pulses in the country;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to bridge this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) State-wise details of production of pulses during the last three years and the current year i.e. 2007-08 to 2010-11 are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) During 2004-05 onwards upto 2009-10, the area coverage under pulses in the country has been

in the range of around 22 to 24 million hectares. However, during 2010-11, the area under pulses has increased to 25.51 million hectares (2nd Advance Estimates) and if weather conditions remain favourable, the production of pulses is likely to reach a record level of 16.51 million tonnes. As per Working Group of Planning Commission constituted for 11th Five Year Plan and taking into account the initiatives taken by the Government for increasing agricultural production, the projected demand and estimated production of pulses in the country along with the gap/deficit in production during 2007-08 to 2010-11 are give in the table below:—

(Million Tonnes)			
Year	Estimated Production	Estimated Demand	Gap/Deficit
2007-08	14.76	16.77	2.01
2008-09	14.57	17.51	2.94
2009-10	14.66	18.29	3.63
2010-11	16.51*	19.08	2.57

*2nd Advance Estimates released on 09-02-2011.

Production and productivity of pulses has remained low due to its cultivation on marginal land under rain-fed conditions, low area coverage due to risk of pests and diseases and higher profitability of other competing crops,

etc. The gap between demand and supply of pulses is met through imports.

(d) Production and productivity of pulses in the country is being promoted through crop development schemes such as National Food Security Mission-Pulses, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Macro Management Mode of Agriculture, new initiatives of promoting production of pulses through 60,000 pulses and oilseeds villages and starting Green Revolution in Eastern India. Recently, the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) has been strengthened with enhanced scope for more intensive promotion of pulses crops. Pulses component of the Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM) has been merged with NFSM and all the districts in the ISOPOM/NFSM States are now covered under NFSM-Pulses. In addition, 15 districts of Jharkhand and 10 districts of Assam have also been included under NFSM-Pulses based on their potential for pulses development. Besides, a new initiative viz. Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) has also been launched as part of NFSM-Pulses from 2010-11. Under A3P, one million hectare of potential pulses areas for the major pulse crops viz. tur, urad, moong, gram and lentil have been taken up for large scale demonstration of technology in compact blocks. Further, in order to incentivise farmers for cultivation of pulses, the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of pulses for 2010-11 has been substantially increased.

Statement

State-wise Estimates of Production of Pulses during 2007-08 to 2010-11

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1697.0	1.448.0	1429.0	1477.8
Arunachal Pradesh	8.3	9.0	9.7	#

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	63.0	64.5	64.6	24.9
Bihar	497.1	469.1	472.4	394.5
Chhattisgarh	536.8	498.6	488.7	528.6
Goa	11.3	10.2	8.5	#
Gujarat	743.0	609.0	517.0	691.0
Haryana	101.8	178.1	100.0	184.0
Himachal Pradesh	36.0	23.5	20.7	14.6
Jammu and Kashmir	15.4	14.2	13.6	21.8
Jharkhand	301.8	280.7	223.7	267.1
Karnataka	1265.0	972.0	1118.0	1222.7
Kerala	8.4	6.3	10.3	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	2453.6	3683.1	4304.6	3300.8
Maharashtra	3024.0	1656.0	2370.0	2788.4
Manipur	7.2	6.5	7.2	#
Meghalaya	3.3	3.9	3.5	#
Mizoram	2.7	3.6	6.5	#
Nagaland	41.6	39.7	34.7	#
Odisha	383.5	387.3	399.4	391.0
Punjab	23.0	21.7	18.0	24.0
Rajasthan	1552.8	1826.4	713.7	2520.5
Sikkim	11.6	11.8	12.9	#
Tamil Nadu	185.0	164.5	204.2	214.3
Tripura	4.7	4.4	4.5	#
Uttar Pradesh	1576.9	1998.1	1901.4	2117.0

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand	50.0	39.0	46.0	67.0
West Bengal	147.6	128.5	150.3	154.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.3	1.2	1.8	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.6	5.5	4.9	#
Delhi	0.7	0.7	0.8	#
Daman and Diu	1.1	1.1	1.1	#
Puducherry	0.4	0.5	0.3	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	105.0
All India	14761.5	14566.7	14661.9	16510.8

*2nd Advance Estimates released on 09.02.2010.

#Included in others.

NA: Not Applicable.

Decentralised Procurement

51. SHRI S. SEMMALA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative merits/demerits of 'Decentralised Procurement' over procurement by Central agencies; and

(b) the criteria being followed for opting decentralised procurement for a particular region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The merits and demerits of Decentralised Procurement system over central procurement system are enclosed as Statement.

(b) Procurement through DCP scheme by States

is optional. State Governments may decide joining the scheme based on availability of infrastructure and other resources such as manpower, storage and necessary logistics required for procurement.

Statement

Merits and Demerits of Decentralized scheme vis-a-vis normal procurement scheme

I. Merits of DCP Scheme

(a) The state is motivated to become self sufficient in production, procurement and distribution of food grains and thereby reducing the over dependence on central Government agencies towards procurement and distribution of food grains.

(b) Can boost local cultivation and enhance coverage of MSP to the farmers.

- (c) Since the consuming states themselves are the custodian of the stock procured, there will be fewer complaints on quality and quantity front.
- (d) Higher local production and procurement will save a huge cost toward freight in bringing the stocks from outside the regions.
- (e) Hither production and procurement leads to generation of direct and indirect employment as also additional revenue to the State Govt, by way of levy and taxes.
- (f) Encourages the state to contribute more towards the central pool, thereby enhancing the food security.

II. Demerits of DCP Scheme

- (a) The success of DCP scheme greatly depends upon the infrastructure and resources available with the respective state govt, in carrying out such voluminous operations. Centralized procurement is feasible in such states, where the state does not have requisite infrastructure and resources.
- (b) The success of DCP scheme again depends upon speedy release of funds to the respective DCP states. Many a times it is observed that finalization of Audited Accounts are getting delayed causing delay in making final payment mainly due to the lapses and delays from the respective DCP state govt, in submitting the audited accounts complete in all respects.
- (c) Poor planning and production/procurement forecast by the DCP states may also result in handing over of their procured stocks to FCI first and then taking it back for distribution purposes, once they face shortfall. This can add to infructuous expenditure, towards additional handling/transportation etc.

[Translation]

Promotion of Art and Culture

52. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received representations from various States including Bihar for the promotion of art and culture;

(b) if so, the details and action taken thereon, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Union Government for the promotion of art and culture alongwith the funds provided, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Culture receives requests from different States and operates a number of Schemes for promotion and development of art and culture in the country. It provides grants or financial assistance to Institutions, individuals, NGOs, Voluntary Cultural Organisations and Government-aided Cultural Organizations, fulfilling the criteria prescribed under the respective Schemes. The operation of schemes is however not undertaken on State-wise basis, nor are any funds released to the State Governments.

(c) The names of ongoing schemes have been given in the Statement.

Statement

1. Scheme of Building Grants, including Studio Theatres.
2. Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist/ Tibetan Culture and Art.
3. Financial Assistance for celebration of Centenaries/ Anniversaries of important Personalities.

4. Scheme for Financial Assistance for setting up of Multipurpose Complex including those for Children.
5. Financial Assistance for Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums.
6. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations/Societies for Development and Maintenance of National Memorials.
7. Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependants.
8. Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals engaged for specified Performing Arts Projects. The scheme has two parts:—
 - (i) Salary Grants assistance for performing arts groups, to help them establish themselves in their field.
 - (ii) Production Grant to be given for approved projects and programmes in these areas.
9. Scheme for Scholarships to Young Artists in different Cultural Fields.
10. Scheme of financial assistance for seminars, festivals and exhibitions on cultural subjects by not-for-profit organizations (Cultural Functions Grant Scheme).
11. Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research.
12. Tagore Commemoration Grant Scheme (TCGS).
13. Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas.
14. Scheme for Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the field of Culture.

[English]

Production of Onion

53. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the production of onion in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) whether there is any decline in onion production during the said period;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of onion in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) A statement giving the details of onion production in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, is given in the Statement. In recent years, total production of onion in the country has ranged from 12.19 to 13.9 million tones.

(d) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., (i) Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and (ii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for the holistic development of horticulture crops including onion by adopting an area based regionally differentiated cluster approach. Under these schemes, financial assistance is available for production of vegetable seeds, integrated pest nutrient management, organic farming, technology dissemination through demonstration, human resource development, mechanization, primary/mobile processing, development of infrastructure for post harvest management including cold storages and marketing. Assistance for cultivation of onion is also provided under the HMNEH Scheme.

Statement

State-wise area and production of onion during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

(area in '000' ha., production in '000' MT)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (Provisional)	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.6	606.0	39.0	662.6	39.0	662.6	40.4	628.7
2.	Bihar	51.3	1019.6	51.6	946.6	53.0	972.0	54.0	1080.0
3.	Chhattisgarh	8.8	136.7	8.8	136.7	9.1	160.3	10.1	179.7
4.	Gujarat	84.3	2238.3	57.6	1409.6	43.4	1078.6	72.1	1616.4
5.	Haryana	17.7	346.6	18.8	347.9	18.4	330.3	22.0	468.5
7.	Jharkhand	12.1	242.1	15.1	301.8	12.0	240.0	14.7	305.5
8.	Karnataka	157.3	2887.4	165.1	3031.8	141.3	2266.2	140.2	2248.6
9.	Madhya Pradesh	39.0	648.6	53.0	881.8	57.3	952.3	58.3	1022.1
10.	Maharashtra	254.5	4003.1	250.0	3932.5	200.0	3146.0	170.0	2800.0
11.	Odisha	28.8	262.4	31.5	289.6	32.1	298.8	33.1	318.1
12.	Punjab	8.0	171.7	8.1	173.6	8.1	175.1	8.2	175.4
13.	Rajasthan	42.7	391.6	41.0	369.1	45.0	742.5	48.5	750.0
14.	Tamil Nadu	32.1	280.3	35.0	305.5	35.3	339.7	35.7	515.2
15.	Uttar Pradesh	21.6	295.8	22.3	308.0	24.3	320.3	23.6	370.9
16.	Uttarakhand	3.4	35.2	3.6	40.5	3.6	40.5	4.2	45.0
17.	West Bengal	18.7	248.8	20.0	273.8	21.0	290.0	21.3	298.0
18.	Delhi	1.3	23.4	1.2	23.5	1.2	23.5	1.4	25.0
19.	Others	3.7	62.8	13.5	129.7	12.7	152.0	15.0	300.0
Total		820.9	13900.4	835.4	13564.5	756.8	12190.7	772.8	13147.1

[Translation]

Padma Awards

54. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nominations received for Padma Awards in 2011, category-wise;

(b) the number of nominations which were referred to the Award Selection Committee;

(c) the number of awards sanctioned for each year, category-wise;

(d) the procedure and criteria adopted in the selection of Padma awardees;

(e) whether the Government has announced the list of Padma awardees which were more than the sanctioned numbers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) The total number of nominations received for Padma Awards-2011 was 1331. The category-wise composition is Padma Vibhushan-92, Padma Bhushan-254 and Padma Shri-985.

(b) 1331 nominations were referred to Padma Awards Committee.

(c) The details of awards sanctioned each year, category-wise is given in the Statement.

(d) In terms of extant rules and regulations governing the award, Padma Vibhushan is awarded for "exceptional and distinguished service"; Padma Bhushan for "distinguished service of a high order" and Padma

Shri for "distinguished service", in any field of activity.

In terms of extant procedure/guidelines regulating Padma Awards, nominations for the awards are open to all. Besides inviting nominations from institutional sources like State/UT governments, Central Ministries/Departments, Institutes of Excellence and Bharat Ratna and Padma Vibhushan awardees, a large number of recommendations are also received from various other sources like Governors, Chief Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, private institutions/bodies and individuals etc. All nominations/recommendations received in the Ministry are placed before the Padma Awards Committee for its consideration. The Padma Awards Committee scrutinizes all nominations/recommendations placed before it and makes its recommendations to the Prime Minister and the President for approval.

(e) and (f) The Government has announced a list of 128 Padma Awards for 2011, which includes 12 in the category of Foreigners/NRI/PIO/Posthumous. The number of Padma Awards which can be given annually is 120. In this ceiling of 120 awards, the awards given to Foreigners/NRI/PIO and those conferred posthumously are not counted.

Statement

Year-wise Distribution of Awards (1954-2011)

Year	Padma Vibhushan	Padma Bhushan	Padma Shri	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1954	6	23	17	49
1955	2	12	14	31
1956	3	13	9	25
1957	3	16	16	36
1958	0	16	19	36
1959	3	14	20	37

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1960	1	10	20	31	1985	2	21	47	70
1961	0	13	26	41	1986	3	14	30	47
1962	3	27	25	56	1987	4	12	32	49
1963	3	12	21	38	1988	3	13	27	44
1964	2	18	13	33	1989	3	14	27	44
1965	3	25	34	62	1990	6	24	69	101
1966	1	14	30	46	1991	8	24	83	118
1967	4	24	41	69	1992	10	33	87	133
1968	5	28	44	77	1993	No Awards were Announced			0
1969	5	29	55	89	1994	No Awards were Announced			0
1970	7	28	69	104	1995	No Awards were Announced			0
1971	6	41	83	131	1996	No Awards were Announced			0
1972	9	50	89	148	1997	No Awards were Announced			0
1973	6	17	62	85	1998	4	18	32	59
1974	4	21	57	82	1999	14	14	34	66
1975	8	15	43	67	2000	13	20	42	75
1976	7	16	55	79	2001	11	32	66	111
1977	6	16	35	57	2002	5	25	65	95
1978	No Awards were Announced			0	2003	4	32	55	91
1979	No Awards were Announced			0	2004	3	19	74	96
1980	2	1	0	4	2005	8	28	55	91
1981	2	9	27	38	2006	9	37	60	106
1982	1	15	31	47	2007	10	32	78	120
1983	0	17	53	71	2008	13	35	71	119
1984	0	17	52	69	2009	10	31	93	135

1	2	3	4	5
2010	6	43	80	129
2011	13	31	84	128
Total	264	1109	2351	3765

[English]

Women in Food Processing Industries

55. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to provide employment to maximum number of women in the food processing industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of women employed in food processing sector 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 HARISH RAWAT): (a) No specific scheme to provide employment to women in the food processing sector is being operated by Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The data on women employed in food processing sector is not maintained by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI).

Relaxation in Procurement Norms

56. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

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

(a) whether the farmers in some States including Andhra Pradesh and Odisha are facing problems due to

non-procurement of their rice/paddy by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other agencies on account of discolouration and failing to meet the Fair Average Quality (FAQ) norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the States have requested the Union Government for relaxation in FAQ norms;

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

(e) the steps taken to ensure procurement of the entire quantity of paddy offered by farmers to FCI and other agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Requests have been received from some State Governments including Andhra Pradesh and Odisha for relaxation in uniform specification norms for procurement of paddy/rice due to unseasonal rains affecting the quality of paddy during Kharif marketing season (KMS) 2010-11. On receipt of the request of the State Governments for relaxation in quality norms, Joint Teams of officers of Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India, Food Corporation of India and concerned State Government collected the paddy samples from affected areas and based on the analysis results of the field samples, relaxations in uniform specifications have been allowed by the Government to mitigate the hardships of farmers and to avoid distress sale. Details of relaxations in uniform specifications of paddy/rice allowed for KMS 2010-11 to various States are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of relaxations in uniform specifications of paddy/rice allowed to the States for KMS 2010-11

1. Andhra Pradesh

Paddy

Relaxation in damaged, discoloured, sprouted and

weevilled grains allowed up to a maximum limit of 10.0% against the existing limit of 4.0%, subject to the condition that damaged, sprouted and weevilled grains together do not exceed 5%.

Rice

- (i) The limit of damaged/slightly damaged grains including pin point damaged grains in raw rice is relaxed upto 4% against the existing limit of 3% in raw rice for custom milled and levy rice.
- (ii) The limit of broken grains in raw rice is relaxed upto 30% against the existing limit of 25% in raw rice for custom milled and levy rice.
- (iii) The limit of discoloured grains in raw rice is relaxed up to 7% against the existing limit of 3% for custom milled and levy rice.

The relaxation in paddy and rice are applicable in eight affected districts namely East Godawari, Vishakapatnam, Guntoor, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, West Godawari, Krishna and Prakasham. Besides, relaxation in paddy will also be applicable in Nalgonda and Khamam districts and in case of rice, one lakh ton rice in Nalgonda and 20,000 ton rice in Khamam district including CMR can be procured under relaxed specifications.

2. Chhattisgarh

Paddy

Relaxation in damaged, discoloured, sprouted and weevilled grains allowed up to a maximum limit of 7% against the existing limit of 4.0%, subject to the condition that damaged, sprouted and weevilled grains together do not exceed 5%.

The relaxation is applicable in seven affected districts of Chhattisgarh namely Raipur, Dhamtari, Kanker, Jagdalpur, Durg, Kabirdham and Bilaspur.

3. Odisha

Paddy

- (i) Relaxation in damaged, discoloured, sprouted and weevilled grains allowed up to a maximum limit of 10% against the existing limit of 4%, subject to the condition that damaged, sprouted and weevilled grains together do not exceed 5%.
- (ii) Relaxation in immature, shrunken and shrivelled grains allowed upto a maximum limit of 5% against the existing limit of 3% provided under uniform specifications.

The relaxation in paddy is applicable in eleven affected districts of Odisha namely Sambalpur, Baragarh, Subarnapur, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Ganjam, Gajapati, Rayagada, Koraput and Nabarangpur.

4. Punjab

Paddy

Relaxation in damaged, discoloured, sprouted and weevilled grains allowed up to a maximum limit of 10% against the existing limit of 4%, subject to the condition that damaged, sprouted and weevilled grains together do not exceed 4% to the entire State of Punjab.

Rice

The limit of damaged/slightly damaged grains including pin point damaged grains is relaxed upto 4% against the existing limit of 3%, subject to the condition that damaged/slightly damaged grains should not exceed 3% in custom milled raw rice for the entire State of Punjab.

5. Tamil Nadu

Paddy

- (i) Relaxation in damaged, discoloured, sprouted

and weevilled grains allowed up to a maximum limit of 5% against the existing limit of 4%.

- (ii) The maximum limit in respect of moisture content in paddy grains allowed up 20% against the existing limit of 17% under uniform specifications.

These relaxations are applicable in the districts of Thanjavur, Thiruvarur and Nagapattinum in Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

PPP for Development of Cities

57. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to introduce Public Private Partnership (PPP) for development of cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the competent authorities have failed to improve the infrastructure in the cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Government is encouraging Public Private Partnership projects for development of cities in the country under various schemes such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns (UIDSST) which require cities/states to undertake necessary reforms for the purpose.

(c) and (d) The overall investment requirement for improving infrastructure in cities is assessed to be much

higher than current level of investments. Further, there is significant gap in capacity of ULBs (Urban Local Bodies) to successfully implement policies and projects. Due to above factors, the infrastructure in cities are inadequate to meet the desired service levels.

Marketing of Agricultural Produce

58. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to open up the marketing of agricultural produce/goods to corporate and big retailers;

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

(c) whether the Model Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act, also has similar provisions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the States which have implemented the Model APMC Act, so far;

(f) whether the Government proposes to make amendments to the existing APMC Act;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the extent to which such amendment is likely to be beneficial for the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. In order to provide the farmers with the choice of alternative marketing channels for sale of their produce at better and remunerative price and to encourage private investment in development of market infrastructure and supply chains, Ministry of Agriculture has formulated a model

Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003 and circulated it to all the States/ Union Territories for its adoption in their respective Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act for facilitating the market reforms.

The Model Act provides for direct marketing, contract farming and setting up of market in private and cooperative sectors. The Status of reform is placed in the Statement.

(f) to (h) The provisions of contract farming, direct

marketing by corporate/direct marketer and setting up of private and cooperative markets will facilitate better market access by farmers, reduce transportation cost and post harvest losses thus helping to increase the farmers' income. Agriculture Marketing being State subject, the Government of India is pursuing with States/Union Territories to amend their respective APMC Act. A Committee of State Ministers in-charge of agriculture marketing has been constituted with the objective of promoting market reforms in the country and the Committee is deliberating the relating issues.

Statement

Status of Reforms as on 31.01.2011

Sl.No.	Stage of Reforms	Name of States/Union Territories
1.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done for <i>Direct Marketing, Contract Farming and Markets in Private and Cooperative Sectors</i>	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura.
2.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done partially	(a) Direct Marketing: NCT of Delhi, Madhya Pradesh (b) Contract Farming: Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh. (c) Private Markets: Punjab and Chandigarh
3.	States/UTs where there is no APMC Act and hence not requiring reforms	Bihar*, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, and Lakshadweep
4.	States/UTs where APMC Act already provides for the reforms	Tamil Nadu
5.	States/UTs where administrative action is initiated for the reforms	Meghalaya, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Puducherry, NCT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.

*APMC Act is repealed w.e.f. 1.9.2006.

Status of APMC Rules Only the State of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh (only for special license for more than one market) and Haryana (only for contract farming) have notified such amended Rules so far.

Prohibition of Manual Scavenging

59. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has requested the Union and State Governments to implement the Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993;

(b) if so, the response of the Union and States and Governments thereto;

(c) the details of progress made so far in this regard;

(d) the details of the Steps taken to stop the dehumanising practice of manual scavenging during the 11th Five Year Plan Period; and

(e) the details of the achievements made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had organized a National Workshop on Manual Scavenging and Sanitation in New Delhi on 28th August, 2008 as a part of programme to commemorate 60th Anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Based on deliberations in the workshop, the NHRC *inter-alia* recommended that Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi must quicken the pace of adoption of the Act which should be done at the earliest. The Commission also recommended that the definition of manual scavengers is different from sanitary workers and all authorities may restrict to the definition of manual scavenging as given in the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993.

(b) and (c) The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 has been adopted by 23 States and all Union Territories.

Of the remaining 5 States, two States namely Manipur and Mizoram have reported that there are no dry latrines in the State or they are scavenger free. The States of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh have enacted their own Acts. Confirmation from the state of Jammu and Kashmir as to adoption of Act is awaited.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the Revised Guidelines of the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) which primarily envisages conversion of all existing dry latrine of the urban area of the country into twin pit pour flush latrine and thereby liberating manual scavengers from obnoxious practice of carrying night soil. 25% fund under the scheme is also earmarked for construction of new latrines for the Economically Weaker Section households who have no latrine in the urban areas of the country. So far, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has sanctioned projects for conversion of 251963 dry latrines and construction of 50698 new units in 12 States namely, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

[Translation]

Low Cost Dwelling Units

60. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of shortage in housing for various classes of people in the country;

(b) the details of the amount allocated by the Union Government to provide low cost dwelling units to the poor people living in cities and towns in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the various State Governments have sent proposals to the Union Government in this regard;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to launch an ambitious plan for providing low cost affordable housing to all categories of people;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the new houses are likely to be constructed; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage has estimated that at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. The Technical Group has further estimated the category-wise shortages as under:—

Category	Dwelling units in Millions
1	2
Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)	21.78
Low Income Group (LIG)	2.89

1	2
Middle Income Group (MIG)	0.04
Higher Income Group (HIG)	
Total	24.71

(b) to (d) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Details of 7 year allocation made under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are given at Statement-I. Details of projects sanctioned during last three years under BSUP and IHSDP are given respectively at Statement-II and III.

(e) to (g) The proposed scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) aims to provide support for shelter, and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. The scheme is awaiting approval and no time frame for the programmatic components can be assigned at this stage.

Statement-I

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) Financial Progress (BSUP & IHSDP)

Sl.No.	State/UT	7-Year New-Allocation		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	27.29	27.29
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1547.42	764.57	2311.99
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	24.52	68.47
4.	Assam	121.94	67.25	189.19
5.	Bihar	531.54	168.07	699.61

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh	446.13	0.00	446.13
7.	Chhattisgarh	385.21	158.83	544.04
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	20.56	20.56
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	21.97	21.97
10.	Delhi	1481.28	0.00	1481.28
11.	Goa	11.43	35.79	47.22
12.	Gujarat	1015.56	256.25	1271.81
13.	Haryana	57.31	209.70	267.01
14.	Himachal Pradesh	31.29	37.07	68.36
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	140.18	117.34	257.52
16.	Jharkhand	351.09	136.00	487.09
17.	Karnataka	407.97	222.69	630.66
18.	Kerala	250.00	198.83	448.83
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	21.03	21.03
20.	Madhya Pradesh	351.10	276.64	627.74
21.	Maharashtra	3372.56	1130.60	4503.16
22.	Manipur	43.91	32.35	76.26
23.	Meghalaya	40.35	2897	69.32
24.	Mizoram	80.11	29.78	109.89
25.	Nagaland	105.60	44.14	149.74
26.	Odisha	78.74	176.33	255.07
27.	Puducherry	83.20	26.95	110.15
28.	Punjab	444.46	172.56	617.02
29.	Rajasthan	383.46	424.56	808.02
30.	Sikkim	29.06	20.90	49.96
31.	Tamil Nadu	1107.80	349.38	1457.18
32.	Tripura	23.66	28.36	52.02
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1165.22	854.41	2019.63
34.	Uttarakhand	97.84	63.58	161.42
35.	West Bengal	2126.98	681.04	2808.02
Total		16356.35	6828.31	23184.66

Statement-II

Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub-Mission-II)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2007-08					2008-09					2009-10				
		No. of Project Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new + up-gradation)	ACA released	No. of Project Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new + up-gradation)	ACA released	No. of Project Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new + up-gradation)	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	511.27	250.63	14675	149.83	17	1302.40	650.50	40699	211.57					240.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	4.10	3.36	100	0.84	1	45.15	40.59	752	0.00					10.99
3.	Assam	1	53.95	48.56	1232	12.14	1	54.49	49.04	1028	0.00					24.40
4.	Bihar	9	367.72	179.54	14596	44.89	9	342.27	133.22	7776	33.30					0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh					0.00	1	28.79	23.03	888	0.00	1	42.25	29.77	1136	83.80
6.	Chandigarh (UT)					5					94.03					89.91
7.	Delhi	10	1203.93	497.12	44112	157.72	3	150.70	63.11	3328	15.78					0
8.	Goa	1	10.22	4.6	155	1.15					0.00					
9.	Gujarat	3	240.55	115.63	15136	86.97	3	168.02	78.75	7580	175.34	3	273.06	130.72	10960	137.25
10.	Haryana					3.22					15.59					
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14.01	11.21	384	2.81					0.00					
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	105.17	84.88	5208	21.22	3	57.22	49.56	1469	7.47					4.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
13.	Jharkhand	5	195.29	132.91	7218	33.23	6	175.38	118.69	5008	9.67					1.80
14.	Karnataka	4	271.43	147.57	7335	40.53	11	236.91	134.99	6272	21.88					74.37
15.	Kerala	3	234.92	155.22	17460	38.81	1	39.55	31.18	1369	0.00					24.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	17.41	13.26	1320	18.87	3	183.98	87.59	8157	17.80					51.63
17.	Maharashtra	5	1200.65	632.62	300.34	185.59	19	1739.27	834.00	32506	436.48	5	943.11	467.99	14323	232.55
18.	Meghalaya	2	30.44	23.77	600	5.94	1	21.30	16.58	168	0					10.09
19.	Manipur					0	1	51.23	43.91	1250	0					10.98
20.	Mizoram	2	34.33	28.91	403	7.23	2	56.99	51.20	686	0					12.80
21.	Odisha	5	47.17	48.77	2316	12.19	1	7.45	5.41	192	1.35					0
22.	Punjab	2	72.43	36.15	5152	9.04					0					8.32
23.	Puducherry	2	43.97	32.31	1304	8.08					0	1	92.00	50.89	1660	13.78
24.	Sikkim	1	3.25	2.79	52	0.7	2	30.33	26.26	202	0					6.56
25.	Nagaland					26.28										0
26.	Rajasthan					17.45										0
27.	Tamil Nadu	5	1303.85	587.69	41586	132.15	27	193.21	94.44	5711	57.83					126.71
28.	Tripura	1	16.73	13.96	256	3.49					3.49					6.98
29.	Uttar Pradesh	7	355.58	162.50	17072	38.66	55	1893.13	937.76	46240	235.57					71.14
30.	Uttarakhand	4	22.88	18.08	524	3.80	4	13.24	9.93	249	3.20	4	49.91	37.33	1026	0.00
31.	West Bengal	31	1241.80	610.01	54929	124.99	15	881.74	440.87	24872	211.531					87.84
Total		113	7623.05	3842.05	2831.64	1192.80	186	7672.75	3920.61	196404	1562.49	14	1400.33	716.70	29105	1331.73

*Two projects conceived for Delhi which were approved during 2007-08 and 2008-091.

Statement-III

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2007-08					2008-09					2009-10				
		No. of Project Approved	Total Project Cost Approved**	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new + up-gradation)	ACA released	No. of Project Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved (Revised)	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new + up-gradation)	ACA released	No. of Project Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new + up-gradation)	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	385.30	300.55	4087	172.23	20	451.87	271.98	18639	48.91					195.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					0.00	1	9.95	8.96	176	0.00	0			0	
3.	Assam	9	26.07	22.32	4780	11.46	3	28.76	23.38	1974	7.39	1	17.92	13.73	1301	11.17
4.	Bihar	3	31.92	23.21	2333	20.92	6	113.39	64.21	3264	32.10	4	81.10	38.51	3192	
5.	Chhattisgarh					29.74	4	49.10	36.82	3076	0.00					43.57
6.	Goa					0.00			0.00		0.00					
7.	Gujarat	15	155.43	101.30	12205	53.52	9	114.58	73.22	6364	33.84	6	39.71	17.13	3655	13.99
8.	Haryana					41.87	3	33.42	26.74	1785	0.00					13.37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	23.44	16.19	816	1.71	3	31.90	20.88	800	6.39					10.44
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	42.40	32.23	2654	16.12	15	42.60	34.50	3408	13.80	12	25.72	17.86	608	9.61
11.	Jharkhand	1	19.67	15.58	1292	7.79	6	123.67	72.39	6576	33.33					
12.	Karnataka	20	190.86	103.74	8983	57.95	9	138.81	76.93	4184	0.00					38.46
13.	Kerala	11	71.98	54.03	6379	22.46	11	55.50	41.18	5800	47.82	16	80.59	55.29	7636	8.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	44.72	33.07	2518	39.77	4	28.48	21.88	1708	10.94	7	48.90	28.87	1869	12.48
15.	Maharashtra	18	229.91	169.42	16720	55.53	68	1390.85	918.17	58828	386.79	1	30.50	20.19	1488	92.29
16.	Manipur	2	16.50	12.37	1103	0.00	1	10.83	8.33	663	6.18	3	16.04	11.66	1063	4.48
17.	Meghalaya	1	21.82	8.97	456	0.91	2	19.66	13.46	456	3.58					6.72
18.	Mizoram	1	8.27	6.21	500	0.00	7	31.00	23.57	1450	3.77					11.12
19.	Nagaland					12.44			0.00		0.00	1	2.39	0.60	265	7.85
20.	Odisha	15	83.63	59.13	4884	14.92	16	184.06	123.30	7709	55.34	1	16.99	9.45	456	17.92
21.	Punjab	2	42.40	25.55	3938	12.77	1	21.01	8.22	720	3.54					
22.	Rajasthan	10	186.37	122.24	11526	67.25	4	83.37	52.12	3214	40.24	5	81.85	45.94	3215	43.94
23.	Sikkim					0.00			0.00		0.00	1	19.91	17.92	39	8.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	8	79.61	56.64	6832	34.03	52	249.24	184.17	15500	77.38	2	40.97	18.73	2322	90.85
25.	Tripura	1	7.19	6.33	400	3.17	2	20.01	17.60	1150	0.00	2	16.44	14.11	1565	19.02
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	4.29	2.78	204	0.00	124	771.75	509.10	29733	256.50	10	160.35	100.63	5456	18.49
27.	Uttarakhand	2	5.85	2.91	231	1.45			0.00		0.00	19	155.42	87.66	4801	26.99
28.	West Bengal	44	365.43	260.70	20061	110.00	34	377.09	297.60	19706	227.42	26	159.61	117.72	7580	72.14
29.	Delhi					0.00			0.00		0.00				0	
30.	Punducherry	1	17.03	5.48	432	1.35			0.00		0.96					0.43
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	5.27	4.74	40	2.37	1	9.88	8.90	0	0.00					3.16
32.	Chandigarh					0.00			0.00		0.00					
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0.50	0.45	0	0.23			0.00		0.00	1	5.24	2.89	144	
34.	Lakshadweep					0.00			0.00		0.00					
35.	Daman and Diu	1	0.69	0.58	16	0.29			0.00		0.00					
Total		223	2066.55	1446.7	113390	792.24	406	4390.78	2938.61	196883	1296.21	118	999.65	618.89	46655	780.72

*Rs. 193.41 crore as additional Central Share Approved in 2009-2010, while, projects were approved during 2008-2009.

[English]

Weapons for Central/State Police Forces

61. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided state of the art equipment and weapons to the State Governments and the Central Para-military Forces to deal with terrorism/maoist activities and for improving the law and order situation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has recently expressed its displeasure for not providing sufficient arms to the police personnel of States and Central Paramilitary Forces;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide sufficient and latest weapons and equipments to such police personnel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Force, the Central Government is providing financial assistance to States for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) which, *inter alia*, includes assistance for procurement of state of the art weapons like AK 47 Rifles, MP 5 Carbines, Glock Pistols, Modern Assault Rifles, Under Barrel Grenade Launchers (UBGLs), Multi Grenade Launchers (MGLs), Automatic Grenade Launchers (AGLs), Rocket Launchers, Modern Carbines, 9 mm pistols, SLRs, 5.56 mm INSAS rifles LMGs, Tear gas guns, sniper rifles, 51 mm mortars, Anti Riot guns and the equipments like BP Jackets, Night Vision Devices, Night Sights for weapon,

Communication equipment, Bomb Detection and Disposal Equipments, Explosive Detectors, Bullet Proof/Mine Protected Vehicles, Protective Gears, Door Frame Metal Detectors, Closed Circuit TV and Motion Sensor, X-Ray Baggage Scanners, Video Cameras, Digital Cameras, Mine Sweepers, Blasting machines, Jamming Devices, Dragon lights, GPS, SAT phones etc. Similar, items are also provided to Central Paramilitary Forces.

(c) and (d) No such judgment has been received from the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(e) Central Government, besides providing financial support for procurement of sophisticated weapons/equipments, also facilitate import of such weapons/equipments by way of grant of permission/custom duty exemption and centralised purchase for both the Central Paramilitary Forces and State Police Forces.

[Translation]

Penalty on IOA

*62. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Central Information Commission has imposed economic penalty on the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) for showing negligence in complying with the Right to Information Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the amount given as penalty by the IOA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Indian Olympic Association (IOA) has informed that there was delay in replying to 2 (two) RTI applications dated 12.7.2010 and 23.8.2010 of Shri Subhash Chandra Aggarwal.

(c) An amount of Rs. 25,000/- as penalty for not responding timely to application dated 12.07.2010 and an amount of Rs. 20,000/- as penalty towards application dated 23.08.2010 have been paid by IOA on A 4.01.2011. Besides, a compensation amount of Rs. 2,000/- has been paid to the applicant by IOA.

Youth Hostels

63. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youth hostels set up/functional in the country, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the number of proposals received from the State Governments to establish such hostels including

Bhubaneswar district of Odisha alongwith the action taken/being taken by the Government on the said proposals, State-wise;

(c) the present status of each proposal;

(d) the funds earmarked/allocated/released for construction of youth hostels during the 11th Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the time by which youth hostels are likely to be set up in the said States including Bhubaneswar district of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) At present, there are 68 functional Youth Hostels in the country. The details are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Youth Hostel	Location of Youth Hostel (s)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	Nagarjunasagar, Secunderabad, Tirupathi, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal
3.	Bihar	1	Patna
4.	Goa	2	Padam Mapusa, Panaji
5.	Gujarat	1	Gandhinagar
6.	Haryana	7	Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Kurukshetra, Panchkula, Rewari, Sirsa, Yamuna Nagar
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Dalhousie
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	Patnitop, Srinagar, Udampur
9.	Karnataka	4	Hassan, Mysore, Sogalu, Tirthameshwar
10.	Kerala	3	Kochi (Ernakulam), Kozhikode (Calicut), Thiruvananthapuram

1	2	3	4
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3	Bhopal, Jabalpur, Khajuraho
12.	Maharashtra	1	Aurangabad
13.	Odisha	4	Gopalpur-on-Sea, Joshipur, Koraput, Puri
14.	Puducherry	1	Puducherry
15.	Punjab	5	Amritsar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Tarn Taran
16.	Rajasthan	4	Ajmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur
17.	Tamil Nadu	5	Chennai, Madurai, Ooty, Thanjavaur, Trichy
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2	Agra, Lucknow
19.	Uttarakhand	4	Badrinath, Mussoorie, Nainital, Uttarkashi
20.	West Bengal	1	Darjeeling
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
Total		68	

(b) and (c) Proposals received from State Governments to establish including Youth Hostel in Bhubaneshwar District of Odisha were considered by the Government and keeping in view of the observation of Planning Commission and the budget allocated in the 11th Plan, it was decided the Youth Hostels, where sites have not been finalised and/or where no expenditure on construction has been incurred, may not be pursued further.

(d) The details of funds earmarked/allocated

under the Youth Hostel Scheme during the last three years and the current year are as follows:—

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Year-wise earmarked/allocated of funds			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	2.00	3.50	4.00	5.00

The funds under the Youth Hostel Scheme are allocated to the individual Youth Hostel.

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

[Translation]

Import of Sugar

64. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYAN RAO:
Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has permitted import of sugar at zero duty in view of lower production during 2008-09 and subsequent rise in the prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of import and the countries from where it was imported;

(c) whether the Government proposes to discontinue the said scheme in view of the projected increase in sugar production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam. The Central Government, in view of low production of sugar in 2008-09 and 2009-10 sugar seasons, has permitted sugar mills/merchant importers to import raw and white/refined sugar at zero duty to augment domestic stocks of sugar upto 31.03.2011.

(b) As per information received from Department of Revenue, a total of 56.33 lac tonnes of raw sugar and 9.94 lac tonnes of white sugar were imported during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto August, 2010) sugar seasons, mainly from Brazil.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to discontinue duty free import of raw and white/refined sugar.

[English]

Diversion of Foodgrains

65. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the foodgrains meant for poor people under the Public Distribution System (PDS) is being diverted to the open market or smuggled to some neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has sought information from the States in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the total quantity of foodgrains diverted or smuggled during each of the last three years and the current year. State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure that foodgrains allocated to the States for public distribution is not diverted to the open market or smuggled to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

There have been reports about diversion of

foodgrains under TPDS. However, accurate assessment of quantities of diversion of TPDS foodgrains is not available.

State and UT Governments have been directed in July 2006 to implement 9-point action plan for streamlining working of TPDS.

Government has regularly reviewed and also has issued instructions to States/Union Territories to strengthen functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools. To prevent smuggling of foodgrains and other items from India, Department of Revenue (Ministry of Finance) and the Security Forces deployed at the borders maintain vigil at international borders and take required preventive action.

Constraints in Rice Production

66. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stress-prone rice area in the country accounts for as much as 24 million hectare out of the total 44 million hectare posing a huge challenge for stabilising rice production;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce drought resistant seeds, including traditional varieties like Kalajeera rice, in stress-prone rice areas; 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) In India, about 44% rice area is irrigated, 31% is rainfed, 11.4% is flood prone and 14.6% is under upland condition. To enhance the production and productivity of Rice, Government of India

has been implementing various centrally sponsored schemes i.e. National Food Security Mission of Rice, Integrated Cereal Development Programme in Rice based cropping system areas under Macro Management, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. Besides another new scheme Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India is being implemented in eastern States including Assam for enhancing the agriculture crop production including rice. Under these schemes, stress tolerant varieties such as Suvarna Sub 1 (submergence tolerant), Sahabhazi dhan (drought tolerant) and CSR 30, CSR 36 (salinity and alkalinity tolerant) are being promoted to reduce the crop loss due to stress conditions. However, Kalajeera is a local traditional rice variety of Odisha, grown as a premium variety for local consumption.

[Translation]

Setting up of Food Processing Industries

67. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Himachal Pradesh for setting up of food processing industries during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether in view of the adverse geographical conditions of Himachal Pradesh and lack of economic activities, the Union Government proposes to consider setting up of food processing industries based on fruits which are produced in the State in plenty; 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

(SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam. The proposals are received from various entrepreneurs under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries through e-portal.

(b) As per the e-portal data, nine proposals for establishment/upgradation of Food Processing Industries based on Fruit and Vegetable in Himachal Pradesh have been received in last 3 years.

(c) and (d) Ministry provide assistance for setting up/technology upgradation/modernization of Food Processing Industries to the entrepreneurs including from Himachal Pradesh. The extent of assistance in case of Himachal Pradesh is 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75.00 lac for cost of Technical Civil Work and Plant and Machinery.

Regulating Media Content

68. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware about the depiction of violence, vulgarity, obscenity, stunt scenes etc. through television programmes and advertisements and reality shows on various private and Doordarshan channels as well as the print media;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of complaints received by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, channels-wise and media-wise;

(c) the details of action taken/number of advisory, warning and orders issued to the said TV channels for violation of programme and advertising codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and press council Act, channel-wise and media-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to ban such programmes including reality shows being telecast on TV channels; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the other corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to stop such incidents in the electronic and the print media?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Some instances of violence, obscenity and vulgarity etc. shown on private TV channels have been brought to the notice of the Government. With regard to private satellite TV channels, there is no pre-censorship of the Programmes telecast on such channels. However, all such TV channels are required to strictly adhere to the Programme and Advertisement Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. Whenever any violation of these Codes is brought to the notice of the Ministry, appropriate action is taken as per the said Act.

So far as Print media is concerned, the Press in India is free from Government control. In pursuance of its policy to uphold the freedom of the press, the Government does not interfere in its functioning. However, the Press Council of India (PCI) - a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 for maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. Accordingly, PCI, in order to prevail upon the Press to practice self-regulation, have formed norms of journalistic conduct under Section 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act, 1978. The PCI monitors and takes cognizance, suo-motu or on complaints, of contents in Print Media which prima facie are violative of the ethics of journalistic practice. The complaints of contents in Print Media, which are violative of norms of Journalistic Conduct are adjudicated by PCI under section 14 of the Press Council Act 1978 read with Press Council (Procedure of Inquiry) Regulations 1979.

(b) and (c) A statement showing the action taken against private satellite TV channels and Print Media during last three years is given in Statement-I.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. There is no such proposal. However, all private satellite TV channels are required to strictly adhere to the Programmes and Advertisements Codes stipulated in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. Whenever any violation thereof is noticed, appropriate action as per the said Act is taken.

As regards Print Media, the 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' have been formulated by PCI under Section 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act, 1978. These norms cover general principles and ethics of journalism as well as guidelines on specific issues such as communal disturbances, terrorism, AIDS, financial journalism, election reporting etc. The PCI's 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' have been evolving over the years and presently, the year 2010 edition is being followed by the Press.

Statement

Showing the details of action taken against private satellite TV channels, against which complaint of violence, obscenity and vulgarity were received during last three years.

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reasons for issue of Show Cause Notice	Date of issue of Show Cause Notice	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2008				
	MTV	Telecast of obscene advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	MTV Channel was directed vide Order dated 02/05.2008 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the direction. MATTER CLOSED.
1.	Star News	Telecast of obscene advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	Star News Channel was directed vide Order dated 02.05.2008 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the direction. MATTER CLOSED.
2.	India News	Telecast of News item based on MMS depicting sexual activities of Arushi and Hemraj.	09.06.2008	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
3.	Headlines Today	Telecast of an obscene News item titled 'Birth Day Suit' based on completion of 62 years of bikini.	11.08.2008	An Advisory dated 23.03.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	MTV	Telecast of obscene Reality Show titled 'Splitsvilla'	11.08.2008	No violation observed. MATTER CLOSED.
5.	ETV Bangia	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
6.	Aaj Tak	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
7.	Discovery	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
8.	Bindass	Telecast of vulgar Programme titled 'Dadagiri'	11.09.2008	Warning dated 25.11.2008. Matter closed.
9.	Star Movies	Telecast of an obscene advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	Advertisement has been withdrawn. Matter closed.
10.	Discovery	Telecast of an obscene advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	Advertisement has been withdrawn. MATTER CLOSED.
11.	Hungama	Telecast of a cartoon show namely "Shin-Chan" containing obscene visuals and it denigrates children.	23.09.2008	No action taken as the programme has already been stopped. MATTER CLOSED.
12.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an obscene reality beauty show titled 'Get Gorgeous 5'	08.10.2008	Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
13.	News 24	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season - 2'	28.11.2008	Warning dated 03.06.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
14.	Colors	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season - 2'	28.11.2008	Advisory dated 03.06.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
15.	India TV	Telecast of a news item titled 'Ye Bachchon Ka Khel Nahi' denigrating children.	12.12.2008	India TV Channel represented to NCPDR and they being satisfied with the Channel requested this Ministry not to proceed the matter further. As such, the matter was not processed further. MATTER CLOSED
Year 2009				
1.	MTV	Telecast of obscene, indecent and vulgar programme titled 'MTV Rodies'.	31.03.2009	Order dated 01.07.2009 issued to the Channel directing it to run apology scroll for three days.MATTER CLOSED.
2.	MTV Channel	Telecast of the programme titled 'Vodafone MTV Splitsvilla-2' uttering unfair remark to another participant.	02.06.2009	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days.The channel complied with the direction.Matter Closed.
3.	Real TV	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.06.2009	A Warning dated 16.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
4.	NDTV India	Telecast of a news item based on indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.06.2009	A Warning dated 26.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
5.	Star Plus	Telecast of a obscene, vulgar and indecent Reality Game Show titled 'Such Ka Samna'	22.07.2009	A Warning dated 27.11.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
6.	9XTV	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Black' telecasting horrifying visuals	27.07.2009	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
7.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Bandini' showing indecent visuals	28.07.2009	An Advisory dated 01.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Bindass	Telecast of an indecent serial 'Sun Yaar Chill Maar'	29.07.2009	An Advisory dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
9.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an indecent programme titled 'Launch Pad'	29.07.2009	A Warning dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
10.	VH-1	Telecast of the programme 'Saturday Night Live' showing indecent visuals	19.08.2009	A Warning dated 08.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
11.	Bindass	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Dadagiri'	26.08.2009	A warning dated 04.03.2010 issued to the channel. Matter Closed
12.	Sony	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Iss Jungle Se Mujhe Bachao'	26.08.2009	A Warning dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
13.	FTV.co m India	Telecast of obscene visuals	11.09.2009	An order dated 10.03.2010 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission channel for 9 days.
14.	Colors Channel	Telecast of the reality show 'BIG BOSS Season -3'	26.10.2009	A warning dated 18.12.2009 issued to the channel. Matter closed
Year -2010				
1.	Bindass	Telecast of reality show 'Emotional Attyachar'	02.02.2010	A letter has been sent to the channel directing them to: the timing of the reality sh to 11.00 P.M.The channel complied with the above direction.
2.	MTV	Telecast of reality show 'Splitsvilla-3'	03.02.2010	A Warning dated 26.04.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll

1	2	3	4	5
				for three days. The channel complied with the above direction. Matter Closed.
3.	TV 5	Telecast of a programme titled 'Chintamani' and 'Big Screen' showing obscene visuals	25.02.2010	A Warning dated 18.08.2010 was issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll. The channel complied with the above direct Matter Closed.
4.	NDTV	Telecast of nude images of Tennis Player 'Serena William'	26.04.2010	A Warning dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.
5.	FOX History Channel	Telecast programme 'Madventures' which shown visuals of a man lying naked with 'Sushi' spread on him.	26.04.2010	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
6.	Jai Hind TV	Telecast programme 'Life Sketches' which denigrate women through depiction in an obscene manner.	26.04.2010	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
7.	SS Music	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' which appeared to be obscene and vulgar	13.05.2010	An Order dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel prohibition the channel from its transmission/re-transmission for 7 days. The channel filed a writ petition in the hon'ble Madras High Court and obtained favorable verdict. The Ministry has filed an appeal before the Division Bench of the Hon'ble Madras High Court.
8.	Hungama	Telecast of the animated tele-serial 'Shin Chan' containing obscene and indent content	06.07.2010	No violation established.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Star Plus	Telecast of serial "Tere Live" containing vulgar remarks likely to be offensive against a particular community.	26.08.2010	The matter is under consideration.
10.	TV 5	Telecast of factually incorrect news item regarding the death of Dr. Y.S. Rajashekhar Reddy, former CM of Andhra Pradesh	11.10.2010	The matter is under consideration.
11.	Imagine TV	Telecast of a reality show 'Rakhi Ka Insaaf' which was not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.	No SCN	An Order dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel directing them, <i>inter-alia</i> , to shift the timing of the show after 11.00 p.m. The channel complied with the direction.
12.	Colors	Telecast of reality show "Bigg Boss-4" for being against good taste and decency, obscene and not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition	09.12.2010	An Order dated 23.12.2010 issued to the channel directing to shift the programme anytime after 11.00 p.m. and to run at apology scroll. The channel has obtained a stay order from the hon'ble Bombay High Court. The programme came to an end in January, 2011.
13.	Colors	Telecast of a tele-serial 'Rishto Se Badi Pratha' — for showing excessive violence, denigrating women and being not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.	29.12.2010	The matter is under consideration
14.	Imagine TV	Telecast of tele-serial 'Armaanon Ka Balidaan - Arakshan', for being against good taste and decency, likely to incite violence and creating caste-conflict and hatred.	30.12.2010	The matter is under consideration

Statement of cases on obscene/nude news/photographs in Print Media

April 1, 2007-March, 2008

Sl.No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Sanjay Kumar Bansal, Advocate, Moradabad	Rashtriya Sahara, Noida	Publication of obscene/ nude photographs	Regret Expressed
2.	Shri B.K. Sinha, . Income Tax Officer, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand	Dainik Jagran, Ranchi	Pictures of tennis icon Miss Sania Mirza as soft porn object.	Closed
3.	As above	Vichar Saransh, New Delhi	As above	Closed
4.	Mr. Ashok Basappa Udyavar and others and Mrs. Sheetal Vivek Mehta, Vasai and others, Thane, Maharashtra	Maharashtra Buland times, Thane, Maharashtra	Publication of indecent and explicit photographs	Censured
5.	Suo-motu action	Debonair, Mumbai	Publication of obscene photographs and write-ups.	Censured

April 1, 2008-March 31, 2009

1.	Shri Chandrahas Shukla, Leader, Shiv Sena, Delhi.	Punjab Kesari, New Delhi	Publication of obscene and half naked pictures against the Hindu culture.	Assurance
2.	Shri Sanjay Kumar Bansal, Advocate, Moradabad.	Amar Ujala, Meerut	Publication of obscene, vulgar pictures of women and sex related advertisement	Closed
3.	As above	Punjab Kesari, New Delhi	As above	Closed
4.	Shri V.P. Goel, Lucknow	The Times of India	Publication of advertisements on massage parlour.	Upheld
5.	Shri Mayurkumar Shah, Ex-Chief of Shiv Sena, Bhavnagar, Gujarat.	Sanjh Samachar, Rajkot, Gujarat	Publication of an objectionable material photographs of soccer sensation David Beckham and his wife.	Action condemned

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Shri Nisaruddin Ahmed Jeddy, Advocate, Hyderabad, A.P.	Deccan Chronicle, Vijayawada, A.P.	Publication of sexual stories, nude photographs of ladies and false scoops and reporting.	Disposed of
7.	Shri N. Raveendran, Chennai.	Deccan Chronicle, Chennai.	Publication of obscene and naked man and women in an indecent posture.	Matter allowed to rest with observations.

October 2009 PCI Review

1.	Ms. Pratibha Naithani, Mumbai	Mumbai Mirror, Mumbai.	Publication of pornographic material	Reprimanded
2.	S/Shri Satinder Kadian and Sandeep Kadian, Advocate, Panipat Haryana	Punjab Kesari, Jalandhar	Publication of nudq/scantily clad women	Disposed of
3.	Ms. Pratibha Naithani, Mumbai.	Mumbai Mirror, Mumbai.	Publication of pornographic material under the caption "Vinamra kept kissing me.	Censured
4.	Shri Dheeraj Jindal, New Delhi	Metro Now, New Delhi	Publication of nude and obscene photograph of Hollywood actress Angelina Jolie.	Closed

April 2010 PCI Review

1.	Shri Rajesh Kumar Sharma, Delhi.	Times of India, New Delhi	Publication of negative portrayal of women.	Cautioned
2.	Shri Sanjeev Gupta, Delhi.	Metro Now, New Delhi	Publication of nude photographs of women.	Matter allowed to rest with observations.

Matters decided on 30.07. 2010

1.	Shri R.V. Sharda, State President, Working Journalist Union, M.P., Bhopal	Dainik Navbharat, Bhopal	Publication of obscene and sex related advertisement	Disposed of with advise.
2.	Shri Sanjay Bansal, Advocate/President, Desh Kalyan Samiti, Moradabad, U.P.	Dainik Jagran, Kanpur, U.P.	Publication of obscene photograph of women	Disposed of with observations

1	2	3	4	5
3.	President, Pragatisheel Patrakar Association, Agra, U.P.	I-Next, Kanpur, U.P.	Publication of obscene and indecent photographs.	Reprimanded
4.	Shri Sukh Deo Singh, Sikar	Rajasthan Patrika, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sex.	Closed
5.	Shri Edara Gopi Chand, State General Secretary, Anti-obscenity Forum, Guntur, A.P.	1. Andhra Jyothi and 2. Eenadu.	Publication of obscene and indecent photographs of films star.	Disposed of with direction to reissued the guideline

Matters decided on 29.10.2010

1.	Shri R.S. Saxena, Mumbai	The Times of India, Mumbai	Publication of obscene photographs	Caution
2.	Shri N.V. Ramakrishna, Kottayam, Kerala	Fire Magazine	Objectionable material	Censured
3.	Shri Sidheswar Acharyya, West Bengal	1. Times of India 2. Boier Desh, Kolkata and 3. The Sunday Indian, New Delhi.		Dismissed

Loans of Farmers

69. SHRI HUKUMDEV NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial institutions and private money lenders who were having arrears against farmers who have committed suicides in the country alongwith the outstanding amount;

(b) the details of assistance provided to the family members of such farmers;

(c) whether they suffered losses due to cultivation of hybrid seeds; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the said seed manufacturing companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Information regarding arrears and outstanding amount from financial institutions and private money lenders against farmers who have committed suicides in the country are not collected by the present information collection system of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and financial institutions. However, total institutional agricultural loans outstanding against farmers including the farmers who have committed suicides in the country as on 31.12.2010 was Rs.582106.88 crore.

(b) Government of India is implementing a special rehabilitation package for providing assistance to the farmers in 31 suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra. An amount of Rs. 19531.05 crore has been released under this

package till 31st December, 2010. Further, the Government has also implemented Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 under which as per provisional estimates, about 3.69 crore farmers have been provided debt waiver/debt relief amounting to Rs.65318.33 crore. In addition, the State Government of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have provided ex-gratia assistance of Rs. one lakh and the Government of Kerala Rs.50,000 to next of the kin of the farmers who committed suicide. Subsidized/free education facilities, health care facilities are also provided to such families by some State Governments. State Governments have also taken measures for providing livelihood support to the family members of farmers who have committed suicide.

(c) and (d) Reports have been received from Government of Chattisgarh regarding variation in the plant height and difference in the time of flowering with sterility of the paddy hybrid KRH-2 distributed in Kharif - 2010 in 8 districts of the State. The State Government is empowered to take action in such cases.

Promotion of Agricultural Research

70. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to launch a scheme called 'Krishiprabha' to promote agricultural research;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give it a legal status; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details are given below:—

Project Title : Krishi Prabha - Indian Agricultural Dissertification Repository

Project Outlay : Rs. 127.148 Lakhs

Date of Start : 01.10.2007

Closing Date : 31.03.2011

Objectives of the Project

- To develop, organize and sustain knowledge base of Indian Agricultural Doctoral Dissertations in digital form and make it accessible online.
- To develop a standard format for submission of e-theses by the SAUs/DAUs (Data Centres) to the Lead Centre.
- To upgrade skills of human resources of SAUs/DAUs/ICAR Institutes.
- To publish a journal in electronic form/hard copy form from the Database. Progress
- Digitization of over 7000 PhD theses (during 2000-2009) completed and hosted on the internet (<http://www.hau.ernet.in>)

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Urban Transport System

71. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI M. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating the National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) with emphasis on integrating transport modes in the million plus cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the aims and objectives of such policy worked out so far;

(c) the funds earmarked for each State including Karnataka;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the efficiency of urban transport system;

(e) whether there is any special focus of infrastructural development;

(f) if so, the investment made during the 11th plan period for this purpose alongwith the extent of budgetary support for such projects;

(g) whether the National Sustainable Habitat Mission has any provision for improving urban transport system; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam, as the Central Government has already formulated National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) in April, 2006.

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

(c) There is no allocation of funds under the Policy.

(d) and (e) Urban Transport is inter-twined with urban development which is a State subject. As such, the responsibility for improving transport scenario, primarily, rests with the State Government. However, realizing the seriousness of rapidly growing problem of urban transportation, the central Government has taken active steps like formulated National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), financing of buses for Urban Transport, Bus Rapid Transit System Projects, traffic transit management centres under Urban Transport under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and sanction of metro railway projects for various cities.

(f) Financial assistance provided to States/UTs during the 11th Plan for various urban transport projects including metro rail projects is the order of Rs. 17404 crores.

(g) and (h) Urban Transport is a key element of promoting sustainability of habitats. Towards this end, the National Sustainable Habitat Mission proposes to support comprehensive mobility plans which would address issues related to transport planning and land use

integration, optimization of various public transport modes, promoting modal shift towards public transport, development of appropriate parking norms and strategies, pedestrianization and strengthening of institutions. The comprehensive mobility plans would supplement the sustainable habitat standards in this regard.

Controlling Hunger and Poverty

72. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to control hunger and poverty at the national level during the 11th plan period;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof; and

(c) the funds sanctioned/released and spent for the purpose so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The central vision of the 11th Plan is to build on strengths to trigger a development process which ensures broad-based improvement in the quality of life of people, especially the poor, Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs), other backward castes, differently abled and women. This broad vision includes several inter-related components such as rapid growth that reduces poverty and creates employment opportunities, access to essential services in health and education especially for the poor, equality of opportunity, empowerment through education and skill development, employment opportunities, environmental sustainability and good governance.

(c) Statements showing State-wise funds sanctioned/released and spent under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation are enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Central Funds allocated, releases and expenditure under
Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Central Tentative allocation	Central Actual Funds released	Expenditure reported (central share)*	Central Tentative allocation	Central Actual Funds released	Expenditure reported (central share)*	Central Tentative allocation	Central Actual Funds released	Expenditure reported (central share)*	Central Tentative allocation	Central Actual Funds released	Expenditure reported (central share)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2058.41	2058.41	2058.42	3115.78	4327.22	2318.94	3390.53	3350.53	3162.76	3790.43	3790.43	3839.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	148.64	148.64	0.00	222.53	0.00	0.00	207.85	103.93	173.59	201.79	100.90	9.90
3.	Assam	1974.81	1974.81	1957.81	2956.48	2947.90	385.27	2956.05	1478.03	2947.90	2869.96	2869.96	0.00
4.	Bihar	1225.54	1225.54	586.83	1855.09	1960.98	1114.42	1790.24	895.12	102.39	2001.40	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	741.48	741.48	492.38	1122.37	637.36	589.35	1075.14	881.30	273.14	1201.95	1201.95	649.13
6.	Goa	73.29	0.00	1.12	110.94	0.00	0.00	90.56	0.00	0.00	101.24	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	958.18	558.18	975.69	1450.38	1548.80	156.53	1501.44	1501.44	750.75	1678.53	839.27	0.00
8.	Haryana	361.47	553.03	800.20	547.14	1334.27	486.48	585.34	585.34	388.03	654.37	654.37	483.26
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.70	7.69	20.09	11.64	12.43	12.62	12.15	12.15	5.62	50.00	25.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	105.86	105.86	88.69	160.24	0.00	17.17	120.93	0.00	824.60	135.21	42.84	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	480.90	480.90	0.00	727.93	0.00	0.00	728.91	0.00	1101.02	814.88	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Karnataka	2410.37	2410.37	2102.72	3648.54	4896.14	2319.30	3524.71	3524.71	1010.70	3940.45	3940.45	0.00
13.	Kerala	629.74	629.74	263.17	953.22	1017.91	746.21	948.13	948.13	716.75	1059.96	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3120.18	3120.18	3050.94	4722.97	5043.48	2847.07	4087.96	4087.96	2125.04	4570.13	4570.13	1255.83
15.	Maharashtra	5944.50	5944.50	6885.97	8998.10	9608.72	7439.96	8075.96	8075.96	1906.75	9028.52	9028.52	3742.47
16.	Manipur	297.28	297.28	116.97	445.06	445.71	92.55	461.88	461.88	528.88	448.43	448.43	1512.35
17.	Meghalaya	254.81	254.81	166.27	381.48	190.74	0.00	369.51	0.00	0.00	358.74	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	233.58	233.58	116.79	349.70	350.20	349.69	368.51	369.51	252.26	358.74	179.37	0.00
19.	Nagaland	191.11	191.11	191.11	288.11	286.53	143.06	277.13	277.13	0.00	269.06	134.53	134.53
20.	Odisha	1099.33	1099.33	730.39	1664.03	1776.95	931.06	1476.59	1476.59	433.13	1650.75	1650.75	1512.35
21.	Punjab	159.24	159.24	23.25	241.04	120.52	39.53	358.93	0.00	33.44	401.27	0.00	49.00
22.	Rajasthan	1832.21	1832.21	563.62	2773.39	1574.91	764.08	2623.52	1311.76	402.49	2932.96	1466.48	501.62
23.	Sikkim	42.47	115.77	52.85	63.58	63.67	106.75	46.19	46.19	27.83	44.84	0.00	21.44
24.	Tamil Nadu	2650.59	2650.59	2650.59	4012.17	4284.44	3370.20	3817.38	3817.38	0.00	4267.63	4267.63	610.43
25.	Tripura	297.28	297.28	264.33	445.06	248.84	0.00	461.88	0.00	0.00	448.43	224.25	0.00
26.	Uttanchal	350.61	350.61	51.01	530.71	566.72	0.00	488.70	488.70	255.55	546.34	546.34	211.61
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4545.23	4545.23	3649.91	6880.05	8846.94	5929.37	6462.43	6462.43	1487.36	7224.67	7224.67	4381.72
28.	West Bengal	1205.19	1205.19	894.10	1824.27	1548.07	1477.54	1940.44	1940.44	1888.40	2169.31	2169.31	1030.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43.55	0.00	20.03	43.55	0.00	5.25	37.50	0.00	24.53	37.50	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	58.06	0.00	64.47	58.06	0.00	6.82	78.52	0.00	0.00	78.52	39.26	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.81	0.00	9.47	25.81	0.00	0.00	17.58	17.58	0.00	17.58	8.79	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	22.58	0.00	0.00	22.58	0.00	0.00	16.41	0.00	0.00	16.41	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	92.20	0.00	56.81	92.20	0.00	1.25	93.34	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	7.80	100.00	89.14	7.80	7.80	0.00	6.66	6.66	45.27	50.00	25.00	6.15
Total		33650.00	33691.56	28995.19	50750.00	54067.25	31650.47	48500.00	42160.85	20883.18	53620.00	45448.63	19951.38

*The expenditure reported includes the expenditure of Central funds released during earlier year and carried forward to this year as this scheme is an ongoing scheme.

Statement-II**Project Cost and Central Share Approved under JNNURM-
Basic Services to the Urban Poor**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Total Project Cost approved	Total Central Share approved	Total Project Cost approved	Total Central Share approved	Total Project Cost approved	Total Central Share approved	Total Project Cost approved	Total Central Share approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	511.27	250.63	1302.40	650.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.10	3.36	45.15	40.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	53.95	48.56	54.49	49.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	367.72	179.54	342.27	133.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	28.79	23.03	42.25	29.77	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	10.22	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	240.55	115.63	168.02	78.75	273.06	130.72	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14.01	11.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	105.17	84.88	57.22	49.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	195.29	132.91	175.38	118.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	271.43	147.57	236.91	134.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	234.92	155.22	39.55	31.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17.41	13.26	183.98	87.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	1200.65	632.62	1739.27	834.00	943.11	467.99	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16. Manipur		0.00	0.00	51.23	43.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17. Meghalaya		30.44	23.77	21.30	16.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Mizoram		34.33	28.91	56.99	51.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19. Nagaland		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20. Odisha		67.17	48.77	7.46	5.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21. Punjab		72.43	36.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Rajasthan		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	181.50	88.11
23. Sikkim		3.25	2.79	30.33	26.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24. Tamil Nadu		1303.85	587.69	193.21	94.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25. Tripura		16.73	13.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26. Uttranchal		22.88	18.08	13.24	9.93	49.92	37.33	0.00	0.00
27. Uttar Pradesh		355.58	162.50	1893.13	937.76	0.00	0.00	11.67	5.40
28. West Bengal		1241.80	610.01	881.74	440.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29. Andaman and Nicobar islands		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30. Chandigarh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Delhi		1203.93	497.12	150.70	63.11	0.00	3.00	1425.15	669.05
34. Puducherry		43.97	32.31	0.00	0.00	92.00	50.89	0.00	0.00
Total		7623.05	3842.05	7672.76	3920.60	1400.34	716.70	1622.32	762.56

*Project Cost and Central Share Approved under JNNURM-Integrated Housing and
Slum Development Programme*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Total Project Cost approved	Total Central Share approved	Total Project Cost approved	Total Central Share approved	Total Project Cost approved	Total Central Share approved	Total Project Cost approved	Total Central Share approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	385.30	300.55	451.87	271.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	9.95	8.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	26.07	22.32	28.76	23.38	17.92	13.73	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	31.92	23.21	113.39	64.21	81.10	38.51	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	49.10	36.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	155.43	101.30	114.58	73.22	39.71	17.13	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	33.42	26.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	23.44	16.19	31.90	20.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.40	32.23	42.60	34.51	25.72	17.86	3.74	3.37
11.	Jharkhand	19.67	15.58	123.67	72.40	0.00	0.00	74.59	43.35
12.	Karnataka	190.86	103.74	138.81	76.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	71.98	54.03	55.50	42.18	80.59	55.29	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44.72	33.07	28.48	21.88	48.90	28.87	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	229.91	169.42	1390.85	918.17	30.5	20.19	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16. Manipur		16.50	12.37	10.83	8.33	16.04	11.65	0.00	0.00
17. Meghalaya		21.82	8.97	19.66	13.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Mizoram		8.27	6.21	31.00	23.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19. Nagaland		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.39	0.60	0.00	0.00
20. Odisha		83.63	59.13	184.06	123.30	16.99	3.45	0.00	0.00
21. Punjab		42.40	25.55	21.01	8.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Rajasthan		186.37	122.24	83.37	52.11	81.85	45.94	275.69	180.86
23. Sikkim		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.91	17.92	0.00	0.00
24. Tamil Nadu		79.61	56.84	249.24	184.16	40.97	18.73	0.00	0.00
25. Tripura		7.19	6.33	20.02	17.60	16.44	14.11	0.00	0.00
26. Uttranchal		5.85	2.91	0.00	0.00	155.42	87.66	0.00	0.00
27. Uttar Pradesh		4.29	2.78	771.75	509.10	180.35	100.63	199.68	117.12
28. West Bengal		365.43	260.70	377.09	297.60	159.61	117.72	0.00	0.00
29. Andamand and Nicobar Islands		5.27	4.75	9.88	8.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30. Chandigarh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.50	0.45	0.00	0.00	5.251	2.90	0.00	0.00
32. Daman and Diu		0.69	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Delhi		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34. Puducherry		17.03	5.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		2066.55	1446.73	4390.79	2338.61	999.66	618.89	553.70	344.70

Dispatch of Dossiers to Pakistan

73. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of dossiers sent by the Government to Pakistan containing evidence about the complicity of Pak Nationals in the terror attack of Mumbai on 26.11.2008;

(b) the details of the salient points of evidence that forms the basis of the dossiers;

(c) the details of the request the Government has made to Pakistan in pursuance of which the dossiers were dispatched;

(d) the details of the response of the Government of Pakistan to the said dossiers;

(e) whether there is a likelihood that Pakistan is prepared to concede to India's request to extradite the 26/11 accused;

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

(g) whether as per relevant laws two concurrent trials can be held for the same offence in India and Pakistan pertaining to 26/11 attack; and

(h) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) 12 dossiers have been sent by Government of Pakistan in the matter of Mumbai Terror Attack case. These dossiers, *inter-alla*, contain copy of FIR lodged by FIA, Islamabad, summary of their investigations, details of arrests made, a list of proclaimed offenders and a copy of the charge sheet filed by Government of Pakistan; all in connection with Mumbai Terror Attack case. A total of 12 dossiers have been handed over to Government of Pakistan by Government of India, out of which 6 dossiers contain evidence about the complicity of Pak nationals and use

of Pak soil in Mumbai Terror Attack case. These dossiers also contain list and details of Pak terrorists wanted in Mumbai terrorist attack, Italian fugitives who have taken shelter in Pakistan and dossier on Ilyas Kashmiri of HuJI. The remaining 6 dossiers are in response of specific requests to Government of Pakistan in connection with Mumbai terror attack.

(e) and (f) As Judicial proceedings are in process in India and in Pakistan, it would be difficult to conclude anything with certainty at this stage in this regard.

(g) and (h) Two concurrent trials for the same offence cannot take place in India. However, Pakistan being a sovereign country having its own penal and procedural laws can initiate prosecution against its own citizens who are accused in a crime which has taken place in another country. This extra-territorial jurisdiction is also envisaged in Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code.

Closure of Cachar Sugar Mill

74. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cachar Sugar Mill had been lying closed for the last twenty years;

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

(c) the number of workers rendered unemployed due to closure of the said sugar mill;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revive the said mill; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) The Government of Assam has informed that the operation of the mill has been closed due to huge accumulated losses

and non-availability of adequate raw material. 83 workers have been rendered unemployed due to its closure. The mill has been declared closed w.e.f. 27.04.2007 and there is no proposal before the State Government to revive it. It had been reported to the Central Government that the mill had not functioned during 1990-91 to 1995-96 sugar seasons and from 1999-2000 sugar season onwards, and had functioned in 1996-97 to 1998-99 sugar seasons.

Working Group of Agriculture

75. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Working Group on Agricultural Production was set up by the Government;
- (b) if so, the composition and purpose of the said working group;
- (c) whether the same has submitted its report to the Government;
- (d) if so, the details of the recommendations made; and

- (e) the follow up action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Working Group was instituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Haryana with Chief Ministers of Punjab, West Bengal and Bihar as members.

The terms of reference of the Working Group were to deliberate on and recommend measures for increasing agriculture production and productivity including long-term policies for sustained agricultural growth. The Working Group was also tasked to deliberate on the availability and management of various issues related to inputs viz. seeds, fertilizers, water, power, credit, machinery, etc. The Working Group was also required to suggest strategies/plans of action for bridging yield gaps; crop specific strategies - special focus on pulses & oilseeds; strengthening input delivery mechanism for seeds, nutrients, water, credit, power; gearing up extension administration; marketing reforms; addressing land and labour related issues, etc.

- (c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) Details of major recommendations and follow up action taken are enclosed at Statement.

Statement

Details of Major Recommendations and Action Taken

Sl. No.	Themes	Strategies/Thrust Areas of Action/Follow-up action initiated
1	2	3
1.	Bridging the horizontal & vertical yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies for States registering low productivity gaps • Timely sowing

1	2	3
	<p>2. Strategies for increasing specifically pulses and oilseeds production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific thrust on Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) for balanced use of fertilizers & soil ameliorants. • Promoting sustainable use of ground water for irrigation, especially in Eastern India. • Increasing cropping intensity especially in Eastern India. • Developing rainfed agriculture and promoting use of bio technology to strengthen conventional breeding methodology by evolving plant varieties that are resistant to pests, diseases and adverse weather conditions
3	<p>Strengthening input delivery mechanism for seeds, nutrients, water, credit, power, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving seed replacement rates • Promoting intercropping • Promoting cultivation in rice fallows • Promoting summer moong • Improving input delivery mechanism • Emphasising water use efficiency, higher seed replacement rate, efficient and need based fertiliser use, use of bio-energy and bio-fertilisers, etc. • Promoting production of hybrid seeds • Encouraging Public Private Partnerships (PPP) • Revitalising State Seed Corporations • Creating appropriate pesticide/bio-pesticide quality control setup • Promoting new irrigation technologies like furrow irrigation, mulching, drip and sprinkler irrigation, etc. and promote in situ water conservation • Promoting institutional development across States for equitable flow of credit

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- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. Gearing up extension system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregating feeders for dedicated availability of power to agriculture sector and encouraging use of solar, bio mass and wind power • Providing market information along with daily weather conditions to farmers#using modern ICT tools and techniques (SMS, Panchayate-services, FM Radio, AIR,TV, etc.) • Providing insurance coverage for important food crops and livestock |
| 5. Marketing & Credit Reforms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making extension services more effective and efficient in reaching the farmers • Building a system of Agri-clinics and cadre of Technology. Agents for making custom hire services available to farmers • Filling up vacancies in KVKs and Extension Directorates • Ensuring remunerative Minimum support prices of important crops as an incentive to farmers • Linking farmers to markets and credit institutions • Building infrastructure for rural markets and storage systems • Bringing in private sector investments for developing market infrastructure |
| 6. Addressing land and labour related issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerating land reform process in States lagging behind in production and productivity • Ensuring labour availability during peak seasons • Emphasising farm mechanisation • Encouraging establishment of agri. business centres by Self Help Groups to purchase, maintain and provide machinery to farmers under custom hiring • Liberalising imports of tools, implements, machinery and equipment |
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3

- Developing integrated farming systems to generate both on farm and off farm employment for small and marginal farmers
- Facilitating land lease and contract farming

Dry Land Farming

76. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total and percentage share of dry land and rain fed areas in the net sown area of the country; and

(b) the details of efforts made for agricultural development in the said areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Nearly 56% of the net sown area out of 140.86 million hectare in the country are dryland and rainfed areas.

(b) For the promotion of rainfed/dryland farming, various watershed programmes are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development through an integrated watershed management approach. Special emphasis on rainfed/dryland areas are accorded in all major programmes of the Ministry of Agriculture. The details of the programmes are:

(A) Watershed Programme

i. Ministry of Agriculture

1. National Watershed Development

Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPPRA)

2. Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR)

3. Watershed Development Project for Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA)

ii. Ministry of Rural Development

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

(B) Other Major Programmes

1. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
2. Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)
3. National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
4. National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
5. Micro Irrigation (MI)
6. Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm & Maize (ISOPOM)

Research Projects on dryland agriculture are also being implemented by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) under the All Indian Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture (AICRPDA).

[Translation]

Promotion of Food Processing Industries

77. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to assess the requirement and availability of facilities to promote food processing industries;
- (b) if so, the details and outcome of the survey;
- (c) the details of food processing industries sanctioned/set up and allocation made therefore during each of the last three years and the current year in the country including Madhya Pradesh, State-wise;
- (d) the details of the food processing industries closed down during the said period, State-wise;
- (e) whether the Government has taken steps to revive such industries;
- (f) if so, the number of food processing industries revived during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise; and
- (g) the details of the investment made/ likely to be made in the food processing sector during the 11th Plan period?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries(MFPI) has not conducted any survey in respect of estimated requirement of food processing facilities in the country and the availability of such facilities in the States/ Union Territories.

(c) The data on number of food processing industries setup are not centrally maintained by the Ministry. Ministry provides grants-in-aid to units who apply under its programme. The details of financial assistance extended to the units and number of units assisted under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of food processing industries in the country including that of Madhya Pradesh during last three years, is given in Statement.

(d) Data on closure of food processing units in the country is not centrally maintained by the Ministry.

(e) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing various schemes for promotion and development of food processing industries in the country. MFPI through its various schemes for financial assistance and other promotional measures, facilitates creation of food related infrastructure including processing facilities aimed at reducing wastages, enhancing value addition and increasing shelf life.

(f) Data on revived food processing industries in the country is not maintained by the Ministry.

(g) The Ministry does not have the data on the total investment made/likely to be made in food processing sector in the 11th Plan period as the investment is made by various Ministries under their schemes, State Governments, Financial Institutions and Private Sector. In so far as Ministry of Food Processing is concerned, in last four years of 11th Plan Rs. 1132.00 crores have been allocated under various schemes.

Statement

Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and current year State-wise under the scheme of Setting up/Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs.*

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (upto 22.11.2010)	
		Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	947.49	48	908.999	41	677.05	27	288.915
2..	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3..	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	17.67	3	376.14	0	0
4.	Assam	12	442.17	17	176.79	22	418.74	11	247.54
5..	Bihar	5	83.915	2	42.3	2	35.59	6	102.11
6.	Chandigarh	6	138.08	0	0	0	0	.0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	163.725	4	45.46	26	228.495
8.	Delhi	0	0	7	160.65	2	50	1	16.3
9.	Goa	1	17	1	24.57	1	24.26	2	40.6
10.	Gujarat	32	544.06	39	714.81	42	665.18	54	1092.716
11.	Haryana	19	418.72	23	349.415	11	134.96	11	255.78
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12	325.09	5	152.745	10	269.58	7	175.34
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	109.855	3	22.05	7	59.73	4	48.59
14.	Jharkhand	2	9.09	0	0	3	44.09	4	84
15.	Karnataka	34	529.62	35	629.895	24	269.55	20	435.74
16.	Kerala	47	876.8	32	545.37	33	567.53	16	241.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17. Madhya Pradesh		10	172.32	14	201.87	18	273.03	14	207.185
18. Maharashtra		95	1696.805	121	1802.633	113	1717.3	61	902.965
19. Manipur		3	61.74	3	45.51	6	163.75	0	0
20. Meghalaya		1	8.19	2	159.57	2	123.02	2	66.62
21. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0
22. Nagaland		1	27.485	4	178.205	1	64.99	0	0
23. Odisha		6	129.41	2	38.68	6	84.4	10	213.28
24. Puducherry		2	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Punjab		32	481.45	61	841.36	13	172.37	16	271.49
26. Rajasthan		35	566.075	44	551.975	27	27325.46	48	643.939
27. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Tamil Nadu		53	951.79	36	594.355	41	672.11	26	405.94
29. Tripura		2	39.98	1	13.86	0	0	0	0
30. Uttar Pradesh		63	1123.425	43	875.475	32	560.63	46	894.33
31. Uttarakhand		9	339.78	6	163.15	12	307.57	9	191.3
32. West Bengal		35	653.56	19	390.135	10	136.48	8	155.76
Total		569	10725.2	579	9765.767	487	8249.97	429	7210.625

*Data is under reconciliation with coordinating Bank i.e. HDFC Bank.

**Inclusion of Languages in
Eighth Schedule**

78. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments regarding inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

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

(c) the time by which such languages are likely to be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution alongwith the reasons for delay in inclusion of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) A committee was set up in September, 2003 under the Chairmanship of Shri Sitakant Mohapatra to evolve a set of objective criteria for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Committee submitted its report in 2004. The report of the Committee is under consideration in consultation with the concerned departments of the Central Government. No time frame can be fixed for consideration of the demands for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule.

[English]

Terrorist Funding

79. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of terrorist groups are reported to be active in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether such groups are receiving funds from abroad including International syndicates;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to neutralise such sources of funding and to check terrorist activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) The Schedule to Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) under Section 35 contains a list of 35 entries/entities which have been listed as terrorist organisations. These organisations operate at inter-state/intra-state/international level, depending on their area of activities. The list of sh-organisations is given in the Statement-I. Further, nine organisations have also been notified as Unlawful Associations section 3 of UAPA. Some of these organisations are terrorist organisations. Apart from the

above, some other organisations have also come to the adverse notice of the Government for their involvement in terrorist/extremist activities.

As per the available information, some of the militants/terrorists active in India obtain funds from abroad through hawala and transfer of money from banking channels. However, no international syndicate has come to notice so far.

(e) The Central Intelligence/Security agencies work in tandem with their counterparts in the States, which has, inter-alia, resulted in the arrest of a number of persons involved in facilitating funds/financing of terrorism. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended in 2008 to reinforce the punitive provisions to combat terrorism, which includes strengthening of provisions for Combating Financing of Terrorism. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act was amended and notified in 2009 and the amended provisions inter-alia includes offences under UAPA as well as certain other IPC offences as Schedule offences under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act.

Statement

List of Terrorist Organisations under Section 35 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967

1. Babbar Khalsa International
2. Khalistan Commando Force
3. Khalistan Zindabad Force .*
4. International Sikh Youth Federation
5. Lashkar-e-Taiba/Pasban-e-Ahle Hadis
6. Jaish-e-Mohammad/Tahrik-e-Furqan
7. Harkat-ul-Mujahideen/Harkat-ul-Ansar/Harkat-ul-Jehad-e-Islami
8. Hizb-ul-Mujahideen/ Hizb-ul-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment

9. Al-Umar-Mujahideen
10. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front
11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
13. People's Liberation Army (PLA).
14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
15. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
16. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
17. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
18. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
19. All Tripura Tiger Force
20. National Liberation Front of Tripura
21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
22. Students Islamic Movement of India
23. Deendar Anjuman
24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) - People's War, All its formations and front organizations.
25. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), All its formations and Front Organisations.
26. Al Badr
27. Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen
28. Al-Qaida
29. Dukhtaran-e-Millat (DEM)
30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)
31. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)
32. Akhii Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)

33. Organisations listed in the Schedule to the U.N. Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security Council Resolutions) Order, 2007 made under section 2 of the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1947 (43 of 1947) and amended from time to time.
34. Communist Party of India (Maoist) all its formations and front organisations.
35. Indian Mujahideen and all its formations and front organisations.

Cold Chain Facilities

80. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to encourage setting up of cold chain facilities and backward linkages in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether inadequate infrastructure is a major hurdle in the way of agro-food processing in the country; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be 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 HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) through its various schemes for financial assistance and other promotional measures, facilitates creation of post harvest infrastructure including processing facilities aimed at reducing wastages, enhancing value addition and increasing shelf life. To encourage setting up of cold chain facilities in the country, Government is operating several Plan Schemes under

which financial assistance is provided for setting up of cold storages / cold chain facilities. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been operating a Plan Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the 11th Plan to provide financial assistance to project proposals received from public / private organizations for cold chain infrastructure development. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for North Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore. The initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, establishing value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing for horticulture including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc. Other agencies of the Government like National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Government also provide assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes.

Lack of infrastructure results in wastage of agro food produce and also impedes development of agro food processing in the country. In the 11th Plan, the Ministry is implementing a plan scheme to establish Mega Food Parks with a view to provide state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities for food processing sector in the country on pre-identified cluster basis with a strong backward and forward linkages and to provide value addition of agricultural commodities including poultry, meat, dairy, fisheries etc. in a demand driven. The Scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid upto 50% of the project cost excluding land component in general areas and up to 75% of the project cost in difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 crores.

In the Union Budget 2010-11, Government has announced to allow external commercial borrowings for cold storage or cold room facilities including for farm level

pre-cooling for preservation or storage of agricultural and allied produce, marine products and meat, as a part of the farm to market initiative and to promote private sector investment in setting up of cold storages. In addition, Government has also announced project import status at a concessional customs duty of 5% with full exemption from service tax to the initial setting up and expansion of cold storage, cold room including farm pre-coolers for preservation or storage of agriculture and related sectors produce and full exemption from custom duty to refrigeration units required for the manufacture of refrigerated vans or trucks.

[Translation]

Cause of Farmer's Suicides

81. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether loss of crops and excessive loans have been the reasons for farmers committing suicides in the country;

(b) if so, the number of farmers who have committed suicides due to loss of crops and excessive loans during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent crop loss and promote agriculture in the interest of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) As reported by State Governments and as confirmed by various studies, reasons for suicides by farmers are manifold which, inter-alia, include crop failure, indebtedness, drought, socio-economic and personal reasons. While loss of crops and indebtedness are also the reasons, these are not the only reasons for farmers committing suicides.

Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian

reasons during the last three years, as reported by State Governments, is given in Statement.

(c) To prevent crop loss, Ministry of Agriculture supplements the efforts of State Government/Union Territories through assistance provided to farmers for procuring inputs such as seeds, nutrients, plant protection chemicals, machinery etc., under various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) forms the main plank of plant protection strategy for monitoring pest/disease, production and release of bio-control agents/bio-pesticides, conservation of bio-control agents and human resource development by organizing Farmers' Field Schools.

To promote agriculture and improve the condition of farmers on a sustainable basis various steps have been taken by the Government which, inter-alia, include significant increase in public investment in agriculture sector through various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, scheme for 60,000 "pulses and oil seed villages" in rain-fed areas during 2010-11, scheme for extending Green Revolution to Eastern India, watershed management and soil health etc. The Minimum Support Prices of major cereals have been increased substantially during the last 5 years.

The Government of India had approved a Rehabilitation Package of Rs. 16978.69 crore in 2006 covering 31 districts in 4 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra initially for a period of 3 years to address the problem of agrarian distress. The period for implementation of the non-credit components of the package was extended by 2 more years i.e. up to September 30, 2011. The interest subvention for timely repayment of crop loans up to Rs. 3 lakh has also been enhanced from 1% to 2% for the year 2010-11. Thus, the effective rate of interest for such farmers who repay their crop loan in time will be 5% per annum.

The Government has also implemented the

Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 benefitting about 3.69 crore farmers involving an estimated amount of Rs. 65,318.33 crore, as per provisional figures.

Statement

Number of suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons during 2008 to 2010 as reported by State Governments

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Period (Date of report)	Number of suicides
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2008	439
		2009	248
		2010 (19.11. 2010)	18 (upto Oct. 2010)
2.	Karnataka	2008-09	156
		2009-10	128
		2010-11 (13.01.2011)	22 (upto 30.10.2010)
3.	Maharashtra	2008	627
		2009	503
		2010 (10.11.2010)	234 (up to 31.08.2010)
4.	Kerala	2008	22
		2009	03
		2010 (25.11.2010)	Nil

1	2	3	4
5.	Punjab	2008	12
		2009	15
		2010 (20.09.2010)	04 (up to July 2010)
6.	Tamil Nadu	10.11.2010	Nil
7.	Gujarat	25.11.2010	Nil
8.	Assam	15.12.2010	Nil
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.09.2010	Nil
10.	Bihar	03.12.2010	Nil
11.	Chhattisgarh	06.01.2011	Nil
12.	Goa	22.11.2010	Nil
13.	Haryana	19.11.2010	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25.11.2010	Nil
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	24.12.2010	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	18.06.2010	Nil
17.	Manipur	02.12.2010	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	05.08.2010	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	19.08.2010	Nil
20.	Mizoram	07.10.2010	Nil
21.	Nagaland	18.08.2010	Nil
22.	Odisha	25.11.2010	Nil
23.	Rajasthan	23.11.2010	Nil
24.	Sikkim	16.10.2010	Nil
25.	Tripura	14.12.2010	Nil

1	2	3	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30.08.2010	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	03.12.2010	Nil
28.	West Bengal	13.12.2010	Nil
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.01.2011	Nil
30.	Govt. of NCT of Delhi	25.11.2010	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	19.11.2010	Nil
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.12.2010	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep	04.12.2010	Nil
34.	Puducherry	24.03.2010	Nil
35.	Chandigarh	29.11.2010	Nil

Status of Farm Houses

82. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of farm houses in Delhi as on date;
(b) whether construction activities are permitted in such premises;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the relevant provisions permitting/restricting the same;

(d) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Development Authority have failed to implement such provisions; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken against the persons responsible in this regard alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Farm house is a permitted activity in "Green Belt" as per the provisions of Master Plan of Delhi(MPD)-2021. The MPD-2021 also stipulates that in "Regional Park", approved farm houses sanctioned prior to 1.8.1990 may continue.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. As per the MPD-2021 provisions, the activities permitted in Farm Houses include Farm Houses, Watch and Ward Residence (up to 20 sqm.). Following are the Development Controls for Farm House.

	Plot Area	
	1.0 ha. and above but less than 2.0 ha.	2.0 ha. and above
Maximum Floor Area	100 sq.m.	150 sq.m.
Maximum Height	6 m. (Single storey)	6 m. (Single Storey)

Other Controls for Farm Houses:

- (i) Setback in dwelling house should be 15 m away from any boundary line of the property.
- (ii) Where the property abuts to urban road, the dwelling house building should be setback from the centre line of that road by 60 m. Where the property abuts to village road, the building setback from the centre line of that road should be by 30 m.

No dwelling units should be built within 400m of the right of way of any National Highway.

(d) and (e) The local bodies/agencies take action to remove unauthorized construction from time to time as per the relevant provisions of the law in this regard. After conducting a survey regarding farm houses falling in its

area, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) had initiated action as per the provisions of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 in respect of many farm houses where violations were noticed. For the farm houses falling in the jurisdiction of DDA, a survey was carried out and action including sealing-cum-demolition had been ordered in respect of many farm houses where violations were noticed under the relevant provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. Punitive action in respect of existing farm houses involving construction beyond permissible building limit as on 1st January, 2006 was not possible in view of the provisions of National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Ordinance promulgated on 4.7.2007 and similar legislations thereafter, including the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2009 which was effective upto 31.12.2010.

[English]

Separate Ministry for Border States

83. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from border States for setting up of a separate Ministry for development of strategically important border States;

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has any action plan for the development of border States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) No Madam. There is already Department of Border management under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) to (e) Government of India has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management with the aim to provide balanced development of border areas through growth and improvement of infrastructure and promotion of a sense of security and well being among the border population. The programme is implemented in 366 identified border blocks of 96 border district of 17 States, viz. (Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand & West Bengal), which constitute international land border with neighboring countries. All the developmental activities like creation of social infrastructure, link roads, employment generation, education, health, power, agriculture and allied sectors etc. are covered under BADP. Funds are provided to the States as 100% non-lapsable Central grant. Annual Plan allocation under BADP is Rs. 691 crore for the current financial year. Internal division of funds to States is being done on the basis of a formula approved by the Planning Commission. There is an institutional mechanism of periodic review and meetings for effective monitoring of BADP.

Relief to Property Owners

84. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Act of Parliament containing provisions for relief to property owners from issues arising from long term tenancy has not been brought into force;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which the said Act is likely to be brought into force;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide alternative remedies to affected property owners; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a)

and (b) The Delhi Rent Act, 1995 was enacted to provide for the regulation of rents, repairs and maintenance and eviction of premises etc. in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint. The notification was not issued as immediately after enactment of the Act of 1995, there were representations against provisions mainly relating to deemed rent, registration of tenancies, inheritability of tenancies, enhancement of rent and eviction of tenant. It was decided to bring the Act into force after effecting amendments. The amendment Bill introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 28.7.1997 was referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee. To give effect to the recommendations of the Standing Committee, Official Amendments to the Amendment Bill requires introduction in Rajya Sabha. The precise time frame therefor cannot be indicated at this stage.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

Private Sector Participation in Sports

85. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage the private sector to develop and manage sports infrastructures in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of assistance likely to be provided to the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No such policy has been formulated.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Registration of Metofluthrin

86. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some companies have applied for registration of Metofluthrin as insecticide in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year and the action taken thereon;
- (c) the criteria adopted by the Central Insecticide Board for the said registration process;
- (d) whether any trial has been conducted regarding its impact of human health and ecology; and
- (e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. During the last three years and the current year only one company namely M/s. Sumitomo Chemical India Pvt. Ltd. has applied for grant of registration (i) for import of Metofluthrin Technical, (ii) for indigenous manufacture of Metofluthrin 5% EC and (iii) for indigenous manufacture of Metofluthrin 0.005% Mosquito Coil under section 9 (3) of the Insecticide Act 1968. The Registration Committee has decided to refer the case to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) for review.

(c) The Registration Committee constituted under section 5 of the Insecticides Act 1968 and Rules framed thereunder, grants the registration of pesticides after the applications are duly scrutinized as per Registration Committee's guidelines on various parameters like chemistry, bio-efficacy, packaging and processing and toxicity for the safety of human beings, animals and matters related there with.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Registration Committee approved the protocol for trials to be conducted by the applicant on Health Monitoring Study. The applicant submitted data on Health Monitoring Study on Human Volunteers. After scrutiny it was concluded that household participants when exposed to Metofluthrin 0.005% Mosquito Coil under experimental condition did not present any clinical, ophthalmological, haematological,

biochemical changes or changes in urine parameters and that they showed tolerance to the coil without any detectable health issues.

Objective of NWF

87. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of the National Welfare Fund (NWF) for Sports persons scheme:
- (b) the total funds allocated/released and expenditure incurred under the said scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan, Year-wise; and
- (c) the number of sportspersons benefited during each of the last three years and the current year, sports disciplinewise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The objectives of the National Welfare Fund (NWF) for Sportspersons scheme are as under:

- (i) to provide suitable assistance to outstanding sportspersons now living in indigent conditions;
- (ii) to provide suitable assistance to outstanding sportspersons injured during the period of their training for competitions and also during the competitions depending on the nature of the injury;
- (iii) to provide suitable assistance to outstanding sportspersons who bring glory to the country in international field and who are disabled as an after effect, of their strenuous training or otherwise and to provide them assistance for medical treatment;
- (iv) to administer and apply the funds of the Fund to promote the welfare of the sportspersons generally in order to alleviate distress among them and their dependents in indigent circumstances;

- (v) to administer and apply the funds of the Fund for active sportspersons individually or collectively as a group;
- (vi) to encourage and provide assistance in cash or kind (sports equipments kit etc. to budding sportspersons in their pursuit for achieving excellence in sports;
- (vii) to do all other things which are incidental to the above objectives.

(b) The details of budgetary allocation made and the funds released year wise to the National Welfare Fund (NWF) for sportspersons during the 11th Five Year Plan are given in the table below.

(In lakhs)

Year	budgetary Allocation made NWF	Funds released to the	Amount of assistance given to the beneficiaries from the fund
2007-08	5.00	0.00	11.40
2008-09	5.00	5.00	45.61
2009-10	100.00	100.00	48.07
2010-11	100.00	100.00	52.41

upto 31.1.2011

(c) The number of sportspersons institutes given assistance from the National Welfare Funds during last three years are given in the Statement-I

Statement

Sl. No.	Year	Number of sportspersons/ Institutions given assistance from the Fund	Details about State/discipline
1	2	3	4
1.	2008	32	Andhra Pradesh -1

1	2	3	4
			Football-1
			Delhi -1
			Wrestling -1
			Kerala -6
			Football -4
			Gymnastic -1
			Weightlifting-1
			Karnataka- 4
			Carrom-1
			Athletic-1
			Football-1
			Gymnastic-1
			Madhya Pradesh-1
			Volley Ball-1
			Maharashtra-1
			Kho Kho-1
			Odisha -3
			Wrestling -1
			Cricket -1
			Football -1
			Punjab -3
			Cycling -1
			Kabaddi-1
			Athletic-1

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			West Bengal -12	3.	2010	12	Jammu and Kashmir-2
			Water Polo -2				Ice-Hockey-2
			Football -5				Himachal Pradesh-1
			Cycling -2				Athletic-1
			Wrestling -2				Haryana-1
			Swimming -1				Pole Vaulter-1
2.	2009	15	Andhra Pradesh-1				Maharashtra-2
			Football-1				Wrestling-2
			Jharkhand-1				Kerala-2
			Football-1				Football-1
			Maharashtra-3				Volleyball-1
			Hockey-1				Uttar Pradesh-1
			Football-2				Chess-1
			Punjab-1				Delhi-1
			Athletic-1				Football-1
			Karnataka-5				West Bengal-2
			Football-4				Football-1
			Boxing-1				Wrestler-1
			Delhi -2	4.	2011	2	Kerala-1
			Football-1				Wrestler-1
			Athletic-1				Delhi-1
			West Bengal-2				Football-1
			Longjump-1				
			Athletic- 1				
Cultural Centres							
88. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:							

(a) the details of activities undertaken by the Government through cultural centres functioning both in the country and abroad during each of the last three years;

(b) the achievements made towards promotion and development of art and culture in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has set up cultural resources and training centres for foreigners; and

(d) if so, the details of the functions and objectives thereof and achievements made by them?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expenditure on Agriculture Sector

89. PROF. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spend on agriculture sector in the country during each of the last three years and the current year State-wise; and

(b) the total percentage share of agriculture sector to the country's Gross Domestic Product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Rajiv Awas Yojana

90. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the salient features of the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY);

(b) the manner in which it is likely to be helpful in providing houses to the economically weaker sections of the country; and

(c) the present status of implementation of RAY and the number of families benefited under the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has submitted the proposal of Rajiv Awas Yojana for the consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 10th February, 2011. This scheme aims to provide support for shelter & basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers.

(c) The Scheme has not yet been launched.

Enemy Properties

91. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of enemy properties in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether it has been reported that some enemy properties are being sold for a very meagre amount with the connivance of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi officials in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported alongwith the action taken against the accused during each of the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Total = 3329 - Andhra Pradesh(25), Assam(17), Andaman(01), Bihar(41), Chhattisgarh(01), Delhi(67), Diu(01), Goa(122), Gujarat(53), Haryana(02), Jharkhand(03), Karnataka(15), Kerala(26), Madhya Pradesh(28), Maharashtra(25), Meghalaya(17), Rajasthan(14), Tamilnadu(07), Tripura(01), Uttar Pradesh(2462), Uttarakhand(15), West Bengal(386).

(b) and (c) It was reported that 7 enemy properties bearing nos.177 and 183-188 on Church Mission Road, Fatehpuri, Delhi have been fraudulently sold at cost of Rs.5,00,000/- with the connivance of officers of State Government of NCT of Delhi. The Custodian of Enemy Property office has asked for enquiry report from ADM (Central) /Dy. Custodian of Enemy Properties at Delhi.

In this matter a case was filed vide suit No.29/1980 (Ex. No.116/2006) Zia-u-ddin V/s Peer Abdul Majid & others in the court of Civil Judge, Delhi which decided against the Custodian of Enemy Property for India holding that the said properties are not enemy properties. The Custodian has filed appeal against the said judgement vide Appeal No.70/2010 in the Court of Addl. District Judge Delhi.

(d) The Custodian of Enemy Property for India vide letter dated 12.12.2009 requested the Govt, of NCT of Delhi to take following action:

- (i) There should not be any registry/ mutation of any transfer or General Power of Attorney etc. in respect of the said properties.
- (ii) The name of the "Custodian of Enemy Property for India" should be entered in all revenue records/property records/municipal records etc.
- (iii) Any other appropriate action in the interest of the Union of India as deemed fit.

The Govt. of NCT of Delhi passed order dated 14.01.2010 for taking following actions:

- (i) There shall not be any registry/ mutation in respect of the properties declared as Enemy Property.
- (ii) No instrument of conveyance and/or transfer of title or creating any interest or change in respect of the Enemy Properties shall be registered.
- (iii) The name of "Custodian of Enemy Property for India" shall be entered in all the revenue/ property records in respect of Enemy Properties.
- (iv) Non-compliance of these instructions shall be viewed seriously.

The Central Govt. on 24.02.2010 has also written to Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs regarding preservation/ management of enemy properties in India.

Requirement of Foodgrains

92. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the annual requirement of rice and wheat for the Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes being implemented by the Government during the last three years;
- (b) the stock of rice and wheat in the Central Pool during the said period; and
- (c) the price, quantity and variety of rice and wheat imported by the Government for such schemes during the said period alongwith the amount spent thereon?

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

Government has allocated 438.23 lakh tons of rice and wheat in 2007-08, 429.17 lakh tons in 2008-09 and 518.14 lakh tons in 2009-10 for distribution by States/ Union Territories under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare schemes.

(b) The stock of foodgrains (rice & wheat) in the Central Pool during the above period have been as follows:

(in lakh tons)

As On	Stock Position during the year		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1st April	178.75	196.38	350.33
1st July	239.0.	361.61	525.38
1st October	156.10	298.88	438.06
1st January	191.87	357.88	474.45

(c) During the last three years, rice has not been imported for the Central Pool stock by the Government. A quantity of 17.69 lakh MT of wheat has been imported for Central Pool stocks by the Government at a weighted average price of Rs. 14,755.32/- per ton during 2007-08. There was no import of wheat during 2008-09 and 2009-10 for the Central Pool.

[Translation]

Direction by IOC

93. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) whether the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has directed to resolve the deadlock about the rules related to sports associations of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action/steps taken by the Government/Sports Associations thereon;

(c) whether IOC has also directed IOA to amend its constitution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken so far by IOA in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, since IOA's constitution is not compliant with certain requirements prescribed in the IOC Charter, including composition of the electoral college. The IOA, on the direction of IOC, is in the process of amending its constitution. The IOA has informed the Government that the necessary amendments have been approved by its General Assembly and the revised constitution has been sent to the IOC for approval.

[English]

Illegal Construction in NCT of Delhi

94. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several reports of unauthorised constructions in different areas of the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such cases registered and action taken in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to non-registration of such cases by the Delhi Police and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) officials;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the accused officials separately, during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent further illegal constructions in the NCT of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) The details of unauthorised constructions registered by Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Number of cases reported
2007-08	06
2008-09	13
2009-10	87
2010-11	46

The Board takes action against such constructions under the provision of the Cantonment Act, 2006 and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

So far as the New Delhi Municipal Council is concerned, no such report of major unauthorised construction is noticed, except minor repair/renovation, sheds, small room, toilet, etc. The number of such cases booked by the Council during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Number of cases reported
2008	157
2009	137
2010	101
2011	10

In such cases, the Council takes action under the relevant provisions of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994.

So far as the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is concerned, as per the reports received from the Zonal offices, during the last three years and the current year, 10416 properties were booked on account of unauthorised/

illegal construction. Out of these, demolition and sealing action have been taken against 5399 properties. The year-wise details are as under:

Year	Number of properties booked	Number of properties against whom action taken
2008	2039	1256
2009	3979	1522
2010	4153	2402
2011	245	219
Total	10416	5399

The year-wise details of the cases registered and persons arrested by Delhi Police for carrying out illegal construction are as under:

Under the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957

	Year			
	2008	2009	2010	2011 (upto 31.1.2011)
Cases reported	16	21	41	-
Persons arrested	16	25	49	-

Under other provisions of law

	Year			
	2008	2009	2010	2011 (upto 31.1.2011)
Cases reported	03	23	92	-
Persons arrested	07	24	87	-

(c) and (d) Delhi Police has informed that no such complaint regarding non-registration of cases of illegal construction by its officials has been received during the years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (up to 31.1.2011). Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that it has received 7562 complaints regarding unauthorised construction during the period 2008-2011. On the basis of the gravity of allegations, 299 complaints were taken up for investigation by the Vigilance Department of MCD. During this period, MCD proceeded against 428 officials for departmental action. However, no complaint of non-registration of reports of unauthorised construction has been investigated by the Vigilance Department of MCD.

(e) The steps taken by the civic authorities to prevent illegal constructions are as under:

Delhi Cantonment Board

Field staff has been instructed to keep close vigil in the area to prevent any illegal construction.

New Delhi Municipal Council

Its area has been divided in to four zones for close monitoring by the field' officers against the unauthorised construction. Complaint against unauthorised construction in the NDMC area can be filed round the clock at NDMC Control Room or through NDMC website.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

The unauthorised/illegal constructions are dealt with as per the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. Instructions are also issued from time to time to Zonal Deputy Commissioner and Zonal Engineers to ensure action against the menace of unauthorised constructions and encroachment. In addition, a Nodal Screening Committee has been set up to monitor action against unauthorised/illegal constructions.

Development of Food Processing Industries

95. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes being implemented for promotion and development of food processing industries in the country;

(b) whether the Government provides any incentives particularly financial assistance and other promotional measures to facilitate creation of food related infrastructure in the country;

(c) if so, the details of such assistance provided to such entrepreneurs over the last three years in different States/UTs with special reference to Odisha; and

(d) the details of Food Processing Industries debarred from getting financial assistance in the State of Odisha alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector i.e. i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with major components i.e. Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation Infrastructure and Modernization of Abattoirs and ii) Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries (FPIs), iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R&D iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution and vi) Scheme for Upgradation of Quality of Street Food.

(b) and (c) In order to facilitate creation of food processing related infrastructure, under the Scheme for

Infrastructure Development, Government has approved scheme for Mega Food Parks, Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation Infrastructure and Modernization of Abattoirs. The details of financial assistance provided under these components over the last three years in various states including that of Odisha is given in Statement.

(d) Financial assistance is released to FPIs under Scheme of Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of Food processing Industries on the basis of E-Portal request & submission of requisite documents. Ministry has not debarred for assistance to any FPI from Odisha, claims are however pending for disbursement due to budgetary constraints.

Statement

Financial assistance provided in the various states for the Mega Food Parks Cold Chain and abattoirs during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and current year State-wise under the scheme of Setting up/Technology Upgradation/Establishment/ Modernization of FPIs.

Sl.No.	Name of Food Parks/Mega Food Park	Amount (Rs.in crore)
1	2	3
Food Park & Mega Food Park - Expenditure during 2008-09		
1.	M/s Kerala Industrial Infra Dev.Corpon, Adoor, Kerala	0.97
2.	M/s Kushal International Ltd., Uttar Pradesh	1.00
3.	M/sAkshay Food Park Ltd., Hirriyur, Karnataka	1.00
4.	M/s Manipur Food Industries Corporation, Manipur	0.40
5.	M/s Srini Mega Food Park Pvt.Ltd., AP	5.00
6.	M/s Jharkhand Mega Food Pvt. Ltd. Jharkhand	5.00
7.	M/s Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Ltd., Uttarkhand	5.00
8.	M/s North-East Mega Food Park Ltd., Assam	4.46
Total		22.83
Food Park & Mega Food Park - Expenditure during 2009-10		
1.	M/s Srini Mega Food Park Pvt.Ltd., AP	10.00
2.	M/s Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park, West Bengal	5.00
3.	M/s North-East Mega Food Park Ltd., Assam	0.54
4.	IL & FS (Professional Fees)	2.95
Total		18.49

1	2	3
Food Park & Mega Food Park - Expenditure during 2010-11		
1.	M/s Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Ltd., Uttarkhand	10.00
2.	M/s Tamil Nadu Mega Food Park Ltd., Tamil Nadu	5.00
3.	M/s Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Andhara Pradesh	15.00
4.	M/s Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Ltd., Uttarkhand	15.00
5.	M/s North East Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. Assam	10.00
6.	M/s Akshay Food Park Ltd., Hirriyur, Karnataka	1.00
7.	M/s Odisha Indust. Infra. Dev. Corpn., Odisha (Khurda-FP)	1.00
8.	M/s Tripura Indust. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Bodhungnagar(N.E.)	1.00
9.	Food Park at Maneri, Madhya Pradesh	1.00
Total		59.00

Cold Chain

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Location/State	Implementing Agency	Project cost	Approved Amount of grant-in-aid	2008-09 (Amount of grant released)	2009-10 (Amount of grant released)	2010-11 (Amount of grant released)	Total expenditure incurred including private investment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Uppal Industrial Area, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	M/s Creamline Dairy Products Ltd.	23.86	9.75	2.44	4.88	0.00	21.77
2.	Ramjanpur, Begusarai, Bihar	M/s Ganga Dairy Ltd.	22.60	10.00	0.00	2.50	5.00	11.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	276 Block, At Po: Baleshwar, Opp. Relief hotel, N.H. No. 08, Palsana-394317, Surat, Gujarat	M/s Hi-Tech Frozen Facilities Pvt Ltd.	16.83	7.19	0.00	5.39	1.80	18.56
4.	Rai Food Park, Sonepat, Haryana	M/s Suri Agro Fresh Pvt. Ltd.	23.52	9.84	0.00	7.39	2.46	25.24
5.	Hassan, Dobbaspeta (Bangalore Rural) and Belgaum of Karnataka	M/s Atharvass Traders Pvt. Ltd.	28.61	10.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	4.49
6.	Taluk Dindori, Distt. Nashik, Maharashtra	M/s Freshrop Fruits Ltd.	32.75	10.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	33.27
7.	E-446, Chopanki Industrial Area, Near Bhiwadi, Distt., Alwar, Rajasthan	M/s Jhunsons Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	17.73	7.33	1.83	3.66	0.00	15.41
8.	Theni, Tamil Nadu and Hosur, Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu	M/s Farm Fresh Banana	15.54	6.057	1751	3.02	1.527	16.54
9.	P.O.N. Ashram, Ramgarh, Distt., Nainital, Uttarakhand	M/s Bio Life Foods Pvt. Ltd.	17.71	9.81	2.45	4.92	0.00	8.27
10.	Village Durgapur, P.O. Bhastara P.S. Gurap, Dhaniakhali, Dist-Hooghly, West Bengal	M/s Ascon Agro Products Exporters and Builders Pvt. Ltd.	21.27	6.96	0.00	1.74	3.48	13.97
Total			220.42	86.937	8.23	43.50	14.267	168.73

Total grant released so far = Rs. 65.997

Modernization of Abattoirs

Sl. No.	Name of Executor	State	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Amount Disbursed (Rs. in lakhs) during 2008-09	Total Amount Disbursed (Rs. in lakhs) during 2009-10	Total Amount Disbursed (Rs. in lakhs) during 2010-11 (till date)	Total Amount Disbursed till date (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Kolkatta Municipal Corporation	West Bengal	2845	1287.34	128.73	-	-	128.73
2.	Dimapur Municipal Council	Nagaland	2288	1437.50	143.75	431.25	575.00	1150.00
3.	Jammu Municipal Corporation	J&K	2300	1500.00	150.00	-	-	150.00
4.	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	A.P.	3284	1478.98	147.90	-	-	147.90
5.	Municipal Corporation, Shimla	H.P.	1966	1142.00	114.20	-	-	114.20
6.	Municipal Corporation, Patna	Bihar	2638	1097.21	109.72	-	-	109.72
7.	Directorate of A.H.V, Shillong	Meghalaya	2643	1500.00	-	150.00	-	150.00
8.	J&K Sheepand Sheep products Development Board, Srinagar	J&K	2800	1410.00	-	141.00	-	141.00
9.	Ahmednagar Goat Federation Co-op Ltd	Maharashtra	2352	851.02	-	85.10	595.72	680.82
10	Municipal Corporation, Ranchi	Jharkhand	1867	864.595	-	79.00	7.46	86.46
Total			24983	12568.65	794.30	886.35	1,178.18	2858.83

Land to Housing Societies

96. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact the Delhi Real Estate Promotion, Management and Regulation Bill, 2009;

(b) if so, the details and the current status thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allot land to the registered Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi in a time bound manner;

(d) if so, the details thereof, society-wise; and

(e) the names of the Cooperative Group Housing Societies proposed to be allotted land by March, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The draft Bill has been framed and inter-Ministerial consultations have been held. In view of the administrative and legal issues involved, no time frame can be fixed for introduction of the proposed Bill at this stage.

(c) to (e) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that all wait listed 135 Societies cleared earlier by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies (RCS) were referred back to RCS for re-verification on 27.9.2004. DDA has also reported that it can take further action only after receipt of clearance/recommendations for allotment of land from the RCS on the basis of seniority of registration of Society and subject to availability of land.

Acid Attacks

97. SHRI RAJIAIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases relating to acid attacks on women and girls have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported alongwith the number of persons died/injured including women/girls/children separately 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;

(d) whether the Government has provided financial assistance for medical treatment to such victims;

(e) if so, the total funds granted during the said period, State-wise;

(f) whether the Government has any proposal to make more effective law to deal with such situation; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Instances of acid attacks have been reported, but separate information in this regard is not maintained centrally by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). However, State/UT wise details of cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under hurt which / includes males and female during 2007-2009 is given in Statement.

(d) to (g) As regards compensation to the victims of acid attack, a new section 357A has been inserted in the Cr.P.C. through the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008, which provides for compensation to victims of crime. Under this a Victim Compensation Scheme is required to be framed by the State Government in coordination with the Central Government. A High-Powered Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Home Secretary to examine the issue relating to the review of rape laws has recommended insertion of Section 326A and 326B, Hurt by acid attack in draft "Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2011".

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted Under Hurt during 2007-2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007						2008						2009*					
		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	46122	44607	9683	68572	69564	16594	48167	45920	10144	69502	70279	13445	44488	41399	8345	65042	3710	13271
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	375	307	39	467	405	60	479	329	61	586	482	80	526	353	92	739	471	104
3.	Assam	5175	3461	669	6927	4828	700	6107	3611	252	6711	4645	636	6547	3931	446	9487	5421	717
4.	Bihar	16288	14273	1095	37674	35223	1906	16644	13233	987	36301	33153	2031	14746	10424	972	26915	24882	2349
5.	Chhattisgarh	6801	6377	1146	12060	11739	1777	8565	8257	1628	15048	14941	2167	9543	9288	1344	16261	16418	2149
6.	Goa	150	127	21	258	232	31	185	157	16	319	299	24	191	151	18	316	258	30
7.	Gujarat	10989	10618	597	24009	24012	1329	10897	10657	578	22896	23372	1128	9456	9041	639	20253	20301	1049
8.	Haryana	5031	4601	655	13249	12992	1550	4504	4194	826	11806	11980	1917	3977	3569	904	10220	10303	2049
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1318	1169	147	1957	1797	187	1258	1132	219	1893	1899	288	1230	1195	139	1919	1955	215
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	374	333	10	655	656	11	273	225	15	466	467	26	331	323	34	727	727	50
11.	Jharkhand	3783	2843	486	7675	6922	938	2826	2506	451	6215	5614	1140	4132	3791	944	6023	6366	1584
12.	Karnataka	18963	20612	549	30093	29408	1125	19159	18046	664	31532	29699	1199	20105	17993	424	30678	29462	933
13.	Kerala	18975	17531	1387	27307	26461	2190	19178	17276	1027	29646	29411	1821	18274	17485	1138	27732	27899	2026

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36643	35923	75851	71520	71548	17418	36344	35374	9791	73120	72694	21971	37132	37147	9815	84031	83816	19909
15.	Maharashtra	29622	26822	929	58127	54830	1686	29742	27924	982	58130	57164	1936	28326	26717	908	55593	53046	1576
16.	Manipur	377	4	0	216	41	0	301	1	1	162	1	2	224	1	0	199	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	124	49	12	83	62	19	204	63	13	75	18	207	113	4	118	177	9	
18.	Mizoram	85	69	25	79	89	63	118	98	94	152	130	127	120	140	91	151	217	197
19.	Nagaland	52	34	22	60	43	31	46	35	25	51	47	42	38	43	18	66	60	38
20.	Odisha	7478	6435	667	9690	9288	1396	7013	6629	346	10876	10906	1151	6816	5919	401	10308	10109	1227
21.	Punjab	5663	4330	481	10719	10966	1381	5597	4348	632	10140	10285	1744	5498	4149	688	10321	9597	1732
22.	Rajasthan	19720	17829	7990	38146	38162	15466	21117	18892	7526	38706	38702	15659	21652	19256	6429	39019	39015	16171
23.	Sikkim	95	67	21	121	88	21	100	128	28	163	91	28	91	110	24	129	110	34
24.	Tamil Nadu	16967	15092	8185	28555	27377	14735	20529	16494	7488	37222	33710	13116	18147	15814	4979	34011	33528	12922
25.	Tripura	546	432	62	928	762	94	924	756	33	957	789	44	1047	934	37	2072	1162	59
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10694	8050	3083	21087	18310	7627	11683	9290	3764	22706	20876	9371	10934	8841	3567	23735	21000	10474
27.	Uttarakhand	886	770	397	1460	1327	1011	937	717	271	910	855	696	1198	1019	297	1156	1182	330
28.	West Bengal	6909	5740	369	8944	8726	550	9033	6675	596	10728	8667	370	11196	8089	325	10877	10108	394
	Total State	270205	248505	46312	480638	465921	89896	281930	252967	48458	497019	481227	92177	276172	247235	43022	488098	471301	91598
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	99	95	17	175	212	30	107	83	7	162	141	13	89	80	1	114	123	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30.	Chandigarh	78	41	15	116	79	37	73	48	20	121	82	38	63	44	11	101	88	24
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	19	0	37	29	0	26	19	1	31	31	3	23	19	1	36	36	1
32.	Daman and Diu	20	15	2	33	20	9	12	14	25	24	0	14	12	1	12	18	2	
33.	Delhi UT	1736	1477	418	2602	2380	538	1936	1866	445	3071	3132	893	1938	1773	465	3106	3337	798
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	11	0	1	14	10	0	73	1	0
35.	Puducherry	904	900	69	1616	1764	267	873	822	216	1697	1390	527	901	970	27	1825	2138	57
Total UT		2862	2547	521	4579	4485	881	3039	2852	689	5118	4800	1474	3042	2908	506	5267	574t	883
All India		273067	251052	46833	485217	470406	90777	284969	255819	49147	502137	486027	93651	279214	250143	43528	493365	477042	92481

Source: Crime in India

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

[Translation]

FDI in Food Processing Sector

98. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food processing industries in the country are lagging behind in comparison to that of other countries in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the flow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is less in the field of food processing;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to enhance FDI in the food processing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The overall food processing levels in the country is just round about 10% which is much below than other comparing countries. The processing level in some sectors like milk is 35%, fruit & vegetable is 2.2 % and poultry is 6%.

(b) Due to fragmented supply chain and lack of adequate processing infrastructure along the value chain, the processing levels in the country are quite low resulting in considerable amount of wastage of agri & horticulture produce. The Government has adopted a vision document 2015 which has suggested strategy to ensure faster growth of the food processing sector. The adopted vision 2015 provides for enhancing the level of processing of perishable to 20%, enhancing value addition to 35 % and India's share in global food trade to 3% by the year 2015. To achieve these targets, investment of Rs. one lakh crores may be required by the year 2015. Out of which, Rs. 10,000 crores to come from the Government. Accordingly, the Ministry has

formulated its 11th Plan schemes to attract the required investments in the sector.

(c) and (d) FDI in food processing sector is quite encouraging. The amount of FDI inflow for Food Processing Sector in India during the financial year 2010-11 up to November 2010 is Rs. 576.50 crores as compared to total FDI of Rs. 5344.22 crores.

(e) Besides attracting FDI through schemes like Mega Food Park, the Government has also extended several fiscal incentives during this financial year to enhance FDI in food processing sector like:-

- (i) Full exemption from excise duty has been given to specified equipments for preservation, storage or transport of apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic & marine produce and meat and processing thereof.
- (ii) Project imports status, with concessional rate of basic customs duty of 5% has been granted to the initial setting up or substantial expansion of a cold storage, cold room (including farm pre-coolers) for preservation or storage or an industrial unit for processing of agricultural, apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic & marine produce and meat.
- (iii) Truck Refrigeration units manufacturing refrigerated vans/trucks have been fully exempted from basic customs duty.
- (iv) Exemption from service tax has been provided to services relating to 'Erection, Commissioning or Installation' of
 - Mechanized Food Grain Handling Systems etc.
 - Equipment for setting up or substantial expansion of cold storage; and
 - Machinery/equipment for initial setting up or substantial expansion of units for processing of agricultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic, marine or meat products.

The scope of exemption of service tax has been expanded to include food grains and pulses in addition to fruits, vegetable, eggs and milk.

[English]

Promotion of Horticulture

99. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the areas for promoting horticulture in the country;

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

(c) whether any financial assistance has been provided for conducting latest research programmes in horticulture and to provide subsidy to farmers adopting horticulture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., (i) Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and (ii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in remaining States and Union Territories for the holistic development of horticulture sector by adopting an area based

regionally differentiated cluster approach for development of horticultural crops. State-wise details of districts covered under NHM & HMNEH schemes are given in Statement-I(a) and I(b).

Under both the missions, financial assistance is provided for taking up various activities related to horticulture development such as production of quality planting material, establishment of scion blocks for mass multiplication of quality planting material, area coverage through high yielding varieties, high density planting and canopy management, vegetable seed production, rejuvenation/replanting of old and senile orchards, creation of water resources, protected cultivation, organic farming, promotion of integrated nutrient management/integrated pest management, pollination support through bee keeping, horticulture mechanization, technology dissemination through demonstration, human resource development, exposure visit of farmers, integrated post harvest management and establishment of marketing infrastructure.

Latest research in horticulture reaches to the farmers through training programmes and technology extension through demonstrations by the State Agriculture Universities, ICAR Institutes and Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

State-wise details of financial assistance provided under NHM & HMNEH schemes during each of last three years and current year upto January, 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-II(a) and II(b).

Statement-I(a)

State wise Districts covered under National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs (Total no of districts)	Name of Districts	Name of Crops
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar (2)	North Andaman & Middle Andaman and South Andaman (2)	Mango, Banana, Spices and Flowers.

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh (23)	Adilabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Nellore, Warangal, Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Khammam, Kumool, Nizamabad, Vishakapatnam(Paderu), East Godavari (Rampachodaram) West Godavari, Mehbubnagar, Nalgonda, Prakasham, Srikakulam and Ranga Reddy. (20)	Aonla, Banana, Mango, Papaya, Pomegranate, Sapota, Sweet orange, Cashew, Spices and Flowers.
3.	Bihar (38)	Dharbhanga, Khagaria, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Vaishali, West Champaran, East Champaran, Jamui, Saharsa, Araria, Katihar, Purnia, Kishanganj, Bhagalpur, Banka, Munger, Gaya, Nalanda, Patna, Begusarai, Madhubani, Aurandabad and Rohtas. (23)	Banana, Guava, Litchi, Mango, Aonla and Bael
4.	Chhattisgarh (16)	Surguja, Raigarh, Korba, Bilaspur, kabirdham, Durg, Jagdalpur, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Jaspur and Korea. (11)	Aonla, Banana, Guava, Citrus (Kagzi Lime), Litchi, Mango, Cashew, Aromatic Plants, Spices and Flowers,
5.	Delhi (1)	Delhi. (1)	Aonla, Guava and Musk melon and Flowers.
6.	Goa (2)	North Goa and South Goa. (2)	Banana, Pineapples, Kokum Noni, Mango, Black Pepper, Nutmeg, Medicinal Plants & Aromatic Plants, Cashew and Flowers.
7.	Gujarat (26)	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kheda, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Bharuch, Vadodara, Kutch, Amreli, Junagadh, Navsari, Surat and Valsad. (15)	Aonla, Citrus, Date palm, Guava, Mango, Pomegranate, Sapota, Banana, Papaya, Spices and Flowers.
8.	Haryana (20)	Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jind, Mahendergarh, Mewat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Faridabad, Jhajjar, Karnal, Panipat, Sonipat, Ambala, Panchkula and Yamunanagar. (17)	Aonla, Ber, Citrus, Guava, Mango, Sapota, Citrus, Spices & Aromatic plants and Flowers.
9.	Jharkhand(22)	Jamtara, West Singhbhum, Latehar, Chatra, Palamau, Gumla, Pakur, Hazaribagh.	Banana, Cashew, Citrus (Kagzi lime), Guava, Litchi, Mango, Papaya, Stone

1	2	3	4
		Lohardaga, Ranchi, Simdega, Dumka, Deoghar, East Singhbhum, Saraikela, Khunti and Ramgarh (17)	fruit, Jack fruit, Flowers (Carnation, Gerbera, Marigold, Gladiolus, Rose), Spices (Turmeric, Chilli, Ginger, Garlic) and Aromatic Plants.
10.	Karnataka(29)	Bagalkote, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Chamarajanagar, Chickmangloor, Dharwad, Koppal, Mysore, Shimoga, Bangalore rural, Bijapur, Kolar, Tumkur, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Uttar Kannada, Gulbarga, Hassan, Chitradurga, Udupi, Ramanagar, Chikkaballapur and Raichur, Gadag, Haveri, Davangere, Mandya and Bangalore (urban) (29)	Mango, Grapes, Pomegranate, Sapota, Sweet orange, Banana, Pineapple, Cashew, Cocoa, Flowers and Spices (Ginger, Pepper).
11.	Kerala(14)	Kasargod, Alapuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kozhikode, Mallapuram, Pallakad, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad, Kannur, Pathanamthitta, Kollam and Kottayam (14)	Aonla, Mango, Papaya, Banana, Pineapple, Cashew, Cocoa, Flowers, Spices (Ginger, Pepper) and Aromatic Plants.
12.	Lakshadweep(1)	Lakshadweep. (1)	Flowers, Spices and aromatic plants.
13.	Maharashtra(33)	Hingoli, Jalgaon, Osmanabad, Akola, Amaravati, Bhandara, Buldhana, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yoetmal, Dhule, Nandurbar, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Nashik, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Gadchoroli, Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Parbhani, Chandrapur, Gondia and Nagpur. (33)	Aonla, Mango, Pomegranate, Grapes, Guava, Sapota, Citrus, Strawberry, Fig, Ber, Banana, Papaya, Pineapple, Cashew, Flowers, Spices and Aromatic Plants.
14.	Madhya Pradesh (50)	Badwani, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Khargone, Mandla, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Sehore, Shajapur, Ujjain, Vidisha, Betul, Hoshangabad, Chindwara, Mandsaur, Chhatarpur, Gwalior,	Aonla, Guava, Mango, Ber, Pomegranate, Banana, Spices and Flowers.

1	2	3	4
		Harda, Neemach, Satna, Sidhi, Ashok Nagar, Alirajpur, Singroli, Raisen, Datia, Damoh, Tikamgarh and Panna (39)	
15.	Odisha (30)	Balasore, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Angul, Bargarh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Ganjam, Khurda, Koraput, Navrangpur, Nayagarh, Phulbani, Puri, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Naupara, Sonapur, Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada and Dhenkanal. (24)	Mango, Cashew, Citrus, Banana, Flowers, Spices (Ginger, Turmeric) and Aromatic Plants.
16.	Punjab (21)	Faridkot, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Nawanshar, Sangrur, SAS Nagar (Mohali), Bhatinda, Firozpur, Muktsar, Taran Taran, Amritsar, Feteahgarh Sahib, Patiala, Jalandhar, Kapurthala and Ludhiana. (16)	Aonla, Citrus, Guava, Mango, Litchi, Pear, Stone fruits, Flowers, Spices and Aromatic Plants.
17.	Puducherry (4)	Puduchery, Karikal, Yanam and Mane (4)	Mango, Banana, Guava, Sapota, Citrus, Aonla, Spices and Flowers
18.	Rajasthan (32)	Tonk, Ajmer, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jalore, Jodhpur, Karauli, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Baran, Banner, Chittorgarh, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Kota, Nagaur, Sri Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Bhilwara, Alwar, Bundi, Udaipur and Jaisalmer (24)	Aonla, Bael, Ber, Pomegranate, Kagzi lime, Guava, Mango, Papaya, Spices (Chilli, Coriander, Cumin, Fennel, Fenugreek, Garlic, Ginger and Turmeric), Aromatic Plants (Aloe Vera, Isabgol, Lemon Grass, Mehendi, Palma Rosa) and Flowers.
19.	Tamil Nadu(29)	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigal, Kanyakumari, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Pudukottai, Salem, Theni, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunalveli, Vellore, Villuppuram, Virudhnagar, Tenjore, Perambalur, Cuddalore, Erode, The Nilgiris and Ramanathapuram (20)	Aonla, Guava, Mango, Banana, Cashew, Cocoa, Aromatic Plants, Spices and Flowers,
20.	Uttar Pradesh(72)	Agra, Allahabad, Banda, Bareilly, Bulandsahar, Etawah Faizabad, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur, Kaushambi, Kushi Nagar,	Mango, Litchi, Guava, Aonla, Citrus, Bael, Ber, Banana, Jamun, Jack fruit, Custard Apple, Beteivine, Spices, Aromatic plants and Flowers.

1	2	3	4
		Maharajganj, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Rai Bareilly, Saharanpur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Sonebhadra, Sultanpur, Ballia, Barabanki, Basti, Farrukhabad, Hathras, Lucknow, Moradabad, Sitapur, Unnao, Varanasi, Siddharthnagar, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Muzzafarnagar, Jalaun, Chitrakoot, Lalitpur, Hamirpur and Mahoba, (45)	
21	West Bengal (18)	Bankura, Coochbehar, Hoogly, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24-Parganas, Purba Midnapur, Purulia, South 24-Parganas, Birbhum, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Paschim Midnapore. (14)	Mango, Orange, Guava, Lime, Litchi, Cashew, Banana, Pineapple, Spices and Flowers.
Total	483	371	

Total No. of Districts covered - 371 (27 new additions during 2009-10 and 2010-11, have been indicated in bold letters)

Statement-I(b)

State-wise Districts covered under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan State (HMNEH)

Sl. No.	Name of States (Total no of districts)	Name of Districts covered under HMNEH
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh (16)	Tawang, West Kameng, East Kameng, Papum pare, Lower Sbansiri, Upper Subansiri, Kurung Kumey, West Siang, East Siang, Upper Siang, Dibang Valley, Roing, Lohit, Anjaw, Changlang and Tirap
2	Assam (27)	Dhubri, Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Chirang, Goalpara, Barpeta, Nalbari, Baksa, Kamrup, Marigaon, nagaon, Golaghat, Jorhat, Sivasagar, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Darang, Udalgiri, Sonitpur, Lakimpur, Dhemaji, Cachar, Karimganj, Hailakandi, Karbi Anglong, N.C. Hills and Directorate

1	2	3
3.	Himachal Pradesh(12)	Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahaul & Spiti, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmaur, Solan and Una
4.	Jammu and Kashmir (22)	Anantnag, Budgam, Baramulla, Doda, Jammu, Kargil, Kathua, Kpwar, Leh, Pulwama, Poonch, Rajauri, Srinagar, Udhampur, Samba, Reasi, Ramban, Kishtwar, Kulgam, Shopian, Ganderbal, Bandipora
5.	Manipur (9)	Ukhrul Distt., Senapati, Imphal West, Imphal West, Imphal East, Bishenpur Distt., Chandel Distt., Tamenglong Distt. and Churachandpur
6.	Meghalaya (7)	East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, West Khasi Hills, Ri-Bhoi, West Garo Hills, East Garo Hills and South Garo Hills
7.	Mizoram (8)	Aizawl, Kolasib, Lunglei, Saiha, Mamit, Lawngtlai, Serchhip and Champhai
8.	Nagaland (11)	Kohima, Mokokchung, Tuensang, Wokha, Zunheboto, Phek, Mon, Dimapur, Peren, Longling, Kiphre
9.	Sikkim (4)	North Distt., East Distt., South Distt., West Distt.
10.	Tripura (4)	South Tripura Distt., West Tripura Distt., Dhalai Distt., North Tripura Distt.,
11.	Uttarakhand (13)	Udham S. Nagar, Nainital, Almora, Bageshwar, Phitho. Garh, Champawat, Haridwar, Dehradun, Tehri, Pauri, Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Uttarkashi.
Total	133	133

Statement-II (a)

State-wise funds released under National Horticulture Mission during 2007-08 to 2009-10 and allocation during current financial year 2010-11

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7836.94	12968.39	9566.59	8800

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Bihar	269.72	3122.48	2435.17	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	6252.41	3000.00	6000.00	7914
4.	Goa	3.19	100.45	150.00	162
5.	Gujarat	1954.24	3531.83	2521.32	3797
6.	Haryana	6476.49	3300.31	5600.00	5150
7.	Jharkhand	781.00	5000.00	3084.00	1600
8.	Karnataka	8571.05	12536.88	8001.67	8525
9.	Kerala	6147.73	7517.29		1900
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5537.49	6000.00	3545.00	5100
11.	Maharashtra	13224.97	13021.70	9173.20	8648
12.	Odisha	3812.16	2341.00	3500.00	3259
13.	Punjab	2409.99	1412.48	2578.00	2500
14.	Rajasthan	5673.19	4097.71	2500.00	3000
15.	Tamil Nadu	8536.82	9688.00	6180.00	7250
16.	Uttar Pradesh	9425.90	6372.78	9143.38	5400
17.	West Bengal	681.82	607.20	-	1600
18.	Delhi	-	-	-	0
19.	Lakshdweep	29.90	0.00	-	0
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	200.00	152
21.	Puducherry	-	-	33.25	36.34
Total		87625.01	94618.50	74211.58	74793.34

Statement-II (b)

State-wise and agency-wise details of the funds released during 2007-08 to 2009-10 and allocation during current financial year under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan, States

(Rs. in lakh)

		Funds released			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Mini Mission-I (Research)					
1.	National Research Centre for orchids for NE states including Sikkim	440	500	400	592.00
2.	Central Institute for Temperate Horticulture, Srinagar for Jammu and Kashmir	296.99	200	200	392.00
3.	Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla for Himachal Pradesh	150	100	200	478.00
4.	Vivekanand Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Samiti, Almora for Uttarakhand	365	200	200	477.00
B. Mini Mission-II (Production & Productivity)					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2830	1765	1492	2022.00
2.	Assam	2680	3675	3743	2000.00
3.	Manipur	2228	2500	3029	2532.00
4.	Megrralaya	2700	2862.5	1932	1875.00
5.	Mizoram	3095	3050	3500	2413.00
6.	Nagaland	2500	2450	3950	3700.00
7.	Sikkim	3110	2675	3428.2	1855.00
8.	Tripura	2400	1700	3000	1970.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2000	1815	1700	1580.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Hjmachal Pradesh	2400	2100	1589	500.00
11.	Uttarakhand	2839.94	2000	1700	2200.00
	Service charges & other Project based proposals.	266.35	145.12	58.93	336.43
C. Mini Mission - III (Post Harvest Management & Marketing)					
	SFAC and NHB for NE & Himalayan states	1175	801.95	400	600.00
D. Mini Mission - IV (Processing)					
		700	600	2050	1376
Grand Total		32176.28	29139.57	32572.13	39931.14

[Translation]

Constraints in Urbanisation

100. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made an independent assessment on the availability and pressure on land, water and environment likely to grow in the coming decades in cities having population of 3 lakhs or more in view of rapid urbanisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The rapidly growing urban population has led to tremendous pressure on civic infrastructure and essential services. As per 65th round of the National Sample Survey, 74% of urban households are served by piped water supply, leaving 26% population to be covered by other sources like tube wells and hand pumps etc. The

sanitation rating conducted for 423 class I cities brought out the fact that drinking water samples from only 39 cities qualified on all three basic ttfsts conducted to check water quality at consumer end: turbidity, residual chlorine and Thermo Tolerant Coliform bacteria (TTC). The 65th round of the NSS reports that 11% of households had no latrines. 8% were using pit latrines and 77 percent of urban households were using either septic tanks or flush latrines. Further, according to 2001 Census, less than two-third of the urban households were connected to sewer system. As per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) report of 2009, treatment capacity installed was only 30%. The actual treatment was estimated at 72.2% in 2008 which implies that only about 20% sewage generated was treated before disposal in Class I cities and Class II towns (as per 2001 census). As per CPCB report brought out in 2005, about 1, 15,000 MT of Municipal Solid Waste is generated daily in the country. Public transport accounts for 22% of urban transport in India. Out of 85 cities with population of 0.5 million or more, only 20 cities have a city bus service. As per Census of India, 2001, 52.4 million people lived in slums in 1743 towns which constitutes 23.5% of the population

of these towns. The Technical Group on the Estimation of Housing Shortage projects the total shortage of dwelling units in urban areas in 2007 to be 24.71 million and the shortage during the plan period (2007-12) including the backlog is estimated to be 26.53 million of which 99% pertains to the EWS & LIG segments of the urban population.

(c) Does not arise.

Decline in Sowing Crops

101. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the sowing of wheat, pulses, rice and coarse grains in various parts of the country during the current year as compared to the last year;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of the aforesaid crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Comparative details of area sown under wheat, pulses, rice and coarse grains during 2010-11 vis-a-vis 2009-10 are given below:

(Lakh hectares)

Crop	Area sown	
	2009-10	2010-11*
Wheat	284.57	282.52
Pulses	232.82	255.09
Rice	419.18	422.13
Coarse Grains	276.75	270.68

*As per 2nd Advance Estimates released on 09.02.2011.

Area coverage under pulses and rice during the current year has been higher while the coverage under wheat and coarse grains has been marginally lower as compared to last year.

(c) In order to enhance production and productivity of various crops in the country, the Government is implementing a number of schemes such as National Food Security Mission, Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and Integrated Cereals Development Programme. Under NFSM, it is targeted to enhance the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tonnes respectively by the end of XI Plan i.e. 2011-12 through area expansion and productivity enhancement in the identified districts of the country. Apart from these schemes, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), an umbrella programme is focusing on increase in public investment for achieving 4% growth rate in agriculture and allied sector in the 11th Plan. Further, for productivity enhancement, the Government has also taken a number of steps to develop improved varieties of crops through research initiatives by various institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

[English]

Production of Ethanol

102. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote production of ethanol in view of the decision to mix ethanol in petrol in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total ethanol production in the country during 2009-10 and 2010-11; and

(c) the minimum and maximum selling price of ethanol during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to implement the programme of mandatory blending of ethanol with petrol in most States/UTs of the country. The production of alcohol and ethanol is heavily dependent on production of sugar, sugarcane and molasses which fluctuate due to cyclic nature. The Government is taking steps to promote sugarcane production and its crushing through improved irrigation, research, incentive to cultivators to switch over to improve varieties of sugarcane and incentives to sugar industry for setting up ethanol project. The estimated production of ethanol during 2009-10 was 1611 million litres. Figures for 2010-11 are not available as the season is still in progress.

(c) In the year 2006, ethanol price in the range of Rs. 17.23 per litre to Rs.21.50 per litre was finalized upto 31.10.2009. A uniform ex-factory rate of Rs.21.50 per litre was approved by the Government in October, 2007 for a period upto October, 2010. On 16.08.2010, the Government decided a price of Rs.27.0 per litre on ad-hoc basis subject to adjustment with reference to the final price based on formula/principle as recommended by the Expert Committee and approved by the competent authority.

Vacany of Scientists in ICAR

103. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of scientists are lying vacant in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

Discipline	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Athletics	18	13	39	—	70

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up the said vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As on 31.12.2010, 30% of positions in the scientific cadre (1960 posts) are vacant in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) comprising of 690 Scientists, 1006 Senior Scientists and 264 Principal Scientists and above.

(c) Necessary steps have been initiated to get these vacancies filled up as early as possible.

Dope Offenders in Sports

104. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the growing menace of dope offenders in various sports events in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, sports discipline-wise; and

(c) the details of action/steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to punish such offenders and to stop such menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details are as under:

1	2	3	4	5	6
Aquatics	-	-	01	-	01
Body Building	-	33	31	-	64
Basketball	1	-	01	-	02
Boxing	04	04	08	06	22
Cricket	-	01	0	-	01
Cycling	02	03	04	01	10
Football	-	-	-	01	01
Hockey	-	-	02	-	02
Judo	01	02	03	-	06
Netball	-	-	01	-	01
Kabaddi	-	-	44	-	44
Power Lifting	17	03	23	07	50
Rugby	-	-	03	-	03
Swimming	01	01	03	-	05
Taekwondo	-	-	02	-	02
Volleyball	01	-	01	-	02
Weight Lifting	18	11	23	10	62
Wushu	03	-	-	-	03
Wrestling	03	05	11	-	19
Soft Tennis	-	-	01	-	01
Malaysia Games	-	-	03	-	03
Total	69	76	204	25	374

(c) The National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) which is an autonomous body under the Government has published the National Anti Doping Rules in pursuance

of WADA (World Anti Doping Agency) code which prescribe the penalties and methods of imposing such penalties for anti doping violation. The NADA takes steps

against the dope offenders in accordance with these rules. Three Committees as required under the Anti Doping Rules of NADA i.e. the Anti Doping Disciplinary Panel, the Anti Doping Appeal Panel and Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUEC) have also been constituted in 2009 consisting of eminent jurists, leading medical practitioners, Sports Administrators and Sports persons for dealing with the dope offenders. These panels have become fully functional. These are independent of NADA. Prior to the promulgation of these rules, the concerned Federations were responsible for imposing penalties as per their international charter.

Sowing of Rabi Crops

105. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which sowing of rabi crops in North India has suffered due to severe weather conditions in the region during this winter (2010-11), State-wise;

(b) whether any financial assistance has been given to the farmers to speed up sowing operations so as to make up for the loss of time for sowing; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State wise, as against the demand of the concerned State/UT Administrations for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) During rabi 2010-11, particularly in the month of November and December 2010 when major sowing of rabi crops takes place, the weather conditions in the country remained conducive. As per 2nd Advance Estimates released on 9th February, 2011, area under rabi foodgrains during 2010-11 has been almost at the same level as in Rabi 2009-10. Further, area under oilseeds during rabi 2010-11 is estimated to be significantly higher as compared to rabi 2009-10.

In order to increase the area coverage and production of agricultural crops in the country, Government

is implementing a number of schemes such as National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Macro Management Mode of Agriculture etc. Government of India releases funds to State Governments to implement these programmes and provide requisite assistance to the farmers. However, no special assistance to States was envisaged during rabi 2010-11 to speed up sowing operations in various parts of the country.

[Translation]

Historical Monuments in Uttarakhand

106. SHRI K.C.SINGH 'BABA': Will the MINISTER OF CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally protected monuments and historical sties in Uttarakhand; and

(b) the funds spent by the Union Government for their protection and conservation during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) There are 42 Nos. of centrally protected monuments in Uttarakhand. The details are given in Statement.

(b) The details of amount spent on conservation/renovatioft during the last three years and provision of current financial year are as under:

Sl.No.	Year	Amount in Lakhs Expenditure incurred
1.	2007-08	177.50
2.	2008-09	169.40
3.	2009-10	130.52
4.	2010-	170.00
		(Provision for current year)

Statement*List of centrally protected monuments in Uttarkhand*

Sl.No	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Badrinath group of Temples	Dwarahat	Almora
2.	Bandeo Temple	Dwarahat	Almora
3.	Gujardeo Temple	Dwarahat	Almora
4.	Kacheri group of Temple	Dwarahat	Almora
5.	Kutumbari Temple	Dwarahat	Almora
6.	Maniyan group of Temples	Dwarahat	Almora
7.	Mritunjaya group	Dwarahat	Almora
8.	Ratan Deo Shrines	Dwarahat	Almora
9.	Surya Temple	Katarmal	Almora
10.	Dandeshwar Temple	Kotuli and Chandhok Gunth (Jageshwar)	Almora
11.	Chandi-ka-Temple	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
12.	Jageshwar Temple	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
13.	Kuber Temple	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
14.	Mritunjaya Temple	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
15.	Nanda Devi or Nau Durga	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
16.	Nava-grah shrine	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
17.	Pyramidal shrine	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
18.	Shrine dedicated to Surya	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
19.	Group of ancient temples, consisting of main shrine of Siva and 17 subsidiary shrines.	Baijnath or Vaidyanath	Bageshwar
20.	Three temples of the Indo-Aryan shikara type known as Lakshmi Narayan, Rakshas Deval and Satya Narayan	Talli Hat, Mound Katyur	Bageshwar

1	2	3	4
21.	Remains of sixteen temples	Adibadri	Chamoli
22.	Fort with walls and ruins of dwelling house inside it and with flights of steps	Chandpur	Chamoli
23.	Trident of iron with a shaft with one ancient and three modern inscriptions.	Gopeshwar	Chamoli
24.	Two Temple	Pandukeshwar	Chamoli
25.	Rudranath temple	Gopeshwar	Chamoli
26.	Rock Inscription in Survey Plot No. 89	Village Mandal,	Chamoli
27.	Temple sacred to Mahasu	Hanoi or Onol	Dehradun
28.	Ancient site	Jagatram	Dehradun
29.	The inscribed rock edicts of Asoka	Kalsi	Dehradun
30.	Kalinga Monuments	Karanpur	Dehradun
31.	Temple and images in its vicinity	Lakha Mandal	Dehradun
32.	Group of Baleshwar Temples	Champawat	Champawat
33.	Kotwali Chabutra	Champawat	Champawat
34.	Naula or covered spring attached to the Baleshwar Temples	Champawat	Champawat
35.	Khera ki Bandi, Old Cemetery	Rourkee	Haridwar
36.	Old Cemetery	Shaikhpuri and Ganeshpur	Haridwar
37.	Remains of ancient buildings locally identified with Vairatapattana	Dhikuli	Nainital
38.	Excavated Site at Dronasagar (only preliminary notification issued)	Mauza Ujjain Kashipur	Udamsingh Nagar
39.	Old temple sacred to Sita	Sitabani	Nainital
40.	Excavated site and Remains	Village Khawli Sera, Purola	Uttarkashi
41.	Patal Bhubaneswar Caves	Didihat, Patal Bhubaneswar	Pithoragarh
42.	Remains of a few old temples and an inscribed masonry well	Gangoli Hat	Pithoragarh

[English]

Lack of Infrastructural Facilities

107. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued any guidelines for Master Plan, 2021 and drawn attention towards the lack of required infrastructural facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for compliance of guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

MSP for Farmers

108. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in the country including Uttar Pradesh are not getting the price of their crop in accordance with their cost of production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any package to ameliorate the condition of the farmers in the country including Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agricultural produce on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The MSP is fixed by the Government on the recommendations of the CACP based on, *inter alia*, cost production etc. of the respective crops based on the data collected from different States including Uttar Pradesh.

The Government extends price support to the farmers by organizing procurement operations at MSP for the crops covered under MSPs in the States including Uttar Pradesh through Central Government, State Government and Cooperative agencies.

(c) and (d) The Government implements a number of programmes/ schemes with a view to increasing agricultural productivity and production and in the overall interest of the farmers in the States including Uttar Pradesh, which includes, *inter-alia*, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) etc.

[English]

Deaths in Police Custody

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

(a) the number of deaths in police custody reported in various parts of the country, during each of the last three years asad the current year, State-wise;

(b) the total number of accused arrested and the action taken against them during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether there exists any mechanism for preventing such deaths In the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including preventive legal measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The State wise details of number of cases registered by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in respect of Intimation regarding deaths in police custody during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 31st January, 2011) is given in Statement. In 187 proven case of Human Rights violation in which victims died in police custody, a total amount of Rs. 3,14,25,000/- has been recommended by the Commission as monetary relief to the Next of Kin (NOK) of the deceased during the period from 1.04.2007 to 31.12.2010. Data regarding persons acquitted and convicted is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subjects. It is for the State Governments to take action in every crime. In view of this, the Central Government does not intervene directly in the matter of custodial deaths, but only issues advisories, while the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) issues guidelines and recommendations. NHRC has framed

guidelines for reporting all deaths in custody whether natural or otherwise, within 24 hours of its occurrence. The Commission also calls for various reports for ascertaining any foul play or negligence by public servant which resulted in custodial death.

Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been amended vide Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 2005 which provides that in cases of death or disappearance of a person or rape of a woman while in custody of the police, there shall be a mandatory Judicial inquiry and in case of death, examination of the dead body shall be conducted within twenty four hours of death. The Union Government has also been issuing guidelines to the State Governments from time to time advising them to ensure that adequate steps are taken to check instances of custodial torture and deaths.

A bill titled "The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010" which was introduced in Lok Sabha on 26/4/2010 and passed on 06/05/2010 has since been considered by a Rajya Sabha Select Committee. The Bill, *inter alia*, provides for punishment to those involved in the offence of torture.

Statement

State-wise Details of Police Custody Death Cases Registered during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (Upto 31.01.2011)

Name of State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto 31/01/2011)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	9	12	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	0	0
Assam	12	7	6	5
Bihar	8	5	4	5
Chandigarh	1	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	2	1	1	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0
Delhi	6	0	0	3
Goa	0	0	0	1
Gujarat	16	12	9	8
Haryana	9	6	6	2
Himachal Pradesh	1	0	3	0
Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	0	2
Jharkhand	3	2	5	5
Karnataka	5	2	3	4
Kerala	6	2	6	2
Madhya Pradesh	10	5	8	4
Maharashtra	25	23	20	26
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	3	1	1	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	1	1
Odisha	6	2	3	6
Punjab	7	4	3	4
Rajasthan	2	4	4	1
Sikkim	1	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	6	6	8	4
Tripura	1	1	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	32	24	16	15

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand	5	0	0	4
West Bengal	8	4	8	4
Total	187	127	124	122

Setting up of Regional Cultural Centres

110. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Regional Cultural Centres in each State to promote and encourage the development of culture;

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

(c) the financial assistance provided in this regard and the time by which these centres are likely to be set up, State-wise;

(d) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to construct/ open sky theatres in Maharashtra for promotion of Adivasi dance and Maharashtra Lok Kala; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) While there is no proposal to set up 'Regional Cultural Centres', the Government has set up seven 'Zonal Cultural Centres' (ZCCs) across the country, having headquarters at Patiala, Udaipur,

Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur, Nagpur and Thanjavur. The main objective of these Centres is the development, preservation, promotion and dissemination of the traditional arts of the country. The States covered by each of these Centres have been detailed in the Statement and some states are served by two ZCCs.

Funds have been provided to the Zonal Cultural Centres in the previous three years and current year as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial Year	Amount Released
2007-08	1674.13
2008-09	2616.19
2009-10	2116.40
2010-11	2195.16 (as on date)

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of member States of Zonal Cultural Centres

Sl.No.	Name of the centre	Headquarter	Member States
1	2	3	4
1.	North Zone Cultural Centre	Patiala	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Chandigarh

1	2	3	4
2.	West Zone Cultural Centre	Udaipur	Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Union Territory of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli
3.	South Zone Cultural Centre	Thanjavur	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil-Nadu, Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Puducherry.
4.	South Central Zone Cultural centre	Nagpur	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
5.	Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre	Kolkata	Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Manipur, Odisha, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
6.	North Central Zone Cultural Centre	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and NCT of Delhi.
7.	North East Zone Cultural centre	Dimapur	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

Sown Area

111. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fluctuation in the sown area for different crops in the country;

(b) if so, the comparative details of the sown area for different crops including rabfand kharif crops during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to remedy the situation in the coming year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. State-wise and season-wise estimates of area sown under major crops during 2007-08 to 2010-11 are given in the Statement.

(c) In order to enhance area, production and productivity of various crops in the country, the Government

is implementing a number of schemes such as National Food Security Mission, Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and Integrated Cereals Development Programme. Under NFSM, it is targeted to enhance the production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in the identified districts of the country. Apart from these schemes, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), an umbrella programme is focusing on increase in public investment in agriculture & allied sector in the 11th Plan.

In addition to above schemes, during 2010-11, two new programmes for bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas have been initiated under RKVY. The National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. A new programme "Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has also been started in 16 pulse growing States of the country. Further, during 2010-11, a new sub-scheme has been introduced under RKVY as a special initiative for pulses and oilseeds for Organizing 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas.

Statement

State-wise Estimates of Area coverage of different crops during 2007-08

('000 Hectares)

State	Rice			Wheat	Coarse Cereals			Pulses			Foodgrains			Oilseeds			Cotton	Sugar-cane
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Kharif
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andhra Pradesh	2578.0	1406.0	3984.0	9.0	826.0	455.0	1281.0	863.0	1250.0	2113.0	4267.0	3120.0	7387.0	2029.0	628.0	2657.0	1134.0	247.0
Arunachal Pradesh	124.0	-	124.0	3.6	61.1	3.9	65.0	3.7	4.0	7.7	188.8	11.5	200.3	4.8	21.8	26.6	-	1.2
Assam	2001.0	323.0	2324.0	56.0	25.0	-	25.0	6.0	107.0	113.0	2032.0	486.0	2518.0	23.0	243.0	266.0	1.0	26.0
Bihar	3462.2	110.4	3572.6	2162.5	295.1	390.8	685.9	84.0	523.6	607.6	3841.3	3187.3	7028.6	8.8	132.0	140.8	-	108.6
Chhattisgarh	3752.4	-	3752.4	93.3	319.4	3.3	322.7	223.0	692.6	915.6	4294.8	789.2	5084.0	249.1	112.7	361.8	0.1	11.1
Goa	52.2	-	52.2	-	0.3	-	0.3	0.5	10.9	11.4	35.1	28.8	63.9	0.5	3.2	3.7	-	1.0
Gujarat	726.0	33.0	759.0	1274.0	1520.0	47.0	1567.0	656.0	225.0	881.0	2902.0	1579.0	4481.0	2438.0	482.0	2920.0	2422.0	211.0
Haryana	1075.0	-	1075.0	2462.0	730.0	40.0	770.0	56.0	113.0	169.0	1861.0	2615.0	4476.0	6.3	523.0	529.3	483.0	140.0
Himachal Pradesh	78.6	-	78.6	366.6	309.8	23.5	333.3	21.9	12.0	33.9	410.3	402.1	812.4	4.3	10.4	14.7	0.1	2.7
Jammu and Kashmir	263.2	-	263.2	278.3	332.4	14.4	346.8	27.5	2.8	30.3	623.1	295.5	918.6	6.2	56.8	63.0	-	0.1
Jharkhand	1643.7	10.0	1653.7	86.3	266.7	19.7	286.4	277.0	133.0	410.0	2187.4	249.0	2436.4	31.0	93.4	124.4	-	6.0
Karnataka	1051.0	365.0	1416.0	276.0	2619.0	1177.0	3796.0	1598.0	785.0	2383.0	5268.0	2603.0	7871.0	1499.0	777.0	2276.0	403.0	306.0
Kerala	183.4	45.4	228.8	-	4.4	-	4.4	3.0	6.8	9.8	190.8	52.2	243.0	3.4	-	3.4	1.3	2.0
Madhya Pradesh	1558.9	-	1558.9	3742.3	1910.1	51.4	1961.5	896.9	3129.3	4026.2	4365.9	6923.0	11288.9	5573.7	684.4	6258.1	630.4	75.2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Maharashtra	1535.0	39.0	1574.0	1253.0	3345.0	2979.0	6324.0	2577.0	1479.0	4056.0	7457.0	5750.0	13207.0	3257.0	568.0	3825.0	3195.0	1093.0	
Manipur	166.1	-	166.1	-	3.0	-	3.0	9.4	5.1	14.5	178.5	5.1	183.6	0.9	1.2	2.1	-	0.5	
Meghalaya	94.8	11.6	106.4	0.6	19.7	-	19.7	1.3	2.7	4.0	115.8	14.9	130.7	2.7	7.3	10.0	7.2	0.1	
Mizoram	54.4	0.2	54.6	-	7.2	0.2	7.4	4.1	1.0	5.1	65.7	1.4	67.1	3.4	0.1	3.5	0.1	0.9	
Nagaland	172.5	-	172.5	1.5	93.0	0.0	93.0	20.0	15.0	35.0	285.5	16.5	302.0	36.8	39.2	76.0	0.2	5.0	
Odisha	4118.1	333.7	4451.8	5.6	169.7	2.9	172.6	542.8	316.2	859.0	4830.6	658.4	5489.0	210.1	113.1	323.2	50.1	19.8	
Punjab	2610.0	-	2610.0	3488.0	160.1	16.0	176.1	21.2	7.4	28.6	2791.3	3511.4	6302.7	11.3	48.1	59.4	604.0	110.0	
Rajasthan	127.8	-	127.8	2591.8	6768.1	249.8	7017.9	2604.4	1265.5	3869.9	9500.3	4107.1	13607.4	1498.5	2496.9	3995.4	369.2	10.4	
Sikkim	14.0	-	14.0	4.5	49.3	0.7	50.0	6.1	6.4	12.5	69.4	11.6	81.0	3.6	5.0	8.6	-	-	
Tamil Nadu	1636.5	152.7	1789.2	-	557.6	140.9	698.5	148.6	461.2	609.8	2342.7	754.8	3097.5	459.6	199.7	659.3	99.3	354.2	
Tripura	173.3	63.9	237.2	1.0	2.1	-	2.1	3.8	3.0	6.8	179.2	67.9	247.1	2.2	1.8	4.0	1.1	1.0	
Uttar Pradesh	5690.0	19.0	5709.0	9115.0	1922.7	181.3	2104.0	741.0	1415.0	2156.0	8353.7	10730.3	19084.0	357.3	982.8	1340.1	4.3	2179.0	
Uttarakhand	276.0	13.0	289.0	397.0	233.0	24.0	257.0	41.0	22.0	63.0	550.0	456.0	*1006.0	16.0	14.0	30.0	-	124.0	
West Bengal	4208.1	1511.6	5719.7	352.6	52.7	44.7	97.4	48.1	138.0	186.1	4308.9	2046.9	6355.8	211.8	495.3	707.1	8.2	16.9	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.3	-	7.3	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	2.1	2.2	7.6	2.1	9.7	-	-	0.0	-	0.2	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.6	-	13.6	0.6	2.2	-	2.2	3.1	3.4	6.5	18.9	4.0	22.9	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	
Delhi	7.4	-	7.4	17.5	10.5	0.1	10.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	18.3	17.6	35.9	-	3.1	3.1	-	-	
Daman and Diu	2.0	-	2.0	-	0.3	-	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.3	3.6	-	-	0.0	-	-	
Puducherry	15.8	-	4.6	-	20.4	-	0.2	0.2	0.6	4.2	4.8	16.6	8.8	25.4	0.9	0.9	0.1	2.3	
All India	39454.4	4460.0	43914.4	28038.6	22615.9	5865.6	28481.5	11489.5	121435	23633.0	73559.8	50507.7	124067.5	17949.3	8743.3	26692.6	9413.7	5055.2	

State-wise estimates of Area coverage of different crops during 2008-09

('000 Hectares)

State	Rice			Wheat			Coarse Cereals			Pulses			Foodgrains			Oilseeds			Cotton	Sugar-cane
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Kharif		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Andhra Pradesh	2803.0	1584.0	4387.0	14.0	755.0	515.0	1270.0	733.0	1038.0	1771.0	4291.0	3151.0	7442.0	1983.0	616.0	2599.0	1399.0	196.0		
Arunachal Pradesh	126.8	-	126.8	3.3	58.7	6.5	65.2	3.9	4.6	8.5	189.4	14.4	203.8	5.8	25.9	31.7	-	1.4		
Assam	2123.9	360.3	2484.2	50.1	22.8	-	22.8	5.4	108.3	113.7	2152.1	518.7	2670.8	20.9	233.8	254.7	1.3	28.6		
Bihar	3390.5	105.5	3496.0	2158.3	269.6	410.1	679.7	72.8	512.9	585.7	3732.9	3186.8	6919.7	8.2	129.9	138.1	-	111.9		
Chhattisgarh	3734.0	-	3734.0	88.9	277.2	3.4	280.6	221.4	638.4	859.8	4232.6	730.7	4963.3	280.4	101.1	381.5	0.1	10.6		
Goa	50.0	-	50.0	-	0.3	-	0.3	0.4	9.5	9.9	35.0	25.2	60.2	0.6	3.2	3.8	-	1.0		
Gujarat	722.0	25.0	747.0	1091.0	1311.0	130.0	1441.0	597.0	187.0	784.0	2630.0	1433.0	4063.0	2560.8	424.0	2984.8	2353.6	221.0		
Haryana	1210.0	-	1210.0	2462.0	702.3	53.0	755.3	53.9	127.9	181.8	1966.2	2642.9	4609.1	6.3	535.0	541.3	455.0	90.0		
Himachal Pradesh	77.7	-	77.7	360.0	306.1	22.6	328.7	21.2	9.8	31.0	405.0	392.4	797.4	4.1	9.6	13.7	0.0	2.3		
Jammu and Kashmir	257.6	-	257.6	278.7	349.5	13.5	363.0	27.3	3.3	30.6	634.4	295.5	929.9	5.4	59.9	65.3	-	0.0		
Jharkhand	1670.3	13.3	1683.6	99.9	236.6	27.1	263.7	237.0	150.6	387.6	2143.9	290.9	2434.8	29.9	100.7	130.6	-	5.7		
Karnataka	1130.0	384.0	1514.0	269.0	2315.0	1276.0	3591.0	1190.0	897.0	2087.0	4635.0	2826.0	7461.0	1371.0	807.0	2178.0	409.0	281.0		
Kerala	14.5	49.8	234.3	3.2	-	3.2	1.9	5.8	7.7	189.6	55.6	245.2	2.3	2.3	1.2	2.2	-	-		
Madhya Pradesh	1682.3	-	1682.3	3785.2	1803.5	82.5	1886.0	902.9	3656.9	4559.8	4388.7	7524.6	11913.3	5650.9	838.7	6489.6	624.8	70.5		
Maharashtra	1500.0	22.0	1522.0	1022.0	2461.0	3330.0	5791.0	1848.0	1234.0	3082.0	5809.0	5608.0	11417.0	3533.0	447.0	3980.0	3146.0	768.0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manipur	168.4	-	168.4	-	4.3	-	4.3	7.8	5.1	12.9	180.5	5.1	185.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	-	0.6
Meghalaya	95.3	12.8	108.1	0.4	19.5	-	19.5	1.8	2.7	4.5	116.6	15.9	132.5	3.2	7.3	10.5	7.1	0.1
Mizoram	51.9	0.1	52.0	-	9.2	0.4	9.6	2.6	1.4	4.0	63.7	1.9	65.6	2.7	0.5	3.2	0.2	1.3
Nagaland	173.1	-	173.1	1.4	76.4	0.0	76.4	16.0	17.0	33.0	265.5	18.4	283.9	30.3	32.3	62.6	0.1	4.3
Odisha	4123.7	331.0	4454.7	5.3	160.2	2.3	162.5	507.0	297.9	804.9	4790.9	636.5	5427.4	194.6	103.7	298.3	57.9	10.8
Punjab	2735.0	-	2735.0	3526.0	159.1	16.0	175.1	17.9	6.0	23.9	2912.0	3548.0	6460.0	11.0	48.7	59.7	527.0	81.0
Rajasthan	133.4	-	133.4	2294.8	6817.1	287.7	7104.8	2384.2	1288.3	3672.5	9334.7	3870.8	13205.5	1808.7	2840.3	4649.0	302.5	6.5
Sikkim	14.7	-	14.7	5.8	45.4	1.1	46.5	6.1	6.5	12.6	66.2	13.4	79.6	3.9	5.8	9.7	-	-
Tamil Nadu	1766.9	164.9	1931.8	-	563.9	160.1	724.0	140.3	395.8	536.1	2471.1	720.8	3191.9	408.6	176.8	585.4	114.5	308.9
Tripura	166.5	76.0	242.5	0.6	2.1	-	2.1	3.3	2.8	6.1	171.9	79.4	251.3	1.7	1.8	3.5	1.0	1.0
Uttar Pradesh	6012.0	22.0	5034.0	9513.0	1786.2	201.0	1987.2	709.3	1514.0	2223.3	8507.5	11250.0	19757.5	375.4	970.8	1346.2	3.6	2084.0
Uttarakhand	281.0	15.0	296.0	398.0	243.0	28.0	271.0	40.0	24.0	64.0	564.0	465.0	1029.0	12.0	14.0	26.0	-	107.0
West Bengal	4379.0	1556.7	5935.7	307.0	53.3	56.8	110.1	52.3	130.3	182.6	4484.6	2050.8	6535.4	210.7	493.0	703.7	2.8	17.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.9	-	7.9	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.0	2.1	2.1	8.1	2.1	10.2	-	-	0.0	-	0.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.6	-	13.6	0.6	2.2	-	2.2	3.1	3.3	6.4	18.9	3.9	22.8	0.0	-	0.0	-	-
Delhi	7.4	-	7.4	17.1	10.4	0.1	10.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	18.1	17.2	35.3	3.9	-	3.9	-	-
Daman and Diu	1.8	-	1.8	-	1.9	-	1.9	0.0	1.3	1.3	3.7	1.3	5.0	-	-	0.0	-	-
Pondicheery	15.8	5.0	20.8	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	2.5	2.5	15.9	7.5	23.4	0.9	-	0.9	0.0	1.9
All India	40794.3	4743.1	45537.4	27752.4	20826.3	6623.2	27449.5	9808.1	12285.0	22093.1	71428.7	51403.7	122832.4	18526.8	9031.0	27557.8	9406.7	4415.4

State-wise Estimates of Area coverage of different crops during 2009-10

('000 Hectares)

State	Rice			Wheat			Coarse Cereals			Pulses			Foodgrains			Oilseeds			Cotton	Sugar-cane
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Kharif		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Andhra Pradesh	2063.0	1378.0	3441.0	10.0	802.0	481.0	1283.0	780.0	1152.0	1932.0	3645.0	3021.0	6666.0	1505.0	567.0	2072.0	1467.0	158.10		
Arunachal Pradesh	121.5	-	121.5	3.2	58.9	6.1	65.0	4.2	4.7	6.9	184.6	14.0	198.6	4.6	25.9	30.5	-	1.5		
Assam	2135.5	360.3	2495.8	58.4	26.1	-	26.1	6.2	109.1	115.3	2167.8	527.8	2695.6	22.7	252.6	275.3	1.6	27.1		
Bihar	3117.9	95.8	3213.7	2193.3	246.1	416.2	662.3	69.0	495.9	564.9	3433.0	3201.2	6634.2	7.0	131.8	138.8	115.9			
Chhattisgarh	3670.7	-	3670.7	112.2	268.8	3.1	271.9	227.4	581.5	808.9	4166.9	696.8	4863.7	229.6	100.5	330.1	0.2	12.4		
Goa	47.1	-	47.1	-	0.3	-	0.3	0.4	7.5	7.9	31.9	23.4	55.3	0.6	2.3	2.9	-	0.9		
Gujarat	658.0	21.0	679.0	878.0	1266.0	138.0	1404.0	580.0	153.0	733.0	2504.0	1190.0	3694.0	2498.0	295.0	2793.0	2464.0	154.0		
Haryana	1205.0	-	1205.0	2492.0	669.0	42.0	711.0	42.0	90.0	132.0	1916.0	2624.0	4540.0	5.4	528.0	533.4	507.0	74.0		
Himachal Pradesh	76.7	-	76.7	352.5	303.3	21.2	324.5	20.6	9.8	30.4	4006	383.5	784.1	3.7	10.3	14.0	0.0	2.2		
Jammu and Kashmir	259.9	-	259.9	288.9	342.8	14.2	357.0	27.3	2.4	29.7	630.0	305.6	935.6	4.6	60.5	65.1	-	0.0		
Jharkhand	9,81.7	13.3	995.0	99.7	184.0	24.0	208.0	187.0	128.7	315.7	1352.7	265.7	1618.3	23.9	117.6	141.5	-	6.5		
Karnataka	1102.0	385.0	1487.0	283.0	2451.0	1255.0	3706.0	1341.0	1138.0	2479.0	4894.0	3061.0	7955.0	1302.0	699.0	2001.0	457.0	337.0		
Kerala	184.7	49.3	234.0	-	2.9	-	2.9	4.5	5.8	10.3	192.2	55.1	247.3	1.9	-	1.9	1.0	3.0		
Madhya Pradesh	1445.7	-	1445.7	4275.9	1710.0	87.3	1797.3	970.2	3970.3	4940.5	4125.9	8333.5	12459.4	5855.8	909.3	6765.1	610.9	62.1		
Maharashtra	1450.0	20.0	1470.0	1081.0	2950.0	3235.7	6185.7	1985.0	1391.0	3376.0	6385.0	5727.7	12112.7	3448.0	436.0	3884.0	3495.0	756.0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manipur	169.4	-	169.4	-	4.8	-	4.8	9.4	5.1	14.5	183.6	5.1	188.7	0.5	0.4	0.9	-	0.6
Meghalaya	95.4	12.8	108.2	0.4	19.6	-	19.6	1.3	2.8	4.0	116.2	15.9	132.2	2.7	7.2	9.9	6.9	0.1
Mizoram	47.1	0.1	47.2	-	8.3	0.2	8.5	2.4	1.5	3.9	57.8	1.8	59.6	2.4	0.4	2.8	0.2	1.4
Nagaland	168.6	-	168.6	2.0	78.0	0.0	78.0	15.3	18.2	33.5	261.9	20.2	282.1	28.1	73.2	101.3	0.1	5.1
Odisha	4100.3	264.8	4365.1	4.0	167.5	2.3	169.8	550.4	316.8	867.2	4818.2	587.9	5406.1	193.2	99.0	292.2	54.0	8.0
Punjab	2802.0	-	2802.0	3522.0	145.0	14.0	159.0	14.4	5.7	20.1	2961.4	3541.7	6503.1	9.8	51.8	61.6	511.0	60.0
Rajasthan	150.7	-	150.7	2394.2	7001.9	224.1	7226.0	2581.0	920.0	3501.0	9733.6	3538.3	13271.9	1819.9	2313.2	4133.1	444.4	6.0
Sikkim	13.0	-	13.0	5.2	46.0	1.0	47.0	6.7	6.5	13.2	65.7	12.7	78.4	4.0	5.8	9.8	-	-
Tamil Nadu	1688.0	157.5	1845.5	-	510.9	141.7	652.6	134.4	400.3	534.7	2333.3	699.5	3032.8	358.6	136.4	495.0	104.1	293.2
Tripura	167.8	77.8	245.6	0.7	2.0	-	2.0	34	3.1	6.4	173.2	81.5	254.7	1.8	1.7	3.5	1.0	0.9
Uttar Pradesh	5173.0	13.7	5186.7	9668.0	1750.6	176.0	1926.6	930.3	1610.4	2540.7	7853.9	11468.1	19322.0	430.0	654.0	1084.0	5.0	1977.0
Uttarakhand	278.0	16.0	294.0	395.0	232.0	24.0	256.0	38.0	26.0	64.0	548.0	461.0	1009.0	14.0	15.0	29.0	-	96.0
West Bengal	4200.4	1429.7	5630.1	315.9	51.3	63.1	114.4	47.3	134.6	181.9	4299.0	1943.3	6242.3	192.3	490.3	682.6	1.3	13.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.1	-	8.1	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.3	2.6	2.9	8.6	2.6	11.2	-	-	0.0	-	0.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.5	-	12.5	0.7	2.0	-	2.0	2.5	3.4	5.9	17.1	4.0	21.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-
Delhi	6.8	-	6.8	21.3	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	10.5	21.3	31.8	-	3.9	3.9	-	-
Daman & Diu	2.0	-	2.0	-	0.3	-	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.3	3.6	-	-	0.0	-	-
Puducherry	15.8	5.1	20.9	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	2.0	2.0	15.9	7.1	23.0	0.6	-	0.6	0.0	1.8
All India	37602.3	4316.0	41918.3	28457.4	21305.1	6370.2	27675.3	10582.4	12700.0	23282.3	69489.8	51843.6	121333.4	17970.9	7988.1	25958.9	10131.7	4174.6

State-wise Estimates of Area coverage of different crops during 2010-11
(2nd Advance Estimates as on 09.02.2011)

State	('000 Hectares)																	
	Rice			Wheat	Coarse Cereals			Pulses			Foodgrains			Oilseeds			Cotton	Sugar-cane
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Kharif
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andhra Pradesh	2924.0	1639.0	4563.0	9.0	688.0	443.0	1131.0	998.0	1026.8	2024.8	4610.0	3117.8	7727.8	1833.0	489.0	2322.0	1740.0	192.0
Assam	2060.0	400.0	2460.0	55.0	18.0	0.0	18.0	6.0	39.5	45.5	2084.0	494.5	2578.5	22.0	244.7	266.7	-	30.0
Bihar	2639.6	110.5	2750.1	2074.53	274.9	229.8	504.7	84.4	346.3	430.7	2999.0	2761.1	5760.0	9.2	119.6	128.8	-	300.0
Chhattisgarh	3705.7	-	3705.7	98.6	149.4	3.7	153.1	217.1	667.8	884.9	4072.2	770.1	4842.3	221.9	93.2	315.1	0.0	8.2
Gujarat	776.0	21.0	797.0	1126.0	1052.0	119.0	1171.0	669.0	217.0	886.0	2497.0	1483.0	3980.0	2433.9	248.0	2681.9	2633.0	188.0
Haryana	1250%	-	1250.0	2475.0	716.0	45.0	761.0	58.0	141.0	199.0	2024.0	2661.0	4685.0	5.0	570.0	575.0	433.0	102.0
Himachal Pradesh	78.2	-	78.2	357.0	309.1	22.3	331.4	20.3	9.7	30.0	407.7	389.0	796.7	3.8	10.0	13.8	-	23.0
Jammu and Kashmir	260.3	-	260.3	282.0	336.9	14.0	350.9	43.5	2.6	46.0	640.6	298.6	939.2	5.4	59.2	64.6	-	0.0
Jharkhand	717.4	13.3	730.7	101.1	217.3	9.0	226.3	271.7	135.3	407.0	1206.4	258.7	1465.1	56.6	124.8	181.4	-	6.6
Karnataka	1090.0	330.0	1420.0	261.0	2394.0	1081.0	3475.0	1594.0	1106.0	2700.0	5078.0	2778.0	7856.0	1114.0	483.0	1597.0	525.0	421.0
Kerala	165.1	49.3	214.4	-	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	166.6	49.8	216.4	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	1563.6	-	1563.6	3865.9	1618.1	66.7	1684.8	967.0	3829.1	4796.1	4148.7	7761.7	11910.4	6131.4	881.3	7012.7	651.0	75.8
Maharashtra	1547.0	34.0	1581.0	1269.0	2879.0	2759.0	5638.0	2631.0	1525.0	4156.0	7057.0	5587.0	12644.0	3018.0	293.0	3311.0	3973.0	964.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Odisha	4022.1	300.0	4322.1	4.4	204.4	2.2	206.5	461.1	336.1	797.2	4687.5	642.6	5330.2	197.9	129.5	327.4	75.0	9.9
Punjab	2820.0	-	2820.0	3500.0	138.0	18.0	156.0	15.0	11.0	26.0	2973.0	3529.0	6502.0	9.0	61.0	70.0	530.0	70.1
Rajasthan	117.5	-	117.5	2479.2	7381.5	295.3	7676.8	2836.1	1664.8	4500.9	10335.1	4439.4	14774.5	1792.0	3194.0	4986.0	290.0	7.1
Tamil Nadu	1728.1	161.2	1889.3	-	544.4	279.5	823.8	331.2	197.0	528.2	2603.7	637.6	3241.3	383.6	255.2	638.8	130.0	325.6
Uttar Pradesh	5657.0	13.7	5670.7	9518.0	1892.0	261.0	2153.0	851.5	1824.0	2675.5	8400.5	11616.7	20017.2	432.0	1046.0	1478.0	-	2125.0
Uttarakhand	274.0	16.0	290.0	403.0	232.0	24.0	256.0	39.0	38.0	77.0	545.0	481.0	102,6.0	13.0	20.0	33.0	-	107.0
West Bengal	3544.0	1215.5	4759.5	340.0	56.6	62.4	119.0	45.4	134.1	179.5	3646.0	1752.0	5398.0	212.3	486.2	698.5	-	15.0
Others	859.2	111.6	970.8	33.4	223.8	7.3	231.1	52.5	65.2	117.7	1135.5	217.5	1353.1	45.4	120.8	166.2	75.5	10.9
All-India	37798.7	4415.1	42213.9	28252.1	21325.0	5742.2	27068.3	12192.6	13316.7	25509.4	71317.4	51726.2	123043.6	17940.9	8928.6	26869.5	11056.0	4962.0

Facilities for Classical Languages

112. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing various facilities to the Classical language including Telugu and Tamil for their development and propagation;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh Plan, language-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Government's decision (of 31.10.2008) to classify Telugu and Kannada as 'Classical Languages', the Ministry of Human Resource Development has already taken follow-up action and have sent the draft Standing Finance Committee(SFC) Note to the Planning Commission for obtaining their 'in-principle' approval relating to the grant of annual international awards for scholars of eminence in Classical Kannada and Classical Telugu along with setting up of a Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Kannada and Classical Telugu at Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore.

As regards Classical Tamil, consequent upon classification of Tamil as a Classical language in October, 2004, a Central Plan Scheme for development of Tamil was entrusted to the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, in July, 2005. Thereafter, the Union Cabinet approved the setting up of Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai, in January, 2008, which formally started functioning on 30.6.2008. The main schemes under the CICT are Awards, ten major projects, Fellowships, Grant in Aid for Short term projects, Programmes (Meetings, Workshops, Training and Seminars), Library, Publications (Newsletter, Books & CDs) in addition to having its own website. The Government of India has provision of Presidential Awards for Classical Tamil language. The amount spent

on Classical Tamil during 2005-06 is Rs. 0.46 crore, 2006-07 is Rs. 2.82 crore, 2007-08 is Rs. 4.01 crore, 2008-09 is Rs. 4.47 crore, 2009-10 is Rs. 8.61 crore, and 2010-11 is Rs. 8.89 crore (till 15th February 2011).

The Government is already propagating Sanskrit, a classical language through three Deemed Central Sanskrit Universities viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (SLBSRSV), New Delhi, and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (RSV), Tirupati. The Government is having a scheme of Presidential Awards for certificate of Honour to the scholars of Sanskrit.

Militancy in Assam

113. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any report of rise in militant activities and spate of killings by the National Democratic Front of Bodoland in Assam;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such activities in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per report, In the year 2009, National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB) was involved in 168 incidents of violence resulting in killing of 63 persons (including 3 security forces personnel). In the year, 2010 the outfit was responsible for the killings of 46 persons (including 4 security forces personnel) in 146 incidents of violence.

(b) and (c) State Government was requested to strengthen security including gearing up of intelligence agencies and chalk out on Action Plan to deal with the situation. During the year 2010, 71 NDFB cadres neutralized, 177 arrested and 80 cadres had surrendered.

NDFB has declared unilateral suspension of the hostile activities w.e.f. December 30, 2010 for a period of Six months. Regular review of the situation both at State and Central level is being made.

Soil Conservation

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

(a) whether the Government has launched the 'National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility' to promote soil test based judicious use of fertilisers for improving soil health and its productivity; and

(b) if so, the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSHF) has been introduced from 2008-09. Under this project, setting up of 119 Static Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs), 116 Mobile STLs, 14 Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories (FQCLs) and strengthening of existing 155 STLs, 39 FQCLs have been sanctioned for promoting soil testing to improve soil health and its productivity in the country. Training programmes/demonstration organised under the project have also succeeded in enhancing awareness regarding soil tests and balanced application of fertilizer. As a result, capacity of soil testing laboratories has increased from 69.7 lakh samples (2006-07) to 78.32 lakh (2009-10).

[Translation]

Promotion of Sports

115. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated/released/ expenditure incurred to promote various sports disciplines

during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to give special emphasis to promote kabaddi, football, hockey, basketball, volleyball and other traditional sports and provide special sports training to the sportspersons; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of sports training centres set up/proposed to be set up for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The details of funds released to various National Sports Federation for the last three years and current year is at Statement.

(b) and (c) The Government under its Scheme for financial Assistance to National Sports Federations provides financial assistance to national level sportspersons for training to prepare them for participation in international sports events, through National Sports Federations concerned and Sports Authority of India. Apart from this, the Government also provides financial assistance directly to elite sportspersons for specialized training under Indian and foreign coaches, participation in international tournaments in India and abroad, purchase of equipment and scientific support as part of their preparation for major international tournaments, under the Scheme Relating to Talent Search & Training and National Sports Development Fund. Keeping in view of the mass participation in the discipline of basketball, football, Hockey and Volleyball the Government upgraded these disciplines to Priority category so as to avail higher scale of assistance. The discipline of Kabaddi is already in Priority category. The other traditional sports such as Atya Patya, Malakhamb etc. are also provided assistance for holding the national championship.

The Sports Authority of India has a number of training centres and the effort is to consolidate the existing facilities.

Statement

Grants released to Sports National Federation during the year 2007-08 to 2010-11 under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federation and Preparation of Indian Teams for Commonwealth Games 2010.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Federation	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	2.33	2.32	3.10
2.	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	0.81	0.96	5.26
3.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	2.39	2.21	2.71
4.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	7.17	4.21	6.65
5.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	0.92	1.37	2.64
6.	Judo Federation of India, New Delhi	0.92	0.62	0.92
7.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	0.65	0.55	1.35
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	3.32	1.79	3.88
9.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	0.84	0.15	1.53
10.	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	0.11	0.57	1.73
11.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	1.54	1.85	1.91
12.	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) & (Women)	3.16	3.45	7.82
13.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	0.00	0.26	1.11
14.	Badminton Association of India	1.99	2.66	4.58
15.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	0.61	0.86	0.08
16.	All India Football Federation, Delhi	0.68	0.52	0.42
17.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	0.56	0.18	0.20
18.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	0.06	1.18	4.76
19.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	1.17	0.36	2.33

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	0.25	0.32	0.18
21.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	1.04	0.63	1.04
22.	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	0.39	0.18	0.90
23.	Amateur Handball Federation of India, J & K	0.18	0.72	0.24
24.	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	0.71	0.44	0.62
25.	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	0.06	0.24	0.50
26.	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	0.43	0.30	0.52
27.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	0.17	0.42	0.48
28.	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	2.19	0.40	3.43
29.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	0.87	0.53	0.04
30.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	0.15	0.19	0.16
31.	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	0.09	0.11	0.14
33.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	0.08	0.16	0.08
34.	Ball Badminton Federation of India,	0.00	0.00#	0.00
35.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	0.14	0.15	0.12
36.	Indian Body Building Federation	0.00	0.00	0.00
37.	Indian Polo Association, New Delhi	0.02	0.06	0.00
38.	Indian Power lifting Federation, Jameshpur	0.11	0.16	0.12
39.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	0.00	0.00	0.04
40.	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi.	0.13	0.12	0.13
41.	Netball Federation of India, Delhi	0.14	0.18	0.65
42.	Roller Skating Federation of India, Kolkata	0.00	0.00	0.00
43.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur.	0.11	0.12	0.10
44.	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	0.09	0.24

1	2	3	4	5
45.	Softball Federation of India, Indore	0.09	0.00	0.13
46.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	0.00	0.00	0.12
47.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	0.09	0.16	0.09
48.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur.	0.08	0.16	0.07
49.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	0.03	0.06	0.10
50.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	0.11	0.31	0.31
51.	Throwball Fedn. of India, Bangalore	0.19	0.00	0.00
52.	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	0.33	0.37	0.44
53.	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	0.00	0.00	2.02
54.	Winter Games Federation off India, New Delhi	0.00	0.02	0.00
55.	Women's Cricket Federation of India, Delhi (has since been merged with BCCI)	0.01	0.00	0.00
56.	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	0.27	0.00	0.49
57.	Malkhamb Federation of India	0.03	0.09	0.0016
58.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India, Ahemdabad	0.00	0.06	0.11
59.	Bridge Federation of India	0.00	0.03	0.00
60.	Ice Hockey (NSPO), New	0.00	0.01	0.00
61.	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	0.00	0.13	0.72
62.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	2.44	2.38	2.59
63.	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, New Delhi	17.00	71.00	209.72
64.	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	-	-	1.58
65.	Tenpin Federation of India	-	-	
66.	Bowling Federation of India	-	0.02	0.57

2010-11 - An amount of Rs. 93.43 crores has been sanctioned under the above Schemes. (Rs.67.79 crores under the Scheme Assistance to National Sports Federation and Rs.25.64 crores under the Preparation of Indian Teams for Commonwealth Games, 2010).

Registration of NSF and BCCI

116. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed all the National Sports Federations (NSFs) including Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) to register itself;

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

(c) the facilities extended by the Government on their registration; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps/action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has introduced a system of annual recognition from the year 2010. Accordingly, all National Sports Federations, including BCCI, were requested to furnish various documents such as copy of the constitution/ memorandum of association, annual reports, audited accounts, details of holding of national championships, documents in support of recognition of the International Federation and Asian Federation, compliance to measures for doping free sports and prevention of age fraud in sport.

(c) and (d) The National Sports Federations which are granted annual recognition are entitled to receive financial assistance under various schemes of the Ministry and other benefits such as custom duty exemption, income tax exemptions etc. The Federations which do not adhere to the Government guidelines are not be eligible for such facilities.

Implementation of Central Schemes

117. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had convened

a meeting with the Chief Ministers of North Eastern States recently;

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

(c) whether some States in the region are not implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in their States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) A Conference of the Chief Ministers of all the States in the country on internal security was organized by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 1st February, 2011 in New Delhi. The participants of the Conference, inter-alia, included Chief Ministers/Chief Secretaries/Directors General of Police of the North Eastern States. During the Conference important issues related to internal security of the country such as militancy in the North Eastern States, modernization of Police Force etc. were discussed.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Foreign Nationals in Census 2011

118. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Census 2011 has started in various States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to include Bangladeshi nationals who are living illegally in various parts of the country in the said census; and

(d) if, the details thereof and the manner in which

such foreign nationals are likely to be identified by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Census Operations are conducted in two phases. The first phase of Census 2011 - House listing and Housing Census commenced from 1st April 2010 and was completed in most parts of the country on 30th September, 2010. Only in the State of Chhattisgarh a time extension was given up to 31st October, 2010. The second phase of Census called "Population Enumeration" has also been started on 9th February, 2011 and will be completed on 28th February 2011 with a revisional round from 1st March to 5th March, 2011. In certain areas which are inaccessible in February on account of heavy snow fall, the Population Enumeration was taken up in advance from 11th September, 2010 to 30th September, 2010 with a revisional round from 1st October, 2010 to 5th October 2010. The data collection will be followed by data processing and dissemination of data thereafter.

(c) and (d) The following are eligible for enumeration in Census:

- (i) All those who normally reside and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration, i.e. from 9th February to 28th February, 2011 (both days inclusive);
- (ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and have actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period in the household (9th February to 28th February, 2011) but are not present at the time of visit of the enumerator;
- (iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing in the household and are not present at the time of visit of the enumerator but are expected to return by 28th February, 2011; and

- (iv) Visitors who are present in the household censused by the enumerator and who are expected to be away from the places of their normal residence during the entire enumeration period.

Thus, the foreigners who are expected to stay within the geographical limits of the country throughout the enumeration period are counted wherever they are found. However, the foreigners & their families having diplomatic status are not counted. Nationality of persons is not canvassed as part of Census.

[English]

Publication of Misleading Advertisements

119. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country lacks concrete policy for publication of advertisements leading to unabated publication of misleading advertisements;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any effective policy to counter such advertisements;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be announced; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (e) No, Madam. The Press Council of India (PCI), an autonomous body, was set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 for preserving the freedom of press and maintaining and improving the standard of newspapers and news agencies in India and for inculcating the principles of self regulation among the press. The Press Council has developed Norms of Journalistic Conduct under Section 13(2) of PCI Act, which cover the principles and ethics

regarding journalism. These norms should be followed by the print media while accepting advertisements. The Press Council also monitors and takes cognizance, suo-motu or on complaints, of misleading advertisements, if it is prima facie satisfied are violative of the ethics of journalistic practice. Para 36 of the 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' regarding Advertisements is attached at Statement.

Statement

Extract of Norms of Journalistic Conduct

36. Advertisements

- (i) Commercial advertisements are information as much as social, economic or political information. What is more, advertisements shape attitude and ways of life at least as much, as other kinds of information and comment. Journalistic propriety demands that advertisements must be clearly distinguishable from news content carried in the newspaper.
- (ii) No advertisement shall be published, which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor and other intoxicants.
- (iii) Newspaper shall not publish advertisements, which have a tendency to malign or hurt the religious sentiments of any community or section of society, iv) Advertisements which offend the provisions of the Drugs and Magical Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act as amended in 2002, or any other statute should be rejected.
- (v) Newspapers should not publish an advertisement containing anything which is unlawful or illegal, or is contrary to public decency, good taste or to journalistic ethics or propriety.
- (vi) Journalistic propriety demands that advertisements must be clearly distinguishable from editorial matter carried in the newspaper. Newspapers while publishing advertisements should specify the amount received by them. The rationale behind this is that advertisements should be charged at rates usually chargeable by a newspaper since payment of more than the normal rates would amount to a subsidy to the paper.
- (vii) Publication of dummy or lifted advertisements that have neither been paid for, nor authorised by the advertisers, constitute breach of journalistic ethics specially when the paper raises a bill in respect of such advertisements.
- (viii) Deliberate failure to publish an advertisement in all the copies of a newspaper offends against the standards of journalistic ethics and constitutes gross professional misconduct.
- (ix) There should be total co-ordination and communication between the advertisement department and the editorial department of a newspaper in the matter of considering the legality propriety or otherwise of an advertisement received for publication.
- (x) The editors should insist on their right to have the final say in the acceptance or rejection of advertisements, specially those which border on or cross the line between decency and obscenity.
- (xi) Newspapers to carry caution notice with matrimonial advertisements carrying following text*

"Readers are advised to make appropriate thorough inquiries before acting upon any advertisement. This newspaper does not vouch or subscribe to claim and representation made by the advertiser regarding the particulars of status, age, income of the bride/bridegroom".

* Foot note:

The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in connection with FAO No 65/1998 of Smt Harjeet Kaur Vs Shri Surinder Pal Singh directed the Press Council of India to instruct the

newspaper to publish classified/matrimonial advertisement by advising them to alongside publish the said Caution Notice in their newspapers.

- (xii) An editor shall be responsible for all matters, including advertisements published in the newspaper. If responsibility is disclaimed, this shall be explicitly stated beforehand.
- (xiii) Tele-friendship advertisements carried by newspapers across the country inviting general public to dial the given number for 'entertaining' talk and offering suggestive tele-talk tend to pollute adolescent minds and promote immoral cultural ethos. The Press should refuse to accept such advertisements.
- (xiv) Classified advertisements of health and physical fitness services using undignified languages, indicative of covert soliciting, are violative of law as well as ethics. The newspaper should adopt a mechanism for vetting such an advertisement to ensure that the soliciting advertisements are not carried.
- (xv) Advertisements of contraceptive and supply of brand item attaching to the advertisement is not very ethical, given the social milieu and the traditional values held dear in our country. A newspaper has a sacred duty to educate people about precautionary measures to avoid AIDS and exhibit greater far sight in accepting advertisement even though issued by social welfare organisation.
- (xvi) Employment News which is trusted as a purveyor of authentic news on government jobs should be more careful in accepting advertisements of only bonafide private bodies.
- (xvii) While accepting advertisements of educational institutes newspapers may ensure that such

advertisements carry the mandatory statement that the concerned institutes are recognized under the relevant enactments of law.

- (xviii) Advertisements play extremely vital role in shaping the values and concerns of the present day society and as more and more lenient view is taken of what is not the norm, the speedier may be acceptability of such matters in 'public perception' but at what cost is the essential point for consideration. It should be borne in mind that in the race to be globally relevant we do not leave behind the values that have earned India the unique place it enjoys globally on moral and ethical plane.

[Translation]

National Horticulture Mission

120. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGPJ CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of work executed under the National Horticulture Mission in various States including Bihar during 2009-10 and 2010-11, State-wise; and
- (b) the details of funds allocated, released and actually utilised during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) State-wise details of work executed under the National Horticulture Mission (MEVI) in various States including Bihar during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in Statement-I.

- (b) State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized under NHM during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of work executed under the National Horticulture Mission, during 2009-10 and 2010
(up to 16.02.2011)*

States	Nursery (No.)	Area Coverage (ha.)	Rejuve- nation (ha.)	Organic Farming (ha.)	IPM (ha.)	IPM Infrastructure (No.)	Post Harvest Management (No)	Markets (No.)
Andhra Pradesh	2	42124	25806	2193	24109	5	52	0
Bihar	14	15033	136	346	1150	1	6	0
Chhattisgarh	21	45141	500	2241	10000	0	311	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	785	1165	348	10	0	0	0
Gujarat	10	16700	970	5000	5409	12	53	0
Haryana	10	15933	152	7003	10230	15	69	6
Jharkhand	5	21738	75	0	0	12	0	18
Karnataka	35	48247	8310	8656	226321	4	471	1
Kerala	123	64296	23615	6082	7293	9	1	6
Madhya Pradesh	20	41925	3656	0	1401	0	9	1
Maharashtra	10	49971	34688	1422	1488	14	422	2
Odisha	68	61322	1200	0	200	0	5	0
Puducherry	0	855	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	1	11748	1273	4500	2000	6	88	1
Rajasthan	15	26312	656	908	8398	6	13	1
Tamil Nadu	23	84839	6756	1534	4302	320	0	76
Uttar Pradesh	13	33573	3521	0	4835	5	111	0
West Bengal	21	19032	2266	640	3703	4	24	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	240	0	90	200	0	0	0
Total	403	599814	114746	40963	311049	413	1635	112

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized under National Horticulture Mission during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (up to 16.02.2011)

(Rs. in Lakh)

States	2009-10			2010-11		
	Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	13405.58	9566.59	10415.14	10518.75	8800.00	8340.52
Bihar	3825.00	2435.17	2658.65	3825.00	Nil *	1337.24
Chhattisgarh	6990.40	6000.00	6687.34	9775.00	7914.00	6457.52
Goa	336.03	150.00	145.77	425.00	162.00	120.45
Gujarat	6300.00	2521.32	3421.87	6290.00	3797.00	3313.63
Haryana	8547.73	5600.00	6829.22	6885.00	5150.00	3572.01
Jharkhand	4766.31	3084.00	4183.66	4250.00	1600.00	2366.99
Karnataka	11220.00	8001.67	11368.69	11220.00	8525.00	6216.99
Kerala	4740.87		8194.42	7130.10	1900.00	3622.11
Madhya Pradesh	6800.00	3545.-00	6284.12	8500.00	5100.00	3752.27
Maharashtra	16347.62	9173.20	18598.02	12750.00	8648.00	4297.91
Odisha	6520.25	3500.00	5556.68	5525.00	3259.00	3977.03
Punjab	3853.89	2578.00	3605.29	4250.00	2500.00	2288.52
Rajasthan	5978.80	2500.00	3665.73	5950.00	3000.00	2575.27
Tamil Nadu	10200.00	6180.00	8000.58	11050.00	7250.0.0	4151.23
Uttar Pradesh	11477.09	9143.38	11165.73	10625.00	5400.00	4171.04
West Bengal	3627.38		2147.76	4409.80	1600.00	3050.54
Delhi	287.18	Nil	41.56	Nil	Nil	14.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lakshdweep	263.55	Nil	Nil	135.50	Nil	Nil
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	435.32	200.00	152.44	400.00	152.00	104.98
Puducherry	113.47	33.25	27.78	84.15	36.34	4.15
Total	126036.47	74211.58	113150.45	123998.30	74793.34	63734.76

State Government did not ask for release this year citing that it has huge unspent balance of previous year(s).

Unclaimed Dead Bodies

121. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a report that the crematorium of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has refused to cremate unclaimed dead bodies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether unclaimed dead bodies are left rotting for several days in cremation homes due to arbitrariness of the employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding dispute between the police and the employees of MCD during January, 2011 over cremation of dead bodies; and

(f) 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) to (d) No, Madam. No such instance has come to the notice of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and Delhi Police.

(e) and (f) No complaint regarding dispute between the police and the employees of MCD over the cremation

of dead bodies has been received by Delhi Police during the month of January, 2011.

[English]

Input Subsidy

122. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is releasing input subsidy/grant-in-aid to the States under various schemes/programmes as per the guidelines; and

(b) if so, the details of actual demands and the amount released to the States under each scheme/programme during the 11th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Damage by Cloud Bursts

123. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 81 answered on 9.11.2010 regarding 'Damage due to Cloud Bursts' and to state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of relief and rehabilitation of the affected people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):
(a) to (c) As per information received from the States, during the monsoon 2010, two incidents of cloudburst occurred (i) Leh in Jammu & Kashmir on 6th August, 2010 leading to flood and mud slides over the region, in which 231 human lives lost, 1805 livestock lost and 13658.35 ha. Cropped areas affected, (ii) Bageshwar district in Uttarakhand on 19th August, 2010, which led to loss of 25 human lives.

The primary responsibility for undertaking rescue & relief measures in the even of natural disasters rests with the State Government concerned. The State Government concerned, is required to spend expenditure on relief operation of immediate nature, in conformity with the items & norms of assistance approved by the Government of India. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing appropriate financial and logistic support. For this purpose, a State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) has been constituted for each State, with certain allocated amount based on the recommendations of Finance Commission. In cases of calamities of severe nature, SDRF is supplemented by the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in accordance with the laid down procedure.

On receipt of memorandum from the State of Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir, Central Teams were constituted, which visited Uttarakhand on .. 19-21 October 2010 and Jammu & Kashmir from 14-17th September 2010 for on-the spot assessment of damage in the wake of floods/landslides, including cloudburst, during 2010.

Regarding Uttarakhand, it is stated that the High Level Committee (HLC), in its meeting held on 13.12.2010, *inter-alia* considered the memorandum, report of the Central Team, recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial

Group (IMG) thereon and the extant items & norms of assistance from CRF/SDRF and NDRF and approved the following assistance:-

- * Rs. 624.07 crore for flood/landslides/cloudburst management of 2010, subject to adjustment of 75% of balance available in the SDRF account of the State for the instant calamities, including cloudburst.
- * Rs. 71.10 crore from Special Component of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged infrastructure relating to Drinking Water Supply Works.

With regard to J&K, the report of the Central Team has been considered by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) in its meeting held on 18th January 2011. As per the laid down procedure, the recommendations of IMG is being placed before High Level Committee (HLC) for consideration of quantum of fund from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in its next meeting shortly.

Expansion of Jails

124. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various jails in the country are plagued with overcrowding;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the status/pace of expansion of jails in the country;
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to expand the existing capacity of jails, including setting up of more number of jails in the country so as to curtail pressure on the existing jails; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the total funds likely to be incurred in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b)

Yes, Madam. As per the data compiled by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the total number of prisoners in the country at the end of 2008 was 3,84,753 against the total authorized capacity of 2,97,777. Thus, there is an overcrowding in the jails to the extent of 29.2%.

(c) to (e) 'Prison' is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and, therefore, Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to improve the condition of prisons, prisoners and the prison staff, the Central Government had initiated a scheme namely "Modernisation of Prisons" in 2002-03 in 27 states (except Arunachal Pradesh) with an outlay of Rs. 1800 crore on a cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively for construction of additional prisons, repair and renovation of existing prisons, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of living accommodation for prison staff. The scheme has since closed on 31.3.2009. A statement indicating total central fund released to the State Government under scheme is given in Statement.

Statement

Release of funds to the State Governments under the Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons

Sl. No.	Name of State	Release of fund (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.25
2.	Assam	29.37
3.	Bihar	134.57
4.	Chhattisgarh	28.02

1	2	3
5.	Goa	10.19
6.	Gujarat	49.73
7.	Haryana	77.07
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.14
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.69
10.	Jharkhand	31.69
11.	Karnataka	40.35
12.	Kerala	24.55
13.	Madhya Pradesh	116.36
14.	Maharashtra	96.85
15.	Manipur	11.79
16.	Meghalaya	12.27
17.	Mizoram	13.30
18.	Nagaland	11.85
19.	Odisha	80.54
20.	Punjab	55.86
21.	Rajasthan	48.83
22.	Sikkim	13.64
23.	Tamil Nadu	71.50
24.	Tripura	20.99
25.	Uttar Pradesh	173.44
26.	Uttarakhand	22.74
27.	West Bengal	53.94
Total		1347.17

Naxal Activities

[Translation]

125. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
 SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
 SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
 SHRI A. SAMPATH:
 SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
 SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
 SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spurt in the incidents of extortion and violence by the naxalites in various parts of the country including Bihar in the recent past;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents reported, civilians/security personnel killed and property damaged and the compensation paid/assistance provided to the families of the victims during the current year;

(c) whether the Government has taken any developmental initiatives in the naxal affected areas/ States and action to include more districts under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme in the affected States, regions/areas including in Bihar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other concrete measures taken/being taken by the Government to check the naxal activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Statement enclosed shows the incidents of naxal

violence, civilians killed and security forces killed in 2009 and 2010.

Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme provides for ex-gratia payments of Rs. 1 lakh to the family of civilians killed and Rs. 3 lakh to family or security personnel killed due to naxal attacks..Under Central scheme for assistance to civilians victims/family of victims of terrorist, communal and naxal violence, and amount of Rs. 3 lakh is given for each death or permanent incapacitation to the affected family. In addition, ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 15 lakh is paid to the next of kin of personnel of Central Para Military Forces killed in action. Besides this, State Governments have their own policy for payment of ex-gratia to the families of civilians and security personnel killed in naxal attacks.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has taken up a number of schemes for development in the Naxal affected States like the Integrated Action Plan for 60 districts, Road Requirement Plan as well as various flagship programmes such as Supplementary Nutrition (ICDS), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Road Connectivity (PMGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Housing (Indira Awas Yojna), Health (NRHM), Electrification (RGGVY), Drinking Water Supply, Ashram Schools and Forest Rights Act. The Government has received proposals for including 30 districts in SRE scheme from seven LWE affected States including seven districts in Bihar. Fifteen districts of Bihar are already covered in SRE scheme.

(e) 'Police' and 'public order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments, who deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, both on security and developments fronts.

Statement*State-wise details of naxal violence during 2009 and 2010*

State	2009		2010	
	Incidents	Civilians and SF Killed	Incidents	Civilians and SF Killed
Andhra Pradesh	66	18	100	24
Bihar	232	72	307	97
Chhattisgarh	529	290	625	343
Jharkhand	742	208	501	157
Maharashtra	154	93	94	45
Madhya Pradesh	1	-	7	1
Odisha	266	67	218	79
Uttar Pradesh	8	2	6	1
West Bengal	255	158	350	256
Others	5	-	4	0
Total	2258	908	2212	1003

[English]

Availability of Milk

126. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

SHRI BHISMASHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita availability of milk in the country is sufficient to meet the.. nutritional requirement of the population;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to further increase the per capita availability of milk; 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The per capita availability of milk in the country is not sufficient to meet the nutritional requirement of the population. State-wise details of per capita availability of milk for the year 2009-10 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Government is implementing following schemes in the country for increasing milk production:

1. Intensive Dairy Development Programme.
2. Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production
3. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development scheme
4. National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding
5. Feed and Fodder Development Scheme
6. Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme

Statement

Per Capital Availability of Milk during 2009-10

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10 (in grams/Day)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	342
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59
3.	Assam	69
4.	Bihar	175
5.	Chhattisgarh	110
6.	Goa	96
7.	Gujarat	418
8.	Haryana	662
9.	Himachal Pradesh	342
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	382
11.	Jharkhand	130
12.	Karnataka	226
13.	Kerala	203

1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	278
15.	Maharashtra	190
16.	Manipur	88
17.	Meghalaya	83
18.	Mizoram	29
19.	Nagaland	96
20.	Odisha	112
21.	Punjab	944
22.	Rajasthan	395
23.	Sikkim	210
24.	Tamil Nadu	237
25.	Tripura	77
26.	Uttar Pradesh	283
27.	Uttarakhand	387
28.	West Bengal	133
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	137
30.	Chandigarh	95
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	86
32.	Daman and Diu	15
33.	Delhi	72
34.	Lakshadweep	84
35.	Puducherry	96
All India		263

Note: Per capita availability is based on estimates of milk production and projected population as on 1st October 2009 by the Office of Registrar General of India.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

Recruitment in ITBP

127. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) organized a recruitment drive at Bareilly (U.P.) on 3rd February 2011;

(b) if so, whether as a result of the melee, chaos and mishandling, a number of persons died;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any inquiry has been set up to probe the matter;

(e) if so, the terms of reference and composition of the inquiry committee; and

(f) the details of the compensation being provided to the families of the deceased and the injured alongwith the time by which the compensation is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) ITBP organized a recruitment rally in the ITBP campus, Bareilly for recruitment to the 416 posts of Group 'C Constable (Followers) at Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh) from 1st February 2011.

(b) and (c) Expecting/ assessing large number of candidates, the Sector Deputy Inspector General, ITBP,

Bareilly had requested District Magistrate (DM), Bareilly on 17 January, 2011 to make adequate police arrangement for maintenance of law and order and also for providing medical cover. This letter also mentioned that, the police arrangements be made around Bus stand, as well as Railway Station for maintaining law and order. Subsequently DM, Bareilly wrote to the DIG Police, Bareilly and District CMO Bareilly to make the necessary arrangements.

(ii) Adequate arrangements were made inside the campus by ITBP for registration on the morning of 1st February 2011. Separate entry and exit points to get out of ITBP Campus were also made. The plan was to first register all the applicants and thereafter call them in the batches of 600 per day till all candidates were tested. Initially, approximately 5000 to 6000 candidates entered the campus and their registration was started by ITBP.

(iii) According to the preliminary report of ITBP Directorate, the crowd outside the campus, which had swelled to about 90,000, started getting restive. Despite repeated announcements, requesting them to remain calm with the assurance that every person would be registered, irrespective of the time it would take, the large mob taking advantage of skeletal police presence become aggressive and started pelting stones and looted some shops also. After deployment of additional force and reassurances, the crowd dispersed and the area was evacuated.

(iv) After leaving the ITBP campus area, some candidates etc presumably boarded the trains, buses etc. on their return journey. It was later reported by the media that some of them climbed on the roofs of the passenger coaches. This subsequently led to the unfortunate accident approximately 100 Km away from Bareilly i.e. near Roza Railway Station when the persons travelling on the roof tops of the train coaches were hit by an over bridge as reported in the media. It is reported that about 19 persons died in the accident.

(d) and (e) A court of Inquiry has already been

ordered vide order dated 7th February, 2011. The enquiry would be conducted by 16 rank officers.

The terms of reference for the Inquiry are as under:

- (i) Despite DIG ITBP Bareilly having intimated the District Magistrate Bareilly on 17th January, 2011 about the recruitment rally at ITBP campus to be held from 1st Feb 2011, whether there was any lack of co-ordination between Sector Hqrs ITBP Bareilly and the district administration / Police authorities at Bareilly. If so, who was responsible for having failed to co-ordinate arrangements for the proposed rally.
- (ii) Had the prescribed Standard Operating Procedure been followed or not. Whether there was any ambiguity in the Standard Operating Procedure regarding the conduct of the recruitment rally.
- (iii) Was there any ambiguity in the instructions to the candidates in the advertisement published in newspapers for this recruitment rally? If so, what were the ambiguities.
- (iv) Had any contingency plan for addressing the excessive turn out of candidates been worked out by the Sector Hqrs ITBP Bareilly. If not, why and who is responsible for the absence of a contingency plan.
- (v) Was there any deviation at the last minute in the recruitment process to be followed which could have led to any confusion amongst the candidates? If so, why and who is responsible for such deviation.
- (f) Since the accident happened in the jurisdiction of the State Government and on a Railway train, compensation, if any, is to be considered by Ministry of Railways / the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. It has been ascertained from the Railway authorities and state

Government authorities that no compensation has been paid so far.

[Translation]

Decontrol of Sugar

128. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal to completely decontrol sugar is under consideration of the Government;
- (b) if so, whether the Government proposes to waive the condition including minimum distance from operational mills for setting up new mills;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether sugarcane is also proposed to be decontrolled under the new regime; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Tackling Terrorists Activities

129. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any assessment has been made about the preparedness to tackle terrorist threats in different parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to create technically equipped special units to tackle such threats;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the terrorists apprehended, hideouts unearthed and sleeper cells smashed in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) With a view to tackle terrorist threats, Government have taken a number of important decisions which, inter-alia, include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces; effective border management through border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of surveillance equipment; legally enabling deployment of CISF in joint venture and private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Hyderabad and Mumbai; tighter immigration control, etc. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule, which inter-alia, includes offences under UAPA.

(c) and (d) Apart from establishment of anti-terror units in the States, the State Governments have been enjoined upon to create Quick Response Team (QRT)/ Special Intervention Units (SIU). Most of the State Governments have confirmed that QRTs have been set up. Besides, the Multi-Agency Centre has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies. Intelligence inputs are also shared with the concerned States through the established mechanism, which ensures close coordination and sharing of intelligence and

seamless flow of information between the State and the Central security and law enforcement agency. This has resulted in busting of terrorist modules and a number of possible terrorist attacks have been averted.

(e) The details of terrorist/extremists/naxalites apprehended is given at Statement-I.

Statement

Details of the Terrorists/Extremists/Naxalites apprehended in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, North-Eastern States and Naxal Affected States are as under:

Jammu and Kashmir

Year	No. of Terrorist/Extremists/ Naxalites apprehended
2008	305
2009	187
2010 (upto 31.12.2010)	155

North Eastern States

Year	No. of Terrorist/Extremists/ Naxalites apprehended
2008	2566
2009	2162
2010 (upto 31.12.2010)	2213

Naxal Affected States

Year	No. of Terrorist/Extremists/ Naxalites apprehended
2008	1743
2009	1981
2010 (upto 31.12.2010)	2916

Idukki Package

130. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects/interventions sanctioned under the Idukki Package and the progress of their implementation;

(b) the details of projects/interventions pending for approval;

(c) whether the non-submission of project reports by various departments has caused the delay in implementation of the package; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for providing financial support of Rs.764.45 crore for implementing various programmes/interventions suggested by the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation for mitigation of agrarian distress in Idukki district of Kerala. As on 31st December, 2010, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for Rs.389.00 crore involving 44 projects have been submitted by the concerned agencies of the Government of Kerala of which an amount of Rs. 213.36 crore covering 37 projects have been sanctioned for different activities. As reported by Government of Kerala there are no projects/interventions pending for approval.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Sugarcane Production

131. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of sugarcane is decreasing in the country;

(b) if so, the quantity of sugarcane produced alongwith the area under cultivation during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the average production and per hectare yield in comparison to the world's average during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the area under cultivation and production of sugarcane in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The estimated production of sugarcane in the country declined from 348.19 million tones during 2007-08 to 285.03 million tones during 2008-09. However, production of sugarcane marginally increased to 292.30 million tones during 2009-10. As per the 2nd advance estimates released on 09.02.2011, total production of sugarcane in the country during the current year i.e. 2010-11 is estimated to be still higher at 336.70 million tones. State-wise details of estimated production and area under cultivation of sugarcane during the last three years i.e. 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given in the Statement.

(c) The details of production and per hectare yield of sugarcane in India vis-a-vis its production and per hectare yield in the world during 2007 to 2009 are given in the table below:

Year	World		India	
	Production (Million Tonnes)	Yield (Kg./ Hectare)	Production (Million Tonnes)	Yield (Kg./ Hectare)
2007	1617.2	70675	348.2	68877
2008	1736.3	71577	285.0	64553
2009	1682.6	70912	292.3	70020

(d) To increase the area cultivation and production of sugarcane in the country, a Centrally Sponsored

Scheme on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System Area (SUBACS) under the Macro Management Mode of Agriculture is being implemented in various sugarcane growing States. The SUBACS aims to transfer improved production technology to the farmers through field demonstrations, training of farmers, supply of farm implements, enhancing production of planting materials, efficient use of water, treatment of planting materials etc. Loans are also provided to sugar factories at concessional rates for rearing of seed nurseries, incentive to cultivators to switch over to improved varieties of sugarcane, integrated pests and diseases management, irrigation schemes, ratoon management, etc.

Statement

State-wise Estimates of Production and Area of Sugarcane during 2007-08 to 2009-10.

States/UT	Area ('000 Hectares)			Production ('000 Tonnes)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	247.0	196.0	158.0	20296.0	15380.0	11708.0
Arunachal Pradesh	1.2	1.4	1.5	21.8	23.4	27.1
Assam	26.0	28.6	27.1	980.0	1099.7	1059.0
Bihar	108.6	111.9	115.9	3854.9	4959.9	5032.6
Chhattisgarh	11.1	10.6	12.4	27.5	25.4	29.2
Gujarat	211.0	221.0	154.0	15190.0	15510.0	12400.0
Goa	1.0	1.0	0.9	56.0	49.3	52.3
Haryana	140.0	90.0	74.0	8860.0	5130.0	5335.0
Himachal Pradesh	2.7	2.3	2.2	58.4	53.1	45.6
Jammu and Kashmir	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	6.0	5.7	6.5	150.0	348.8	447.0
Karnataka	306.0	281.0	337.0	26240.0	23328.0	30443.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	2.0	2.2	3.0	218.0	275.5	285.0
Madhya Pradesh	75.2	70.5	62.1	3180.0	2975.0	2535.0
Maharashtra	1093.0	768.0	756.0	88437.0	60648.0	64159.0
Manipur	0.5	0.6	0.6	16.8	21.3	21.3
Meghalaya	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Mizoram	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.8	13.7	12.4
Nagaland	5.0	4.3	5.1	247.3	185.8	152.9
Odisha	19.8	10.8	8.0	1096.2	646.2	489.9
Punjab	110.0	81.0	60.0	6690.0	4670.0	3700.0
Rajasthan	10.4	6.5	6.0	593.8	388.2	344.5
Tamil Nadu	354.2	308.9	293.2	38071.0	32804.4	29745.6
Tripura	1.0	1.0	0.9	46.7	51.7	44.9
Uttar Pradesh	2179.0	2084.0	1977.0	124665.3	109048.0	117140.0
Uttarakhand	124.0	107.0	96.0	7686.0	5590.0	5842.0
West Bengal	16.9	17.6	13.8	1272.0	1638.3	1000.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.5	3.0	2.0
Puducherry	2.3	1.9	1.8	228.4	162.3	247.3
All India	5055.2	4415.4	4174.6	348187.9	285029.3	292301.6

[Translation]

Non-Utilisation of MPLADS Funds

132. DR. BALI RAM: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding under-utilisation of funds under the

Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure optimum utilisation of MPLAD funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME

IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The details of complaints on under-utilisation of MPLAD funds are given in Statement.

(c) The implementation of the scheme is monitored at various levels, viz., by Parliamentary Committees on MPLADS, and at the Central/State/UT and the district level. To ensure effective implementation and optimum

utilization of funds under the MPLAD Scheme, the Ministry holds review meetings with the State/UT Government authorities periodically. The concerned district authorities are also directed from time to time, to expedite execution of works under the scheme and furnish the documents on time for release of MPLAD funds as per MPLADS guidelines.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the complainant	District Nodal Agency	Subject matter of the complaint	Action Taken
1.	Smt. Chandresh Kumari, Hon'ble MP Lok Sabha, Jodhpur	Jodhpur	Smt. Chandresh Kumari, MP (LS), had complained that she had sanctioned over Rs. 1.60 crore from MP LADS fund but only 35.40 lacks were released by the district authority timely and works completed. The rest of the sanction have not been given financial sanction.	A factual position was called for from the State Government Authorities. As per the latest information, out of total 94 numbers of recommended works, administrative sanction has been accorded for 86 works and 8 of the recommended works were not as per the provisions of the guidelines and the Hon'ble MP was informed accordingly.
2.	Shri S. S. Ahluwalia, MP(RS), Jharkhand	Deoghar	Regarding non-completion of works recommended by him in his Nodal District and other districts of Jharkhand where he has recommended the works.	The matter has been taken up with the Government of Jharkhand and with District Authorities separately.
3.	Shri Yashwant Sinha, MP (LS), Hazaribagh, Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	Regarding non-completion and non-execution of works recommended by him under MPLAD Scheme during his MP(RS) term (8.7.2004-16.5.2009) and present MP(LS) term.	The matter has been taken up with Government of Jharkhand.
4.	Shri Bratin Sen Gupta, ex. Rajya Sabha MP	Kolkata	Shri Bratin Sen Gupta, ex. Rajya Sabha MP has complained regarding non-implementation of long pending MP LADS works recommended by him.	Government of West Bengal has been directed to conduct an enquiry in the matter.

[English]

Irregularities during CG

133. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
 SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
 SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
 SHRI RAM KISHUN:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:
 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

- (a) whether the panel probing the alleged cases of irregularities and corruption related to XIX Commonwealth Games, 2010 has submitted its interim report to the Government;
- (b) if so, the major findings thereof and the details of recommendations made by the said panel;
- (c) whether any action has been initiated by the Government against the persons found guilty on the basis of the findings/recommendations made by the said panel;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reason therefor and the time by which a final report is likely to be submitted to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A High Level Committee headed by Shri V.K. Shunglu constituted to look into issues relating to the organizing and conduct of the

Commonwealth Games, 2010 has submitted its First stand alone Report on issues relating to Host Broadcasting. The report containing major findings; recommendations etc. is available at Government of India Portal www.india.gov.in.

(c) to (e) The report is being examined. The final report is likely to be submitted to the Government by 31.03.2011.

Pension for Farmers

134. SHRI P. LINGAM:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain State Governments in the country have launched pension schemes for farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government proposes to supplement the efforts of such State Governments by providing them assistance in this regard and also launch such scheme in other States in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Mortgage Guarantee Fund

135. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of high prices of property in urban areas the Government proposes to set up mortgage guarantee fund to cover the home loan risk for the poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to reach a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has submitted the proposal of Rajiv Awas Yojana for the consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 10th February, 2011. This scheme aims to provide support for shelter & basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. Under the scheme, it is also proposed to set up a Mortgage Risk Guarantee Fund to encourage lending for affordable housing to EWS / LIG Households, for loans up to Rs.5 Lakh with initial corpus of Rs.1000 Crores from the Central Government.

(c) The definite time by which a decision in this regard is taken cannot be indicated at this stage.

Damage to Foodgrains

136. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) whether damage to foodgrains stored in the open and held in various godowns have been reported in the recent past;

(b) if so, the number of such godowns alongwith

the quantity damaged therein and the reasons therefor, State-wise and agency-wise during each of the last two years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to distribute the surplus stocks to deserving population at low cost;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken to check such damages in future?

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

(b) As reported by Food Corporation of India (FCI), 8881 tons of damaged/ non-issuable foodgrains were available in FCI as on 31.1.2011. Statement showing region-wise details of number of depots and accrual of damaged/ non-issuable foodgrains in FCI godowns as on 31.1.2011 is at Statement-I. Statement showing region-wise details of stocks accrued as damaged/ non-issuable during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 in FCI is at Statement-II.

Information in respect of damaged/ non-issuable foodgrains accrued in the stocks held by Punjab and Haryana State Government agencies is being collected.

(c) and (d) In view of surplus stocks of foodgrains presently available in the Central Pool, Government has allocated to States and Union Territories additional quantity of 25 lakh tons of wheat and rice in September, 2010 and January, 2011 each time on ad hoc basis at BPL prices.

(e) State Governments and Food Corporation of India have been instructed from time to time to take required measures for proper and safe storage of foodgrains in covered godowns and in CAP storage. Recently such instructions to all State Governments/UTs and FCI, for steps to be taken for proper preservation and safe storage of central pool stocks of foodgrains have been reiterated on; 24th January, 2011 for:

- (i) Scenlisaaiion of all field functionaries;
- (ii) Carrying out inspection of stocks of foodgrains by senior officers;
- (iii) Monitoring of observance of these steps on regular basis; and
- (iv) For taking strict disciplinary action against delinquents.

The following precautionary and remedial steps are taken/to be taken by F.C.I. and State Government agencies to check damages to central pool stocks of foodgrains:

- (i) All godowns are to be constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are to be stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are to be used to check migration of moisture from the floor.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are to be provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are to be carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are to be used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are to be stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are to be used as dunnage material. Stacks are to be properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density

black polythene water-proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.

- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/ godowns are to be undertaken by qualified and trained staff including senior officers.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is to be followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered rail wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.

Statement-I

Region-wise details of number of depots and accrual of damaged/ non-issuable foodgrains available in FCI godowns as on 31.1.2011

Sl. No.	Region	No. of godowns	Quantity (In MTs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	7	129
2.	Jharkhand	2	17
3.	West Bengal	15	196
4.	Assam	10	133
5.	North East Frontier provinces (NEF)	1	41
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	27
7.	Haryana	1	27
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	11
9.	Punjab	6	6836
10.	Rajasthan	11	33

1	2	3	4
11. Uttar Pradesh		16	480
12. Uttarakhand		1	448
13. Kerala		7	80
14. Karnataka		13	29
15. Tamil Nadu		1	1
16. Gujarat		10	227
17. Maharashtra		11	104
18. Madhya Pradesh		14	62
Total		129	8881

Statement-II

Details of region-wise stock of foodgrains accrued as damaged/non-issuable during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 in FCI

Sl.No.	Region	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	14	726
2.	Jharkhand	15	17
3.	Odisha	84	0
4.	West Bengal	1789	1357
5.	Assam	83	38
6.	North Eastern Frontier Provinces (NEF)	212	77
7.	Nagaland & Manipur (N&M)	6	0
8.	Delhi	0	5

1	2	3	4
9. Haryana		16	0
10. Jammu and Kashmir		0	11
11. Punjab		16798	2273
12. Rajasthan		0	12
13. Uttar Pradesh		62	14
14. Uttarakhand		4	0
15. Kerala		98	19
16. Karnataka		74	70
17. Tamil Nadu		1	1
18. Gujarat		655	814
19. Maharashtra		189	245
20. Madhya Pradesh		14	49
21. Chhattisgarh		0	974
Total		20114	6702

[English]

Projects of Maharashtra

137. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many projects of the Government of Maharashtra including the underground drainage scheme, are under active consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether non-release of sanctioned funds for the scheme is causing hindrance in the implementation of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government and the

time by which the required funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No fresh project of the Government of Maharashtra including the underground drainage scheme is under consideration under the schemes of the Ministry of Urban Development.

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

[Translation]

Export of Sugar

138. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has given approval for export of five lakh tonnes of sugar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the time limit fixed for such exports alongwith the export price, domestic price and international price of sugar;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the stock and domestic availability, particularly in view of delayed crushing during 2010-11 season, while giving approval for exports;

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

(e) the steps taken to maintain supply and stabilise the price of sugar in the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Department of Food and Public Distribution had decided to permit export of 5 lac tons of sugar under Open General Licence (OGL) so that advantage of favourable international prices could be taken. However, later, it was decided to hold it and place the proposal of export of 5 lac tons before Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM). It was contemplated to complete this export by 31st March, 2011. In view of the latest decision of the Government to hold it, no time limit has now been fixed. The price of sugar on 14th December, 2010 (the date on which export of 5 lac tons was announced) in international market quoted for delivery for the month of March, 2011 was US\$ 769.40 per ton and the domestic ex-mill price of 'S-30' grade of sugar was in the range of Rs. 25700-28650 per ton.

(c) and (d) Due to prolonged rains in some parts of the country, the sugar mills located in those areas started their crushing operations late in 2010-11 sugar season. The stocks and domestic availability in 2010-11 sugar season is assessed as under:

Particulars	2010-11 (in lac Tons) (Estimated)
Opening Stock	49
Production of sugar	245
Import of sugar	0
Availability	294
Releases for domestic consumption	220-225

(e) In order to maintain supply and stabilize price of sugar in domestic market, the Central Government has extended the stock holding limit on bulk consumers of sugar by 180 days beyond 14.02.2011 and stock holding limit and turn over limit on sugar/ khandsari sugar dealers upto 31.03.2011.

*[English]***Facilities for Sports**

139. SHRI RAO SAHEB DANVE PATIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring in a legislation to restrict the tenure and age of sports administrators;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the measures being taken by the Government to provide standard training facilities to the sports persons at sports venues/stadia; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to promote sports at school/college level in remote, rural and urban areas of the country alongwith the funds allocated/ released for the purpose during the 11th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has issued executive instructions imposing age and tenure limits in respect of office bearers of National Sports Federations, including Indian Olympic Association, which has further been reiterated in the National Sports Development Code, 2011 (NSDC, 2011). As per the provision, the age and tenure restrictions in respect of office bearers are as under:

"Under the revised guidelines the President of an NSF is entitled to a maximum tenure of 12 years with or without re-av, and the Secretary General and Treasurer can have a maximum of two consecutive terms of 4-years each across the two posts or in a single post. After two consecutive terms, a 4-year cooling-off period is compulsory. The guidelines also prescribe an age limit of 70 years on an office bearer".

The NSDC, 2011 will be part of the proposed legislation covering national sports development.

(c) The Government has assisted SAI to set up state of art training facilities at all the regional centers, including Delhi. These include provision of synthetic playing surfaces, necessary sports equipments, coaches and support staff, scientific support, etc.

(d) The Government has recognized School Games Federation of India (SGFI) for promoting sports in schools and Association of Indian Universities (AIU) for promoting sports in colleges and universities. Apart from this, under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), the Government assisted the State Governments to organize inter-school competitions. The details of funds released for SGFI, AIU and NYKS during 11th Plan is as under:

SGFI	:	Rs.0.85 crore (No specific outlay for 11th Plan)
AIU	:	Rs.1.58 crore (No specific outlay for 11th Plan)
PYKKA	:	Rs.7.31 crore (Out lay Rs. 1,500 crore for 11th Plan)
(For conducting PYKKA inter-school Competitions)		

*[Translation]***Market Intervention Scheme**

140. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Market Intervention Scheme envisages protection of the farmers from exploitation;

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

(c) whether there exist different parameters for sharing costs between the Union Government and the

State Governments under the Market Intervention Scheme with respect to the North Eastern States viz-a-viz rest of the States in the country;

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

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to follow the same funding pattern for Hilly States including Himachal Pradesh in view of similar geographical conditions as the North-Eastern States and Himachal Pradesh;

(f) whether the Union Government proposes to abolish the maximum limit of 25% of the total cost of procurement under the scheme; and

(g) 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. During the last 3 years (2007-08 to 2010-11), the Department has received 32 proposals under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) from various states. The details of the proposals year-wise, state-wise, are given in Statement.

(c) As per the MIS guidelines, the Central Share of loss is shared between Central and State Government on 50:50 basis. However, in case of North-Eastern States, the loss is shared on 75:25 basis due to its disadvantageous conditions.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement

MIS Implemented from 2007-2008 to 2010-2011

Sl.No.	Name of Commodity	State	Year
1	2	3	4
1.	Ginger	Mizoram	2007-08
2.	Tomato	Karnataka	2007-08
3.	Chilli	Mizoram	2007-08
4.	Passion Fruit	Mizoram	2007-08
5.	Turmeric	Andhra Pradesh	2007-08
7.	Apples 'C' grade	Himachal Pradesh	2007-08
8.	Apples 'C' grade	Uttarakhand	2007-08
9.	Malta 'C' grade	Uttarakhand	2007-08
10.	Onion	Karnataka	2007-08
11.	Onion	Maharashtra	2008-09

1	2	3	4
12.	Potato	Uttar Pradesh	2008-09
13.	Potato	Gujarat	2008-09
14.	Chilli	Mizoram	2008-09
15.	Potato	West Bengal	2008-09
16.	Passion Fruit	Mizoram	2008-09
17.	Apples 'C' grade	Uttrakhand	2008-09
18.	Apples 'C' grade	Himachal Pradesh	2008-09
19.	Malta 'C' grade	Uttrakhand	2008-09
20.	Chow Chow (Iskut)	Mizoram	2008-09
21.	Ginger	Nagaland	2008-09
22.	Oil palm	Andhra Pradesh	2008-09
23.	Arecanut	Karnataka	2008-09
24.	Potato	Uttar Pradesh	2008-09
25.	Orange	Nagaland	2008-09
26.	Oil palm	Karnataka	2008-09
27.	Oil palm	Tamil Nadu	2008-09
28.	Arecanut	Karnataka	2009-10
29.	Potato	West Bengal	2009-10
30.	Potato	Uttar Pradesh	2009-10
31.	Oil Palm	Andhra Pradesh	2010-11
32.	Apple	Himachal Pradesh	2010-11

Utilisation of Funds for Urban Poor

141. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY

ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated for providing basic amenities to the urban poor are not being utilised optimally;

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

(c) the number of States where less than 50% of the total allocated funds has been utilised during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the reasons for under utilization of the allocated funds by such States;

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Union Government to take up the matter with the defaulting States and to ensure proper utilisation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. While the overall utilization of the funds allocated for providing basic amenities to the urban poor under the Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) - components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is satisfactory, the progress is uneven between States/Union Territories.

(c) No State-wise year-wise allocation is made under BSUP and IHSDP. The details of States where less than 50% of the total allocated funds have been availed so far are given in Statement.

(d) The reasons for under-utilisation of the allocated funds by such States include:

- (i) Non-furnishing of project proposals for sanction;
- (ii) Slow progress of projects due to procedural problems;
- (iii) Lack of availability of litigation-free land;
- (iv) Lack of capacity of Urban Local Bodies to implement the projects; and
- (v) Lack of additional financial resources to meet the cost escalation of projects.

(e) and (f) The Government has issued advisory to all States for drawing an action plan and to expedite the commissioning/implementation of projects which can be started after sorting out the present difficulties and submit an action plan for withdrawal/cancellation/modification of projects which are not going to be started at all, by 31.3.2011.

Statement

BSUP Fund Allocation for the Mission Period and Released to State

Sl. No.	State	Allocation	Released	% of Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	11.83	27
2.	Assam	118.98	48.8	41
3.	Bihar	531.54	78.19	15
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	446.13	188.95	42
5.	Chhattisgarh	385.21	169.29	44
6.	Delhi (NCT)	1481.28	228.29	15
7.	Goa	11.43	1.15	10
8.	Himanchal Pradesh	31.29	4.57	15
9.	Jammu	140.18	33.61	24
10.	Jharkhand	351.09	62.9	18
11.	Karnataka	407.97	164.49	40
12.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	351.1	147.9	42
14.	Maharashtra	3352.37	1409.69	42

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Manipur	43.91	10.98	25
16.	Meghalaya	40.35	16.03	40
17.	Mizoram	80.11	27.26	34
18.	Odisha	56.01	13.54	24
19.	Puducherry (UT)	83.2	21.86	26
20.	Punjab	444.46	26.4	6
21.	Rajasthan	289.56	85.47	30
22.	Tamil Nadu	1085.08	494.41	46
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1165.22	531.77	46
24.	Uttrakhand	68.56	17.61	26
25.	West Bengal	1876.98	682.64	36

[English]

Circulation of Fake Currency Notes

142. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to states:

(a) whether there are reports of wide scale circulation of fake currency notes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such cases detected, currency notes seized, persons/officials arrested and cases registered in this regard during the last one year and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to counter threats to the national economy due to flooding of such currency notes in the country;

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

(e) steps taken to check circulation of fake currency notes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) As per available information, several cases of circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICNs) in the country have been come to notice.

(b) There are about 1850 cases detected; total value of Rs. 258272889/- of FSCNs seized; and 1265 persons arrested during the year 2010.

(c) to (e) The Govt. has taken several steps to combat ttae FICN menaca. Interaction and coordination between intelligence agencies has been strengthened and many modules have been neutralized by State police departments, DRI, CBI and NIA in the process.

A high level Committee headed by the Home Sec retary, comprising officials from intelligence agencies and other senior racking police officers is constituted to monitor and draw a comprehensive strategy to crack down against FICN racketeers. The state committees at the state level are also in existence.

Economic Intelligence Council also directed all Enforcement/Intelligence agencies to provide plausible judicial evidence on continuous basis to Ministry of External Affairs, regarding smuggling of FICN from neighbouring countries for pursuing the matter through diplomats channel. The FICN issue has been placed on the permanent agenda of the 22 Regional Economic Intelligence Committee operating in different parts of the country.

Implementation of Central Projects

143. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Central Sector projects including rail, road and highway infrastructure projects have incurred cost and time overrun;

(b) if so, the details of such projects, project-wise;

(c) whether core sector projects involving Railways and Highway projects account for most of the Central Sector Projects facing time and cost overrun;

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

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to effectively minimise the delays and cost overrun in all the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (Dr. M. S. Gill): (a) and (b) As on 31st October, 2010, out of 559 Central sector projects costing Rs.150 crore and above on the monitor of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 293 projects are running behind schedule with respect to the revised approved schedule. The details of 293 delayed projects showing delays in time and cost overrun sectorwise including railway, road and highways projects are given in the Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Out of 293 delayed projects, 25 projects belong to Railways whereas 111 projects pertain to road & highway projects. The reasons for delay particularly in rail, road and highway projects inter-alia include: delay in land acquisition, relief and rehabilitation, fund constraints, steep increase in the prices of steel and cement etc., slow progress by contractors, delay in supply of equipment, delay in award of contracts and law and order problems.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to effectively minimise the delays and cost overrun include:

- (i) in-depth monitoring of projects on monthly and quarterly basis by the Government;
- (ii) setting up of Standing Committees in the Ministries/Departments to fix responsibility for time and cost overruns;
- (iii) appointment of nodal officers for each project with continuity of tenure; and
- (iv) issue of guidelines on standard bidding documents.
- (v) follow up with the State Governments in respect of various problems faced by Central Sector Projects like land acquisition.

Statement

Sectorwise list of Delayed projects (As on 31.10.2010) with Percentage Cost Overrun and range of delays in time

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Original Cost	Anticipated Cost	COR (%)	Delay Range (Months)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Atomic Energy	3	20876.00	23061.00	11	12-36
2.	Civil Aviation	3	2690.86	2690.86	0	2-6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Coal	18	13227.46	15837.21	20	8-64
4.	Mines	1	4091.51	4401.76	8	
5.	Petroleum	33	40415.32	58558.19	45	1-74
6.	Power	41	105637.36	110225.38	4	1-83
7.	Railways	25	16929.08	34663.44	105	3-225
8.	Road Transport and Highways	111	32064.76	32429.76	1	1-90
9.	Shipping and Ports	10	6074.59	6183.41	2	3-61
10.	Steel	8	30672.04	36331.04	19	6-25
11.	Telecommunications	37	17864.99	18358.63	3	1-58
12.	Urban Development	2	15071.00	30503.36	102	5-15
13.	Water Resources	1	542.90	1187.00	119	
Total		293	306157.87	374431.04		

[Translation]

Human Rights Violations

144. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of human rights violations have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total number of such cases reported, accused arrested and the action taken against them during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has taken any measures to check human rights violations in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of number of cases registered by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on the basis of complaints/intimation received by it regarding alleged violation of Human Rights during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 31.01.2011) is at Annexure. During the period from 1.4.2007 to 31.12.2010, the Commission recommended a total amount of Rs. 29,78,52,500/- as monetary relief to the victims or to the next of the kin of the deceased persons in 1438 cases of proven violation of human rights. Out of 1438 such cases, the Commission also recommended disciplinary

action in 56 cases and prosecution in ten cases. Data regarding persons accused and arrested is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) In pursuance of Section 3(1) of the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993, NHRC has been set up to exercise the powers conferred upon it and to perform the functions assigned to it under the Act. Under Section 18 of the Act, the Commission has powers to recommend compensation/ monetary relief to victims of human rights violation and to recommend disciplinary action/ prosecution of public servants involved in human rights violation. The Section 21 of the Act also provides for setting up of State Human Rights Commissions. Accordingly, 19 State Human Rights Commissions have been set up so far in the country. In terms of Section 30 of the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993, some States have set up Human Rights Courts for speedy trial of offences arising out of violation of human rights. As the local people and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have vital role in the protection and promotion of human rights, NHRC has set up a Core Group of NGOs to encourage the efforts of NGOs and institutions engaged in the field of human rights.

The NHRC also organizes workshops, seminars, meetings on various human rights issues where representatives of NGOs and Civil Society Organisations are also invited. The Chairman, Members and Senior Officers of the NHRC also visit various States to sensitize Government officials and the civil society on human rights issues for the promotion and protection of human rights.

[English]

Distribution of Foodgrains

145. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

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

(a) the details of foodgrains and other essential commodities allocated, released and lifted under the Public Distribution System (PDS)/Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any mechanism to monitor distribution under PDS/TPDS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), allocations of foodgrains, kerosene (SKO) and sugar are made to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Considering the high prices of pulses prevailing in open market, a scheme for "Distribution of imported pulses at subsidized rates by State Governments" was approved in November, 2008 and is in operation till 31.3.2011.

The State-wise details of the allocation and offtake of foodgrains (rice & wheat), kerosene (SKO), sugar and pulses supplied during the last three years are as Statement-I to IV.

TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Government of India and State Governments/UT Administrations. The responsibility for lifting of the foodgrains allocated by the Government of India, identification of beneficiaries and monitoring of its distribution, etc. amongst the beneficiaries through PDS network rest with the State Government/UT Administration. State Governments/UT Administrations have been directed to implement a Nine Point Action Plan for streamlining the working of TPDS. Government of India regularly reviews the implementation of TPDS functioning by holding Conferences, review meetings, and issuing advisories.

Statement-I

*Allocation and offtake of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) for 2007-08,
2008-09 & 2009-10 under TPDS*

(Quantity in 000' tons)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3884.823	3637.95	3577.682	3532.766	3,884.250	3,526.692
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	103.548	76.009	101.556	91.058	101.556	99.538
3.	Assam	1345.527	1395.794	1406.256	1400.842	1,485.966	1,400.233
4.	Bihar	2768.031	1625.366	2958.122	1529.022	3,437.481	2,274.014
5.	Chhattisgarh	825.416	780.621	937.698	805.755	1,091.952	1,005.898
6.	Delhi	748.181	701.589	592.548	561.815	592.548	.577.275
7.	Goa	32.182	29.86	36.355	33.958	46.708	45.308
8.	Gujarat	1130.035	882.491	1042.04	856.966	1,618.488	1,025.464
9.	Haryana	451.917	316.172	603.493	387.616	980.472	501.671
10.	Himachal Pradesh	477.496	456.065	463.176	460.401	497.466	461.812
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	823.595	746.053	776.804	770.282	756.804	758.854
12.	Jharkhand	1057.736	827.148	1065.93	883.363	1,311.792	1,038.280
13.	Karnataka	2647.031	1905.704	2033.342	1951.272	2,167.492	2,092.192
14.	Kerala	1184.607	1150.792	1164.604	1120.931	1,301.604	1,233.443
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1807.026	1754.732	2085.683	1985.462	3,030.870	2,953.426
16.	Maharashtra	2880.683	2399.358	3165.785	2706.938	4,509.359	3,576.017
17.	Manipur	107.657	101.145	106.416	98.038	117.146	122.104
18.	Meghalaya	140.417	134.759	144.276	145.733	147.276	145.315
19.	Mizoram	85.047	85.112	82.908	75.298	82.908	75.675
20.	Nagaland	130.887	131.102	126.876	139.044	129.546	134.532

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Odisha	1900.067	1627.519	1866.783	1826.342	2,115.852	2,080.701
22.	Punjab	280.025	159.181	662.92	505.338	1,213.920	987.526
23.	Rajasthan	1274.968	1143.286	1364.624	1280.799	1,945.464	1,919.335
24.	Sikkim	45.792	46.349	44.22	44.599	44.220	44.206
25.	Tamil Nadu	4847.881	3712.624	3682.832	3806.151	3,767.832	3,951.112
26.	Tripura	263.211	249.934	275.004	268.012	302.004	279.176
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4550.69	4215.77	4925.854	4255.337	7,039.894	6,455.013
28.	Uttarakhand	341.541	284.05	362.252	308.118	436.002	408.472
29.	West Bengal	3023.204	2652.009	3031.942	2718.517	3,316.544	3,145.293
30.	A&N Islands	29.244	18.066	29.341	16.379	31.959	18.489
31.	Chandigarh	4.128	4.383	5.628	3.51	25.796	25.276
32.	D&N Haveli	11.812	10.449	8.154	8.088	8.880	2.973
33.	Daman & Diu	2.7	0.699	2.37	0.423	4.320	1.346
34.	Lakshadweep	4.837	5.363	4.608	3.703	4.614	3.707
35.	Puducherry	65.802	22.676	38.349	18.928	53.712	32.317
Total		39,277.744	33,290.180	38,776.431	34,600.804	47,602.697	42,402.685

Statement-II

Quantities of Imported Pulses Supplied to State Governments during 2009-10.

(In tons)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Quantity
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102469
2.	Haryana	7098

1	2	3
3.	Himachal Pradesh	13450
4.	Kerala	12902
5.	Maharashtra	11905
6.	Rajasthan	999
7.	Tamil Nadu	36362
8.	Uttar Pradesh	65591
Total		250776

Statement-III

*Allocation and Offtake of PDS Kerosene to States/UTs during Last Three Years
2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10*

Quantity in Metric Tons (MTs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5816	5623	5816	6094	5659	5630
2.	Andhra Pradesh	517158	517712	517158	516991	517102	518508
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9257	9340	9257	9212	9170	9048
4.	Assam	258007	262766	258007	257889	257893	257682
5.	Bihar	647430	662623	647430	652585	643786	640675
6.	Chandigarh	13067	8912	9999	8401	7181	6732
7.	Chhattisgarh	146938	145329	146938	145981	145822	144686
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2782	2674	2782	2756	2785	2746
9.	Daman and Diu	2118	2061	2118	2058	2073	1952
10.	Delhi	168484	164729	160935	140530	135235	130760
11.	Goa	19212	19089	19212	19190	19209	19191
12.	Gujarat	743759	743877	743759	743717	742668	742917
13.	Haryana	145619	145816	145619	143901	144830	144745
14.	Himachal Pradesh	50537	47499	49409	45941	45466	44707
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	76044	69757	76044	71467	75326	70957
16.	Jharkhand	21 1175	210867	211175	210843	210964	210584
17.	Karnataka	461478	462219	461478	461256	461340	465201
18.	Kerala	216308	216327	216308	216312	216310	216352
19.	Lakshadweep	795	532	795	710	795	794

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	488609	484753	488609	487500	487845	499970
21.	Maharashtra	1276876	1271373	1276876	1276257	1276588	1276732
22.	Manipur	19907	19296	19907	19648	19743	19721
23.	Meghalaya	20401	20505	20401	20322	20359	20319
24.	Mizoram	6217	6220	6217	6194	6181	6139
25.	Nagaland	13312	13325	13312	13308	13318	13314
26.	Odisha	314977	311581	314977	323768	314334	312213
27.	Puducherry	12257	12247	12257	12382	12249	12255
28.	Punjab	237192	235216	237192	233823	234700	230713
29.	Rajasthan	398913	400254	398913	398263	398431	398129
30.	Sikkim	5582	5888	5582	5559	5566	5556
31.	Tamil Nadu	558929	563892	558929	563722	558428	558398
32.	Tripura	30832	30713	30832	30694	30740	30468
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1241772	1241151	1241772	1242002	1240789	1240590
34.	Uttarakhand	89849	89339	89849	88833	89845	90340
35.	West Bengal	752103	750418	752103	751636	751536	754262
Total		9163712	9153923	9151967	9129745	9104266	9102985

Note: Including additional allocation of PDS SKO.

Statement-IV

State-wise details of Levy Sugar Allocated under the Public Distribution System (PDS) during 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10 Sugar Seasons (October-September)

(Qty in '000 Tons)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2007-08*	2008-09* (including Special Festival quota)	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124.46	132.48	124.37

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh #	10.32	11.29	10.29
3.	Assam #	224.29	233.26	224.38
4.	Bihar	84.60	97.58	165
5.	Chhattisgarh	54.12	59.92	55.26
6.	Delhi	36.49	37.76	37.16
7.	Goa	1.58	2.48	1.58
8.	Gujarat	75.35	79.66	75.44
9.	Haryana	31.16	33.64	32.08
10.	Himachal Pradesh	56.74	59.62	57.07
11.	Jammu and Kashmir #	88.47	91.57	88.04
12.	Jharkhand	0.12	4.90	84.87
13.	Karnataka	109.64	115.89	109.66
14.	Kerala	52.92	53.02	52.92
15.	Madhya Pradesh	155.53	161.13	155.80
16.	Maharashtra	171.89	189.45	176.37
17.	Manipur #	21.93	22.73	21.88
18.	Meghalaya #	20.86	21.76	20.96
19.	Mizoram #	8.35	8.65	8.35
20.	Nagaland #	14.49	15.14	14.64
21.	Odisha	106.99	111.42	108.52
22.	Punjab	20.77	21.70	20.87
23.	Rajasthan	97.05	99.30	94.54
24.	Sikkim	4.68	4.91	4.70
25.	Tamil Nadu	136.74	146.44	140.14
26.	Tripura #	32.94	34.38	32.88

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	412.02	433.35	412.20
28.	Uttarakhand	73.28	75.78	73.38
29.	West Bengal	169.62	188.43	178.58
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island#	4.60	4.74	4.77
31.	Chandigarh	0.90	0.93	0.91
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.60	0.63	0.60
33.	Daman and Diu	0.12	0.13	0.12
34.	Lakshadweep #	1.32	1.34	1.32
35.	Puducherry	2.12	2.32	2.12
Total		2407.06	2557.73	2591.77

*Sugar season is reckoned from October to September.

#These are FCI operated States/UTs for allotment & lifting of levy sugar.

Note: The details of actual lifting of levy sugar against the allocations made by Central Government is not available.

Sugar Export

(e) if so, the details thereof?

146. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the policy followed by the Government for export of sugar during the ensuing sugar season;

(b) the details regarding quantum of sugar proposed to be released for export during the current and ensuing sugar season;

(c) the reasons for release of additional quota for export;

(d) whether the said decision has benefited the private sugar manufacturers lifting sugar to fulfil export obligations due to sudden fall in wholesale sugar prices; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) It is too early to decide the policy for export of sugar during the ensuing 2011-12 sugar season. However, the policy for export of sugar depends upon the estimated production of sugar during the season, carry over stocks of sugar from previous season and requirement for domestic consumption. As per Foreign Trade Policy 2009, export of sugar is under Open General Licence (OGL) subject to control through release order to be issued by the Directorate of Sugar in the Department of Food and Public Distribution.

(b) The Central Government has decided to allow the advance authorization (earlier advance

licence) holders who imported raw sugar during the period 21.09.2004 to 15.04.2008 and 17.02.2009 to 30.09.2009 on "ton-to-ton" basis to discharge their pending export obligation. The terminal date to discharge export obligation for imports made during 21-09-2004 to 15-04-2008 is 31-03-2011. However, in respect of imports made during 17-02-2009 to 30-09-2009, the obligation can be fulfilled within 36 months from date of issue of advance authorization; as such, some of the obligation may spill over to ensuing sugar season also.

(c) It was decided to release 5 lac tons of sugar for export under Open General Licence (OGL) in the current season so that advantage of favourable international prices could be taken. However, later, it was decided to hold it and place the proposal before Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM).

(d) and (e) The advance licence holders can procure sugar from any sugar mill including cooperative sugar mill. As such, it is not possible to indicate if the said export under Advance Authorization Scheme has benefited private sugar manufacturers only.

Wheat Procurement

147. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has projected a likely increase in wheat procurement for 2010-2011 season ending September, 2011;

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

(c) the present status of procurement of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The estimates for likely procurement of wheat were discussed

during the meeting of Food Secretaries of wheat procuring States on February 7, 2011. At a very tentative level, around 262 lakh tonnes wheat procurement has been indicated as likely procurement by the Food Secretaries in the coming Rabi Marketing Season 2011-12, which will commence from 1st of April. However, the actual procurement may vary depending upon the weather conditions in March, 2011, market conditions during the procurement season and the procurement preparedness of the State Governments.

[Translation]

Slum Free Town/City Project

148. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to disburse a grant of Rs. 6000 Crore for the construction of houses under a pilot project of the Rajiv Awas Yojana for implementing the slum free town/city project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of residential units likely to be constructed under this scheme alongwith the time by which these are likely to be constructed; and

(d) the names of States where this scheme is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Construction of Houses for Poor

149. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to sanction a scheme for the construction of houses for the poor people by the Delhi Development Authority during the next financial year;

(b) if so, the total number of houses likely to be constructed;

(c) whether the number of poor people likely to be benefited there under has been assessed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the categories into which the flats are likely to be categorised, income wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam. However, DDA has reported that it is constructing 4740 houses under Jawarlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission at Siraspur Narela; 288 houses for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) at Jahangirpuri and 18600 EWS Houses at Narela, Rohini and Dwarka.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

[English]

Funds to ICAR

150. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of research projects undertaken by various institutions of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to increase agricultural production in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan till date;

(b) the details of funds allocated to the ICAR for the said purpose alongwith the funds utilized during the said period; and

(c) the achievements of ICAR in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Sir, DARE/ICAR has a network of Institutes spread all over the country, consisting of 45 Research Institutes, 4 Deemed Universities, 6 National Bureaux, 17 National Research Centres, 25 Directorates/Project Directorates, 61 All India Coordinated Research Projects, 8 Zonal Project Directorates, 17 Network Projects, one Central Agricultural University for Agricultural Research & Education and 589 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). All these institutions as well as the 46 State Agricultural Universities carry out projects to increase agricultural production in the country. The Council currently has 74 on going Plan Schemes involving an expenditure of Rs.4489.48 crores in the first three years of the XIth Plan period, an estimated Rs.2300 crore in the current fiscal year and Rs.2300 crores in the next financial year.

(b) Annual utilization of funds for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Statement-I.

(c) Salient achievements of ICAR of utmost importance are precisely given in Statemen-II.

Statement-I

Year-wise Plan Expenditure for the First Three years of the XIth Plan of ICAR

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Actual Expenditure
2007-08	1260.33
2008-09	1588.15
2009-10	1641.00

Statement-II

*Important Achievements of DARE/ ICAR during
Xlth Five Year Plan*

(2007-08 - 2010-11)

New Initiatives Undertaken

- Launched National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) for a period of 6 years with a total outlay of Rs 1190 crore. The main features of the project include research on production to consumption system (market), sustainable livelihood security in disadvantaged areas (poverty) and basic and strategic research at the frontiers of science (productivity).
- Launched India-US Knowledge Initiative to explore and work on mutually reinforcing priority areas of agricultural education, research, service and commercial linkage with initial focus on education and learning resources; food processing, use of byproducts and biofuels; biotechnology; and water management.
- Launched National Fund for Basic and Strategic Research in Agricultural Sciences to build capacity and for supporting fundamental and strategic research.
- A project on Quality Seed Production in Agricultural Crops and Fisheries was launched to provide quality seed and give a boost to seed replacement rate. In one year the quality seed production was more than double.
- Prepared and put to implementation the Guidelines for Intellectual Property Management and Commercialization of Technologies in ICAR Systems, so as to address the intellectual property issues and patent regime.

Improved Varieties and Hybrids Developed for Sustainable and Higher Productivity

- For enhancing productivity and production, more than four hundred (400) varieties and hybrids of different crops including horticultural crops and vegetables were released/ identified for cultivation in different parts of the country.
- A major breakthrough in maize production has been possible due to development of a bunch of 'single cross hybrids' which are not only rich in yield but are also nutritionally superior, a group called 'Quality Protein Maize (QPM)'. The QPM, rich in essential amino acids namely tryptophan and lysine is an important source for human nutrition and as a low cost quality feed for poultry, fishery, piggery and livestock.
- Applications for registration of over 272 extant varieties submitted to Protection of Plant varieties and Farmer's Rights Authority.
- Developed vaccine against the Bird Flu disease using cell culture. The trials of vaccine indicate its superior efficacy over the imported vaccine.
- An inactivated pentavalent vaccine against Blue tongue in sheep, vaccine for control of goat pox and avian influenza developed.
- Developed cytoplasmic male sterile lines in Brassica juncea with total fertility restoration to boost hybrid technology.
- Diagnostic technique and kits for important viruses in papaya, watermelon and banana developed.
- Transgenic plants, resistant to shoot and fruit borer in brinjal and fruit borer in tomato developed through genetic engineering.

- Molecular diagnostics for potato viruses developed.
- Developed molecular markers for testing genetic purity of commercial hybrids of tomato, brinjal and chilli.
- New high yielding and salt tolerant varieties of rice (CSR 36) and Indian mustard (CSR 54) released for the saline/ alkali areas.
- Soil Micronutrients deficiency maps with respect to zinc, copper manganese and iron developed for eight states.
- Developed models for multiple use of water and waterlogged lands by rearing fish and duck in the reservoir, raising horticulture on the bunds and routing water to cereal crops.

Suitable Technologies Developed for Commercialization

- Spread Zero Till Technology to about one million hectare resulting in a net annual resource saving of Rs 250 crore. It has potential of saving of Rs 2500 crore from 10 mha/annum in the Indo-Gangetic Plains.
- The bed planting saved time (72%), labour (62%), energy (84%) water (34%) and cost (78%) compared to conventional sowing of wheat.
- Effective bio-control methods developed for control of panama disease in banana, which can be stored for about 135 days in modified atmosphere.
- Rejuvenation technique for old declining orchards of apple and mango with pruning, integrated plant protection and judicious nutrition standardized.
- Value added products such as Chyavanprash,

aonla shreds etc. from aonla, RTS from ber, bael and pomegranate and biscuits from khejri prepared.

- A Power tiller operated slasher cum incorporator developed for cutting and incorporating the sugarcane trash and also used for shredding Parthenium plants in the field.
- A tractor operated orchard sprayer developed to give fine droplet and increased application efficiency.
- Developed complete feed blocks for feeding of animals during scarcity and draught conditions and also area specific mineral mixture to compensate the deficiency of minerals.
- Developed Immuno-diagnostic kit for rapid detection of Gastrointestinal parasitic infection from serum of infected animals.
- Vanaraja & Grampriya varieties of birds evolved for rural rearing under free range conditions and provided to household and small farmers through different government and NGOs.
- Developed a Brown feather quail variety with white shell eggs, an early maturing poultry variety producing 223 eggs up to 72 weeks for promoting rural poultry and crossbred pigs with 87.5% exotic inheritance.
- Designed and fabricated 150kg capacity manual live fish transport unit and eco-friendly solar fish dryer.

Agricultural Education

- Quantum jump in financial support provided for agricultural education to State Agricultural Universities (SAUs).

- Support provided to the SAUs for setting up 34 Niche Areas of excellence for cutting edge science.
- Established the ICARNet for connecting the libraries of 35 agricultural universities ICAR institutes and off-campus colleges and regional stations of ICAR / SAUs institutions.

Reaching Out to Farmers

- The ICAR has established 38 KVKs during this Plan period making a total of 589 KVKs. These KVKs till date aim at technology assessment, refinement and demonstration of technology / product and human resource development support through training of extension personnel and farmers. The KVKs are mandated for frontline extension programme. A large number of technologies developed by the ICAR Institutions were disseminated through KVK's for the benefits of farmers, rural women and youth.

200 KVKs have been provided e-connectivity to facilitate exchange of information and update the technology. Provision of soil and water testing facilities in 210 KVKs has also been made.

- Organized over 200 training programmes for technological empowerment of women for reducing drudgery among farm women.
- Completed SSR genotyping of 220 mothbean and 225 Cucumis accessions.
- Two models of AVR-PIKH genes were identified based on protein -protein interaction.
- A total of 5 rDNA, 5 mtDNA and ScpDNA regions were sequenced in 25 Vigna, 15 Cucumis and 15 Abelmoschus species.
- Three genes LEO, BABAYBOOM, SERK1 have been cloned into binary vector.

- The genes have been amplified and cloned in intermediate vector.
- Gene pyramiding in mustard achieved with two genes.
- Alleles for 3 blast resistance genes mined from 2 rice land races.
- Two wheat varieties namely, Pusa Basant (HD 2985), HW 1095 (CoW(SW)2, and a dual-purpose barley variety PUSA Losar (BHS 380), released.
- A wheat variety Pusa Sindhu Ganga (HD-2967), two mustard varieties, viz. Pusa Mustard 26 (NPJ-113) and Pusa Mustard 27 (EI-17), and a brinjal variety (DBL-02) identified for release.
- Broad spectrum antibodies have been developed, for detection of potyviruses, affecting a large number of agricultural and horticultural crops.
- A decision support system (DSS) named Info Nitro (Information on Nitrogen Management Technologies in Rice) was developed to quantify inputs, outputs and balance of N in soil; GHG emission and N use efficiency with the prominent N management technologies in rice.
- Granted patent on "Synthetic gene encoding Cry 1 Fal 6-endotoxin of Bacillus thuringiensis"
- 15 inbred lines were tested for their callus induction capacity.
- 43 maize genotypes molecular characterization was done by using SSR markers.
- A total of 23145 accessions are being conserved in the medium term storage. Out of which, total 6716 accessions were duplicated.

- Seed production technologies of new hybrids CSH 24 MF & CSH 25 were standardized at actual site seed production.
- Evaluated 50 Musa germplasm and 37 were found tolerant to nematode.
- 11060 seedlings from 16 crosses of potato were evaluated and 892 were found tolerant to late blight.
- DNA finger printing of 150 accessions of North and East Indian mango, 72 grapes, 31 cashew and 96 small cardamom was done.
- 10 extant varieties of ginger and turmeric were registered with PPVFRA, New Delhi.
- Five fruit varieties one each in guava, jamun, bael, tamarind and pomegranate, Twelve varieties of vegetables (potato-1, dolichos bean-2, sponge gourd-1, onion-6 and French bean, Seven varieties of flowers (gladiolus-2, dianthus-1, tuberose-1, crossandra-2 and chrysanthemum —1) were released.
- Developed strip based diagnostic for detection of potato viruses at field level.
- Recommended use of endophytic bacterial antagonistic isolates @ 10 cells/ml in banana cultivar Grand Naine which reduced Sigatoka Leaf Spot disease severity.
- Coconut and areca nut palm climbing devices developed.
- Osmotically dehydrated mango slices of varieties Alphanso, Dasherri, Totapuri and Arka Anmol prepared using standard process, dried to a moisture level of 12-15% and packed in punnets for storing up to one year.
- Garima-II, another cloned buffalo calf, through the new and advanced 'Hand-guided Cloning Technique' was born at NDRI. In this case, the used donor cell was embryonic stem cell.
- Cloned male buffalo calf named 'Shresth', born at NDRI, Karnal through the new and advanced 'Hand-guided Cloning Technique', different from the earlier cloned calves as, in this case, the foster mother had normal delivery.
- Technology for functional doda burfi: Shelf-life of doda burfi was extended to 27 days as against 12-15 days of conventional doda burfi at 30° C using bacteriocin, microgard, potassium sorbate, and sodium EDTA.
- Process optimization of Pearl Millet "Kheer": Pearl millet kheer formulation was developed using dairy whitener and pearl millet as the major ingredients.
- DNA has been isolated from Ghungroo and local pigs of Meghalaya and Assam.
- Yak hybrid embryos produced.
- More than 1200 piglets of improved variety produced at different centers.
- The vaccine virus strains supplied to FMD vaccine industry to bring uniformity in FMD vaccine. Thirty-one type O, 8 type A and 2 type Asia-1 field isolates added to the repository.
- DIVA kit for FMD released by Hon'ble Agricultural Minister
- Indirect ELISA standardized using reference Hyperimmune sera.
- Newer Cryoprotactant namely Dextran tested for its efficacy for freezing of goat semen
- Tested the insert of copper chaperone of SOD in Plasmids and sequenced.

- Developed straw reaper with integral trailer, Narrow wheel tractor and equipment for raised and flat beds, Fodder harvester, and High capacity chaff cutter, and bullock drawn engine operated sprayer.
- Designed & developed Rear overturning protection mechanism for tractor trailer, Safe feeding conveying system for multi-crop threshers and Ergo-refined safe climbing device for coconut trees
- Developed Areca nut tree climber with harvesting tool, Aonla processing technology and Motorised areca nut stripper
- Developed women-friendly areca nut dehusker, and tea plucker
- Developed gasification of cashew shell cake
- Developed high rate bio-methanation system for agro-industrial effluents, and handloom for weaving ornamental jute fabric and Jute stick shredder
- Developed fish drying poly-house dryer pilot plant for tender wheat, and fish deboner
- Developed guggul tapping tool Demand based automatic fish feeders and assess post harvest losses

Storage Utilisation

151. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the present optimum level of storage utilisation;

(b) whether any norm/criterion is being followed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the basis of fixing the said norm criterion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The optimum capacity utilization norm for storage given by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices(BICP) is 75%. However, no set norms/criteria are followed in this regard since utilization depends upon various factors such as procurement, offtake and movement of foodgrains.

[Translation]

Subsidy on Agricultural Tools

152. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing/ proposes to implement any scheme for making available ancillary agricultural tools and equipments on subsidised rates to farmers for making barren land in the country useful for agriculture; and

(b) if so, the types of tools and equipment proposed to be made available under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Ministry of Agriculture is implementing central sector schemes namely Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), National Horticulture Mission(NHM) and National Food Security Mission (NFSM) for making available agricultural tools and equipments on subsidized rates to farmers for more productive use of land for agricultural purposes.

(b) The details of equipments and tools available on subsidy under the above mentioned schemes are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

List of Equipments and Tools available on subsidy under the following Schemes:

Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
1	2	3
Tractor up to 40 HP	Rotavator	Power machine (up to 20 BHP) with rotavator/equipment
Power Tillers	Power weeder	Power machine 20 BHP & above including with accessories/equipment
Combine harvesters	Seed drill (animal/tractor operated)	Power operated machine/tools including Power saw and Plant protection equipments.
Self-propelled Reaper, paddy transplanter and similar self-propelled machines	Multi crop planter	—
Special power driven implements like Potato planter, potato digger, groundnut digger, strip till drill, cleaner-cum-grader, dryer, mobile fruit harvester, power weeder, mini rice mill, dal mill, zero till seed drill, raised bed planter, sugarcane cutter planter, post hole digger, rotavator, straw reaper, reaper-cum-binder, happy seeder, vegetable transplanter etc.	Small farm implements (Hand Weeders, Wheel Hoe, Rake, Rotary Tiller, Ridger, Marker, Furrow opener etc.	—
Manual operated implements/tools	Irrigation pump	—
Animal driven implements		
Animal driven tool carrier like Multi tool carrier and paddy seeder	Cono weeder	—

1	2	3
Power driven equipments (Tractor/ Power tiller operated) like MB/Disc plough, harrow, cultivator, seed cum fertilizer drill	Zero Till Drill	—
Power thresher (all types)	Knapsack sprayers	—
Disel/Electric pump-sets	Pump sets	—
Cono weeder	Sprinkler Sets	—
Plant protection equipments like Manual, power operated, tractor mounted, Aero-blast sprayer	—	—

[English]

Suicides by CPF Personnel

153. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been several cases of committing of suicides and firing on colleagues in various Central Para-military Forces (CPF);

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, force-wise including Border Security Force (BSF) and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF);

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted or study undertaken to find out the causes/circumstances

for such incidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the findings and recommendations made therein alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government including easing of job related stress and improving the working conditions and mental health of the personnel of CRPF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The incidents of committing of suicides sasad firing on colleagues in Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) are as under:

Name of CPF	Number of Suicides/Firing on colleagues cases	Year			
		2008	2009	2010	2011 (Till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam Rifles	Suicides	10	09	09	02
	Firing on colleagues cases	01	01	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
BSF	Suicides	29	26	29	05
	Firing on colleagues cases	04	01	05	-
CISF	Suicides	12	16	17	02
	Firing on colleagues cases	04	01	05	-
CRPF	Suicides	46	26	28	05
	Firing on colleagues cases	04	05	04	-
ITBP	Suicides	04	06	05	01
	Firing on colleagues cases	00	01	00	00
NSG	Suicides	-	-	-	-
	Firing on colleagues cases	-	-	-	-
SSB	Suicides	07	11	12	01
	Firing on colleagues cases	03	01	-	-

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. A Court of Inquiry is conducted in every such incident to ascertain its causes and circumstances. The causative factors in most of the cases were found to be generally the personal and domestic problems like marital discord, personal enmity, mental illness, depression, etc and were not related to the Forces as such.

(e) Yes Madam. The corrective steps being taken by the Government through the forces are regulating duty hours to ensure adequate rest and relief, grant of entitled leave to the needy personnel, provision of recreational facilities, providing opportunities for team sports and gamēs, training in yoga and meditation, organizing talks by the Doctors and other Specialists, regular interaction with personnel by senior officers, etc.

Procurement of Paddy

154. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) is procuring paddy from farmers indirectly through rice millers instead of conducting procurement operations itself thereby causing inconvenience and delay/underpayment to the farmers;

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

(c) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure direct procurement by FCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) FCI alongwith other State Agencies procure paddy directly from the farmers at MSP and get it converted into rice

through Custom Milling process. Rice millers are also procuring paddy for their commercial operations and deliver a portion of resultant rice as per the levy orders to FCI or State Governments. This procurement of rice through millers is called levy procurement, which is regulated through statutory provisions of levy control order issued by respective State Governments.

(c) To encourage direct procurement of paddy from farmers, the Government has initiated number of steps including commission to Cooperative Societies/Self-help Groups in order to extend the reach of MSP operations to the small and marginal farmers, and asking State Governments to open adequate no. of procurement centres.

Milk Production

155. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated growth rate of milk production in the country for the current year as compared to the previous year, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the actual demand and consumption of milk in each State, particularly for Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the prices of dairy products have increased by over 100 per cent during the last four years despite increase in milk production;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check prices of milk/dairy products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The estimated growth rate of milk production in the country for the year 2009-10 as

compared to 2008-09 was 3.64%. The State-wise details including Andhra Pradesh are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) Information on the actual demand of milk is not being maintained. However, consumption of milk in each State, particularly for Andhra Pradesh for July 2004 to June 2005 as available from the National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) The price of milk has not increased by 100% during last four years. However, the sale price of milk has increased due to:

- (i) Increase in procurement price of milk to compensate the farmers for the rising cost of milk production.
- (ii) Increase in the price of fodder.
- (iii) Increase in the price of cattle feed ingredients by over 50% during the last four years.

(d) and (e) The price of dairy product is not regulated by Central Government. The Government has taken following measures to augment the availability of liquid milk and to stabilize the prices of milk and milk products in the domestic market during 2011-12.

- (i) National Dairy Development Board has been allowed to import 30,000 MT of milk powder and 15,000 MT of Butter Oil/Anhydrous Milk Fat (AMF) with 0% import duty for reconstitution of milk by state milk federations and metro dairies to meet domestic demand of liquid milk.
- (ii) The Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) scheme benefit for export of casein has been withdrawn with effect from 24.1.2011.
- (iii) Milk Federations have been instructed to take immediate action to maintain adequate stock of milk powder to meet the requirement of lean season.

Statement-I

Estimated growth rate (in %) of milk production for the year 2009-10 as compared to 2008-09

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Growth rate (in %)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.81
3.	Assam	0.43
4.	Bihar	3.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.33
6.	Goa	0.26
7.	Gujarat	5.45
8.	Haryana	4.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-5.44
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.52
11.	Jharkhand	-0.25
12.	Karnataka	6.26
13.	Kerala	3.93
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.55
15.	Maharashtra	3.01
16.	Manipur	-1.12
17.	Meghalaya	0.76
18.	Mizoram	-37.02
19.	Nagaland	45.47
20.	Odisha	3.32
21.	Punjab	0.02

1	2	3
22.	Rajasthan	0.60
23.	Sikkim	-5.80
24.	Tamil Nadu	1.85
25.	Tripura	4.72
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3.40
27.	Uttarakhand	11.93
28.	West Bengal	2.96
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-7.83
30.	Chandigarh	-0.30
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.12
32.	Daman and Diu	0.93
33.	Delhi	14.24
34.	Lakshadweep	0.61
35.	Puducherry	0.83
All India		3.64

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Statement-II

Estimates of monthly per capita quantity of consumption of milk (in Liter) as per NSS 61st round (July, 2004 to June, 2005)

Sl. No.	State	(July 2004 to June 2005)	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.05	4.38

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.63	1.47	26.	Uttar Pradesh	4.64	5.10
3.	Assam	1.31	2.00	27.	Uttarakhand	6.60	6.40
4.	Bihar	2.98	3.81	28.	West Bengal	1.45	2.59
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.67	2.99	29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.45	1.58
6.	Goa	3.19	3.92	30.	Chandigarh	8.18	10.46
7.	Gujarat	4.98	6.70	31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.87	5.69
8.	Haryana	13.13	9.59	32.	Daman and Diu	3.55	4.83
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.72	8.17	33.	Delhi	6.54	8.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.02	8.31	34.	Lakshadweep	0.22	0.27
11.	Jharkhand	1.44	3.94	35.	Puducherry	2.92	4.88
12.	Karnataka	3.30	4.87				
13.	Kerala	2.82	3.66		All India	3.87	5.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.41	4.33				
15.	Maharashtra	2.73	4.39				
16.	Manipur	0.17	0.33				
17.	Meghalaya	0.77	1.91				
18.	Mizoram	0.40	1.82				
19.	Nagaland	0.29	0.87				
20.	Odisha	0.78	2.25				
21.	Punjab	11.55	10.57				
22.	Rajasthan	9.50	7.38				
23.	Sikkim	5.57	4.92				
24.	Tamil Nadu	2.48	4.82				
25.	Tripura	1.07	2.11				

Source: National Sample Survey Office, MOSPI, Gol.

Entry Restrictions on Foreigners

156. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had imposed any restriction on entry of foreigners in prohibited/non-prohibited areas of the North-Eastern Region including Manipur and Nagaland;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its effect on the tourism sector in the region;

(c) whether the Government has decided to lift such restrictions to boost the existing tourism infrastructure in the region;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) The entire State of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, and parts of Sikkim are 'Protected Areas' under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 issued under Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 by Ministry of Home Affairs. Some areas of Sikkim have been declared as 'Restricted Area' under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963. In terms of Foreigners (Protected Area) Order 1958 and Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, no foreigners shall enter into or remain in any protected area/restricted area except under and in accordance with the permit issued by Central Government or any officer authorized by the Central Government in this behalf. For promoting tourism in North Eastern States, guidelines regarding relaxation of Protected Area Permit/Restricted Area Permit regime have been issued from time to time by Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) to (e) As there were requests from State Governments of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland for lifting the restrictions on foreigners to boost the tourism sector in their States, the matter was considered by this Ministry and it has been decided to exclude the entire area of the States of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland from the Protected Area Regime notified under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 initially for a period of one year w.e.f. 1st January, 2011 subject to certain conditions. Necessary notification in this regard was issued on 30th December, 2010.

The State of Arunachal Pradesh continues to be a Protected Area under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958. Some areas of Sikkim continue to be Protected Areas/Restricted Areas under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 and Foreigners (Restricted Area) Order, 1963. However, orders have been issued in the past relaxing Protected Area Permit/Restricted Area Permit Regime in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim in selected tour circuits for promoting visit of foreign tourists to those tour circuits.

[Translation]

Milk Booths

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

- (a) the number of milk booths functioning under Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) as on date, location-wise;
- (b) whether some DMS booths are located in slum areas;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise;
- (d) if not, whether the Government proposes to open such booths in slum areas also;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, location-wise; and
- (f) 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) There are 1606 outlets of Delhi Scheme (DMS) including sale points of distributors functioning as on date. A list of such outlets is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. Out of 1606 outlets including sale points of distributors, 248 outlets are operating in slum areas. The details of these outlets are given in Statement-II.

(d) to (f) Not applicable in view of (b) and (c) above.

Statement-I

The Number of DMS Outlets with Location

Sl. No.	Location/Area	Number of Outlets
1	2	3
1	Ashok Vihar	16

1	2	3	1	2	3
2.	Patel Nagar	40	26.	Badar Pur	11
3.	Kirti Nagar	15	27.	Yamuna Vihar	15
4.	Inder Puri	12	28.	Malviya Nagar	18
5.	Moti Nagar	14	29.	Pitam Pura	15
6.	Old Rajinder Nagar	16	30.	Lok Vihar	16
7.	WEA Area	16	31.	Mohan Garden	23
8.	Tagore Garden	33	32.	Paschim Vihar	16
9.	Karam Pura	15	33.	Minto Road	19
10.	Dev Nagar	13	34.	Laxmi Nagar	15
11.	Gole Market	49	35.	Lodhi Colony	36
12.	Narayana	28	36.	Houz Khas	34
13.	Hari Nagar	15	37.	Lawrence Road	17
14.	Pahar Ganj	26	38.	Mangla Puri	27
15.	Azad Market	16	39.	Dilshad Garden	32
16.	Model Town	16	40.	Malka Garvj	15
17.	Shakti Nagar	15	41.	Kailash Nagar	14
18.	Darya Ganj	18	42.	Timar Pur	35
19.	Janak Puri	54	43.	Tilak Nagar	39
20.	R.K. Puram	61	44.	Moti Bagh	17
21.	Sarojini Nagar	62	45.	Madan Giri	13
22.	Lajpat Nagar	59	46.	Madhu Vihar	07
23.	Sadik Nagar	15	47.	Jang Pura	17
24.	Greater Kailash	25	48.	Kalka Ji	35
25.	Sultan Puri	12	49.	Geeta Colony	30

1	2	3	1	2	3
50.	Gurgaon	01	74.	Pochanpur	01
51.	Faridabad	01	75.	Dwarka (J.J. Colony)	01
52.	Nazaf Garh	07	76.	Palam	01
53.	Sangam Vihar	28	77.	Sadh Nagar	04
54.	Geeta Colony	01	78.	Indra Park	01
55.	Noida	19	79.	Sahbad	01
56.	Dwarka	16	80.	Madhu Vihar	01
57.	Rohini	39	81.	West Sagar Pur	04
58.	Mayur Vihar	10	82.	East Sagar Pur	01
59.	Sangam Vihar	02	83.	Mohan Gardan II	02
60.	Sourabh Vihar	04	84.	Dharampura Extn-II	02
61.	Jait Pur	01	85.	Kutub Vihar	1
62.	Hari Nagar	01	86.	Vijay Vihar	2
63.	Meetha Pur	01	87.	Jai Vihar	1
64.	Molar Bandh	01	88.	Tilang Pur	1
65.	Hari Nagar Pocket II	01	89.	Kakrola J.J. Colony	1
66.	Ganjanpur J.J. Colony	01	90.	Nagli	1
67.	Ali Gaon	01	91.	Amar Colony	1
68.	Sanjay Colony J.J. Colony	01	92.	K. Singh Nagar	1
69.	Bhati Mines (Sanjay Colony)	01	93.	Shiv Ram Park	1
70.	Mahilpur (Rangpuri)	01	94.	Adhyapak Nagar	1
71.	East Mehram Nagar	01	95.	J.J. Colony Part I (Mangla Puri)	1
72.	Bijwasan (J.J. Colony)	03	96.	Tilangpur Kotla	1
73.	Bharthal	01	97.	Prem Nagar Part I	2

1	2	3	1	2	3
98.	Tilangpur Part II	2	122.	Mangol Puri	24
99.	Tilangpur Part III	5	123.	Narela	4
100.	Hari Das Nagar	1	124.	J.J. Colony Tikri Khurd	1
101.	Swarn Park Mundka	2	125.	Bhagaoh	1
102.	Nihal Vihar	4	126.	Budh Vihar	1
103.	Indu Enclave	2	127.	Kalender Colony	1
104.	Mubarapur Agar Nagar	3	128.	Swan Jayanti Park (JJ Cd.)	3
105.	Agar Nager	3	129.	Alipur	1
106.	Ghevra	1	130.	° Samaipur Badli Area	3
107.	Nithani	2	131.	Yadav Nagar	3
108.	Amar Nagar	1	132.	Khera Khurd	1
109.	Tikri Border	1	133.	Khera Kalan	1
110.	Karan Vihar	2	134.	Shahbad Dawn	2
111.	Pratap Vihar	2	135.	Siraspur	2
112.	Bawana	3	136.	Old Badli	1
113.	J.J. Colony Bawana	2	137.	Metro Vihar (J.J. Col.)	1
114.	Dalmiya Pur	1	138.	Holambi Kalan	1
115.	Begampur	2	139.	Libaspur	1
116.	Rajeev Vihar	1	140.	Rajeev Vihar	1
117.	Barwala	1	141.	Swaroop Nagar	2
118.	Pooth	1	142.	Sanjay Park	1
119.	Sultanpur	1	143.	Prahladpur	2
120.	Sultanpuri	2	144.	Makoli	1
121.	Jahangir Puri	2	145.	Khampur	1

1	2	3	1	2	3
146.	Bakhtawaarpur	1	170.	Jai Dev Park	1
147.	Himanki	1	171.	Kamla Nagar	1
148.	Ibrahampur	1	172.	Ashram Nagar	1
149.	Nathu Pur	2	173.	Meetha Pur Badarpur	2
150.	Mukandpur	3	174.	Tank Road Badarpur	1
151.	Sant Nagar	3	175.	Sambhika	1
152.	Jharoda	1	176.	Jaitpur	1
153.	Komal Vihar	2	177.	Vikas Nagar	1
154.	Kadi Vihar	2	178.	Ram Holla	1
155.	Swaroop Vihar	1	179.	Miladan Najafgarh	1
156.	Satya Vihar	1	180.	Nangloi	1
157.	Inder Puri JJ. Cobny	1	181.	West Sagarpur	1
158.	Pandav Nagar	1	182.	Ram Vihar	1
159.	Hastal Uttam Nagar	18	183.	Baba Hari Das Colony Tikri Border	1
160.	Raghuvir Nagar	1	184.	Vikas Nagar	1
161.	Swami Nagar	1	185.	Prem Nagar III Nangloi	3
162.	Govind Puri Extn.	1	186.	Prem Nagar II Nangloi	4
163.	Prem Nagar (Sewa Nagar)	1	187.	Inder Enclave	1
164.	Hari Nagar	1	188.	Mukhmelpur	1
165.	Institutions	63	189.	Burari	1
166.	Chankyapuri	1	190.	Narela	4
167.	Dariya Ganj	1	191.	Raja Vihar Badli	1
168.	Patel Nagar	1			
169.	Rajouri Garden	1			
				Total	1606

Statement-II

*List of DMS Outlets in the Slum Area of
Delhi and their Location*

Sl. No.	Area	Number of Outlets
1	2	3
1.	Sangam Vihar	12
2.	Saurabh Vihar	4
3.	Jait Pur	1
4.	Hari Nagar	0
5.	Meetha Pur	1
6.	Moola Bandh	2
7.	Hari Nagar Pkt. II	1
8.	Ganjanpur J J Colony	1
9.	Ali Gaon	01
10.	Sanjay Colony J.J. Colony	01
11.	Bhati Mines (Sanjay Colony)	01
12.	Mahilpur (Rangpuri)	01
13.	East Mehram Nagar	01
14.	Bijwasan (J.J. Colony)	03
15.	Bharthal	01
16.	Pochanpur	01
17.	Dwarka (J.J. Colony)	01
18.	Palam	04
19.	Sadh Nagar	01
20.	Indra Park	01

1	2	3
21.	Sahbad	01
22.	Madhu Vihar	01
23.	West Sagar Pur	08
24.	East Sagar Pur	01
25.	Mohan Gardan II	14
26.	Dharampura Extn-II	02
27.	Kutub Vihar	1
28.	Vijay Vihar	3
29.	Jai Vihar	1
30.	Tilang Pur	1
31.	Kakrola J.J. Colony	2
32.	Nagli	1
33.	Amar Colony	1
34.	K. Singh Nagar	1
35.	Shiv Ram Park	1
36.	Adhyapak Nagar	2
37.	J.J. Colony Part I (Mangla Puri)	1
38.	Tilangpur Kotla	1
39.	Prem Nagar Part I	2
40.	Tilangpur Part II	2
41.	Tilangpur Part III	5
42.	Hari Das Nagar	1
43.	Swarn Park Mundka	2
44.	Nihal Vihar	4

1	2	3	1	2	3
45.	Indu Enclave	2	69.	Kalender Colony	1
46.	Mubarapur Agar Nagar	3	70.	Swan Jayanti Park (Colony)	3
47.	Agar Nager	3	71.	Alipur	1
48.	Ghevra	1	72.	Samaipur Badli Area	3
49.	Nithani	2	73.	Yadav Nagar	3
50.	Amar Nagar	1	74.	Khera Khurd	1
51.	Tikri Border	1	75.	Khera Kalan	1
52.	Karan Vihar	2	76.	Samaipur Badli	1
53.	Pratap Vihar	2	77.	Shahbad Dawn	2
54.	Bawana	3	78.	Siraspur	2
55.	J.J. Colony Bawana	2	79.	Old Badli	1
56.	Dalmiya Pur	1	80.	Metro Vihar (J.J. Colony)	1
57.	Begampur	2	81.	Holambi Kalan	1
58.	Rajeev Vihar	1	82.	Libaspur	1
59.	Barwala	1	83.	Rajeev Vihar	1
60.	Pooth	1	84.	Swaroop Nagar	2
61.	Sultanpur	1	85.	Sanjay Park	1
62.	Sultan puri	4	86.	Prahladpur	2
63.	Jahangir Puri	2	87.	Makoli	1
64.	Rohini	3	88.	Khampur	1
65.	Narela	4	89.	Bakhtawaarpur	1
66.	J.J. Colony Tikri Khurd	1	90.	Himanki	1
67.	Bhagaoh	1	91.	Ibrahampur	1
68.	Budh Vihar	1	92.	Nathu Pur	2

1	2	3
93.	Mukandpur	3
94.	Sant Nagar	3
95.	Jharoda	1
96.	Komal Vihar	2
97.	Kadi Vihar	2
98.	Swaroop Vihar	1
99.	Satya Vihar	1
100.	Inder Puri J.J. Colony	2
101.	Pandav Nagar	1
102.	Hastal Uttam Nagar	17
103.	Tagor Garden	2
104.	Swami Nagar	1
105.	Govind Puri Extn.	1
106.	Prem Nagar (Sewa Nagar)	1
107.	Hari Nagar	1
108.	Meetha pur Badarpur	2
109.	Tank Road Badarpur	2
110.	Sambika	1
111.	Jaitpur	1
112.	Vikas Nagar	1
113.	Ram Hulla	1
114.	Miladon Najafgarh	1
115.	Nangloi	1
116.	West Sagarpur	1

1	2	3
117.	Ram Vihar	1
118.	Baba Haridas Colony Tikri Border	1
119.	Vikas Nagar	1
120.	Prem Nagar III Nangloi	3
121.	Prem Nagar II Nangloi	4
122.	Inder Enclave	1
123.	Mukhmelpur	1
124.	Burari	1
125.	Narela	4
126.	Raja Vihar Badli	1
Total		248

[English]

National Agricultural Innovation Project

158. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the World Bank have been implementing the National Agricultural Innovation Project in the country;

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

(c) the details of funds so far released by the World Bank under the said project alongwith their terms and conditions; and

(d) the extent to which post harvesting losses has

been reduced since the implementation of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is implementing National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) in India, funded by the World Bank and Government of India.

(b) The overall objective is to contribute to the sustainable transformation of Indian agricultural sector from an orientation of primarily food self-sufficiency to one in which a market orientation is equally important for poverty alleviation and income generation. The specific objective is to accelerate the collaborative development and application of agricultural innovation between public research organizations, farmers, private sector and other stakeholders.

(c) Till date a total of Rs.407.97 Cr has been received from the World Bank as reimbursement of expenditure incurred in NAIP. The total project cost is 250.00 million US dollar of which 200 million US dollar is from the World Bank and the 50 million US dollar from the Government of India as counterpart funding. The said funding is received through Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India through an agreement between the World Bank and the Government of India.

(d) The Project has got 4 components being implemented through 188 sub-projects. There is one component on Production to Consumption Systems Research called as value chain. The objective is to link research output to commercial ventures for sustainable improvement of selected agricultural production to consumption systems (value chains), aiming at higher returns to farmers, processors and others in the chain.

As such there is no project exclusively addressing reduction in post harvest losses.

[Translation]

Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan Scheme

159. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated/released and expenditure incurred under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of criteria adopted for allocation of funds under the said scheme;

(c) whether any committee has been constituted in different districts of the country to monitor/oversee the utilisation of the sanctioned funds for its utilisation in schools and colleges;

(d) if so, whether any criteria/norms have been fixed for formation of the said committee/other committees to monitor the utilisation of allocated funds under the said scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether only 20% of the work has been achieved in the development/construction of sports field in Gujarat State; and

(g) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Year-wise allocation of budget and its utilization under Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme' for the last two years (2008-09 and 2009-10) and upto 31st January, 2011 of the current financial year is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Budget allocation	Budget utilization		
			Infrastructure component	Competitions	Total
1.	2008-09	92.00	83.85	8.15	92.00
2.	2009-10	135.00	105.00	30.00	135.00
3.	2010-11	413.00	189.75	84.85	274.60
Total		640.00	378.60	123.00	501.60

*Figures upto January 2011.

State-wise allocation and release of funds during the last two financial years and the current financial year i.e.2010-11 (upto 31st January, 2011) are given in Statement I-IV.

(b) Grant-in-aid as per standard funding norm is provided to States/UTs for creation of sports infrastructure at Village and Block Panchayats of the country, in a phased manner over a period of ten years, at an annual coverage of 10% for normal state and 20% in the case of North Eastern and special category States. Grant-in-aid is also provided under the scheme for holding annual competitions at block, district, state and national level.

(c) to (e) District level Executive Committee (DLEC)

of PYKKA headed by President of District Panchayat is empowered to finalize district level mission plan and re-allocate resources within the district, give directions, monitor, review implementation of scheme at panchayat, block and district level. States/UTs have been asked to associate Member of Parliament in the DLEC.

(f) and (g) Approved for 20% coverage of village/block panchayats in Gujarat State for the first two years (2008-09 and 2009-10). Grant-in-aid is released to State upon fulfilment of conditions prescribed in the scheme, by the Government of Gujarat which includes submission of Utilisation certificate and progress report for the grants availed for previous year(s).

Statement-I

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

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	25.98	12.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	333	22	4.81	-
3.	Bihar	847	53	10.44	5.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	10.11	-
5.	Goa	19	04	0.35	-
6.	Gujarat	900	22	9.65	-
7.	Haryana	619	12	6.51	3.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	4.02	2.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	5.32	2.66
10.	Kerala	100	15	1.60	0.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	23.65	11.82
12.	Maharashtra	2689	35	27.55	8.91
13.	Manipur	79	04	1.08	0.87
14.	Mizoram	82	03	1.07	0.85
15.	Nagaland	110	05	1.48	1.18
16.	Odisha	623	31	7.34	3.67
17.	Punjab	1233	14	12.55	6.27
18.	Rajasthan	869	24	9.43	3.71
19.	Sikkim	16	10	0.67	0.54
20.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	13.82	5.00
21.	Tripura	104	04	1.36	1.09
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	53.91	10.00
23.	Uttarakhand	750	10	8.89	3.00
24.	West Bengal	335	33	4.63	-
25.	Grants Released to SAI for holding Competitions in States/UTs				8.15
	Total	22385	601	246.22	92.00

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

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	12.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	5.56	4.44
3.	Assam	-	-	-	3.85
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	5.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	5.06
6.	Goa	-	-	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	7.10
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	3.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	4.78	2.39
12.	Karnataka	565	18	6.22	3.12
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	0.80
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	4.86
15.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.32	1.06
16.	Mizoram	164	05	2.08	0.21
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0.30
18.	Odisha	623	31	7.34	8.05
19.	Punjab	-	-	-	6.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	4.72
21.	Sikkim	32	20	1.35	0.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	1.91
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	16.96
24.	Uttrakhand	-	-	-	5.90
25.	West Bengal	-	-	-	2.32
26.	Grants Released to SAI for holding Competitions in States/UTs				30.00
Total		2225	135	28.67	135.00

Statement-III

State-wise approval and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme for the year 2010-11 (upto 31st January, 2011)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,190	113	25.98	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	5.56	6.68
3.	Gujarat	-	-	-	2.55
4.	Haryana	619	12	6.51	7.92
5.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	4.02	4.77
6.	Karnataka	564	18	6.23	9.34
7.	Kerala	100	15	5.70	11.18
8.	Maharashtra	2752	35	28.16	41.93
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.32	1.19

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Mizoram	-	-	-	2.26
11.	Nagaland	220	10	2.96	2.96
12.	Odisha	-	-	-	5.98
13.	Punjab	1,233	14	12.55	15.32
14.	Sikkim	-	-	-	1.35
15.	Tripura	208	08	2.72	3.24
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	26.95
17.	Uttrakhand	750	10	8.89	10.58
18.	West Bengal	-	-	-	2.31
UTs					
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	06	1.06	1.06
20.	Lakshadweep	02	09	0.51	0.51
21.	Puducherry	50	05	0.69	0.69
Total		9,510	303	112.86	184.75#

*It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 & 2009-10) (As on 31st January, 2011)

#It excludes transfer of Rs.5 crore to NSDF-PYKKA.

Statement-IV

Details of funds released for Annual Competitions during 2010-11 (upto 31.01.2011)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Rural Competitions*			Women Competitions		Total [(5) + (7)]
		No. of Blocks	No. of Districts	Amount released@	No. of Districts	Amount released@	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,108	22	11.26	-	-	11.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	161	16	2.05	-	-	2.05
3.	Assam	219	27	2.96	27	0.38	3.34
4.	Bihar	534	38	6.19	-	-	6.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	18	2.01	-	-	2.01
6.	Goa	04	02	0.18	02	0.08	0.26
7.	Gujarat	202	23	2.69	-	-	2.69
8.	Haryana	92	18	1.50	21	0.31	1.81
9.	Himachal Pradesh	77	12	1.18	12	0.15	1.33
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	143	22	2.10	-	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	212	24	2.81	24	0.35	3.16
12.	Karnataka	176	30	2.52	30	0.42	2.94
13.	Kerala	98	10	1.32	-	-	1.32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	283	46	4.13	50	0.66	4.79
15.	Maharashtra	309	29	3.88	35	0.48	4.36
16.	Meghalaya	39	07	0.67	07	0.12	0.79
17.	Mizoram	26	08	0.58	08	0.13	0.71
18.	Nagaland	-	-	-	11	0.13	0.13
19.	Odisha	314	30	3.85	30	0.42	4.27
20.	Punjab	104	16	1.55	20	0.30	1.85
21.	Tamil Nadu	385	31	4.66	32	0.44	5.10
22.	Tripura	40	04	0.67*	04	0.11	0.78
23.	Uttar Pradesh	820	71	9.47	-	-	9.47
24.	Uttrakhand	95	13	1.38	13	0.09	1.47
25.	West Bengal	292	15	3.31	-	-	3.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	UT of Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03
27.	Through NYKS	263	25	3.22	-	-	3.22
Total		6,142	557	76.14	326	4.60	80.74
28.	Fund released to NYKS to hold Inter-School Competitions in 626 districts & 35 States.						7.31#
Grand Total							88.05

%It includes Rs. 7.2 lakh released to Tripura State for holding Lower Level North East Games;

@It includes for State Level competitions

#It includes Rs.3.20 crore released by NS, NIS, Patiala to NYKS from erstwhile scheme of Promotion of Sports and Games in school'.

Rise in Price of Edible Oil

160. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

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

(a) whether the prices of edible oil have registered a steep rise during the recent months;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to import edible oils including soyabean oil to improve availability and check prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken to improve availability and check the prices of edible oil alongwith the success achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) During

last three months, wholesale domestic prices of edible oils such as soyabean oil/groundnut oil, mustard oil, sunflower oil and RBD palmolein have increased by 0.35% to 12.92%. Over the last one month, however, the prices of soyabean oil, groundnut oil and sunflower oil have declined by 0.33% to 1.38%.

The increase in domestic prices of edible oils in the country has been due to continuous increase in consumption of edible oils by about 6% per year, lower domestic production of edible oils in oil year 2009-10(Nov-Oct) than in 2008-09 and their high international prices, as about half of domestic demand is met through imports.

(c) and (d) In order to augment availability of edible oils for domestic consumers and check rise in prices, their imports have been facilitated. Import duty on crude and refined edible oils has been reduced to 0% and 7.5% respectively since 1.4.2008. This duty structure has been continued upto September, 2011. Due to this liberal import duty structure, 88.23 lakh tons of edible oils have been imported into the country during 2009-10 (Nov-Oct).

(e) In addition to facilitation of imports of edible

oils. Government has taken following measures to ensure adequate availability of edible oils in the country and check rise in their prices:

- (i) Government has been implementing since 2008-09 a Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils. Under this Scheme, RBD palmolein and soyabean oils imported by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) have been delivered to State/Union Territory Governments for distribution to ration card holders. Government provides a subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg. on these edible oils distributed under the Scheme. During Oil Year 2009-10 (Nov-Oct) CPSUs have imported 3.76 lakh tons of edible oils.
- (ii) Export of major edible oils has been banned since 17.03.2008, except coconut oil through Cochin Port, certain oils extracted from minor forest produce and small quantity of edible oils in consumer packs of upto 5kg.
- (iii) Government has allowed State/UT Governments to impose stock holding limits on oilseeds and edible oils.
- (iv) Efforts have been made to increase domestic production of edible oils.

These measures have resulted in higher domestic availability of edible oils, check on rise in their prices and delivery of subsidized imported edible oils to ration card holders especially BPL families in several States/UTs.

Minimum Support Price of Agricultural Produce

161. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to increase the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of agricultural produce including copra, paddy/rice, wheat and foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the MSP fixed for each crop;

(c) whether the purchase of paddy was done through intermediaries instead of directly purchasing from farmers at Paddy Procurement Centres and the price offered to the farmers was less than the MSP;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government in the matter;

(f) whether the Government has any plan to announce incentive/bonus for paddy and copra; and

(g) if so, the details thereof indicating the benefits likely to accrue to the farmers as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) fixed by the Government for 2010-11, and 2009-10 are given below:

(Rs. Per quintal)

Commodity	MSP for 2009-10	MSP for 2010-11
1	2	3
Paddy (Common)	950	1000
Paddy (Grade "A")	980	1030
Wheat	1100	1120
Jowar	840	880

1	2	3
Bajra	840	880
Maize	840	880
Barley	750	780
Ragi	915	965
Gram	1760	2100
Arhar (tur)	2300	3000
Moong	2760	3170
Masur (Lentil)	1870	2250
Urad	2520	2900
Cotton	2500	2500
Groundnut in shell	2100	2300
Sunflower seed	2215	2350
Soyabean	1350	1400
Sesamum	2850	2900
Nigerseed	2405	2450
Rapeseed/Mustard	1830	1850
Safflower	1680	1800
Toria	1735	1780
Copra	4450	4450
De-husked Coconut	1200	1200
Jute	1375	1575
Sugarcane#	129.84	139.12

#Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP)

(c) to (e) There is no Report of purchase of Paddy

through intermediaries instead of directly procuring from farmers at procurement centres.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

Implementation of MPLAD Scheme

162. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects implemented under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) scheme that are lying incomplete alongwith the reasons therefor;

(b) whether such projects/schemes include those recommended by former Members of Parliament (MPs);

(c) if so, the details including the total cost involved in such projects and cost escalation due to delays; and

(d) the measures likely to be taken by the Government in this regard including utilisation of funds of sitting MPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (Dr. M.S. GILL): (a) to (c) Work-wise details of Members of Parliament & former Members of Parliament are not maintained at the Ministry level. As stipulated in the MPLADS guidelines, the concerned nodal district authorities maintain the work-registers indicating the position and cost etc., of each work recommended by the MPs.

(d) The guidelines on MPLADS also stipulate the provision of monitoring and review the implementation of the scheme at various levels, viz., by Parliamentary Committees on MPLADS, and also at the Central/State/UT and the district level. To ensure effective implementation and optimum utilization of funds under the MPLAD Scheme, the Ministry holds review meetings with

the State/UT Government authorities periodically. The concerned district authorities are also directed from time to time, to expedite execution of works under the scheme and furnish the documents on time for release of MPLAD funds as per MPLADS guidelines.

Organic Manure

163. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units set up for the production of organic manure under the National Organic Agriculture Project during the last one year;

(b) the allocation made for setting up such units; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to encourage the optimum use of organic manure by farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Under National Project on Organic Farming, 216 organic manure and bio-fertilizer production units were setup with subsidy grant of Rs.268.37 lakh during the year 2009-10. Details of units sanctioned are as under:

(i) Fruit & Vegetable market waste compost - 2 No.

(ii) Bio-fertilizer units - 3 No.

(iii) Vermi-culture hatcheries - 211 No.

(b) Budget allocation for setting up of such units during the year 2009-10 was Rs. 10.00 crore.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to encourage use of organic manure, inter-alia, include promoting awareness regarding benefits of organic manures, provision of incentives for organic manures under schemes such as, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

(RKVY), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility(NPMSF) and National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF).

Assessment of Food Security Scheme

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

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the utility of the proposed food security scheme/Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Government proposes to enact the National Food Security Act that will provide a statutory basis for a framework which assures food security for all and entitles every family below the poverty line to certain quantities of foodgrains at subsidized prices. The legislation will also be used to bring about broader systemic reforms in the Public Distribution System.

[English]

National Commission on Farmers

165. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations made by the National Commission on Farmers and the status of the implementation thereof;

(b) whether any mechanism has been put in place to monitor the implementation of the said recommendations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any initiative to promote Farmers' Co-operatives on the recommendations of the said Commission on Farmers; 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of the National Commission on Farmers (NCF) and on the basis of consultations with the State Governments as well as the Central Ministries/Departments concerned, the Government of India approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007. The Major goals of the National Policy for Farmers are given in Statement.

An Inter-Ministerial Committee finalized a Plan of Action for operationalisation of the NPF 2007. The Plan of Action was circulated to all the State Governments and the Central Ministries/Departments concerned for taking necessary action at their end. A regular monitoring mechanism has been put in place to oversee the progress of implementation. Most of the provisions contained in the NPF, 2007 are being addressed through various Schemes and Programmes being implemented by Government.

(d) and (e) NPF, 2007 provides for cooperative farming and service cooperatives as one of the methods to benefit the small and marginal farmers for gaining efficiency and economies of scale in their farming operations. The guidelines for Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA) Scheme, 2010 provide for formation of Commodity Interest Groups for all major commodities and for mobilization of farmer groups of different types including Farmers' Cooperatives. Farmers' Cooperatives can also be promoted under other ongoing schemes of the Government.

Statement

Major Goals of National Policy For Farmers

- (a) To improve economic viability of farming by substantially increasing the net income of farmers and to ensure that agricultural progress is measured by advances made in this income.
- (b) To protect and improve land, water, bio-diversity and genetic resources essential for sustained increase in the productivity, profitability and stability of major farming systems by creating an economic stake in conservation.
- (c) To develop support services including provision for seeds, irrigation, power, machinery and implements, fertilizers and credit at affordable prices in adequate quantity for farmers.
- (d) To strengthen the bio-security of crops, farm animals, fish and forest trees for safeguarding the livelihood and income security of farmer families and the health and trade security of the nation.
- (e) To provide appropriate price and trade policy mechanisms to enhance farmers' income.
- (f) To provide for suitable risk management measures for adequate and timely compensation to farmers.
- (g) To complete the unfinished agenda in land reforms and to initiate comprehensive asset and aquarian reforms.
- (h) To mainstream the human and gender dimension in all farm policies and programmes.

- (i) To pay explicit attention to sustainable rural livelihoods.
- (j) To foster community-centered food, water and energy security systems in rural India and to ensure nutrition security at the level of every child, woman and man.
- (k) To introduce measures which can help attract and retain youths in farming and processing of farm products for higher value addition by making it intellectually stimulating and economically rewarding.
- (l) To make India a global outsourcing hub in the production and supply of the inputs needed for sustainable agriculture products and processes developed through biotechnology and Information and Communication Technology (ICT).
- (m) To restructure the agricultural curriculum and pedagogic methodologies for enabling every farm and home science graduate to become an entrepreneur and to make agricultural education gender sensitive.
- (n) To develop and introduce a social security system for farmers.
- (o) To provide appropriate opportunities in adequate measure for non-farm employment for the farm households.

Drought Resistant Crops

166. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Agricultural Universities and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have developed drought resistant crops and seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to popularize the use of such crops and seed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Agricultural Universities and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have developed and released drought resistant/tolerant varieties of Wheat, Rice, Barley, Groundnut, Rapeseed-Mustard, Soybean, Chickpea, Lathyrus, Moth Bean, Horsegram, Guar, Maize, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Small Millets, Cotton, Tobacco, Sugarcane, Jute etc.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are producing sufficient quantity of breeder seed of these crops and is supplying to different agencies for the production of foundation and certified seed. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India along with the Department of Agriculture of different states are popularizing these crops/seeds through the mini-kits trials, field demonstrations and by providing incentives for the integrated nutrient management, integrated management of diseases and pests, etc. to the farmers.

Functioning of I&B Ministry

167. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the basic functions of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

(b) whether the Ministry is administratively and functionally organised;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of independent/autonomous organisations under the administrative control of the Ministry;

(e) the number of employees working for the Ministry throughout the country;

(f) whether periodic review of the performance of the various branches/autonomous organisations is made;

(g) if so, whether the Ministry feels that it has been successful in discharging its basic objectives; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The basic functions of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are reflected in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. Relevant extract of the Rules is given in Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) For discharging its functions, the Ministry is divided into three wings i.e., Information Wing, Film Wing and Broadcasting Wing. Each Wing is headed by a Joint Secretary. All the media units, autonomous bodies and Public Sector Undertakings are grouped under the respective wings and are headed by an officer of sufficiently higher level. Each organisation functions within the sphere of work assigned to it.

(d) 7 (Seven), including Prasar Bharati.

(e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of House.

(f) Yes, Madam.

(g) Yes, Madam.

(h) Periodic review of plan and non-plan activities of the various media units and autonomous organisations under the administrative control of the Ministry is carried out regularly.

Statement

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Soochana and Prasaran Mantralaya)

I. Broadcasting Policy and Administration

1. All matters relating to radio and television broadcasting within the Union including regulation of the use of All India Radio and Doordarshan by recognised national and regional political parties during elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies and procedure to be followed by the official electronic media during periods of national mourning on the demise of a high dignitary.
2. The enunciation and implementation of the law relating to radio and television broadcasting in India by private Indian companies or Indian nationals.
3. Broadcast Monitoring and Administration of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990 (25 of 1990).
4. All matters relating to the Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service and the Indian Broadcasting (Engineering) Service until they are handed over to Prasar Bharati.

II. Cable Television Policy

5. Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 (7 of 1995).

III. Radio

6. All business connected with All India Radio embracing news services in the home programmes, programmes for the foreign countries and Indians overseas, radio journals, research in the field of broadcasting engineering, monitoring of foreign broadcasts, programme exchange and transcription services, supply of community receiving sets to State Governments under the community listening scheme, etc.
7. Development of radio Broadcasting throughout the Union, installation and maintenance of Radio Stations and Transmitters and operation of broadcasting services.

IV. Doordarshan

8. Exchange including cultural exchange of television programmes.
9. Development of television throughout the Union, including installation, maintenance and operation of television Programme Production Centres and Transmitters, and operation of television services.
10. Promotion of production of television programmes outside Doordarshan

V. Films

11. Legislation under entry 60 of the Union List, viz., 'Sanctioning of -Cinematograph films for exhibition'.
12. Administration of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952).
13. Import of feature and short films for theatrical and non-theatrical viewing.

14. Export of Indian films, both feature and short films.
15. Import of unexposed cinematograph films and various types of equipment required by the film industry.
16. All matters relating to film industry, including developmental and promotional activities thereto.
17. Promotion of good cinema by institution of State awards for films produced in India and assistance through the National Film Development Corporation Limited.
18. Production and distribution of documentaries and newsreels and other films and film strips for internal and external publicity.
19. Preservation of films and filmic materials.
20. Organisation of International Film Festivals in India and participation of India in International Film Festivals abroad.
21. Organisation of Film Festivals under Cultural Exchange Programmes.
22. Film society movement.

VI. Advertising and Visual Publicity

23. Production and release of advertisements on behalf of the Government of India.

VII. Press

24. Presentation and interpretation of the policies and activities of the Government of India through the medium of the press.
25. Advising Government on information problems relating to the Press, keeping Government

informed of the main trends of public opinion as reflected in the Press and liaison between Government and the Press.

26. Publicity to and for the Armed Forces.
27. General conduct of Government relations with the Press excluding the administration of sections 95 and 96 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974).
28. Administration of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (25 of 1867) relating to Newspapers.
29. Administration of the Press Council Act, 1978 (37 of 1978).
30. Allocation of Newsprint to Newspapers.

VIII. Publications

31. Production, sale and distribution of popular pamphlets, books and journals on matters of national importance for internal as well as external publicity, with a view to imparting to the general public at home and abroad upto date and correct information about India.

IX. Research and Reference

32. To assist the Media Units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in collection, compilation and preparation of material involving research into published works, etc.
33. Building up of a compendium of knowledge on important subjects and to prepare guidance and background notes on current and other topics for the use of the Media Units of the Ministry.

X. Miscellaneous

34. Publicity for the policies and programmes of Government of India.
35. Administration of Journalists Welfare Fund.
36. Financial assistance to distinguished musicians, both vocal and instrumental, dancers and dramatists who have contributed substantially to the success of All India Radio and other units of the Ministry or their survivors in indigent circumstances.
37. All matters relating to the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union, Commonwealth Broadcasting Association and the Non-Aligned News Agency Pool.
38. Cadre management of the Indian Information Service (Groups 'a' & 'b').

XI. Attached and Subordinate Organisations

39. (a) All India Radio; } Come under Prasar Bharati, an autonomous body, which was created by an Act of Parliament
- (b) Doordarshan; }
- (c) Press Information Bureau;
- (d) Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity;
- (e) Publications Division;
- (f) Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India;
- (g) Central Board of Film Certification;
- (h) Films Division;
- (i) Directorate of Film Festivals;

- (j) National Film Archives of India;
- (k) Directorate of Field Publicity;
- (l) Song and Drama Division;
- (m) Research, Reference and Training Division;
- (n) Photo Division;
- (o) Principal Accounts Office;
- (p) Central Monitoring Service.

production of cereals including Jowar in the country particularly in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of production of cereals during last two years, crop-wise and State-wise;

(c) the reasons for the decrease in the production of these cereals;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the production of these crops particularly, in Gujarat; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

XII. Autonomous Organisations

- 40. (a) Film and Television Institute of India, Pune;
- (b) Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata;
- (c) Children Film Society of India;
- (d) Indian Institute of Mass Communication;
- (e) Press Council of India;
- (f) Federation of Film Society of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) The estimated production of cereals in the country during 2009-10 was lower at 203.45 million tones as compared to 219.90 million tones during the previous year i.e 2008-09. During 2009-10, the production of cereals in the country as well as in the State of Gujarat suffered mainly due to drought/drought-like situation in various parts of the country. However, during 2010-11, production of cereals in the country as well as in the State of Gujarat has been higher at 215.56 million tones and 5.81 million tones respectively as compared to their corresponding production of 203.45 million tones and 5.24 million tones during 2009-10. State-wise and crop-wise details of production of cereals during the last two years i.e 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the Statement.

XIII. Public Sector Undertaking

- 41. National Film Development Corporation Limited.
- 42. Broadcast Engineers Consultants (India) Limited.

Decline in Production of Cereals

168. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

- (a) whether there is a drastic decline in the

(d) and (e) In order to increase the production and productivity of cereals in the country, the Government is implementing a number of schemes/programmes, namely; National Food Security Mission (NFSM-Rice/Wheat), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP- Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals), subsumed under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture.

Statement

State-wise Estimates of Production of crop-wise Cereals during 2008-09 to 2009-10

('000 Tonnes)

State/ UT	rice		Wheat		Jowar		Bajra		Maize		Coarse Cereals		Total Cereals	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	14241.0	10538.0	16.0	10.0	436.0	437.0	60.0	53.0	4152.0	2762.0	4716.0	3318.0	18973.0	13866.0
Arunachal Pradesh	163.9	215.8	5.2	4.8	NG	NG	NG	NG	58.8	60.2	77.7	78.6	246.8	299.2
Assam	4008.5	4335.8	54.6	63.5	NG	NG	NG	NG	12.6	14.1	15.4	17.2	4078.5	4416.5
Bihar	5590.3	3599.3	4410.0	4570.8	2.5	1.8	3.6	3.3	1714.0	1478.7	1751.3	1508.1	11751.6	9678.2
Chhattisgarh	4391.8	4110.4	92.5	121.9	7.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	140.3	143.3	184.4	181.8	4668.7	4414.1
Goa	123.3	100.6	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	124.1	101.4
Gujarat	1303.0	1292.0	2593.0	2352.0	2080	171.0	961.0	828.0	739.0	533.0	1976.0	1600.0	5872.0	5244.0
Haryana	3298.0	3625.0	10808.2	10500.0	41.0	36.0	1079.0	932.0	24.4	27.0	1329.4	1132.0	15435.6	15257.0
Himachal Pradesh	118.3	105.9	547.3	327.1	NG	NG	0.1	0.1	676.6	543.2	712.1	563.5	1377.7	996.5
Jammu & Kashmir	563.1	497.4	483.6	289.9	2.5	2.5	10.6	10.9	633.2	487.0	660.4	513.3	1707.1	1300.6
Jharkhand	3420.2	1538.4	153.9	173.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	304.0	190.7	333.9	216.9	3908.0	1928.5
Karnataka	3802.0	3691.0	247.0	251.0	1629.0	1406.0	187.0	153.0	3029.0	3013.0	6254.0	5895.0	10303.0	9837.0
Kerala	590.3	598.3	NG	NG	1.2	1.9	NG	NG	NG	NG	1.7	2.2	592.0	600.5
Madhya Pradesh	1559.7	1260.6	6521.9	8410.0	574.3	564.9	240.6	247.5	1144.4	1045.2	2149.9	2041.2	10231.5	11711.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Maharashtra	2284.0	2183.0	1516.0	1740.0	3586.6	3566.0	662.0	766.0	1560.0	1828.0	5971.6	8293.3	9771.6	10216.3
Manipur	397.0	319.9	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.7	408.5	331.7
Meghalaya	203.9	206.7	0.7	0.7	NG	NG	NG	NG	25.7	26.3	27.8	28.2	232.4	235.6
Mizoram	46.0	44.4	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	9.3	11.5	9.3	11.5	55.3	55.9
Nagaland	345.1	240.3	2.1	24	0.1	0.1	0.0		115.9	73.2	127.3	76.8	474.5	319.5
Odisha	6812.7	6917.5	7.4	5.8	5.6	5.8	1.8	1.7	134.7	175.1	191.7	230.4	7011.8	7153.7
Punjab	11000.0	11236.0	15733.0	15169.0	0 1	0.1	5.0	4.0	814.0	475.0	575.1	527.1	27308.1	26932.1
Rajasthan	241.1	228.3	7287.0	7500.9	332.9	1042	4283.4	20349	18282	1145.7	73257	3907.2	14853.8	11636.4
Sikkim	21.7	24.3	7.8	5.9	NG	NG	NG	NG	58.2	66.0	66.2	74.2	95.7	104.4
Tamil Nadu	5182.7	5665.2	NG	NG	214.1	221.7	84 1	82.3	1257.8	1144.3	1755 1	1642.0	6937.8	7307.2
Tripura	627.1	640.0	1.2	1.3	NG	NG	NG	NG	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	630.3	643.4
Uttar Pradesh	13097.0	10807.1	28554.0	27518.0	195.0	169.0	1302.0	1389.0	1198.0	1039.0	3080.2	2968 8	44731.2	41293.9
UttaraKhand	582.0	608.0	797.0	845.0	NG	NG	NG	NG	43.0	38.0	347.0	297.0	1726.0	1750.0
West Bengal	15037.2	14340.7	764.5	846.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	343.5	385.2	365.4	404.0	16167.1	15591.3
A & N Islands	22.1	24.9	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	22.7	25.3
DSN Haveli	23.4	13.5	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	NG	NG	NG	NG	2.7	1.9	27.2	16.4
Delhi	31.4	29.0	74.4	92.7	8.5	3.2	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	11.7	3.3	117.5	125.0
Daman & Diu	3.8	3.3	NG	NG	NG	NG	3.8	0.5	NG	NG	3.8	0.5	7.6	3.8
Puducherry	50.8	52.4	NG	NG	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	NG	NG	0.2	0.2	51.0	52.6
All India	99182.4	89093.0	80679.4	80803.6	7245.6	6698.2	8887.1	6506.4	19731.4	16719.5	40037.9	33549.2	219899.7	203445.8

NG: Not Grown, 0.0 indicates Negligible

Crime against Girls from North-East

169. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several crimes against girls hailing from the North-Eastern Region have been reported in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise including molestation;

(c) the total number of accused arrested and the

action taken against them during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such crimes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Madam, instances have come to the notice of Delhi Police where the girls hailing from North-East have been victims. The details of cases registered wherein victims are North-Eastern women/girls for the year 2008, 2009, 2010 & 2011 (upto 31.01.2011) are as under:

Crime Head	2008		2009		2010		2011 (upto 31.01.2011)	
	Rep.	P/A	Rep.	P/A	Rep.	P/A	Rep.	P/A
Murder	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Rape	1	1	5	4	1	5	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Molestation	4	11	9	10	7	3	3	3
Kidnapping	-	-	2	3	1	4	-	-
Snatching	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Riots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hurt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threatening	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Eve-Teasing	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Total	5	12	23	23	15	15	3	3

Rep.- Reported, P/A - Persons arrested

(d) Delhi Police has initiated several measures for the safety of women and these measures are applicable to the North-Eastern women also. In addition, all pockets where residents from the North-East are staying have been identified and the police stations concerned have been instructed to have close interaction with them and also to enhance the patrolling. Further, three DCP level officers have been specifically nominated as Nodal Officers for the three Ranges in Delhi for addressing all issues related to the North-Eastern residents.

In addition to the above, meetings are also convened by SHOs in respect of persons residing in their jurisdiction to reach out to the residents from North-Eastern region and address their problems and the issues raised by them.

Detailed instruction have been issued to sensitize the staff of the PCR vans and Police Stations so as to make them more sensitive and empathetic towards the problems and grievances of people from the North-Eastern region residing in Delhi.

A cell namely "North East Connect", headed by Joint Secretary level officer, has been formed in the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region to serve as a coordination point with Regional Commissioners of all 8 North-Eastern (NE) States and with the students/citizens bodies of all NE States. Review Meetings to facilitate progress in this regard are taken from time to time.

An interactive website specifically dedicated to the people hailing from North Eastern Region has been developed by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region in consultation with NIC and Regional Commissioners of NE States have been advised to give it a wide publicity.

Climate Resilient Agriculture

170. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a scheme called National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture;

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

(c) the extent to which the said scheme is likely to benefit the farmers and the agriculture sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Government has launched a scheme called National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture with an outlay of Rs.350 crore for the period 2010-2012. The scheme aims to assess the impact of climate change on agriculture and allied sectors in the country and evolve cost effective adaptation and mitigation strategies. The components of the scheme include (i) strategic research on natural resources, major food crops, livestock, marine and freshwater fisheries for adaptation and mitigation; (ii) demonstration of available climate resilient practices on farmers' fields in 100 most vulnerable districts of the country (iii) strengthen research infrastructure and capacity building of scientists for undertaking long term research on climate change adaptation; and (iv) sponsored research.

(c) The demonstrations of improved practices to cope with drought, floods, heat wave, cold wave and frost will be carried out on farmers' field in 100 most vulnerable districts in the country from 2011-12 onwards. This will cover about one lakh farmers directly. The neighbouring farmers in the districts will also be exposed to these practices. In the long-term, the research on development of heat and drought tolerant varieties will help in coping with the problems related to increased temperature and droughts.

[Translation]

Coverage of DD/AIR Programmes

171. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
 DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
 SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
 SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) the details of steps taken by the Government for expanding the broadcasting coverage of Doordarshan and All India Radio programmes in the country including in backward and rural areas, State-wise;

(b) whether some TV and radio stations in the country have not been made functional for the last few years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the total amount spent on such stations, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which such TV and Radio Stations are likely to be made fully functional, State-wise, including Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Doordarshan has been assigning priority to expansion of TV coverage in various expansion Plans formulated from time to time. At present, there are 1415 TV transmitters functioning in the country (State wise number is given at Statement-I). The above transmitters provide TV coverage to about 92% population of the country including a large segment of population in backward and rural areas.

For further expansion of AIR & TV coverage in Jammu and Kashmir, a scheme involving an outlay of Rs 100 crore has been approved. As part of this

scheme, five High power TV transmitters are envisaged to be setup in Jammu and Kashmir.

All the areas uncovered by terrestrial transmission, along-with rest of the country, have been provided with multi channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct Plus" (Ku-band), signals of which can be received anywhere in the country (except Andaman & Nicobar Islands), including backward and rural areas, with the help of small sized dish receive units. DTH service in C-band with a bouquet of 10 channels has been provided especially for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Presently, broadcasting service of All India Radio is being provided from 238 places across the country. AIR terrestrial coverage is 91.85% (by area) and 99.18% (by population) which includes the population of backward/rural as well as urban areas. In addition, AIR is also providing 21 radio channels on Ku band on DD Direct plus platform, which are available all over India except Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Apart from this 100 watt FM transmitter (Relay) have already been installed at 41 more places and these will be taken into regular service on the receipt of Frequency clearance from WPC Wing, Department of Telecom, Ministry of Communications.

AIR Plans to provide coverage to 100% population of the country. In order to augment the coverage, the power of existing 28 transmitters of AIR is being upgraded and 297 more transmitters of various capacities are also being installed throughout the country during 11th Plan as per details given in Statement-II and III respectively. These transmitters would provide coverage in rural/ backward/inaccessible areas also.

(b) and (c) No completed project of Doordarshan is at present pending for commissioning. However, 46 LPTs are relaying partial transmission due to non-availability of adequate staff. State-wise locations of the

above LPTs alongwith their approved costs are given at Statement-IV

5 AIR stations are technically ready, but could not be commissioned due to non-receipt of O&M staff sanction and 23 nos. of Stations/ channels are only relaying programmes in-spite of availability of production facilities due to non sanction of O&M staff as per details including their cost are given at Statement-V and VI respectively.

(d) At the earliest possible, after the requisite posts are sanctioned and staff deployed.

Statement-I

Doordarshan Transmitters

State/UT	No. of Transmitters
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	105
Arunachal Pradesh	45
Assam	29
Bihar	42
Chhattisgarh	28
Goa	2
Gujarat	68
Haryana	23
Himachal Pradesh	54
Jharkhand	27
Jammu and Kashmir	125
Karnataka	68

1	2
Kerala	33
Madhya Pradesh	78
Maharashtra	122
Manipur	8
Meghalaya	10
Mizoram	8
Nagaland	14
Odisha	95
Punjab	13
Rajasthan	99
Sikkim	8
Tamil Nadu	71
Tripura	10
Uttar Pradesh	84
Uttarakhand	54
West Bengal	36
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28
Chandigarh	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
Daman and Diu	2
Delhi	3
Lakshadweep	16
Puducherry	5
Total	1415

Statement-II*List of Places where Transmitter Power is being upgraded during 11th Plan*

Sl.No.	Place	State	Existing Power	Proposed Power
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW MW	10 kW FM
2.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	6kW FM	10 kW FM
3.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW MW	10 kW FM
4.	Guwahati 'B'	Assam	10 kW MW	20 kW MW
5.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	100kWMW	200 kW MW
6.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh	10 kW MW	100 kW MW
7.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	10 kW MW	20 kW MW
8.	Surat	Gujarat	6kW FM	10 kW FM
9.	Kurukshetra	Haryana	6kW FM	10 kW FM
10.	Jammu	J&K	3 kW FM	5/6 kW FM
11.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	1 kW MW	10 kW FM
12.	Cochin	Kerala	6 kW FM	10 kW FM
13.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	1 kW MW	10 kW FM
14.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	5kW FM	20 kW FM
15.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	6 kW FM	10kWFM
16.	Pune	Maharashtra	6kW FM	10 kW FM
17.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	1 kWMW	10kWFM
18.	Cuttack	Odisha	1 kW MW	10 kW FM
19.	Keonjhar	Odisha	1 kW MW	10 kW FM
20.	Jalandhar	Punjab	1 kW MW	10kWFM
21.	Alwar	Rajasthan	6 kW FM	10 kW FM

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Banswara	Rajasthan	6kW FM	10 kW FM
23.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	6 kW FM	10 kW FM
24.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1 kW MW	10 kW FM
25.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW MW	10 kW FM
26.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	1 kWMW	10 kW FM
27.	Kavarati	UT	1 kW MW	10 kW MW
28.	Kurseong	West Bengal	1 kW MW	10 kW FM

Statement-III

List of New AIR Transmitters being setup in 11th Plans

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of the proposed Transmitters
1	2	3	4
1.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM
2.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM
3.	Mehboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM
4.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM
5.	Suryapet	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM
6.	Anini	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
7.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
8.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
9.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
10.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
11.	Dibrugarh	Assam	1 kW FM
12.	Golpara	Assam	1 kW FM

1	2	3	4
13.	Karim ganj	Assam	1 kW FM
14.	Lumding	Assam	1 kW FM
15.	Tezpur	Assam	1 kW FM
16.	Silchar	Assam	5 kW FM
17.	Patna	Bihar	10 kW FM
18.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh(Ut)	10 kW FM
19.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	5 kW FM
20.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	10 kW FM
21.	Bhuj	Gujarat	5 kW FM
22.	Junagarh	Gujarat	10 kW FM
23.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	10 kW FM
24.	Drass	Jammu & Kashmir	100 Watt FM
25.	Green Ridge (Uri Sector)	Jammu & Kashmir	10 kW FM
26.	Himbotingla (Kargil)	Jammu & Kashmir	10 kW FM
27.	Kargil	Jammu & Kashmir	100 Watt FM
28.	Nathatop (Udhampur)	Jammu & Kashmir	10 kW FM
29.	Naushera	Jammu & Kashmir	10 kW FM
30.	Padum	Jammu & Kashmir	100 Watt FM
31.	TIESURU (Ladakh)	Jammu & Kashmir	100 Watt FM
32.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	10 kW FM
33.	Rohtak	Haryana	10 kW FM
34.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10 kW FM
35.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	10 kW FM
36.	Bellary	Karnataka	10 kW FM

1	2	3	4
37.	Bhadravati	Karnataka	1 kW FM
38.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	10 kW FM
39.	Trichur	Kerala	1 kW FM
40.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM
41.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM
42.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM
43.	Amravati	Maharashtra	10kWFM
44.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	5 kW FM
45.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	1 kW FM
46.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	1 kW FM
47.	Sangli	Maharashtra	1 kW FM
48.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 kW FM
49.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 kW FM
50.	Tura	Meghalaya	5 kW FM
51.	Cherapunjee	Meghalaya	1 kW FM
52.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 kW FM
53.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 kW FM
54.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 kW FM
55.	Kohima	Nagaland	10 kW FM
56.	Phek	Nagaland	1 kW FM
57.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 kW FM
58.	Zunheboto	Nagaland	1 kW FM
59.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	5 kW FM
60.	Jeypore	Odisha	1 kW FM

1	2	3	4
61.	Sambalpur	Odisha	5 kW FM
62.	Rairangpur	Odisha	1 kW FM
63.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 kW FM
64.	Fazilka	Punjab	20 kW FM
65.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	5kW FM
66.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	10 kW FM
67.	Chauntan hill	Rajasthan	20 kW FM
68.	Kota	Rajasthan	1 kW FM
69.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	10 kW FM
70.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	1 kW MW
71.	Gangtok	Sikkim	10 kW FM
72.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	10 kW FM
73.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	10 kW FM
74.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	1 kW FM
75.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW FM
76.	Nutan bazar	Tripura	1 kW FM
77.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 kW FM
78.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	5 kW FM
79.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
80.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
81.	Lakhimpurkheri	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
82.	Maunath bhanjan	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
83.	Rai bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	20 kW FM
84.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW FM

1	2	3	4
85.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	5 kW FM
86.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
87.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10 kW FM
88.	Gairsan	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
89.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	10kWFM
90.	New tehri	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
91.	Almora	Uttrakhand	5 kW FM
92.	Balurghat	West Bengal	10 kW FM
93.	Bardhwan	West Bengal	10 kW FM
94.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	10 kW FM
95..	Koochbihar	West Bengal	10kWFM
96..	Kurseong	West Bangal	5 kW FM
97.	Puducherry	Puducherry (UT)	10 kW FM
98-197	Low Power FM Transmitters in North Eastern Region (100 Nos.)		100 Watt
198-297	Low Power FM Transmitters in All Over Country (100 Nos.)		100 Watt

Statement-IV

Statement-IV			1	2	3
State	LPTs giving partial transmission	Approved cost of LPTs in the state (Rs. crore)			
1	2	3			
Andhra Pradesh	Pungannur	9.04		Kollapur	
	Mriyalguda			Madugula	
	Kandukur			Peddapalli	
				Sirpur	
				Sirsilla	
				Taiakondapalli	
				Vemalvada	

1	2	3	1	2	3
Bihar	Banka	2.28	Maharashtra	Bhamragad	2.36
	Bhabua			Dhadgaon	
	Ramnagar			Shirdi	
Chhattisgarh	Kharod	2.28	Meghalaya	Cherrapunji	0.91
	Konta		Odisha	Boudh	9.69
	Pandaria			Athamalik	
Haryana	Fatehabad	2.16		Bahalda	
	Kaithal			Baliguda	
Karnataka	Indi	5.37		Bhuban	
	Koppa			Birmitrapur	
	Mudhol			Dudurkote	
	Mundargi			Padampur	
	Sindhnur			Rairakhhol	
	Talilkota			Sohela	
Madhya Pradesh	Sendhwa	3.04	Tamilnadu	Madurai (DD News)	8.35
	Bareli		Tripura	Ambassa	1.62
	Badwani			Jolaibari	
	Lakhnadon		West Bengal	Cooch Bihar	0.76

Statement-V

List of AIR's technically ready projects (05 nos)

Sl. No.	Name of AIR Station	State	Power of Transmitter	Amount spent (Rs. in Lacs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dharmanagar	Tripura	1 KW MW	390.70

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW FM	475.00
3.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	1 KMMW	280.00
4.	Suryapet	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM	42.16
5.	Rairangpur	Odisha	1 kW FM	275.00

Statement-VI*Name of AIR stations which are working as Relay Centers*

Sl. No.	Name of AIR Station	State	Power of Transmitter	Date of Commissioning	Amount spent (Rs. in Lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Macherla	Andhra Pradesh	3 KW FM	02.12.07	300.95
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	10 kW FM	02.10.07	490.00
3.	Saraipalli	Chhattisgarh	1 KW FM	18.06.05	244.64
4.	Rohtak	Haryana	1 kW FM (Interim set up)	15.08.05	147.74
5.	Bellary	Karnataka	1 kW FM (Interim set up)	09.08.03	131.33
6.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	1 kW FM (Interim set up)	15.08.05	132.00
7.	Manjeri	Kerala	3 KW FM	23.01.06	358.60
8.	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh	1 KW FM	21.06.05	162.69
9.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	3 KW FM	23.06.05	277.01
10.	Oras (LRS)	Maharashtra	5 KMMW	28.08.09	300.00
11.	Imphal	Manipur	10 KW FM	01.07.05	333.00
12.	Shillong	Meghalaya	10 KW FM	27.12.05	305.00
13.	Aizawl	Mizoram	6 kW FM	02.10.07	352.00
14.	Kohima	Nagaland	1 kW FM (Interim set up)	02.10.07	181.05
15.	Soro (LRS)	Odisha	1 KW MW	02.12.07	282.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Mount Abu	Rajasthan	6 kW FM	10.06.97	129.65
17.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu	10kWFM	02.10.07	466.62
18.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	1 kW FM (Interim set up)	15.08.05	160.00
19.	Agartala	Thpura	10 KW FM	15.08.05	334.00
20.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW FM (Interim set up)	02.09.05	206.00
21.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW FM (Interim set up)	02.10.07	87.00
22.	Shantiniketan	West Bengal	3 KW FM	01.11.02	340.00
23.	Gopeshwar (Chamoli)	Uttarakhand	1 kWMW	07.02.01	91.18

Sports Training Centres of SAI

172. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that some States do not possess any sport training centre of the Sports Authority of India (SAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise alongwith the details of criteria/norms fixed to establish such centres in the country;

(c) the number of proposals still pending with the Government to set up such centre of SAI and the reasons for delay alongwith the time by which such proposals are likely to be cleared, State-wise;

(d) the details of schemes/programmes implemented by the Government/SAI to identify talents in sports in the country including rural areas and impart sports training to them; and

(e) the details of the achievement and improvements/amendments made in the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) There is not even a single State which does not have any one of the training centres of the Sports Authority of India (SAI).

(b) SAI has set up training centres under their main schemes of Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme, SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme, Centre of Excellence (COE) scheme. All the 28 States in the country have one or more such training centres. Hence, no State is without any such centres.

Proposals for establishing new training centres in SAI are considered on the basis of sporting potential of the locality and infrastructure support offered by the State Government such as land, hostel, playing facilities etc.

(c) Opening of new centres is an administrative matter of SAI which is an autonomous body keeping in view its overall financial and other capabilities. However, due to financial constraints, the thrust as on date is on

strengthening the existing units rather than on opening new centres.

- (d) SAI implements five main schemes as under:
1. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme.
 2. Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme
 3. SAI Training Centre (STC) Scheme
 4. Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme
 5. Centre of Excellence (COE) Scheme

Through the above schemes, SAI identifies potentially gifted sportspersons in the country at sub junior (8-14 years of age), junior(14-18) and senior levels and gives them scientific training in the respective discipline through qualified coaches. There are altogether 14,290 trainees.

This exercise covers rural, tribal and remote areas as well. The selection/admission of trainees to these schemes is based on performance at state and district level tournaments as well as in a battery of tests conducted by SAI. Free Boarding and Lodging facilities, sports kit, sports equipment, competition exposure are also provided. Non-residential trainees are given monthly stipend in place of boarding & lodging. In the Centres of Excellence, the trainees are provided with the state of art facilities, equipment and scientific back up along with specialized training.

(e) As a result of the intensive and scientific mode of training imparted by SAI under different schemes, a total of 2,171 medals have been won in national events and 712 medals in International events by the SAI trainees in the last three years. India won a record of 101 medals in 2010 Commonwealth Games securing 2nd position and 64 medals in 2010 Asian Games securing 6th position in the overall ranking.

Review of the schemes is a periodical exercise of SAI and as a result thereof, recently, the annual

maintenance grant given to the Units has been raised from Rs.7.5 lakh to upto Rs.20 lakh depending upon the trainees' strength of the Unit and the boarding charges, competition exposure etc. per trainee has also been enhanced.

Housing for the Economically Weaker Sections

173. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the housing demand particularly in urban areas of the country is approximately 3 crore houses;

(b) if so, whether about 9.3 crore people live in the slums;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is contemplating to set up a guarantee fund to allay the apprehension of banks and HFCs in providing loans to those from the economically weaker sections and the low income groups; and

(d) if so, the other steps taken by the Union Government to provide housing to the economically weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage has estimated that at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. The Technical Group has further estimated the total requirement of housing during the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-2012) will be 26.53 million.

(b) The Committee on Slum Statistics/Census set up by the Ministry has projected the slum population as 9.3 crore for the year 2011.

(c) The proposed scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) aims to provide support for shelter, and basic civic & social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. Under the scheme, it is proposed to set up a Mortgage Risk Guarantee Fund to encourage lending for affordable housing to EWS/LIG households for loans up to Rs.5 lakh with initial corpus of Rs.1000 crores from the Central Government.

(d) The Government has made several programmatic interventions for facilitation of housing to the Economically Weaker Sections(EWS):

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The schemes are demand driven and so far 15,60,102 houses have been sanctioned and Central share of Rs.20787.90 crores committed for the purpose.
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages these households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. The scheme aims to cover 3.10 lakh beneficiaries over the 11th Plan Period.

- The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity. The scheme which was launched in 2009 with an outlay of Rs.5000 crores, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category.

Watershed Development Programme

174. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has approved new projects under the Watershed Development Programme and extended implementation of World Bank Watershed Development Programme for a further period of one year; and

(b) 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) World bank has not approved any new projects under the Watershed development programmes which are being implemented through the technical supervision of Ministry of Agriculture. However, Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project (AACP) is a multi-sectoral Project covering agriculture and allied sectors being implemented in the state of Assam, has been extended from 31st March, 2010 to 31st December, 2011.

Food Processing Parks

175. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) the details of Food Processing Parks (FPPs) established during the 11th Plan period in the country including Kerala and West Bengal, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish more FPPs across the country;

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

(d) 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 (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Government had approved setting up of 10 Mega Food Parks (MFPs) in the 1st phase under the Scheme for Infrastructure Development out of 30 Mega Food Parks envisaged during 11th Plan Period, in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal.

(b) to (d) Yes, Government has approved setting up of 5 more Mega Food Parks in the 2nd phase. Expression of Interest has been called for from 10 States, viz., Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Bihar, Odisha, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Chhattisgarh & Tripura. The last date of receipt of applications is 28.02.2011.

[Translation]

Prices of Onion

176. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi has witnessed a sudden hike in onion prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the onion prices are stable in other cities of the country;

(d) if so, the details of rise in onion prices from October, 2010 till date in cities like Mumbai, Nasik, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chennai and Nagpur;

(e) whether the Government is supplying adequate quantity of onion to other cities and rural parts of the country on the lines of Delhi to make onion available at cheaper rates there;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the onion growers are getting less remunerative prices despite the selling of onion at 60 to 75 rupees per kg. in the country; and

(h) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide remunerative price to onion farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Prices of onion in Delhi have been fluctuating due to changes in demand-supply conditions particularly in the recent months in the wake of delayed monsoon, inadequate rains and untimely and erratic rains in some areas of kharif onion growing states damaging the crop. Onion Prices in Delhi in recent months is shown below:

Wholesale Prices of Onion (Rs/Qtl.)

	Oct 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011
Delhi	1355	1625	2170	2428	976

Source: Deptt. of Consumer Affairs

(c) and (d) In other cities also there are fluctuations in onion prices due to supply shocks resulting in damage to crop. Prices of Onion in major cities from October 2010 are as follows:

Wholesale Prices of Onion (Rs/Qtl.)

	Oct 2010	Nov 2010	Dec 2010	Jan 2011	Feb* 2011 (upto Second week)
Mumbai	1677	2296	3222	2910	1084
Nasik	1410	1934	3012	2513	956
Hyderabad	1995	2167	2770	2817	1509
Kolkata	1932	2600	3609	3120	1100
Chennai	1665	2530	3140	3230	1230
Nagpur	1787	1777	2994	3020	1438

Source: Deptt. of Consumer Affairs and NAFED

(e) and (f) Ensuring adequate supply of essential commodities like onion is the subject of respective state Governments and their respective Civil Supplies Departments are taking steps at their level to supply onions in their jurisdiction.

(g) and (h) When the prices are high the farmers naturally get remunerative prices. Whenever the prices fall below remunerative levels the state governments can request the Government of India for assistance under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS).

[English]

Coastal Police Stations

177. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Coastal Police Stations set up in the country allottgwith number of such police stations likely to be set up;

(b) whether such police stations have been

provided the necess. infrastructure to enable them to operate effectively to secure our coasts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The ongoing Coastal Security Scheme, approved in January 2005 for implementation, is a supplemental scheme, aimed at enhancing coastal vigilance by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas and is being implemented in the 9 coastal States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal and four Union Territories of Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The Scheme has been extended till March 2011, with an additional non-recurring outlay of Rs. 95 crore (approx), by the Government in June, 2010. Under the Coastal Security Scheme, total 73 coastal Police Stations are to be set up, equipped with 204 boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycles for mobility on the coast and in close coastal waters. A lump sum assistance of Rs. 10 lakh per coastal police station is also provided for equipment, computers and furniture etc. Out of these 73 Coastal Police Stations, 71 Coastal Police Stations have been made operational.

Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) formulated to strengthen the coastal security of the country in consultation with Coast Guard and concerned coastal States and Union Territories, has been approved by the Government for implementation in all the nine coastal States and four Union Territories for a period of 5 years from 1st April, 2011. Total 131 Coastal Police Stations have been approved in the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II), to be equipped with 180 boats, 131 four-wheelers and 242 motor cycles. A Lump Sum assistance of Rs. 15 lakh per Coastal Police Stations (CPS) will be provided for equipments, Computer and furniture etc.

- (d) Does not arise.

Food Requirement

178. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has prepared any estimates regarding the requirement of foodgrains including rice by 2020 to meet food security in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the said requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) As per the Food Security and Nutrition: Vision 2020 document of Planning Commission, the house hold foodgrain demand is projected to be 240.64 million tons including 118.93 million tons of rice by 2020.

For increasing productivity and production of foodgrain crops in the country, various Crop Development schemes and Programmes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Maize and Oilpalm (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation through State Governments.

In 2010-11, in addition to above mentioned schemes, two new programmes relating to bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and integrated development of 60000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas have been initiated under RKVY. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States of Assam and Jharkhand for Pulses

production. A new programme Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) in the form of block demonstrations has been started to cover 1000 unit of 1000 hectare each of five pulses crops in 16 pulses growing States of the country.

Second Green Revolution

179. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to bring about a Second Green Revolution in the country in order to enhance the production and productivity in the agriculture sector; and

(b) 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) In order to harness the potential of eastern India, Union Budget 2010 allocated additional Rs.400 crores under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for extending green revolution to the Eastern Region of the country comprising of Bihar, Jharkhand, Eastern U.P, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and West Bengal. The objective of the scheme is to increase the productivity of crops, mainly rice, wheat, maize, pulses, by intensive cultivation through promotion of recommended agriculture technologies and package of practices.

The allocation to the states is as follows:

State	Allocation (Rs. in Crores)
1	2
Bihar	63.94
Jharkhand	29.6
Eastern UP	57.27

1	2
Chhattisgarh	67.15
Odisha	79.67
West Bengal	102.37
Assam	35

A three tier monitoring structure involving central steering committee (CSC) under the chairmanship of Secretary (A&C); state level monitoring team (SLMT) for each state under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and district level monitoring teams(DLMT) headed by District Agriculture Officer was constituted to ensure the delivery of intended technologies to the farmers. The Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI) has been designated to be the nodal agency for monitoring the programme.

Use of Banned Chemicals in Fruits and Vegetables

180. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of using banned chemicals and hormones for artificial ripening and to increase the size and weight of fruits and vegetables is prevalent;

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

(c) the number of persons booked/ convicted during the said period indicating the action taken against them, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) There are reports in the media that some hazardous chemicals are being used for increasing the size and weight of fruits and vegetables. Implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules rests with State/Union Territory Governments. Commissioners of Food Safety in States/UTs have been requested to keep a strict vigil on use of hazardous chemicals for ripening of fruits and take legal action for violation of the Act/Rules. The details of cases, persons booked and convicted are not maintained by Central Government.

Analysis of samples of agricultural commodities, including fruits and vegetables, collected under the central sector scheme of 'Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level' does not indicate use of any pesticide banned under the Insecticides Act, 1968.

Workers in Agriculture Sector

181. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of workers in the agriculture sector have declined in the last few years;

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

(c) the steps taken to create additional employment opportunities in the agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) As per Population Census 1991, the total number of cultivators and agricultural workers in the country engaged in agriculture was 210.68 million. The same has increased to 234.10 million in 2001 Census, registering an increase of 11.11% in ten years. As per two most recent quinquennial rounds of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) on Employment and

unemployment, employment on Usual Status basis in agriculture sector was estimated at 239.73 million persons in 1999-2000 (55th round) which has gone up to 258.59 million persons in 2004-05 (61st round), showing an increase of 7.86% in five years. As such dependence on agriculture has increased.

(c) Schemes in the agricultural sector aim at increasing production and productivity and in the process create additional employment in agriculture. Several development programmes such as Macro Management of Agriculture, Integrated Cereals Development Programme (ICDP) for Rice, Wheat and Coarse Cereals, Gramin Bhandaran Yojana, Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Micro Irrigation, Rural Credit, Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) are being implemented.

Recently, Government has launched two schemes viz. (i) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) to increase production of Rice, Wheat and Pulses and (ii) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to incentivize the States/UTs to invest more in the agriculture sector. Though these Schemes are envisaged to increase production they have the potential to create additional employment opportunities. These programmes, apart from creating on-farm and non-farm employment are also expected to improve the income realization by the farmers.

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

182. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works undertaken under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana;

(b) whether the loans disbursed by the bank in this scheme is a matter of concern; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to give maximum advantage of this scheme to women, the poor and weaker sections of the urban society?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) strives to provide gainful employment to the urban poor by assisting them to set up of individual/group enterprises as well as utilising their labour for the construction of socially useful public assets.

The scheme, in 2009 has following five components:

- (1) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (2) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
- (3) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
- (4) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- (5) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. States have been advised to pursue the agenda for loaning to the urban poor under SJSRY for self-employment and other activities at the Bankers' Committee meetings at State and Urban Local Body level. Matter has also been taken up at the level of Reserve Bank of India to issue suitable advice to Banks.

Separate Sports Law

183. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact a separate sports law/National Sports Development Legislation:

(b) if so, the salient features of the said Law/ Legislation alongwith the purpose thereof;

(c) the time by which the said law is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the extent to which it would enable the development of sports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. There is preliminary proposal to explore the possibility for enacting a legislation for national sports development, which would inter alia promote good governance practices in the promotion and development of sports by the National Olympic Committee; National Sports Federations (NSFs) and others. It would specifically look into the issues such as conduct of fair and transparent elections in the NSFs, including Indian Olympic Association; giving adequate representation to sportspersons in the management of NSFs; strengthening of anti-doping measures in sports; and other such measures to promote healthy sports development in the country.

The Draft Bill on national sports development will have a salutary impact on national sports development after it is passed by Parliament and enacted into a law after wide ranging consultations are completed with stakeholders and members of the wider public.

Cause of Poverty

184. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether high spending on health is a major cause for people sliding into poverty;

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

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) According to 11th Five Year Plan Document, the cause of urban poverty include the following factors:

- (i) Structural - which include socially constructed constraints to opportunities for low-income groups;
- (ii) Influx of a large number of workers to cities without commensurate job opportunities and availability of housing and basic amenities;
- (iii) High cost of living, including cost of health care and medical facilities, housing, transport and education;
- (iv) Lack of urban planning, especially that for housing low-income categories and provision of land for informal sector activities;
- (v) Absence of adequate regulation to protect the economic interest of the poor; and
- (vi) Lack of involvement of poor in urban planning and developmental process

Urban poverty is multi-pronged. High spending on health in urban areas is one of the causes of urban poverty.

To address the issues of poverty in urban areas, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented urban poverty alleviation Centrally-sponsored scheme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997. The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The scheme of SJSRY has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 2009-2010. In order to address the issues of shelter and basic services of the urban poor, this Ministry has also been implementing since 2005, the Sub-Mission of Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

(JNNURM), catering to 65 identified Cities, and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), in cities / towns other than the 65 identified cities. These programmes are aimed at providing basic amenities viz. water, sanitation, primary health, primary education and social security, with decent shelter and security of tenure to slum dwellers/ urban poor.

Fishing Harbours

185. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of existing fishing harbours and fish landing centres in the country including Gujarat, State-wise;

(b) whether financial assistance has been provided to the States for modernization and expansion of these fishing harbours and fish landing centres;

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

(d) whether new fishing harbours and fish landing centres are also proposed to be set up; and

(e) 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

ARUN YADAV): (a) Six major fishing harbours, 45 minor fishing harbours and 18 fish landing centres have been constructed with Central financial assistance along the country's coastline. State-wise details of existing fishing harbours and fish landing centres are furnished at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Agriculture under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) provides financial assistance to the coastal State Governments, Union Territories (UTs), Port Trusts, Fishermen Cooperative Societies/Associations and private entrepreneurs for development of new fishing harbours and fish landing centres as well as for modernization and expansion of the existing ones. Besides, the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) also provides need based financial support to the coastal State Governments/UTs for modernization and up-gradation of fishing harbours and fish landing centres. State-wise details of financial assistance provided during the last three years are furnished in Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Central financial assistance is provided under the CSS for construction of new fishing harbours and fish landing centres based on viable proposals from the State Governments, UTs and other agencies. At present a total of 38 new projects comprising 22 minor fishing harbours and 16 fish landing centres have been taken up under the CSS and the State-wise details are furnished at Statement-I.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Fishing Harbours			Fish Landing Centres	
		Major Fishing Harbours Commissioned	Minor Fishing Harbours Commissioned	Under construction	Commissioned	Under Construction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	West Bengal	1+1*	5	-	13	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Odisha	1	4	1	25	3
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1	4	-	17	4**
4.	Tamil Nadu	1	7	3	20	1.
5.	Puducherry	-	1	3	1	-
6.	Kerala	1	8	9	25	2
7.	Karnataka	-	8	3	13	-
8.	Goa	-	-	-	4	1
9.	Maharashtra	1	2	1	35	1
10.	Gujarat	-	5	2	21	-
11.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	2	-
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	1	-	1	4**
13.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	3	-
Total:		7	45	22	180	16

*Major FH under construction

**FLCs approved under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Package (TRP)

Statement-II

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the fishing harbour	Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Financial year 2008-09					
1.	Gujarat	Mangrol FH	614.52	25.00	Approved under CSS
2.	Karnataka	Karwar FH	115.37	115.37	Approved under NFDB's scheme
Total			729.89	140.37	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Financial year 2009-10					
1.	Kerala	Cochin FH	980.20	300.00	Approved under CSS
2.	Karnataka	Honnavar FH	348.78	348.78	Approved under NFDB's scheme
Total			1328.98	648.78	
Financial year 2010-11					
1.	Kerala	Neendakara FH	713.00	355.00	Approved under NFDB's scheme
2.	Kerala	Sakthikulangara FH	290.00	145.00	Approved under NFDB's scheme
3.	Kerala	Thangassery FH	254.50	127.25	Approved under NFDB's scheme
4.	Kerala	Puthiyappa FH	280.00	280.00	Approved under NFDB's scheme
5.	Kerala	Kayamkulam FH	259.00	130.00	Approved under NFDB's scheme
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada FH	95.75	95.75	Approved under NFDB's scheme
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamapatnam FH	59.11	41.00	Approved under NFDB's scheme
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam FH	59.87	30.00	Approved under NFDB's scheme
Total			2011.23	1204.00	

Note: CSS- Centrally Sponsored Scheme

NFDB- National Fisheries Development Board

FH- Fishing Harbour

[Translation]

Awareness Campaign on Government Schemes

186. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the methods adopted for the publicity of the various schemes and programmes of the Union Government;

(b) whether the Government proposes to organise awareness/publicity campaigns on its various schemes and programmes for the benefit of the common people through exhibitions;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments to organise such exhibitions for the said purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, location-wise and State-wise including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a): The following vehicles of publicity are used for awareness campaign on Government Schemes:

- (i) Print Advertisements, Audio-visual Advertisements, Outdoor Publicity, Exhibitions and Printed Publicity by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP).
- (ii) Through live performances by using the folk and traditional arts through the registered private troupes, empanelled artists and staff artists of Song & Drama Division of the Ministry.
- (iii) Film shows, group discussions, special interactive programmes, rallies and oral communications by Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP).
- (iv) Press Information Bureau(PIB) holds Information Campaigns on Flagship Programmes of the Central Government, in rural/urban slum venues in various districts in joint collaboration with other media units of the Ministry. The campaigns are organized with the active involvement of local district administration which acts as the main partner. PIB also organizes Press Briefings, Press Conferences, Interviews and Press Tours.

(b) Government organizes exhibitions throughout the year for spreading awareness among the public on Government Schemes.

(c) The details of awareness campaigns held are given in Statement.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) (i) On the request from Dasara Exhibition Authority, Government of Karnataka, Field Exhibition Office, DAVP Bangalore, organized exhibition on Bharat Nirman & National Rural Health Mission from 08.12.2010 to 31.01.2011.

(ii) On the request from Department of Information and Public Relations, Government of Tamil Nadu, Field Exhibition Office, DAVP Chennai, organized exhibitions at Madurai from 16.04.2010 to 06.06.2010, Gandhi Mandap from 02.10.2010 to 04.10.2010, Triruvannamalai from 13.11.2010 to 22.11.2010 and at Vellore from 19.12.2010 to 04.02.2011. An exhibition at Coimbatore is already on from 10.02.2011 to 10.04.2011.

However, in Uttar Pradesh, DAVP organized seven exhibitions as part of routine publicity activity of the Central Government.

Statement

State-Wise details of Awareness/Publicity Campaigns/ Exhibitions on the various Schemes and Programmes held

A. Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Performance for the year 2010
1	2	3
Hqrs. Delhi		
1.	UT. Delhi (Hqrs.)	64
2.	Himachal Pradesh (Shimla)	9
3.	Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu)	21

1	2	3
4.	Uttarakhand (Dehradun)	6
5.	U.T., Chandigarh (Chandigarh)	7
6.	Rajasthan (Jaipur)	12
7.	Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow)	1
8.	Bihar (Patna)	64
9.	Jharkhand (Ranchi)	52
10.	West Bengal (Kolkata)	23
11.	Odisha (Bhubaneswar)	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal)	8
13.	Chattishgarh (Raipur)	9
Regional Office, Bangalore		
14.	Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad)	14
15.	Karnataka (Bangalore)	11
16.	Tamil Nadu (Chennai)	18
17.	Kerala (Trivandrum)	13
18.	Andaman (Port Blair)	10
19.	Maharashtra (Mumbai)	13
20.	Gujarat (Ahmedabad)	62
Regional Office, Guwahati		
21.	Assam (Guwahati)	20
22.	Meghalaya (Shillong)	8
23.	Arunachal Pradesh (Itanagar)	11
24.	Nagaland (Kohima)	1
25.	Manipur (Imphal)	5

1	2	3
26.	Mizoram (Aizwal)	4
27.	Tripura (Agartala)	11
B. Song and Drama Division, for the Benefit of the Common People		
1. Following Programmes on Population Stabilization held:		
Name of the States		Number of Programmes organized
Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan		684
Uttar Pradesh		726
Jharkhand		542
Bihar		687
2. Following Campaigns on National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control were held during 2010-2011:		
Name of the States	No. of Districts	No. of Programmes
1	2	3
Karnataka	07	105
Chhattisgarh	12	180
Madhya Pradesh	31	465
Rajasthan	15	225
Andhra Pradesh	04	60
Punjab	04	60

1	2	3	1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir	04	60	Uttarakhand	02	30
Assam	03	45	Maharashtra	03	45
Odisha	19	285	Gujarat	06	90
West Bengal	06	90	Bihar	28	420
Uttar Pradesh	41	615	Jharkhand	15	240

C. Press Information Bureau

Bharat Nirman (Public Information Campaign - PIC) which have been completed/to be completed for the year 2010-11

(Total 144 PICs)

State	Total No. of PIC	Place & Venue	Date
1	2	3	4
Haryana	3	Distt. Panipat	28-30 September, 2010
		Nagina, Distt. Mewat	14-16 December, 2010
		Pundri, Distt. Kaithal	9-11 February, 2011
Punjab	4	Distt. Amritsar-Chogawan	7-11 June, 2010
		Distt. Moga-Kot Isa Khan	4-6 August, 2010
		Distt. Patiala, Nabha	5-7 January, 2011
		Distt. Gurdaspur-Kalanaur/Narot Nehra	March, 2011
Jammu and Kashmir	6	Distt. Anantnag (South Kashmir)	1-3 June, 2010
		Distt. Ramban	23-25 October, 2010
		Distt. Doda	28-30 December, 2010
		Distt. Samba	3-5 February, 2011
		Rajouri	February, 2011
		Distt. Uri, Baramullah	March, 2011

1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand	3	Bhawali Distt. Nainital	14-16 June, 2010
		Distt. Rudraprayag	25-27 November, 2010
		Distt. Bageshwar/Pithoragarh	March, 2011
Himachal Pradesh	3	Distt. Kinnaur	13-15 July, 2010
		Thana Kalan, Distt. Una	11-13 November, 2010
		Distt. Kangra	9-11 February, 2011
Karnataka	5	Tumkur	24-26 July, 2010
		Pandavapura, Mandya Distt.	22-24 September, 2010
		Mysore Distt.	21-23 January, 2011
		Gangavati, Koppal Distt.	5-7 March, 2011
		Sirsi, Uttara Kannada Distt.	19-21 March, 2011
Andhra Pradesh	9	Maheswaram, Rangareddy Distt.	3-5 August, 2010
		Ramabadhrapuram, Vizaynagaram Distt.	1-3 September, 2010
		Palakonda, Srikakulam Distt.	15-17 September, 2010
		Miryalaguda, Nalgonda Distt.	29 Sep. to 1st Oct., 2010
		Nandyal, Kurnool Distt.	13-15 November, 2010
		Baptla, Guntur Distt.	5-7 January, 2011
		Bhimavaram, West Godavari Dt.	5-7 February, 2011
		Nizamabad Distt.	9-11 February, 2011
		Mahaboobnagar Distt.	2nd week of March, 2011
Tripura	4	Dukli, West Tripura Distt.	18-22 June, 2010
		Manughat, Dhalai Distt.	9-11 September, 2010
		Kadamtala, North Tripura Distt.	30 Dec. to 1st Jan., 2011
		Udaipur, South Tripura Distt.	3-5 March, 2011

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	6	Kulpi, South 24 Parganas	29-31 October, 2010
		Howrah, Shyampur	13-15 November, 2010
		Sagar, South 24 Parganas	27-29 November, 2010
		Purbasthali, Bardhaman Distt.	11-13 December, 2010
		Purba Medinipur	30'h Jan. to 1st Feb., 2011
		Paschim Medinipur, Sabong	12-14 February., 2011
Odisha	7	Loisingha, Distt. Bolangir	30 Sept. to 2nd Oct., 2010
		Nuapada (Khariar)	26-28 November, 2010
		Kalahandi (Bhawanipatna)	11-13 December, 2010
		Phulbani, Kandhamal Distt.	21-23 December, 2010
		Balasore Distt.	19-21 February, 2011
		Jajpur	7-9 March, 2011
Sikkim	4	Rinchenpong-Kaluk, W.Dt.	29 Sep. to 1st Oct., 2010
		Kabi-Tingda, North Distt.	16-18 November, 2010
		Sumbuk, South Sikkim	27-29 December, 2010
		Duga-East Distt.	2-4 February, 2011
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
Maharashtra	12	Jalna, Marathwada	25-28 July, 2010
		Achalpur, Distt. Amaravati	1-3 August, 2010
		Shillod, Distt. Aurangabad	6-8 August, 2010
		Bhiwandi, Distt. Thane	26-28 September, 2010
		Ratnagiri	13-15 December, 2010
		Malvan, Sindhudurg Distt.	19-21 December, 2010

1	2	3	4
		Desalganj (Wadasa), Gadchiroli	20-22 December, 2010
		Ramtek, Distt. Nagpur	28-30 January, 2011
		Shahapur, Distt. Thane	12-14 February, 2011
		Kagal, Dt. Kolhapur	18-20 February, 2011
		Tiroda, Dt. Gondia	24-26 February, 2011
		Aundh, Dt. Hingoli	2nd week of March, 2011
Gujarat	6	Ameergadh, Dt. Banaskanta	2-4 October, 2010
		Block Jasdan, Distt. Rajkot	16-18 December, 2010
		Harij, Distt. Patan	11-13 February, 2011
		Bareja Tribal Block, A'md	28 Feb. to 2nd March, 2011
		Kawant, Mangrol, Distt. Mehsana	1st week of March, 2011
		Deesa, Distt. Banaskanta	3rd Week of March, 2011
Goa	3	Darbandora, South Goa	14-16 October, 2010
		Korgao, Pernem	21-23 January, 2011
		Shivolim, Mandrem	28-30 January, 2011
Mizoram	3	Lunglei Distt.	22, 24-25 June, 2010
		Bilkhawtlir, Distt. Kolasib	12-14 October, 2010
		Mamit Distt.	23, 25 & 27 November, 2010
Arunachal Pradesh	-		
Meghalaya	3	Mawkyrwat, Distt. West Khasi Hills	23-25 June, 2010
		Amlarem, Distt. Jayantiya Hills	21-23 October, 2010
		Byrnihat, Ribhoi Distt.	9-11 March, 2011
Manipur	3	Keinou, Distt. Bishenpur	5-7 October, 2010

1	2	3	4
		Yairipok Distt. Thoubal	25-27 November, 2010
		Imphal West Distt.	16-18 February, 2011
Assam	6	Abhayapuri, 0 Distt. Bongaigaon	2-5 June, 2010
		Dhubri, Distt. Dhubri	21-23 September, 2010
		North Lakhimpur, Distt. Lakhimpur	1-3 November, 2010
		Morigaon, Morigaon Distt.	14-16 December, 2010
		Bezera, Distt. Kamrup	20-22 January, 2011
		Jakhalabandha, Distt. Nagaon	10-12 February, 2011
Nagaland	1	Distt. Kohima	10-12 March, 2011
Rajasthan	9	Chautan, Distt. Barmer	28-30 August, 2010
		Bhandarej, Distt. Dausa	11-13 September, 2010
		Kekkri, Distt. Ajmer	8-10 October, 2010
		Sewa Kasba-Dudu, Distt. Jaipur	13-15 November, 2010
		Naukha, Distt. Bikaner	26-28 November, 2010
		Basni, Distt. Nagaur	18-20 December, 2010
		Arnod, Distt. Pratapgarh	23-25 January, 2011
		Kishanganj, Distt. Bara	14-16 February, 2011
		Salumber, Distt. Udaipur	19-21 February, 2011
Chhattisgarh	4	Kabirdham-Kavardha	4-6 October, 2010
		Jagdulpur, Distt. Bastar	14-16 December, 2010
		Dhamdha, Distt. Durg	6-8 January, 2011
		Jashpur	3-5 March, 2011
Madhya Pradesh	7	Harda	12-14 November, 2010
		Agar, Distt. Shajapur	27-29 November, 2010

1	2	3	4
		Obedullaganj, Raisen Distt.	9-11 December, 2010
		Seehora, Distt. Jabalpur	28-30 January, 2011
		Burhanpur	4-6 February, 2011
		Umariya	19-21 February, 2011
		Dindori	27 Feb. to 1st March, 2011
Uttar Pradesh	10	Birdha, Lalitpur	12-14 November, 2010
		Chandauli	26-28 November, 2010
		Tirlokpur, Barabanki Distt.	11-13 December, 2010
		Jhansi	7-9 January, 2011
		Sonbhadra	28-30 January, 2011
		Raebareli	4-7 February, 2011
		Farrukhabad	25-27 February, 2011
		Ballia	26-28 February, 2011
		Firozabad	1-3 March, 2011
		G. B. Nagar (Noida)	10-12 March, 2011
Bihar	3	Dehri-on-sona, Rohtas	19-21 August, 2010
		Ara (Bhojpur)	19-21 January, 2011
		Darbhanga or Patna Distt.	26-28 February, 2011
Jharkhand	4	Ramgarh	21-23 September, 2010
		Palamu	17-19 January, 2011
		Hazaribagh	21-23 February, 2011
		Jamtada	13-15 March, 2011
Kerala	7	Vellarada, Distt. Thiruvananthapuram	15-19 June, 2010
		Kumuli, Distt. Idukki	20-22 November, 2010

1	2	3	4
		Poilkave, Kozhikode Distt	22-24 December, 2010
		Vypeen Island, Ernakulam Dt.	9-11 January, 2011
		Kulasekharapuram, Kollam Distt.	18-20 January, 2011
		Vandoor, Malappuram Distt.	19-21 January, 2011
		Konni, Pathanamthitta Distt.	14-16 February, 2011
Tamil Nadu	9	Gudalur, Distt. Nilgiris	16-20 June, 2010
		Manamadurai, Distt. Sivagangai	29-31 July, 2010
		Paramakkudi, Distt. Ramanad	7-9 August, 2010
		Distt. Theni	21-23 August, 2010
		Palani, Distt. Dindigul	2-4 September, 2010
		Ariyalur Distt.	7-9 October, 2010
		Tirupattur, Vellore Distt.	15-17 December, 2010
		Kalpakkam, Kanchipuram Dt.	2-4 February, 2011
		Puducherry	March, 2011

[English]

Financial Support to Talented Sportspersons

187. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial support/assistance is provided to the young talented sportspersons of the country for training under various schemes through the Sports Authority of India (SAI) and the National Sports Federations (NSFs); and

(b) if so, the details alongwith the amount spent for the said sportspersons during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and sports discipline-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Financial support/assistance is provided for training of young talented sportspersons with the objective of promotion of excellence in sports under various schemes of the Ministry and the Sports Authority of India(SAI) viz. Scheme of Assistance to National Sports federations(NSFs), Scheme of Talent Search and Training (TS&T), Scheme of National Sports Development Fund, National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme, SAI Training Center (STC) Scheme, Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme, Army Boys Sports Companies (ASBC) Scheme and Centers of Excellence (COE) Scheme.

(b) Details of allocation made for Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, Scheme of TS&T, Scheme of NSDF and SAI during last three years and current year are given in the table below:

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocation made			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010 (Budget Estimate)
1.	Sports Authority of India	157.80	150.00	206.15	321.00
2.	Scheme of Assistance to NSFs	53.37	39.50	50.53	150.00
3.	Scheme of Talent Search & Training	4.00	1.50	1.50	10.00
4.	Scheme of National Sports Development Fund	5.00	10.25	8.12	20.00

Details of grants given to NSFs during last three years v/and current year from the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs are given in Statement-I. Details of Assistance given to elite sportspersons from NSDFs are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 Upto 31-11-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	2.33	2.32	3.10	0.50
2.	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	0.81	0.96	5.26	0.08
3.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	2.39	2.21	2.71	0.95
4.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	7.17	4.21	6.65	0.67
5.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	0.92	1.37	2.64	0.17
6.	Judo Federation of India, N. Delhi	0.92	0.62	0.92	0.34
7.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	0.65	0.55	1.35	0.65
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	3.32	1.79	3.88	0.67
9.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	0.84	0.15	1.53	0.01
10.	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	0.11	0.57	1.73	0.09
11.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	1.54	1.85	1.91	0.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) & (Women)	3.16	3.45	7.82	0.85
13.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	0.00	0.26	1.11	0.87
14.	Badminton Association of India,	1.99	2.66	4.58	0.33
15.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	0.61	0.86	0.08	0.00
16.	All India Football Federation, Delhi	0.68	0.52	0.42	2.44
17.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	0.56	0.18	0.20	0.06
18.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium, Delhi	0.06	1.18	4.76	0.65
19.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	1.17	0.36	2.33	0.63
20.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	0.25	0.32	0.18	0.10
21.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	1.04	0.63	1.04	1.05
22.	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	0.39	0.18	0.90	0.16
23.	Amateur Handball Federation of India, J&K	0.18	0.72	0.24	0.22
24.	Basketball Federation of India, N Delhi	0.71	0.44	0.62	0.13
25.	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	0.06	0.24	0.50	1.28
26.	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	0.43	0.30	0.52	0.18
27.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	0.17	0.42	0.48	0.39
28.	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	2.19	0.40	3.43	1.25
29.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	0.87	0.53	0.04	00
30.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.13
31.	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
32.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.12
33.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	0.08	0.16	0.08	0.09
34.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.03
36.	Indian Body Building Federation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37.	Indian Polo Association, N. Delhi	0.02	0.060	0.00	0.00
38.	Indian Power lifting Federation, Jameshpur	0.11	0.16	0.12	0.00
39.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.11
40.	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi.	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.04
41.	Netball Federation of India, Delhi	0.14	0.18	0.65	0.00
42.	Roller Skating Federation of India, Kolkata	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur.	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.09
44.	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	0.09	0.24	0.03
45.	Softball Federation of India, Indore	0.09	0.00	0.13	0.09
46.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.45
47.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	0.09	0.16	0.09	0.13
48.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur	0.08	0.16	0.07	0.09
49.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.13
50.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	0.11	0.31	0.31	0.00
51.	Throwball Fedn. Of India, Bangalore	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
52.	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	0.33	0.37	0.44	0.16
53.	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	0.00	0.00	2.02	0.11
54.	Winter Games Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
55.	Women's Cricket Federation of India, Delhi (has since been merged with BCCI)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
56.	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	0.27	0.00	0.49	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
57.	Malkhamb Federation of India	0.03	0.09	0.0016	0.00
58.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India, Ahemdabad	0.00	0.06	0.11	0.13
59.	Bridge Federation of India	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
60.	Ice Hockey (NSPO), New Delhi	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
61.	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	0.00	0.13	0.72	0.00
62.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	2.44	2.38	2.59	7.57
63.	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, N. Delhi	17.00	71.00	209.72	34.05
64.	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	-	-	1.58	0.00
65.	Tenpin Federation of India	-	-	-	0.42
66.	Bowling Federation of India	-	0.02	0.57	0.26

Statement-II*Financial Assistance to Sportspersons form National Sports Development Fund***From 2007-08 to 2010-11**

Sl. No.	Name of the Sportsperson	Discipline	Amount (in Rs.)			
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto 31.01.11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Anil Kumar	Athlete			640,977.00	
2.	Anup Sridhar	Badminton		516,195.00	73,808.00	
3.	Parimarjan Negi	Chess	1,391,176.00	1,093,237.00	1,685,418.00	505,208.00
4.	Tania Sachdev	Chess		463,599.00	673,869.00	
5.	Abhinav Bindra	Shooting	601,248.00	981,229.00	9,054,728.00	6,379,820.00
6.	Anjali Bhagwat	Shooting		1,004,572.00	90,177.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Anwer Sultan	Shooting	432,887.00	143,165.00		
8.	Avneet Kaur	Shooting		1,061,287.00	126,277.00	
9.	Gagan Narang	Shooting		1,061,379.00	116,973.00	
10.	Lt Col. Rajyavardhan Rathore	Shooting	687,124.00			
11.	Manavjit Singh Sandhu	Shooting	1,873,932.00	4,375,418.00	5,419,244.00	5,585,058.00
12.	Mansher Singh	Shooting	1,632,578.00	4,840,220.00	3,450,038.00	3,973,507.00
13.	Ronjan Sodhi	Shooting	1,432,028.00	4,336,584.00	4,720,986.00	5,605,336.00
14.	Sanjeev Rajput	Shooting		1,061,287.00	117,511.00	
15.	Ms. Suma Shirur	Shooting	586,124.00	290,027.00		
16.	Samresh Jung	Shooting		1,606,969.00	64,801.00	
17.	Vikram Bhatnagar	Shooting	878,154.00	109,002.00		
18.	Zoravar Singh Sandhu	Shooting	394,890.00	600,928.00		
19.	Naresh Kumar Sharma	Shooting (Paralympics)		2,812,904.00	1,636,489.00	
20.	Sandeep Sejwal	Swimming		344,045.00		
21.	Virdhawal Khade	Swimming	320,590.00	1,030,656.00		
22.	Shiva Keshavan KP	Luge (Winter Games)			1,624,008.00	
23.	Jamyang Namgial	Alpine Skiing			869,322.00	
24.	Tashi Lundup	Cross Country Skiing			756,805.00	
25.	Somdev Dewarman	Tennis				619,005.00
26.	Leander Paes	Tennis				2,208,675.00
27.	2 players through Federation of India	Judo		445,744.00	12,690.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	3 players through Rowing Federation of India	Rowing		1278081.00	75101.00	
29.	9 players through Indian Boxing Federation	Boxing		1164158.00		
30.	11 players through Wrestling Federation of India	Wrestling				291133.00
31.	3 players through All India Tennis Association	Tennis		1492400.00		
Total				10,230,731.0	32,113,086.0	31,209,222.0
						25,167,742.0

Food Processing Facilities

188. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of agricultural food produce are wasted in the country due to lack of sufficient processing facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of food processing capacity / facilities required in terms of quantity and investment, State-wise;

(d) the present food processing capacity/ facilities available in the country, State-wise;and

(e) the steps taken to achieve the required capacity in the country?

(c) As per the Vision 2015 document of the Ministry, it has been estimated that an investment of Rs. 1,00,000 crore shall be required, from 2005 to 2015, to increase the processing levels of perishables to 20%, value addition to 35% and share in global trade to 3%. No state-wise estimates are available.

(d) The Ministry does not maintain data on such capacities/facilities in the country. However, as per a March 2009 report by National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council on 'Enhancing Competitiveness of the Indian Manufacturing Industry "Assistance in Policy Making', there were 25,352 registered food processing factories in operation in the country.

(e) The Ministry is implementing a number of plan schemes to assist the entrepreneurs in setting up food processing capacities/facilities in the country.

Cases Pending with Delhi Urban Art Commission

189. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain projects/issues are pending for consideration with the Delhi Urban Art Commission;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per a study conducted by the Central Institute for Post Harvest Engineering & Technology, Ludhiana, post harvest losses in 2009 were estimated to be Rs.44,000 crore.

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

(c) the time by which such pending projects/issues are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) has reported that as on 18th February, 2011, it has considered complete proposals received upto 24.1.2011. The DUAC has also reported that 32 proposals are pending, which will be considered by it on a first come first served basis.

(c) A precise time frame for clearing the pending proposals cannot be indicated in view of the necessity to meet procedural and documentation requirements and comply with the observations, if any, made by the Commission during consideration of the proposals.

Foodgrain Storage System

190. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the storage capacity in the country is adequate to meet the requirements under the proposed food security scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof.alongwith, the remedial steps taken in this regard:

(c) whether China has almost live times the storage capacity for foodgrains than India and employs better system of mechanised handling, preservation techniques and temperature control;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to develop the foodgrain storage system in the country on the lines of China; and

(f) 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) All aspects of the proposed National Food Security Act (NFSA), including its coverage, entitlement, total requirement of foodgrains, etc., are under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) There is no specific information available with regard to storage capacity for foodgrains in China. However, as per the information gathered during the visit of Indian delegation from Department of Food & Public Distribution to China in June, 2010, about 30% - 40% China's grain output is stored as grain reserve in both Silos and conventional flat storage.

As regards present system of food grains storage in India, the stocks are stored by following scientific methods and preservations techniques for safe storage.

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal before the Government.

[Translation]

Serials on Freedom Fighters

191. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of TV serials made and telecast on the lives of prominent freedom fighters belonging to tribal and other communities on Doordarshan during each of the last three years, and the current year, State-wise and Doordarshan Kendra-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make and telecast/produce new serials on the biographies/lives of other freedom fighters; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a): The list of

programmes produced/telecast by Doordarshan on freedom fighters, Kendra-wise, provided by Prasar Bharati is given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan proposes to produce/telecast serials on Shri

Rabindranath Tagore and Swami Vivekanand in the current year. It has also informed that all Doordarshan Regional Kendras have been instructed to explore the possibility of producing serials on freedom fighters including those belonging to tribal communities from the respective region.

Statement

*The Details of Freedom Fighters belonging to tribal and other communities—
State-wise/Kendra-wise*

State	Name of the channel/Kendra	Title
1	2	3
National	DD National	Lal Bahadur Shastri - 5 episodes titled "Dharti Ka Lal Bharat Ratna Lal Bahadur Shastri" funded by Ministry of Culture.
National	DD Urdu	<p>Programmes telecast on following freedom fighters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Ashfaquallah Khan (2) Maulana Abulkalam Azad (3) Mahatma Gandhi (4) Dr. Zakir Hussain (5) Bahadur Shah Zafar. <p>Programmes by Maulana Azad National Urdu University and Telecast by DD Urdu:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 1857 Ki Baghawat. (2) Maulana Azad ek Hamapehlu Shaksiyat. (3) Mahatma Gandhi Aur Hindustan ki Azad
International	DD India	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Bharat Ratan Dr. Zakir Hussain (2) Spl. Prog.on Sarojini Naidu "Bharat Kokila" (3) Spl. Prog, on Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyia (4) Aruna Asif Ali (5) Azad Ki Yaad Prog, on Shaheed Chandershekhar Azad

1	2	3
		(6) Ek Vyakti Ek Desh Spl. Prog, on Late Prime Minister Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri
		(7) Moments from the Life & Times of "Pt. Govind Vallabh Bhai Pant"
		(8) Ashfaqualla Khan
		(9) "The Supreme Leader" Spl. Prog, on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's Birth Anniversary
		(10) Mahatma - The Great Soul
		(11) 'A life sacred beyond words "Prog. Or the occasion of birth centenary of Shaheed Bhagat Singh
		(12) Yugdrishta Gandhi Ji
		(13) "Mirror to an age "Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru Autobiography
		(14) Mahatma (Documentary on Mahatma Gandhi)
		(15) "Bapu Ji" Series on Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi
		(16) Azadi Ki Raah Par- Subhash Chandra Bose
		(17) Ek Uttang Vyaktimatva Prog, on Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar
		(18) Spl. Prog, on Bhagat Singh "Lagenge Har Baras Mele" on his Birth Anniversary
		(19) Spl. Prog, on Shaheed Bhagat Singh
Assam	DDK, Guwahati	(a) Serial "Ferangadao" on late Bishnu Prasad Rabha belonging to the Rabha Tribal Community of Assam.
Bihar	DDK, Patna	Babu Jag Jivan Ram.
Delhi	DDK, Delhi	(a) Swami Vivekanand. (b) Subhash Chandra Bose. (c) Mahatma Gandhi

1	2	3
		(d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
		(e) Pt. Nehru
		(f) Lal Bahadur Shastri
		(g) Rabindranath Tagore
		(h) Shaheed Bhagat Singh
		(i) Bipin Chandra Pal.
		(j) Chandra Shekhar Azad.
Haryana	DDK, Hissar	Ranbir Hooda.
Jammu & Kashmir	DDK, Srinagar	(a) Late Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed
		(b) Late Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah.
		(c) Late Ghulam Mohammed Sadiq.
		(d) Late Moulana Mohammed Syed Masoodi
		(e) Late Maqbooi Sheerwani
		(f) Late Syed Mir Qasim.
		(g) Late Peer Galyas-ud-Din.
		(h) Late Begum Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah
		(i) Late Zaineb Begum
		(j) Miss. Mahmooda Ahmed Ali Shah
		(k) Dr. Jagat Mohni.
		(l) Serial on freedom fighters Bawa Jattoo.
	DDK, Jammu	(a) Brig. Rajinder Singh
Kerala	DDK, Thiruvananthapuram	(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
		(b) Ayyankali
		(c) C.Kesaan.
	DDK, Tirussur	(a) V.R. Krishanezhuthachan

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	DDK, Bhopal	(b) Thiruvathra Damodaran. (a) Chandra Shekar Azad. (b) Virangana Jhalkari Bai.
Maharashtra	DDK, Mumbai	(a) Annie Besant. (b) Maulana Azad. (c) Gopal Krishan Gokhale. (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (e) Veer Savarkar (f) Raj Guru (g) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Odisha	DDK, Bhubaneswar	(a) Birsa Munda (b) Saheed Laman Nayak. (c) Veer Surendra Sai. (d) Utkal Gourab Madhusudan Das.
Punjab	DDK, Jalandhar	(a) Lata Lajpat Rai. (b) Shaheed Udham Singh (c) Shaheed Bhagat Singh (d) Shaheed Sukhdev. (e) Netaji Shubash Chander Bose (f) Satguru Ram Singh Ji (g) Diwan Singh Kalepani (h) Bhagar Singh Bilga.
Rajasthan	DDK, Jaipur	(a) Mangal Panday (b) Tatyia Tope. (c) Mohan Lal Sukhadia

1	2	3
		(d) Thakur Kushal Singh (e) Hari Dev Joshi (f) Bhogi Lal Pandya. (g) Sagar Mai Gopa. (h) Shiv Charan Mathur.
Tamil Nadu	DDK, Chennai	(a) Viduthalai Velviyil Veera Thamizhar (b) Subbaraman (c) Munuswamy (d) Ramamirtham Ammal (e) Captain Janaki Devar (f) Kalluppatti Subramania Lyer (g) Rabindranath Tagore (h) Mayandi Bharathi (i) Vijayalakshmi Pandit (j) Moovannam (k) Motilal Nehru (l) Vipin Chandra Balar (m) Veer Sawarkar (n) Chitaran Dass (o) Thakkar Baba.
West Bengal	DDK, Kolkata	(a) Birsa Munda (b) Sidu Kanu.

Transportation of Foodgrains

192. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transportation and distribution of foodgrains is governed by any specific policy/guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any reports regarding damage to foodgrains during transportation by road and rail;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such cases reported and the quantum and value of losses suffered during the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to reduce such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Transportation of foodgrains is done on the basis of the requirement by the consuming regions, vacant storage capacity and need for evacuation from the procuring regions etc. The stocks are normally moved out on first in first out principle. The foodgrains are normally transported by Railways except where transportation is cheaper by road or there are constraints of wagon availability or storage space.

FCI is responsible for transportation of foodgrains upto designated depots. The responsibility for lifting the foodgrains from these designated depots and distributing the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs is with concerned State/UT Government.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, there have been reports of damage to foodgrains during transportation from one State to another through road and by rail. The details of number of such cases reported and the quantum and value of foodgrains damaged in transportation from one State to another during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Quantity (in MTs)	Value involved (in Rs. Lakh)
2010-11 (Upto July 2010)	145.5	9.05
2009-10	328	19.22
2008-09	552	33.94

(e) Steps have been initiated to avoid recurrence

of such lapses in future. Field functionaries have been advised from time to time to make all out efforts for bringing down the losses even below the permissible limits.

[Translation]

Production of Vegetables

193. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any comprehensive scheme for increasing the production of vegetables in view of its increasing demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the cultivable areas under vegetables in each State, item-wise;

(d) whether some States have registered a decline in the cultivable area; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., (i) Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and (ii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for the holistic development of horticulture crops including vegetables by adopting an area based regionally differentiated cluster approach. Under these missions, financial assistance is available for production of vegetable seeds, integrated pest & nutrient management, organic farming, technology dissemination through demonstration, human resource development, mechanization, primary/mobile processing units, development of infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing. Under HMNEH, assistance is also provided for cultivation of vegetable crops.

(c) to (e) A statement showing the details of cultivable areas under vegetables in each State, item-wise is enclosed.

Statement

(Area in Ha '000')

State/UTs	Brinjal				Cabbage				C.Flower				Okra				Peas			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Andaman and Nicobar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	26.6	286	243	2s.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.7	29.3	29.3	33.5	34.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	0.0	15.5	15.9	16.2	0.0	29.2	29.6	30.4	0.0	19.8	20.5	20.9	0.0	10.3	10.9	11.1	0.0	19.4	21.2	21.6
Bihar	54.6	55.1	55.3	55.5	37.4	38.3	38.7	39.0	80.7	61.0	625	62.5	57.2	585	58.3	58.5	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.5
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhatisgarh	223	24.2	25.2	25.2	11.3	13.8	13.7	13.8	166	16.1	16.1	16.2	23.0	23.5	23.9	24.0	9.9	10.3	10.6	10.8
D&N Haveli	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	S2	6.2	6.2	2.0	22	22	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ooa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	55.8	62.8	65.8	61.0	23.0	23.0	25.6	23.0	17.4	18.5	19.8	18.5	41.5	44.9	49.5	46.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haryana	13.3	13.3	13.0	13.0	11.3	11.2	12.2	12-2	24.2	25.9	25.7	25.7	14.9	15.4	15.9	15.9	10.0	10.6	10.6	10.6
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.8	22	2.4	2.4	17.4	18.9	21.7	21.7
Jammu and Kashmir	1.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	1.1	3.6	2.9	2.9	1.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	4.4	7.6	7.6
Jharkhand	16.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	11.4	15.4	268	26.8	20.7	27.3	20.8	20.6	24.5	29.8	29.0	29.0	0.0	12.1	205	20.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Karnataka	14.9	15.3	15.7	16.1	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.3	4.1	4.3	5.0	5.2	7.7	8.1	8.8	9.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshdweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	14.9	21.4	20.5	20.5	6.5	7.1	7.8	7.9	10.8	11.9	10.7	10.7	8.2	10.1	8.8	8.8	21.5	23.7	20.0	20.0
Maharashtra	29.4	28.9	30.0	30.0	15.1	15.0	17.0	17.0	13.1	13.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	23.0	27.0	27.0	6.0	8.0	7.0	7.0
Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.5	3.3	3.5
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.0	2.4	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Orrisa	129.0	130.0	132.4	134.5	33.8	34.8	35.8	38.3	45.2	46.1	46.5	47.1	71.5	73.3	73.9	74.2	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.2
Puducherry	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Punjab	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	6.4	7.9	6.1	8.6	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	18.5	18.5	19.1	19.7
Rajasthan	5.7	5.9	5.6	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	3.5	5.1	6.3	15.8	13.0	12.5	15.6
Sikkim	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	8.6	12	11.9	12.4	2.5	2.7	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	3.9	4.2	7.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	12	1.8	1.3	1.3	7.7	8.3	8.8	9.0	9.2	10.1	11.6	11.8	158.1	159.4	159.0	162.1
Uttanchal	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	11.1	10.6	10.6	10.8
West Bengal	153.9	155.3	156.8	158.4	73.2	74.1	74.3	75.3	66.8	88.8	69.2	70.0	71.5	72.6	73.1	74.0	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.4
Total	561.4	600.3	589.5	592.1	266.2	310.2	328.2	331.2	312.4	348.9	336.7	338.7	406.9	431.6	451.5	453.9	312.5	348.1	362.1	370.4

State/UTs	Tomato				Onion				Potato				S.Potato			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	74.1	74.1	87.0	91.0	35.6	39.0	41.1	43.1	8.6	6.6	6.9	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	86.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	0.0	15.8	18.3	16.6	0.0	7.1	7.0	8.0	79.3	79.7	86.6	316.0	6.3	8.7	6.9	9.1
Bihar	44.2	48.4	48.5	47.0	51.3	51.6	52.7	54.0	315.5	310.3	313.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	37.7	39.2	41.3	41.9	8.8	8.8	9.1	10.1	31.0	32.1	32.6	0.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.8
D&N Haveli	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ooa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	30.5	30.5	33.8	32.0	84.3	57.6	43.4	72.1	65.2	67.0	60.1	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haryana	10.2	22.0	22.6	22.6	17.7	18.8	18.4	18.4	19.8	23.2	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	9.4	9.6	10.1	10.1	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	14.0	16.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	1.7	3.5	BJ	8.3	1.6	3.0	2.6	2.6	5.6	6.5	2.0	458	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	17.5	21.8	21.8	21.8	12.1	15.1	11.4	11.4	40.0	38.2	38.2	83.8	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
Karnataka	50.8	53.4	48.3	50.8	157.3	185.1	141.3	140.2	87.8	71.6	81.1	0.4	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.5
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Lakshdweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	227	30.0	24.3	24.3	39.0	53.0	85.0	55.0	50.0	66.2	60.8	22.0	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.5
Maharashtra	322	33.0	50.0	54.0	254.5	250.0	200.0	270.0	19.1	16.0	38.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meqhalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	20.3	20.3	1.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
Mizoram	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.9	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	14.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Orrisa	100.7	101.1	102.9	104.6	26.8	31.5	32.1	33.1	12.8	13.3	13.1	0.0	47.2	49.7	50.5	50.8
Pondichbrry	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Punjab	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.3	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	79.0	81.1	83.1	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	16.6	12.6	13.5	18.0	42.7	41.0	46.0	48.5	11.3	9.1	8.5	10.2	2.1	1.5	1.2	2.1
Sikkim	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	8.1	9.8	4.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	24.3	26.5	26.1	27.2	32.1	35.0	34.3	35.7	5.6	8.1	4.5	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.8
Tripura	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	551.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	7.7	5.6	6.4	6.5	21.6	22.3	24.3	24.8	504.9	527.3	540.8	24.4	22.3	22.7	16.6	17.1
Uttranchal	15	7.6	7.8	7.9	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	23.7	25.1	24.3	380.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Bengal	51.1	52.3	53.5	54.1	18.7	20.0	21.0	21.3	400.8	400.8	370.0	0.0	23.3	22.5	22.5	22.9
Total	566.3	599.1	633.5	651.6	821.0	834.2	755.0	863.5	1795.0	1828.3	1824.7	1894.0	122.6	1243	118.9	121.3

State/Uts	Tapioca				Others				Total			
	2007-08	2008-09	2008-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	5.2	5.2	4.0	4.0	5.2	5.2
Andhra Pradesh	17.9	17.9	16.5	16.7	99.0	121.3	109.7	112.6	298.9	324.6	333.4	45.5
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8	19.8	0.2	0.2	23.8	23.8	0.2	0.2
Assam	2.7	2.8	3.6	3.7	238.6	31.6	34.7	35.4	328.9	240.1	255.2	259.6
Bihar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	191.6	196.5	198.9	200.8	823.8	826.9	835.8	843.2
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chhatisgarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	128.3	131.0	139.5	143.5	292.6	302.6	315.4	323.9
D&N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	42.7	36.1	36.1	36.1
Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85	5.7	5.7	5.7	8.5	5.7	5.7	5.7
Gujarat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	937	100.6	108.8	103.9	411.7	394.8	406.8	387.2
Haryana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	143.9	158.1	159.4	159.4	274.5	298.4	300.9	300.9
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	17.9	19.1	19.1	63.8	74.7	63.8	63.8
Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	31.2	32.3	32.3	58.6	60.7	64.3	64.3
Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.6	59.8	43.1	43.1	238.8	242.1	211.4	211.4
Karnataka	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	111.3	116.1	127.3	133.0	427.4	448.0	441.2	454.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kerala	90.3	86.9	74.9	74.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	166.9	163.6	151.6	151.7
Lakshdweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Madhya Pradesh	00	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	63.5	35.9	71.1	209.4	291.7	248.4	283.6
Maharashtra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.6	59.4	102.0	102.0	455.3	448.3	471.9	525.9
Manipur	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	12.1	16.6	16.6	16.6
Meghalaya	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	14.0	13.7	13.7	13.7	42.5	44.3	44.3	44.3
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.9	4.7	5.0	3.0	14.4	10.6	11.0
Nagaland	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
Orrisa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.8	187.9	201.9	204.8	660.8	672.5	694.2	706.7
Puducherry	0.8	06	0.6	0.6	1.2	3.2	32	3.2	2.7	4.5	4.5	4.5
Punjab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	48.9	48.6	51.7	171.6	178.4	183.3	188.2
Rajasthan	00	00	0.0	0.0	44.8	39.0	40.5	46.5	143.1	125.6	132.9	156.6
Sikkim	0.3	00	0.0	0.0	3.4	12.1	13.7	14.4	20.1	21.5	23.5	24.6
Tamil Nadu	151.5	165.1	129.4	134.6	34.3	37.3	46.3	48.3	262.7	286.3	262.7	273.2
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	16.7	17.4	17.4	33.7	25.6	26.7	26.7
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	224.0	2275	246.3	249.4	960.8	987.8	1020.1	1036.6
Uttranchal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	226	22.8	22.8	80.5	81.8	82.8	82.9
West Bengal	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	432.8	4365	441.3	445.9	1313.1	1323.6	1302.7	1323.3
Total	269.7	280.2	231.9	237.4	2414.4	2275.4	2332.3	2398.4	7848.3	7980.7	7964.2	8169.6

Source; National Horticulture Board, Database (2007 08- 2008-10), Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (2008-10)

Foodgrain Crisis

194. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

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

(a) whether the country has been facing the crisis of shortage of foodgrains and essential commodities and recent increase in their prices thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether apprehensions have been raised regarding the food security situation by 2025;

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

demand and availability of foodgrains, particularly in rural areas;

(e) the details of vision/action plan formulated to meet the future requirement of foodgrains in the country, particularly for Below Poverty Line families;

(f) whether the Union Government has issued instructions to the States to maintain buffer stocks of foodgrains so that the foodgrain crisis is addressed and the prices are kept under check in future; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The production of wheat and rice during the last 3 years in the country is as under:

(Fig. in lakh tons)

	Crop Year 2007-08	Crop year 2008-09	Crop Year 2009-10
Wheat	785.70	806.80	808.00
Rice	966.90	991.80	890.90

The procurement of wheat and rice has been continuously increasing since 2007 & 08 and year-wise details are as under:-

(Fig. in lakh tons)

	Crop year 2007-08 RMS 2008-09	Crop year 2008-09 RMS 2009-10	Crop Year 2009-10 RMS 2010-11
Wheat	226.89	253.82	225.14

	Crop year 2007-08 KMS 2007-08	Crop year 2008-09 KMS 2008-09	Crop year 2009-10 KMS 2009-10
Rice	287.36	341.04	320.34

Details of wholesale prices of Wheat and Rice in Delhi are as under:-

Wheat (Dara)						(Rs. per quintal)
Current date	1 Week back	1 Month back	3 Months back	6 Months back	1 Year back	
11.02.11	04.02.11	11.01.11	11.11.10	11.08.10	11.02.10	
1335	1340	1335	1240	1235	1430	

Rice (Permal)						(Rs. per quintal)
Current date	1 Week back	1 Month back	3 Months back	6 Months back	1 Year back	
11.02.11	04.02.11	11.01.11	11.11.10	11.08.10	11.02.10	
1925	1925	1975	1875	1875	1975	

There are sufficient stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool to meet the requirement of TPDS and Other Welfare Schemes. Government also releases additional stocks at subsidized prices in the open market under Open Market Sale Scheme to keep prices under control.

(d) and (e) In order to ensure sufficient availability of food grains particularly, in rural areas and for family below poverty line, the Government of India intends to enact National Food Security Act under which every eligible and identified family will be entitled to receive certain quantity of foodgrains at subsidized prices as a Right.

(f) and (g) In order to ensure sufficient foodgrains at any given point of time norms have been prescribed for maintaining buffer stocks and strategic reserve for wheat and rice for every quarter at national level. The stock position as on 1.1.2011 is as under:-

(Fig. in lakh tons)

	Buffer norms including strategic reserve	Actual stock position as on 1.1.2011
Wheat	112	215.40
Rice	138	255.80

[English]

Quality of Street Food

195. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- whether the Government is implementing any Central scheme or has issued any instructions to the States for upgradation of the quality of street food; and
- 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 HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries had proposed the scheme on "Upgradation of Quality of Street Food" for implementation during the 11th Plan. The scheme has not been approved. However, initial preparatory work had been initiated in 2008-09 for "Safe Food Town" Component of the Scheme in 11 cities viz. Ranchi, Nagpur, Kochi, Ludhiana, Jaipur, Agra, Guwahati, Agartala, Shillong, Panaji and Surat and for "Food-Street" component in the 6 cities of Tirupati, Hyderabad, Amritsar, Varanasi, Udaipur and Guwahati through urban local bodies of state governments.

Sugar Prices

196. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of sugar are on a constant rise inspire of fixing the limit of storage/stock, allowing duty free import and other remedial measures;

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

(c) the details regarding production, consumption, availability and demand of sugar during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of the action taken by the Government to control the prices of sugar and increase

the production of sugarcane and sugar?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement indicating the Season-wise production, consumption and availability of sugar during the last three sugar seasons and current sugar season is given in Statement-I.

(d) The Central Government has taken a slew of measures to augment domestic stocks of sugar and to control the prices of sugar, as given in Statement-II. The Government has also taken a number of measures to increase the production of sugarcane and sugar in the country, details of which are given at Statement-III.

Statement-I

Statement indicating the production, consumption and availability of sugar during the last three sugar seasons and current sugar season

(lac tons)

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (Estimated)
Opening Stock	105	100	30	49
Production of sugar	263	147	188	245
Import of sugar	0	23*	40**	0
Availability.	368	270	258	294
Releases for domestic consumption to meet internal demand	215	231	212***	220-225

(P) Provisional.

*Includes white/refined sugar equivalent to about 22 lac tons of imported raw sugar.

**Includes white/refined sugar equivalent to about 34 lac tons of imported raw sugar.

***Includes 3.2 lac tons of sugar estimated to have been imported by bulk consumers.

Statement-II*Steps taken to Augment Availability of Sugar and Moderate Sugar Prices in 2008-09 and 2009-10 Sugar Seasons:*

1. Allowed sugar mills on 17.02.2009 to import duty-free raw sugar under Advance Authorization Scheme on ton-to-ton basis upto 30.09.2009.
2. Allowed sugar mills on 17.04.2009 to import duty-free raw sugar under Open General License (O.G.L.). Later on, this facility was extended to private trade on job basis. Presently, it is in force upto 31.03.2011.
3. Allowed STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED on 17.04.2010 to import duty-free white / refined sugar initially with a cap of 1 million tons. Later on, duty-free import was also allowed to other Central / state Government Agencies and private trade without any cap on the quantity. Presently, this facility is in force upto 31.03.2011.
4. Levy obligation has been removed in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar. The white/refined sugar has been also allowed to be sold at the discretion of the importing organizations and sugar processed from imported raw sugar is subject to accelerated releases.
5. Imposed stock-holding and turnover limits on sugar dealers vide notification dated 12.03.2009. Also, Khandsari sugar has been brought under the ambit of stockholding and turnover limits. Presently, these limits are in force upto 31.03.2011.
6. Vide notification dated 22nd August 2009, stockholding limits have been imposed on large consumers of sugar. Presently, this is in force upto 13.08.2011.

7. The Forward Markets Commission suspended the futures trading in sugar upto 30.09.10. However the future trading has since been resumed, with effect from 27.12.2010.
8. In order to ensure adequate availability of sugar for the households covered under PDS for sugar, the levy obligation on sugar factories was increased from the earlier 10% to 20% for 2009-10 sugar season. However, the levy obligation has been restored to 10% for sugar season 2010-11.

Statement-III*Steps taken by the Government to increase sugarcane and sugar production:*

- (a) The Central Government has now fixed the Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane payable by sugar mills for 2010-11 sugar seasons at Rs.139.12 per quintal linked to 9.5% recovery level with increase of Rs.1.46 for every 0.1% point increase in the recovery above 9.5%.
- (b) The Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) is one of the components of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), namely Revised Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme (RMMA). The main thrust of SUBACS is on the transfer of improved production technology to the farmers through field demonstrations, training of farmers, supply of farm implements, enhancing production of planting materials, efficient use of water, treatment of planting materials, etc.
- (c) The Central Government provides Concessional loans at an interest rate of 4% per annum to sugar factories from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for modernization of plant and machinery, expansion of crushing

capacity, utilization of by-products viz. baggasse for co-generation of power and molasses for production of ethanol, upgradation of technology and sugarcane development including better irrigation facilities, improved seed variety, ratoon management, etc.

- (d) A short term scheme was announced for cane development in the last financial year under which loans of Rs.1.0 to 2.5 crore at 4% simple interest from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) were available to sugar factories depending upon their crushing capacity, for purchase of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc. to be passed on to the farmers at the same rate of interest.
- (e) A short term scheme was also announced during the last financial year under which Loans of Rs. 1.0 to 2.5 crore at 4% simple interest from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) were available to sugar factories for setting up balancing equipment for simultaneous processing of raw sugar while processing sugar from crushed sugarcane juice.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Food Security

197. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the expenditure likely to be incurred on the implementation of the proposed National Food Security Act;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken a decision to implement the said schemes in accordance with the

data of the BelowPoverty Line families provided by the Tendulkar Committee; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of Below Poverty Line families, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Government proposes to enact the National Food Security Act (NFSA) that will provide a statutory basis for a framework which assures food security for all and entitles every family below the poverty line to certain quantities of foodgrains at subsidized prices. All aspects of the proposed NFSA, including its coverage, entitlement, etc., are under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Promotion of Cultural Heritage

198. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to appoint an Expert Committee to review the state of classical music education in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is proposed to involve the corporate sector in supporting and promoting the cultural activities and classical heritage of India; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the terms and conditions worked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Madam.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) National Culture Fund (NCF), under the Ministry of Culture, aims at inviting the participation of the Corporate Sector, Non-Government agencies, State

Governments, Private/Public Sector and individuals in the task of promoting, protecting and preserving India's cultural heritage both tangible and intangible.

The broad guiding principles of the NCF are as under:

- (i) NCF sanctions grants to Government and Non-Government Organizations largely out of interest accrued on the Corpus Fund and out of the contributions of the donors.
- (ii) Financial assistance under the NCF is given to Government or Non-Government Organizations to foster India's contemporary culture as well as cultural heritage and to bring both within the reach of the largest possible number of its citizens. Assistance is, however, not provided to those organizations who are already in receipt of financial assistance from attached/subordinate offices or autonomous organizations under the Ministry of Culture or under any scheme of the Ministry.
- (iii) NCF could accept projects relating to preparatory assistance, technical cooperation including studies of problems on heritage protection, provision of experts, supply of equipment, emergency assistance, training and support for promotional activities.
- (iv) NCF strives to keep in readiness a number of projects requiring funding and shall, from time to time, renew, upgrade and add to them. The donors would be free to choose any projects or suggest new ones for funding and support.
- (v) It would be possible for a donor to indicate to NCF a project along with any specific location/aspect for funding and also an agency for execution of the project while making donations to NCF, subject to general policy guidelines and rules, if any, in this regard. The NCF respects the choice of the

donor to the extent possible. When a donor's project' covers a World Heritage Site, the matter would need to be specifically considered keeping in view the need to take care of environment surrounding the site, as also the fact that adequate funding for them could be already available from conventional sources and concentration of funds on a few important monuments should be avoided.

- (vi) The donations/contributions to NCF are eligible for 100% tax deduction under Section 80G(2)(iii hh) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 subject to the limits and conditions prescribed in the said Section and relevant Rules.

Subsidy for Procurement and Handling

199. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the procurement price of different varieties of wheat and rice fixed by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) during each of the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the yearly per tonne subsidy on wheat, rice and sugar provided to FCI during the said period;
- (c) the per quintal handling charges paid to FCI on wheat, rice and sugar during the said period; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the increasing expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The procurement of Wheat; and Paddy from which rice is produced, is done by FCI and State agencies at the Minimum Support Price plus bonus (if any) fixed by the Govt. of India, which are uniform throughout the country. The Minimum Support Prices of wheat and Paddy and bonus applicable during the last three years were as under:

(Rs. Per Qtl.)

Marketing Season	Wheat (RMS)	Marketing Season	Paddy (KMS) Grade A	Paddy (KMS) Common
2006-07	650+50*	2006-07	610+40*	580+40*
2007-08	750+100*	2007-08 Upto 23.6.08	675+100*	645+100*
		2007-08 w.e.f. 24.6.08 to 30.9.08	880	850
2008-09	1000	2008-09	880+50*	850+50*
2009-10	1080	2009-10	980+50*	950+50*

*bonus

(b) the average subsidy per MT incurred by FCI for issuing wheat, rice and sugar under different schemes, as informed by FCI, are as under:

(Rs. per ton)

Years	Wheat	Rice	Sugar
2007-08	8543.30	9390.70	3049
2008-09	8582.90	11478.30	3645.50
2009-10 (Prov)	8680.50	12279.50	7269.50#

#the variation is due to enhancement of ex-mill price fixed by the Govt. of India.

(c) the per quintal handling charges (freight, labour, interest, storage, administrative charges and shortages) incurred by FCI for issuing wheat, rice and sugar under different schemes are as under:

Years	Wheat	Rice	Sugar
1	2	3	4
2007-08	244.43	297.82	33.10

1	2	3	4
2008-09	245.42	280.76	47.13
2009-10 (Prov.)	185.64	176.09	36.66

(d) In order to contain food subsidy on wheat and rice the Government has taken the following measures:

- (i) Encouraging decentralised procurement and distribution of foodgrains
- (ii) Issue of bonds by the FCI at lower coupon rates, backed by Government gurantee
- (iii) Improving the operational efficiency of FCI

In relation to sugar, the Government has restructured the supply of levy sugar under PDS and restricted its supply to BPL families in the country except the North Eastern States, Hill States (J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and Island Territories, where it is meant for APL families also.

Broadcasting Regulatory Body

200. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any consensus has emerged on setting up of the Broadcasting Regulatory Authority of India (BRAI) and on the proposed Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill (BSRB);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which BSRB is likely to be approved/cleared;

(d) whether the Government proposes to raise the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) limit in the media sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, media-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) No, Madam. Does not arise.

(c) A Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 27th November, 2009 to hold wide ranging consultations with stakeholders to understand their perspective on the need, scope, jurisdiction, organizational structure, powers and functions of an independent Broadcast Regulator and the issues relating to regulation of content and furnish its recommendations to the Government. The Task Force has not yet submitted its report to the Government.

(d) and (e) The recommendation of TRAI on FDI are under examination of this Ministry.

Condition of Sugar Mills

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

(a) the number of profit making, loss making and closed co-operative sugar mills in the country, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for losses and closure of co-operative sugar mills in the States; and

(c) the steps taken for reviving these mills and making them economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Directorate of Sugar in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution does not maintain data on profit and loss making sugar mills in the country. As regards closed co-operative sugar mills, 95 co-operative sugar mills in the country did not work and remained closed during the last sugar season 2009-10. The state-wise details are enclosed in Statement.

(b) The main reasons for losses/ closure of co-operative sugar mills are non-availability of adequate raw material, poor recovery from sugarcane, uneconomic size, lack of modernization, up-gradation and diversification, high cost of working capital, declaration of high State Advised Price (SAP) of sugarcane by some States, control of molasses, lack of professional management, overstaffing etc. A sugar mill including co-operative sugar mill may suffer losses or face closure due to one or the other reasons as aforesaid.

(c) It is the responsibility of the entrepreneur concerned to take necessary steps for revival of these sugar mills. However, Sugar Development Fund Rules, 1983, provide that a potentially viable sick sugar undertaking can take Sugar Development Fund (SDF) loan for (i) modernization or rehabilitation of plant and machinery and (ii) sugarcane development. The loan from the Fund should be recommended by the Committee of Rehabilitation (CoR) in the case of co-operative sector sugar mills which take up cases recommended by State Governments.

Statement

Statement showing the State-Wise Cooperative Sugar Mills which did not work and remained closed during 2009-10 Sugar Season

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Sugar Mills
1.	Punjab	6
2.	Haryana	2
3.	Rajasthan	1
4.	Uttar Pradesh	3
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2
6.	Gujarat	6
7.	Maharashtra	58
8.	Assam	2
9.	Odisha	2
10.	Andhra Pradesh	5
11.	Karnataka	5
12.	Tamilnadu	2
13.	Kerala	1
All India		95

Tweets Aired on TV

202. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that fake tweeter comments are aired on TV news channels recently to influence the opinion of the viewers in favour of a particular subject/party;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering any plan to prevent such incidents in future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (e) It has been brought to the notice of the Ministry that certain news channels have carried Tweets on various issues, viz, Crisis in Egypt, Arushi murder case, 2G scam, Dr. Binayak Sen's sentence, etc. However, no complaints have been received by the Ministry in this regard. There is no provision of pre-censorship of the contents telecast on private satellite TV channels are required to strictly adhere to the Programme and Advertisement Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder. Whenever any violation of the Programme and Advertisement Codes is noticed by the Ministry, appropriate action is taken in accordance with the said Act.

Shortfall of Pulses

203. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total consumption of pulses in the country has increased drastically during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government proposes to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The details of the estimated demand of pulses during the last two years in the country is given in Statement-I. The steps taken by the Government to meet the demand supply gap of pulses Are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Table showing Estimated Demand of pulses
during the last two years

(Qty. in million tonnes)

Year	Demand
2009-10	18.29
2010-11	19.08

Source: Estimates of the XI th Plan Working Group of Planning Commission

Statement-II**Government Measures****1.1 Ban on export/duty reduction on import/Import by PSUs**

- Extended zero duty on import of pulses up to 31.3.2012.
- Extended the ban on export of pulses (except kabuli chana) and organic pulses up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per year up to 31.3.2012.
- Extended the current dispensation for PSUs to import pulses against reimbursement up to 15% of losses and service charge of 1.2% of cif value up to 31.3.2011.

1.2 Supply of pulses through PDS

- Extended the scheme for distribution of imported pulses through PDS upto 31.3.2011.

1.3 On Stock Limits

- Enabled imposition of stock limit orders by State governments in the case of pulses upto 30.9.2011.

1.4 During 2010-11, MSP of gram increased to Rs 2100

per quintal, masoor (lentil) increased to Rs 2250 per quintal, arhar increased to Rs 3000 per quintal, moong to Rs 3170 per quintal and urad to Rs. 2900 per quintal respectively.

1.5 In the medium term, Government has taken initiatives such as the National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Pulses Programme are being implemented in 16 major pulses growing states covering about 97.5% pulses area in the country. Besides, the Macro management of Agriculture (MMA) scheme, assistance is also provided for pulses development in the states which are not covered under NFSM and ISOPOM Programme. An Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) is conceived for more intensive promotion of pulses in the potential areas under NFSM Pulses. Similarly, new initiative of "organizing 60,000 pulses and Oilseed village" is being implemented in major pulses growing states to supplement the efforts of other schemes in enhancing the pulses production.

1.6 Publicity campaigns have been undertaken to popularise consumption of yellow peas.

Registration of FIR

204. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to treat all complaints received at police stations as First Information Reports (FIRs) including complaints from women, senior citizens and minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) '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 and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and, therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. An Advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime has been issued on 16th July, 2010.

[Translation]

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

205. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the districts where Krishi Vigyan Kendras, are functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes launched by the said kendras and the number of farmers benefitted therefrom, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up more kendras or to upgrade the existing kendras in some States including Bihar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There are 589 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) functioning in the country. The State/ Union Territory-wise details of the districts with KVKs are given in Statement-I.

(b) The activities/programmes for the benefit of farmers run under KVK scheme include testing and demonstration of agriculture technologies in farmers field; training of farmers; creation of awareness on improved technology through various extension programmes and agro-advisory on mobile phones. Besides, the KVKs produce seeds, planting materials and livestock strains for its availability to farmers. During 2010-11, as many as 133.76 lakh farmers have been benefited from various KVK activities. State/Union Territory-wise numbers of farmers benefited are given in Statement-II.

(c) to (e) Seventy eight more KVKs are approved for setting up. The State-wise details of the districts where these KVKs are to be set up are given in Statement-III. In Bihar 38 KVKs have been established, and there is no proposal at present to set up any more KVKs in Bihar.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of KVKs	Name of districts with KVK
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	Port Blair, Nicobar

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	30	Ananthpur, West Godavari, Warangal, Shrikakulam, Vizianagaram, Kadapa. Krishna, Nellore, Adilabad, Prakasham, Khammam, Nizamabad, East Godavari, Ranga Reddy, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Chittoor, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Visakhapatnam, Medak, Guntur, Ananthpur (2), Kurnool (2), Mahboob nagar (2), East Godavari (2), Nalgonda (2), Warangal (2), West Godavari (2), Karim nagar (2)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	West Siang, West Kameng, Tirap, Lower Dibang Valley, Lower Subansiri, Papumpare, Upper Siang, East Kameng, Tawang, Lohit, Upper Subansiri, East Siang
4.	Assam	21	Sonitpur, Cachar, Golaghat, Kokrajhar, Sibsagar, Nalbari, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Karbi Anglong, Kamrup, North Lakhimpur, Nagaon, Tinsukia, Karimganj, Dhubri, Dhemaji, Dibrugarh, Darrang, Jorhat, Goalpara, Hailakandi
5.	Bihar	38	Munger, Darbhanga, Vaishali, Begusarai, Saharsa, Nalanda, Banka, Patna, Sheikhpura, Muzaffarpur, Madhepura, Bhagalpur, Rohtas, Araria, Purnea, Katihar, Samastipur, Siwan, West Champaran, Jahanabad, Saran, Supaul, Gaya, Sheohar, Aurangabad, Lakhisarai, East Champaran, Kishanganj, Gopalganj, Buxar, Bhojpur, Nawadah, Kaimur, Jamui, Madhubani, Khagaria. Sitamarhi, Arwal
6.	Chhattisgarh	16	Bilaspur, Surguja, Durg, Bastar, Raipur, Janjgir-Champa, Raigarh, Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Dantewada, Korba, Jashpur, Kanker, Kavardha, Korea, Rajnandgaon
7.	Delhi	1	Ujwa (New Delhi)
8.	Goa	2	North Goa, South Goa
9.	Gujarat	26	Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Dahod, Anand, Ahmedabad, Dang, Surat, Navsari, Narmada, Amreli, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Surendranagar, Gandhinagar, Valsad, Kheda, PanchmahaL Mehsana, Bharuch, Vadodara, Patan, Kuchchh, Kuchchh (2), Bhavnagar, Junagadh

1	2	3	4
10	Haryana	18	Panipat, Kaithal, Jind, Hisar, Kurukshetra, Faridabad, Yamunanagar, Sonapat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Mahendergarh, Fatehabad, Jhājjar, Bhiwani, Karnal, Gurgaon, Ambala, Rewari
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12	Kullu, Una, Mandi, Sirmaur, Hamirpur, Kangra, Lahaul & Spiti, Bilaspur, Kinnaur, Chamba, Shimla, Solan
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	Jammu, Rajouri, Doda, Udhampur, Poonch, Leh, Pulwama, Srinagar, Budgam, Kargil, Baramulla, Kupwara, Anantnag, Kathua
13.	Jharkhand	22	West Singhbhum, Dumka, Palamau, Pakur, Lohardanga, Giridih, Bokaro, East Singhbhum, Sahibganj, Chatra, Garwah, Dhanbad, Simdega, Latehar, Jamtara, Koderma, Deoghar, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Gumla, Godda, Seraikela
14.	Karnataka	28	Raichur, Haveri, Bidar, Dharwad, Koppal, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Uttara Kannada, Bagalkot, Hassan, Mandya, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Chitradurga, Chikkamagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Chamrajanagar, Kolar, Bangalore Rural, Kodagu, Mysore, Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere, Ramanagram, Tumkur, Dakshin Kannada
15.	Kerala	14	Palghat, Kollam, Wynad, Kottayam, Kannur, Malappuram, Thrissur, Kasaragode, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Kozhikode (Calicut), Thiruvananthapuram, Idukki, Pathanamthitta
16.	Lakshadweep	1	Kiltab Island Lakshadweep
17.	Madhya Pradesh	47	Chhindwara, Jabua, Sidhi, Shahdol, Khandwa, Tikamgarh, Seoni, Bhind, Rajgarh, Guna, Balaghat, Betul, Panna, Dhar, Dindori, Gwalior, Rewa, Hoshangabad, Morena, Sagar, Khargone, Shajapur, Ujjain, Mandsaur, Jabalpur, Harda, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Dewas, Padaria, Chatarpur, Shivpuri, Neemuch, Mandla, Badwani, Umaria, Sheopur, Datia, Bhopal, Ratlam, Vidisha, Satna, Indore, Sehore, Raisen, Burhanpur, Ashoknagar
18.	Maharashtra	39	Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Gondia,

1	2	3	4
			Godchiroli, Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Ratnagiri, Raigarh, Dhule, Nagpur, Nashik, Parbhani, Kolhapur, Buldana(I), Amaravathi (1), Amaravathi (2), Nanded, Solapur, Washim, Sindhudurg, Thane, Jalgaon, Beed(I), Satara, Pune, Ahmednagar, Sangli, Jalna, Hingoli, Nandurbar, Latur, Pune (2), Jalgaon, Akola, Satara (2), Beed (2), Buldana (2)
19.	Manipur	9	Imphal West, Churachandpur, Tamenglong, Chandel, Senapati, Bishnupur, Imphal East, Thoubal, Ukhrul
20.	Meghalaya	5	West Garo Hills, Ri-bhoi, Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills
21.	Mizoram	8	Lunglei, Kolasib, Chimtuipui, Lawngtlai, Mammit, Champhai, Serchhip, Aizwal
22.	Nagaland	8	Dimapur, Medziphema, Wokha, Mokokchung, Kohima, Tuensang, Mon, Zunheboto
23.	Odisha	30	Koraput, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Balasore, Gnajam, Bargarh, Kandhamal (Phulbani), Kalahandi, Jaipur, Dhenkanal, Angul, Bhadrak, Nabarangpur, Sundergarh, Sundergarh, Nayagarh, Sambalpur, Jagatsinghpur, Gajapati, Rayagada, Nuapada, Boudh, Mayurbhanj, Sonepur, Malkangiri, Deogargh, Jharsuguda, Puri, Cuttack, Khurda
24.	Puducherry	2	Karaikal, Puducherry
25.	Punjab	17	Faridkot, Gurdaspur, Ferozepur, Bathinda, Hoshiarpur, Patiala, Kapurthala, Sangrur, Nawanshahar, Roopnagar, 1 Ludhiana, Amritsar, Muktsar, Fatehgargh Sahib, Moga, I Jalandhar, Mansa-
26.	Rajasthan	32	Dausa, Jhunjhunu, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer, Dhoulpur, Sikar, Jalore, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Sriganganagar, Karauli, Dungarpur, Banswara, Baran, Sirohi, Chittorgarh, Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar, Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Pali, Tonk, Jaipur, Udaipur, Churu, Barmer, Hanumangarh

1	2	3	4
27.	Sikkim	4	East Sikkim, North Sikkim, West Sikkim, South Sikkim
28.	Tamil Nadu	30	Salem, Cuddalore, Virudhachalam, Trichirappali, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Villupuram, Vellore, Thiruvallur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Virudhunagar, Dharmapuri. Kancheepuram, Shivar igai, Namakkal, * Dindigul, Coimbatore, Theni, Nilgiris, Tiruvannamalai, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Thanjavur, Tuticorin, Karur, Ariyalur
29.	Tripura	4	West Tripura, South Tripura, Dhalai, North Tripura
30.	Uttar Pradesh	67	Sahajahanpur, Bijnor, Saharanpur. Badaun, Ghaziabad, Rampur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Pilibhit, Baghpat, Moradabad, Gautam Budha Nagar, Bahraich, Ballia, Mau, Varanasi, Basti, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, Sonbhadra, Siddharth Nagar, Azamgarh, Barabanki, Jaunpur, Chandauli, Balrampur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Mathura, Jhansi, Rai Bareli, Fatehpur, Aligarh, Kanpur (Dehat), Mainpuri, Mahoba, Etawah, Kannauj, Firozabad, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Farrukhabad, Hardoi, Lucknow, Bareilly. Kushinagar, Etah, Agra, Allahabad, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Mirzapur, Bulandshahar, Sultanpur, Gonda, Chitrakoot, Unnao, Pratapgarh, Gazipur, Sidhauli, Kaushambi, Auraiya, Deoria, Mahamayanagar, Banda, Ambedkar Nagar
31.	Uttarakhand	13	Champavat, Tehri Garhwal, Nainital, Chamoli, Haridwar, Almora, Pauri Garhwal, Rudra Prayag, Udham Singh Nagar, Pithoragarh, Dehradun, Uttarakanshi, Bageshwar
32.	West Bengal	17	Darjeeling, Coochbehar, Malda, Dakshin Dinajpur, Uttar Dinajpur, Howrah, Hoogy, Jalpaiguri, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Murshidabad. South 24 Parganas, West Midnapur, Purulia. Burdhan, Birbhum, Bankura
Total		589	

Statement-II

*State/Union Territory-wise number of farmers benefited from
KVK activities during 2010-11*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of farmers benefited from KVK activities							Total
		On-farm trials and demonstrations	Tranining Prog-rammes	Seeds and Planting materials	Soil and water testing	Live stock and Fisheries strains	Extensions Prog-rammes	Mobile agro-advisory	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42	340	62	97	0	902	2835	4278
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4040	49653	15512	7119	4077	220926	6402	307729
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1707	5390	1794	114	465	8037	10300	27807
4.	Assam	4940	8457	13865	765	3800	18340	31947	82114
5.	Bihar	5347	89886	14117	5531	34	169617	276480	561012
6.	Chhattisgarh	2085	19803	2446	408	423	155331	1008	181504
7.	Delhi	126	390	6214	0	0	1210	661	8601
8.	Goa	332	3324	1034	0	10	6673	0	11373
9.	Gujarat	4363	55601	5699	52054	22	1061206	3882	1182827
10.	Haryana	2205	47716	606	1970	134	132605	6510	191746
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3360	19466	3945	709	0	85236	3890	116606
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2092	15045	7626	486	191	30186	0	* 55626
13.	Jharkhand	3802	38244	1733	3718	48	101138	143616	292299
14.	Karnataka	7415	107201	74523	9329	380	5460095	21752	5680695
15.	Kerala	1491	42282	47753	1735	2992	342644	4593	443490
16.	Lakshadweep	16	10746	0	10	0	1789	0	12561
17.	Madhya Pradesh	6666	56933	7036	1172	1218	446578	3168	522771

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Maharashtra	10362	92797	10410	57567	3673	364139	32240	571188
19.	Manipur	1889	3530	2803	90	2005	6500	24180	40997
20.	Meghalaya	484	1890	907	67	287	3868	26344	33847
21.	Mizoram	1354	3132	2177	0	568	6081	370	13682
22.	Nagaland	436	3648	1230	55	844	5476	10416	22105
23.	Odisha	4395	37131	4589	765	794	291247	1800	340721
24.	Puducherry	181	4868	4342	37	204	28324	0	37956
25.	Punjab	1350	26718	11626	4846	0	409959	7609	462108
26.	Rajasthan	4769	72922	14011	37624	57	286501	29455	445339
27.	Sikkim	972	2452	38	54	126	2600	4530	10772
28.	Tamil Nadu	6847	163828	40715	5934	1754	190881	8499	418458
29.	Tripura	489	1640	937	112	239	2300	38953	44670
30.	Uttar Pradesh	8985	67395	10700	23631	1720	297613	45000	45^044
31.	Uttarakhand	3618	9612	600	501	0	96461	15000	125792
32.	West Bengal	3587	40991	6760	3883	103	80271	535500	671095
Total		99747	1103031	315810	220383	26168	10314734	1296940	13376813

Statement-III

State/Union Territory-wise list of 78 districts, where KVKs are proposed to be set up during XI plan

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	KVK to be established in recently created District	Additional KVK to be established in the district	KVK in the Districts approved in X Plan & to be established during XI Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	North and Middle Andaman (Mayabunder) (1)	-	-	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	Guntur, Prakasam, Chittoor, Krishna, (4)	-	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw (1)	-	Dibang Valley, Kurung Kumey, Chaglang (3)	4
4.	Assam	Baska, Chirang, Udalguri (3)	-	North Cachar, Morigaon (2)	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanapur, Bijapur (2)	Raipur, Sarguja (2)	-	4
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	Silvasa (1)	1
7.	Daman and Diu	-	-	Daman, Diu (2)	2
8.	Gujarat	Tapi(I)	Banaskantha, Rajkot (2)	-	3
9.	Haryana	Mewat, (1)	-	Panchkula (1)	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasai, Samba, Ramban, Kishtwar, Gandarbal, Kulgam, Bandipora, Shopian (8)	Leh(I)		9
11.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh, Kuti (2)	-	-	2
12.	Karnataka	Chikkaballapur (1)	Gulbarga, Belgaum (2)	-	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	Anuppur (1)	1
14.	Maharashtra	-	Ahmednagar, Solapur, Nashik, Yavatmal, Nanded, Aurangabad (6)	-	6
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	South Garo Hills, East Garo Hills (2)	2
16.	Nagaland	Pareen, Kaiphire, Laongleng (3)	-	-	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Odisha	-	Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, Sundergarh (3)	-	3
18.	Puducherry	-	-	Marie, Yanam (2)	2
19.	Punjab	Tarantaran, Barnala. Mohali (3)	-	-	3
20.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh (1)	Barmer, Nagpur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Churu, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Alwar, Hanumangarh (9)	-	10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	-	Allahabad, Sitapur (2)	Shravasti, Jyotiba Phule Nagar (2)	4
22.	West Bengal	-	South 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Bardhaman (3)	East Midnapor (1)	4
Total		21	34	17	78

[English]

Committee on Food Security

206. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Rangarajan Committee on the proposed Food Security Bill has since submitted its report;

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

(c) whether the recommendations made by the Rangarajan Committee are at a variance with the recommendations of any other Committee constituted on the same issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons put forward by the Committee;

(e) whether the present availability of foodgrains is adequate to meet the requirements under the proposed food security scheme;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(g) if not, the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (g) The Expert Committee on the National Food Security Bill under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman of Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister has submitted its report in January, 2011. The Committee has recommended, inter-alia, entitlement of foodgrains to the priority population, reforms in PDS and implementation of measures to increase agricultural production in a mission mode.

The National Advisory Council (NAC) has also made recommendations and put up a Framework Note on the proposed Food Security Law for seeking comments from the public on its website in order to finalize its recommendations on the provisions of the proposed Bill.

All aspects of the proposed National Food Security Bill including its coverage, entitlement, etc. are under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Exhibitions on Food Processing Industries

207. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) the number of Exhibitions organised by the Government at the national level for promotion of food processing industries during the last one year and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to organize national exhibitions on food security and processing of food products in the country;

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

(d) the benefits likely to accrue thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not organise Exhibitions on its own. However, the Ministry has a Plan scheme "Promotional Activities". In accordance with the provisions of the Scheme, Ministry participates in the Exhibitions/Fairs organised by India Trade Promotion Organisation under Ministry of Commerce and other reputed Government as well as Non-Governmental Organisations on case to case basis. Financial assistance is also provided for organising these events.

State-wise details (including location) of Exhibitions/Exhibition-cum-Seminars participated/assisted by Ministry of Food Processing Industries at National level during the last one year and the current year (till 17th February 2011) are at Statement-I and II, respectively.

(b) and (c) This Ministry does not organize exhibitions/fairs directly. It, however, sponsors such events partly/fully for promotion of food processing sector on case to case basis.

(d) The Scheme of Promotional Activities is aimed at development of the food processing industries sector by creating awareness through dissemination of information, familiarizing the existing and prospective entrepreneurs with modern techniques of production and packaging, development of market, popularisation of processed food products and attracting investments etc.

Statement-I

Details of Exhibitions and Exhibition-cum-seminars participated/assisted by Ministry of Food Processing Industries during the last one year (i.e. 2009-10) State-wise.

F.Y. 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total number of exhibitions and exhibition-cum-seminars participated/assisted	Details (including locations) of Events
1	2	3	4
1	Delhi	2	(i) Assisted CFTRI, Mysore for organizing International Conference cum Exhibition "5th Nutraceutical Summit

1	2	3	4
			and NuFFooDS; Ingredients & Products Expo" at New Delhi from 28th - 3rd Oct. 2009.
			(ii) Ministry participated jointly with APEDA in AAHAR -2010 organized by ITPO at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 10 - 14th March 2010.
2.	Karnataka	1	Assisted Association of Food Scientists and Technologists (India), Mysore for organizing the 20th Indian Convention of Food Scientists & Technologists (ICFOST 2009) at Bangalore from 21st-23rd Dec. 2009.
3.	Maharashtra	3	(i) Assisted FICCI, New Delhi for organizing Global Convention for Food Business "FOODWORLD-INDIA 2009" at Mumbai from 26th - 27th November 2009. (ii) Assisted Human Service Foundation, Nashik for organizing "India Wine Show 2009 - International Trade Fair & Conference on Grape Processing Industry" during Krishi 09 - at Nashik from 26th - 30th Nov. 2009. (iii) Assisted Seishido Communication, Mumbai for organizing a seminar in the PANACEA 2010 - 4th Natural Products Expo India - International Trade Fair on Natural & Organic Products at Mumbai from 10th-12th Feb. 2010.
4.	Tamil nadu	2	(i) Participated in AAHAR International Fair from 27-29th August 2009 at Chennai Trade Centre, Chennai. (ii) Assisted Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Kerala for organizing the biennial India International Seafood Show (IISS) - 2010 at Chennai Trade Centre, Chennai organized by The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and Seafood Exporters Association of India (SEAI) from 19th -21st Feb. 2010.

1	2	3	4
5.	Tripura	1	Assisted Ashray, Kailashahar.Tripura for organizing Sumhati Mela at Kailashahar, North Tripura held from 3-4th Jan. 2010.
6.	West Bengal	2	(i) Assisted Department of Food Processing Industries & Horticulture, Govt, of West Bengal, Kolkata for organizing the event "Horti Food Fest, 2009" at Kolkata from 9th-13th Jan. 2010. (ii) Assisted Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Kolkata for organizing "Agro Protech 2009 and 2E Agri Business Summit: Ensuring Food Security & Global Competitiveness" at Kolkata held on 5th - 7th November 2009.
Total		11	

Statement-II

Details of Exhibitions and Exhibition-cum-seminars participated/assisted by Ministry of Food Processing Industries during the current Year (i.e. 2010-11) State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total number of exhibitions and exhibition-cum-seminars participated/ assisted	Details (including locations) of Events
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	1	Assisted NETPDC, Guwahati, Assam for organizing "5th Asom International Trade Fair 2010" at Maniram Dewan Trade Centre, Betkuchi, Guwahati from 3rd-16th December 2010.
2.	Delhi	2	(i) Assisted Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Kolkata for organizing "2nd International Potato Expo" from 8th to 9th July at NASC Complex, Pusa, New Delhi, (ii) Assisted Agriculture Today, New Delhi for organizing "Agriculture Leadership Summit 2010" at NASC Complex, Pusa, New Delhi 29th-30th September 2010.

1	2	3	4
3.	Goa	1	Assisted Trinity Ventures - Divine Corp, Mumbai for organizing "7th Annual Food & Beverage Processing + Hospitality world Expo & Conference" at Dayanand Bandodkar Grounds, Panaji, Goa from 3rd - 5th September 2010.
4.	Haryana	1	Participation in "ISRMAX India 2011" organized by Pixie Consulting Solutions Ltd., Karnal from 10th - 12th February 2011 at Karnal, Haryana
5.	Karnataka	1	Assisted Ads Station, Bangalore for organizing "All Food Tech-2010"- Food Processing convention and Trade Show at KTPO Trade Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka from 11th - 14th June 2010.
6.	Kerala	1	Assisted College of Fisheries, Kerala Agricultural University, Kochi for organizing "Asian-Pacific Aquaculture 2011 & Giant Prawn 2011" at Le Meridian Resort and Convention Centre, Kochi from 17th-20th January, 2011.
7.	Maharashtra	2	(i) Participated in "Food & Bev Tech 2010" organized by CM, Mumbai at Bombay Exhibition Centre, Mumbai from 29th-31st Oct. 2010. (ii) Participated in 2nd Global Export Summit and Expo 2011 organized by All India Industries Association (AIAI), Mumbai at World Trade Centre, Mumbai from 27th to 29th January, 2011.
8.	Tamil Nadu	2	(i) Participated in the regional edition of AAHAR Fair at Chennai organized by ITPO from 26th - 28th August 2010. (ii) Assisted The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Kochi for organizing "Aqua Aquaria India 2011" from 6th -8th Feb. 2011 at Chennai Trade Centre, Chennai.
Total		11	

*[English]***Ban on Mobile Service in J&K**

208. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had imposed ban on mobile service in Jammu and Kashmir;

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

(c) whether the Government has recently decided to lift the ban imposed mobile service in the said State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d): Yes, Madam. Considering the misuse of pre-paid mobile services, by anti-social/anti-national elements, a Ban was imposed on pre-paid mobile services in J&K with effect from February 01, 2004 and services were re-introduced with effect from November 23, 2004. Subsequently, a ban on pre-paid mobile services was again imposed with effect from November 01, 2009 which was lifted with effect from January 20, 2010.

Horticulture Development

209. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEV GAIKWAD:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the horticulture development, Government proposes to set up vegetable parks in all the cities of the country having a minimum population of one million;

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

(c) the objectives behind this move;

(d) whether the Government has acquired the land for the purpose; and

(e) 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal to set up Vegetable Parks in the country. However, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the holistic development of horticulture in the country viz. Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) from 2001-02 in 11 States and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) from 2005-06 in remaining 18 States and 3 Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshdweep and Puducherry.

Under these schemes, funds are provided for promotion of vegetable cultivation through vegetable seed production, cultivation of high value vegetables under protected condition (Green Houses, Shade net houses and plastic tunnels) and organic cultivation of vegetables. Under HMNEH, assistance is also provided to farmers for vegetable cultivation in open field conditions.

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

*[Translation]***Ration Cards for BPL Families**

210. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether a number of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) persons have not been issued ration cards as per their entitlement and the benefits meant for them are being appropriated by other persons using bogus cards;

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

(c) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch any campaign at the national level to eliminate bogus cards and issue cards to all the eligible families;

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

(e) the details of the directives/advisories issued to the States to weed out bogus cards and ensure availability of commodities under the Public Distribution System alongwith the reaction of the States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The responsibilities for identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY) families based on estimates of Planning Commission adopted by Central Government, issuance of ration cards to them, etc. rest with the State/UT Governments.

Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 mandates the State/UT Governments to issue ration cards to eligible applicants and to conduct periodical checking of ration cards to weed out ineligible and bogus ration cards as well as 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 alongwith strict action to be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains. State/UT Governments were also requested to initiate penal action against the Government staff found responsible for issuing bogus/ineligible ration cards and the families/persons possessing such ration cards. Instructions were also issued to all State/UT Governments to carry out an intensive campaign from October, 2009 to December, 2009 to review the existing lists of BPL/AAY families and eliminate ineligible/bogus ration cards. As a result thereof, 26 State/UT Governments have reported by 31.01.2011, deletion of 208.57 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards.

Instructions have also been issued to all State/UT Governments to issue warning to the bogus ration card holders, through advertisements in the newspapers, to surrender the bogus cards.

[English]

Vehicle Mounted System

211. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Traffic Police proposes to induct vehicle mounted system with facility to read number plates of the vehicles and give alerts for pending challans for facilitating further prosecution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken for the effective use of such devices and the time by which the same is likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Madam, at present Delhi Traffic Police does not propose to induct vehicle mounted system with facility to read number plates of the vehicles and give alerts for pending challans for facilitating further prosecution.

[Translation]

Rise in Price of Milk

212. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State

(a) whether the prices of milk and milk products like cheese, butter and poultry products have risen in the recent past;

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

(c) whether less availability of fodder has contributed to the decline in milk production;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to bring down the prices of the above products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Rate of inflation of milk, on year on year basis, for the week ending 5th February, 2011 was 11.66% and that of Egg, Meat & Fish was 15.14%. Increase in prices is mainly attributed to increase in cost of production.

(c) No.

(d) Milk production has increased from 108.58 million tonnes during 2008-09 to 112.54 million tonnes during 2009-10.

(e) The price of milk is not regulated by Central Government. The Government has taken following measures to augment the availability of liquid milk and to stabilize the prices of milk and milk products in the domestic market:

1. National Dairy Development Board has been allowed to import 30,000 MT of Skimmed Milk Powder and Whole milk powder and 15,000 MT of Butter, Butter oil and anhydrous milk fat at 0% concessional duty under Tariff Rate Quota for the year 2011-12 for reconstitution of milk by State Milk Federations and Metro Dairies.
2. The Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) benefit for export of casein has been withdrawn with effect from 24.1.2011.
3. State Milk Federations have been instructed to take all necessary action to ensure adequate availability of liquid milk to the consumers at a reasonable price.

Missing Children

213. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJJI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of missing children have been reported in the country including the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total number of such cases registered, children traced/untraced during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise and gender-wise;

(c) whether there are reports of organized gangs involved in the kidnapping of such children and pushing them into prostitution, bonded labour, begging and other illegal activities;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken to coordinate efforts to curb such

crimes in the country during the said period, State-wise including NCT of Delhi;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to nonregistration of complaints on missing children by the police personnel in the country, including NCT of Delhi; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken against the accused police personnel during the said period, State-wise including NCT of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) As per the data provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of children reported as 'missing/traced' kidnapping and abduction for each of the years 2007, 2008 and 2009, State/UT wise are as per Ai lurifcujJBjE^fr B. As per data provided by Delhi Police, a total of 6268, 5946, 5091 number of children were reported missing and a total of 1198, 2254, 2975 number of children kidnapped during 2008-2010. A total of 5829, 5336 and 3774 number of children were traced and a total of 439, 610 and 1317 number of children remained untraced during the year 2008-10.

(d) As per seventh schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of children and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States/UTs.

A detailed advisory dated 14th July, 2010 has been sent by the Central Government to all State Governments and UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to ensure all steps for improving the safety

conditions in schools/institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/play grounds, residential localities/roads etc. It has also been advised that the crime prone areas should be identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor infractions in such areas for ensuring the safety and security of students, especially girls. For this purpose the States/UTs have been advised to take following steps:

- (i) Increase the number of beat constables;
- (ii) Increase the number of police help booths/kiosks, especially in remote and lonely stretches;
- (iii) Increase police patrolling, especially during nights;
- (iv) Posting police officers, especially women, fully equipped with policing infrastructure in crime-prone areas in adequate number.

Besides this, the steps taken by Delhi Police include a 24x7 helpline number for reporting missing person in the NCT region, advertisement in leading newspapers, registration of FIRs, development of a web-based computer application Zonal Integrated Police Net (ZIPNET) which deals with the information on missing children. Clear instructions have been issued by Delhi Police vide the revised standing order No. 258/09 to register FIRs in each incident of untraced girl child of 18 years of age and below and untraced boys of 12 years and below.

(e) and (f) There is no specific information available in this regard. However, this Ministry's advisory has specifically advised the State Governments /UTs that there should be no delay, whatsoever, in registration of FIRs in all cases of crime against children. All out efforts should be made to apprehend all the accused named in the FIR immediately so as to generate confidence in the victims and their family members. The administration and police should play a more proactive role in detection and investigation of crime against children and also ensuring that there is no under reporting.

Statement-I

Number of Children Missing/Traced (Gender-wise) during 2007 - 2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007				2008				2009			
		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
		Missing	Traced	Missing	Traced	Missing	Traced	Missing	Traced	Missing	Traced	Missing	Traced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	A&N Islands	10	10	25	25	21	20	35	33	16	15	30	29
2.	Andhra Pradesh	348	254	426	281	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	3	3	6	6	6	4	NR	NR	NR	NR
4.	Assam	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Bihar	354	250	122	96	232	428	328	178	NR	NR	NR	NR
6.	Chandigarh	105	86	67	53	51	34	67	43	51	26	68	42
7.	Chhattisgarh	1159	1050	1769	1337	1089	1023	1617	1523	997	913	1826	1441
8.	D&N Haveli	12	9	3	2	8	5	15	12	NR	NR	NR	NR
9.	Daman & Diu	5	5	6	3	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
10.	Delhi	98	65	133	63	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
11.	Goa	103	85	169	134	107	87	150	121	90	75	146	131
12.	Gujarat	1175	964	1207	1026	1158	1008	1486	1176	1071	883	1647	1238
13.	Haryana	567	303	187	97	580	367	265	123	598	328	317	163
14.	Himachal Pradesh	163	102	116	60	192	117	170	95	131	73	139	92
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	287	207	158	112	155	104	121	59	209	136	157	111

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	1347	1075	2283	1947	1818	1535	2374	2199	1697	1489	2299	2058
18.	Kerala	447	372	521	457	496	427	710	602	401	344	595	524
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	1	1	NR	NR	NR	NR
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4413	4050	4439	3775	3857	3341	4798	3899	4121	3948	5377	4782
21.	Maharashtra	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
22.	Manipur	29	16	10	9	29	12	16	8	28	27	17	15
23.	Meghalaya	9	4	27	8	28	22	43	39	65	55	103	91
24.	Mizoram	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
25.	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR	64	42	64	35	50	28	67	38
26.	Odisha	675	427	982	598	620	344	1113	555	633	246	1249	422
27.	Puducherry	30	30	38	38	31	31	45	45	25	25	32	32
28.	Punjab	433	613	131	179	188	1	80	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
29.	Rajasthan	1480	1327	945	830	1385	1129	1092	883	1248	1044	1483	1179
30.	Sikkim	110	67	186	116	82	50	136	82	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Tamilnadu	774	607	1013	875	683	498	1130	959	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Tripura	56	54	137	135	67	56	225	202	NR	NR	NR	NR
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3223	2764	1040	896	2624	2122	973	766	NR	NR	NR	NR
34.	Uttarakhand	240	168	116	84	295	144	119	140	260	198	171	133
35.	West Bengal	4740	2433	6957	3292	4220	1923	6872	2673	3926	1370	7601	1985
Total		22396	17401	23216	16531	200861	14876	24051	16455	15617	11223	23324	14506

Note: Data Not Yet Received from States has been indicated as 'NR'

Statement-II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Kidnapping & Abduction of Children during 2007-2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007						2008						2009*					
		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	609	447	35	654	651	54	433	380	11	563	619	35	632	467	22	638	552	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	8	0	3	5	0	13	11	0	11	11	0	17	13	0	12	13	0
3.	Assam	29	24	10	29	22	10	7	13	1	9	16	2	5	6	0	7	6	0
4.	Bihar	421	130	6	603	243	16	496	328	15	931	694	17	722	364	7	988	740	17
5.	Chhattisgarh	103	82	9	87	85	14	96	94	16	105	104	10	121	103	26	102	106	16
6.	Goa	7	3	2	5	3	3	24	8	0	28	9	0	21	14	2	24	27	2
7.	Gujarat	436	317	18	505	464	19	521	421	14	606	618	18	503	377	8	528	549	11
8.	Haryana	107	31	5	138	141	28	104	82	17	89	92	22	149	77	15	121	114	29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	61	32	2	32	29	0	78	39	4	69	59	6	72	51	8	67	53	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	20	0	9	9	0	3	4	0	4	4	0	10	1	0	1	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	7	8	6	6	7	17	18	11	1	36	25	1	8	3	3	10	9	3
12.	Karnataka	62	46	1	62	54	1	99	41	1	69	61	1	67	63	0	92	80	0
13.	Kerala	73	58	4	96	91	8	87	72	2	93	111	2	83	64	4	105	82	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14. Madhya Pradesh	283	205	47	271	285	85	264	246	53	357	351	82	427	329	49	547	542	74	
15. Maharashtra	590	415	8	680	614	13	598	476	13	699	627	17	534	479	17	629	624	19	
16. Manipur	42	0	0	17	0	0	61	0	0	5	0	0	52	0	0	34	0	0	
17. Meghalaya	9	3	0	7	3	0	21	7	0	12	11	0	9	5	0	4	7	0	
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	
19. Nagaland	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
20. Odisha	36	29	0	36	34	0	8	11	0	24	29	0	30	17	0	36	31	0	
21. Punjab	296	127	12	165	128	29	184	95	11	160	143	12	355	143	21	451	211	31	
22. Rajasthan	589	278	19	300	298	23	504	226	29	251	247	35	761	349	43	465	468	57	
23. Sikkim	5	1	0	3	2	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	4	3	3	
24. Tamil Nadu	197	84	3	197	115	12	275	181	19	216	231	19	300	190	7	325	255	12	
25. Tripura	11	8	2	9	8	3	23	17	2	25	24	2	12	13	0	1	4	0	
26. Uttar Pradesh	1041	729	372	1563	1240	607	2224	1308	532	3043	2061	928	1535	1046	531	2370	1913	933	
27. Uttarakhand	46	31	6	49	38	13	24	21	9	39	47	11	10	8	6	11	16	13	
28. West Bengal	88	38	1	110	51	1	196	136	2	154	165	5	199	105	3	167	131	1	
Total State	5161	3156	569	5638	4622	957	6369	4232	753	7603	6362	1226	6641	4292	776	7741	6540	1286	
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	2	0	6	3	0	12	5	6	9	9	0	10	2	0	5	2	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3.0 Chandigarh		30	8	10	36	20	14	36	13	7	39	15	8	27	15	7	15	18	9
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		6	4	0	4	4	0	11	7	0	17	9	0	8	8	2	11	17	3
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		1161	236	41	410	383	48	1208	335	46	388	353	68	2248	381	65	326	385	35
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		12	13	0	10	17	0	14	4	0	10	5	0	11	12	0	14	13	0
Total UT		1216	263	51	466	427	62	1281	364	53	463	391	76	2304	418	74	371	435	47
Total All India		63771	3419	6201	61041	5049	1019	76501	45961	8061	8066	6753	1302	89451	47101	850	8112	6975	1333

Bt. Cotton Seeds*[English]*

214. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to assess the economic viability and side effects of Bt. cotton cultivation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure the availability of such seeds in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) All genetically modified organisms (GMO) are regulated under Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro Organisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. In view of various concerns related to the safety, efficacy and agronomic performance of genetically modified seeds, extensive evaluation and regulatory approval process takes place before any GMO is approved for commercialization. CICR Nagpur has also conducted an analysis of the efficacy of Bt. Cotton cultivation in terms of crop productivity. The above studies have established the positive impact of Bt. Cotton in all cotton growing areas and under diverse agro climatic conditions. Frequency of pesticide sprays that a cotton crop requires has been reduced and the harvested cotton yield has increased substantially.

Terrorists Attacks

215. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of bomb blasts/terrorist attacks during each of the last three years and the current year in the country including Varanasi;

(b) the details of persons killed/injured in such incidents in the country including Varanasi;

(c) the details of compensation announced and paid to the kin/victims of bomb blasts/terrorist activities including Delhi and Varanasi blasts victims;

(d) whether Central intelligence agencies had warned the state government of UP against such a terror threat;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for failure to check the attack in Varanasi; and

(f) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the government to curb such menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b)
The relevant information is given in Statement.

(c) A Central scheme for financial assistance to victims of terrorist/communal violence is in operation with effect from 1st April, 2008. The scheme has been extended to cover civilian victims of naxal violence with effect from 22.06.2009. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is provided to the next kin of the civilians who are either killed or have become permanently incapacitated on the recommendation of the concerned DM/DC, State Government. The amount disbursed under the scheme in 2008 is Rs. 2.13 crores; Rs. 4.56 cores in 2009 and Rs. 4.41 crores during 2010-11. Independent of the Central Scheme, as per information, the State government has given Rs. 1 lakh for next of kin of the dead, Rs. 50

thousand for seriously injured and Rs. 25 thousand for minor injury in the case of Varanasi blast victims.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. Intelligence alerts were issued sensitizing UP police about the plan of Indian Mujahideen/ LeT to target religious congregation, busy markets, railway stations, shopping malls and places of entertainment.

The government has been pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to deal with terrorism and a variety of measures have been taken to strengthen the security arrangements in this context which *inter-alia* include augmenting the strength of Central paramilitary forces amendment in the CISF Act, establishment in NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkafa, Hyderabad and Mumbai, security connectivity between multi agencies centers and state special branches.

Statement

Details of Bomb Blasts/Terrorist Attacks during last three years

Sl.No	Date	Incident	Casualties	
			Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4	5
1.	7.12.2010	Bomb Blast in Varanasi (UP)	02	42
2.	19.09.2010	Jama Masjid (Delhi) firing and explosions	-	02
3.	17.04.2010	Chinnaswamy Stadium blast	-	14
4.	13.2.2010	Bomb blast in Pune	17	55
5.	16.10.2009	Margao blast	02	-
6.	26.11.2008-28.11.2008	Terrorist attacks in Mumbai	174	292
7.	29.9.2008	Bomb blast at Malegaon, Maharashtra	06	29
8.	29.9.2008	Bomb blast at Subarkantha, Gujarat	01	10
9.	27.9.2008	Bomb blast at Mehrauli, Delhi	01	23
10.	13.9.2008	A series of 5 bomb blasts in Delhi	22	131
11.	26.7.2008	A series of 18 bomb blasts in Ahmedabad	57	157

1	2	3	4	5
12.	25.7.2008	A series of 8 bomb blasts in Bangalore	01	08
13.	13.5.2008	Serial bomb blasts at Jaipur	68	150
14.	1.1.2008	Attack on CRPF Group Centre at Rampur	08	03

Price of Agricultural Produce

216. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of increase in the production cost of various agricultural produce during the last three years;

(b) whether there is a huge difference between the increase in the cost of inputs used in farming and increase in the price of agricultural produce over the years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the present policy of the Government in regard to Minimum Support Price (MSP);

(e) whether the Government proposes to make changes in the criteria and ensure farmers' representation while fixing MSP; and

(f) 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

ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Crop-wise details of per cent increase in Costs and Minimum Support Price during the years 2005-06 to 2008-09 are at Statement-I, II and III.

(d) to (f) The Minimum Support Prices (MSP) are announced by the Government of India with a view to ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce on the basis of the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The Commission in undertaking the task of recommending Minimum Support Price for several crops is guided by the terms of reference given to it by the Government of India.

From time to time the terms of reference of the Commission have been modified and further expanded to keep pace with the change in agricultural scenario in the country.

The Commission in its composition comprises representation from farming community. The non-official members representing the farming community contribute to the process of determining MSP, for several crops in interaction with the farmers in the meetings the commission holds with different stakeholders including the farmers.

Statement-I

Cost and rate of increase (%) in Cost (C2) of various crops during 2005-06 to 2008-09

Crops	C2 Cost (Rs. per quintal)				% changed over previous year		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kharif Crops							
Paddy (Common)	557.60	569.45	594.63	618.76	2.13	4.42	4.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jowar (Hybrid)	677.27	702.33	724.27	764.63	3.70	3.12	5.57
Bajra	604.01	620.25	598.27	642.93	2.69	-3.54	7.46
Ragi	722.57	807.63	805.10	832.17	11.77	-0.31	3.36
Maize	575.47	590.25	601.33	679.64	2.57	1.88	13.02
Tur (Arhar)	1341.50	1436.02	1513.82	1609.08	7.05	5.42	6.29
Moong	1824.82	1913.79	1981.03	2293.13	4.88	3.51	15.75
Urad	1695.81	1701.25	1740.68	1994.33	0.32	2.32	14.57
Groundnut	1508.65	1459.85	1483.62	1659.10	-3.23	1.63	11.83-
Sunflower Seed	1753.53	1906.39	2004.32	2010.93	8.72	5.14	0.33
Soyabean (Yellow)	961.53	1003.20	1058.39	1180.88	4.33	5.50	11.57
Sesamum	2055.48	2131.81	2176.13	2497.78	3.71	2.08	14.78
Cotton (F414 & H777)	2076.84	2124.54	2110.53	2087.72	2.30	-0.66	-1.08
Rabi Crops							
Wheat	515.56	541.52	573.58	624.46	5.04	5.92	8.87
Barley	494.80	520.94	524.75	554.51	5.28	0.73	5.67
Gram	1221.46	1258.95	1281.70	1386.69	3.07	1.81	8.19
Lentil (Masur)	1234.87	1278.95	1270.80	1333.51	3.57	-0.64	4.94
Rapeseed & Mustard	1164.52	1186.14	1200.98	1197.54	1.86	1.25	-0.29
Safflower	1449.06	1474.76	1486.13	1605.21	1.77	0.77	8.01
Others							
Sugarcane	72.24	73.76	75.59	75.86	2.10	2.48	0.36
Jute	906.61	986.95	1052.08	1090.82	8.86	6.60	3.68

Cost C2 includes Cost A2, imputed value of family labour, interest on value of owned fixed capital assets, rental value of owned land

Statement-II

*Cost A2 + FL and rate of increase in input cost including family labour (A2 + FL)
during 2005-06 to 2008-09*

Crops	A2+FL (Rs. per quintal)				% change over previous year		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kharif Crops							
Paddy(Common)	406.95	420.32	438.64	455.92	3.29	4.36	3.94
Jowar (Hybrid)	510.33	520.97	546.37	586.03	2.08	4.88	7.26
Bajra	479.22	485.09	443.96	473.51	1.23	-8.48	6.66
Ragi	583.99	669.09	672.81	719.73	14.57	0.56	6.97'
Maize	436.25	451.92	448.73	513.37	3.59	-0.70	14.41
Tur (Arhar)	898.93	952.58	1039.98	1074.02	5.97	9.17	3.27
Moong	1367.92	1437.74	1463.67	1730.94	5.10	1.80	18.26
Urad	1201.62	1234.89	1268.85	1437.81	2.77	2.75	13.32
Groundnut	1178.19	1104.55	1119.58	1251.93	-6.25	1.36	11.82
Sunflower See	1343.40	1433.99	1440.05	1555.39	6.74	0.42	8.01
Soyabean (Yellow)	709.34	725.85	760.74	863.83	2.33	4.81	13.55
Sesamum	990.21	1131.85	1188.19	1775.89	14.30	4.98	49.46
Cotton (F414&H777)	1549.01	1538.93	1528.11	1541.35	-0.65	-0.70	0.87
Rabi Crops							
Wheat	342.93	362.51	386.99	403.87	5.71	6.75	4.36
Barley	350.25	366.68	362.75	364.82	4.69	-1.07	0.57
Gram	759.98	809.17	827.08	876.52	6.47	2.21	5.98
Lentil (Masur)	706.65	767.68	756.84	780.15	8.64	-1.41	3.08
Rapeseed & Mustard	782.43	772.01	755.70	748.34	-1.33	-2.11	-0.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Safflower	930.57	944.17	1079.17	1206.11	1.46	14.30	11.76
Others							
Sugarcane	49.82	50.60	48.81	49.79	1.55	-3.53	2.01
Jute	683.99	766.11	833.41	850.45	12.01	8.78	2.04

Cost A2+FL includes cost incurred on human labour (including family labour), bullock labour, machinery labour, seed, fertilizers & manure, irrigation charges, interest on working capital and rent paid for leased in land.

Statement-III

The rate of increase in Minimum Support Price during the last three years

Crops	MSP (Rs. per quintal)				% changed over previous year in MSP		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kharif Crops							
Paddy (Common)	570.00	620.00	745.00	900.00	8.77	20.16	20.81
Jowar (Hybrid)	525.00	540.00	600.00	840.00	2.86	11.11	40.00
Bajra	525.00	540.00	600.00	840.00	2.86	11.11	40.00
Ragi	525.00	540.00	600.00	915.00	2.86	11.11	52.50
Maize	540.00	540.00	620.00	840.00	0.00	14.81	35.48
Tur (Arhar)	1400.00	1410.00	1590.00	2000.00	0.71	12.77	25.79
Moong	1520.00	1520.00	1740.00	2520.00	0.00	14.47	44.83
Urad	1520.00	1520.00	1740.00	2520.00	0.00	14.47	44.83
Groundnut	1520.00	1520.00	1550.00	2100.00	0.00	1.97	35.48
Sunflower Seed	1500.00	1500.00	1510.00	2215.00	0.00	0.67	46.69
Soyabean (Yellow)	1010.00	1020.00	1050.00	1390.00	0.99	2.94	32.38
Sesamum	1550.00	1560.00	1580.00	2750.00	0.65	1.28	74.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nigerseed	1200.00	1220.00	1240.00	2405.00	1.67	1.64	93.95
Cotton (F414&H777)	1760.00	1770.00	1800.00	2500.00	0.57	1.69	38.89
Rabi Crops							
Wheat	640.00	700.00	850.00	1000.00	9.38	21.43	17.65
Barley	540.00	550.00	565.00	650.00	1.85	2.73	15.04
Gram	1425.00	1435.00	1445.00	1600.00	0.70	0.70	10.73
Lentil Masur	1525.00	1535.00	1545.00	1700.00	0.66	0.65	10.03
Rapeseed & Mustard	1700.00	1715.00	1715.00	1800.00	0.88	0.00	4.96
Safflower	1550.00	1565.00	1565.00	1650.00	0.97	0.00	5.43
Others							
Sugarcane	79.50	80.25	81.18	81.18	0.94	1.16	0.00
Jute	910.00	1000.00	1055.00	1250	9.89	5.50	18.48

*For Paddy, bonus was granted to the extent of Rs.507-during 2009-10.

**Uniform Scheme for Registration of
Plots and Houses**

217. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to launch a scheme for uniform system for the registration of plots and houses all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received suggestions from the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (e) No, Madam. The Ministry of Urban Development is not considering launch of any scheme for uniform system of registration of plots and houses all over the country.

[English]

**Integrated Action Plan for LWE
Affected Regions**

218. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to prepare 'Integrated Action Plans' for providing assistance for the development of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected regions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of schemes implemented thereunder;

(c) whether the Government has formulated / circulated any guidelines for utilisation of funds under the said projects/plans to LWE/naxal affected States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to ensure strict adherence of guidelines by the States and to meet the challenges of left extremism successfully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) An Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for SO Selected Tribal and Backward Districts, inter-alia, including 48 LWE affected districts has been approved on 25th November 2010 and its implementation is underway. The districts covered under IAP have been provided a block grant of Rs. 25 crore in 2010-11 and Rs. 30 crore per district will be provided during 2011-12. A committee headed by District Collector and consisting of the Superintendent of Police and the District Forest Officer will be responsible for implementation of the scheme. The District level Committee will have the flexibility to spend the amount for development schemes according to need as assessed by it.

(c) The District level Committee is to draw up a plan consisting of concrete proposals for public infrastructure and services such as school buildings, Anganwadi Centres, Primary Health Centres, Drinking Water Supply, Village Roads, Electric lights in public places such as PHCs and schools etc. The schemes so selected should show results in the short term.

The expenditure on these projects should be over and above the expenditure being incurred for the regular State/Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Committee should ensure that there is no duplication of expenditure on the same project. The expenditure should be incurred as per the existing Financial Guidelines/Rules of the State Government.

(d) In order to ensure that there is strict adherence to the guidelines, the Development Commissioner/equivalent Officer in charge of development of the State is responsible for scrutiny of expenditure and monitoring of the IAP. Further, macro-level monitoring of the IAP is to be earned out by a committee headed by the Member-Secretary, Planning Commission.

Growth of Food Processing Sector

219. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) the growth rate of food processing sector during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the growth rate during the said period has been very slow;

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

(d) whether the Government has invited private sector investments in this sector;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which the food processing sector is likely to be benefited thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The average annual growth of food processing sector was 7% in 2004 which has gone up to over 14% in 2010. The data for the State-wise growth rate are not maintained by the Ministry.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. The growth rate of the sector has been generally satisfactory.

(d) to (f) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector by providing assistance to entrepreneurs so as to encourage private investment in the sector. These schemes are i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with major components i.e. Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Value Added Centres, Preservation Infrastructure & Modernization of Abattoirs, ii) Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs, iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R&D iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution and vi) Scheme for Upgradation of Quality of Street Food.

Agro Tech 2010

220. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fair called Agro Tech 2010 was organized recently;

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

(c) the extent to which the private sector participated in it; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for mechanisation in the agriculture sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Agro Tech 2010 was organized by Confederation of Indian Industry (CI1) from 3rd to 6th December, 2010 at Chandigarh. With Sustainable Agriculture as its main theme, Agro Tech 2010's objective was to serve as a link between technology holders and the user industry with special focus on farmers-experts interface. It aimed at bringing farmers face to face with the latest state-of-the-art technologies both in terms of machinery as well as agri practices. During the four day fair, besides showcasing of agri products and services, Kisan Goshtis for educating farmers on various available agri business opportunities were organized in addition to International Buyer Seller Meet and International Conferences on contemporary issues in Indian agriculture.

(c) The fair witnessed large scale participation from Private Sector. 230 companies including 63 companies from 9 countries showcased their products and services at the Agro Tech, 2010.

(d) Ministry of Agriculture is implementing several schemes for promoting mechanization in the agriculture sector in the country. Notably among them are Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) etc. under which agricultural equipments and tools are made available on subsidized rates to farmers. In addition, a central sector scheme "Promotion & Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training, Testing & Demonstration" is also being implemented under which

assistance is provided to State Governments, ICAR and Central/State Government Organizations for organizing training and demonstration of newly developed/improved equipments among the farmers for creating awareness and for helping induction of new technology in agricultural production system.

Production of Cotton

221. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI MUKESH BHAIKRDANJI GADHVI:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a decline in the production of cotton during the current financial year;

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

(c) whether any proposal with regard to providing assistance to the farmers affected from comparatively lower production of cotton is under consideration of the Government; 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The production of cotton has increased from 242.25 lakh bales in 2009-10 to 339.27 lakh bales in 2010-11 (2nd advance estimates).

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

National Urban Sanitation Policy

222. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has rated cities under the National Urban Sanitation Policy;

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

(c) whether the Union Government is considering to provide sops to the States which are keeping good sanitation standards in their cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Standing Committee on Urban Development has made a time bound action plan with specified target on implementation of the National Urban Sanitation Policy; and

(f) if so, the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Sanitation is a State subject and it is the responsibility off the State Government/Urban Local Bodies to plan, implement and monitor the functioning of related infrastructure. The rating exercise intends to sensitize states and cities regarding the need for prioritization of sanitation. It is intended that cities which perform well in the area of sanitation will be recognised through Nirmal Shahar Puraskar. Sanitation is also being accorded high priority in various schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement*Rank of Cities on Sanitation 2009-2010***National Urban Sanitation Policy**

Sl.No.	City	State	Total	Output	Process	Outcome
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	36.250	21.080	16.150	
2.	Mysore	Karnataka	33.080	25.070	12.500	
3.	Sural	Gujarat	29.750	23.833	15.496	
4.	N.D.M.C.	Delhi	36.000	19.715	12.550	
5.	Delhi Cantt.	Delhi	61.367	19.417	11.200	
6.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	59.02	21.160	27.010	10.850
7.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	57.96	31.720	17.000	9.240
8.	Mangalore	Karnataka	57.34	20.840	22.500	14.000
9.	Rajkot	Gujarat	56.118	21.833	21.525	12.760
10.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	55.34	23.545	21.475	10.320
11.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	53.92	28.000	21.016	4.900
12.	Bangalore	Karnataka	53.6.37	21.700	18.870	13.067
13.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	53.63	25.500	20.660	7.470
14.	Rourkela Industrial Township	Odisha	53.4	22.500	18.200	12.700
15.	Mandya	Karnataka	53.33	18.740	20.590	14.000
16.	Bidhannagar	West Bengal	52.82	25.170	18.000	9.650
17.	Noida	Uttar Pradesh	51.91	23.360	20.500	8.050
18.	Shillong	Meghalaya	51.55	18.900	22.850	9.800
19.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	51.29	21.167	21.160	8.960
20.	Alandur	Tamil Nadu	20.24	22.240	21.000	7.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Hardwar	Uttarkhand	49.85	24.750	17.150	7.950
22.	Bidar	Karnataka	49.82	17.170	21.450	11.200
23.	Achalpur	Maharashtra	49.666	16.500	15.616	17.550
24.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	49.06	22.369	20.811	5.880
25.	Kolkata	West Bengal	48.965	17.330	23.002	8.633
26.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	48.82	20.270	19.300	9.250
27.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	48.52	17.046	24.474	7.000
28.	SAS.Nagar (Mohali)	Punjab	48.43	21.900	19.880	6.650
29.	Akola	Maharashtra	47.95	17.500	15.000	15.450
30.	Serampore	West Bengal	47.9	21.500	19.400	7.000
31.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	47.6	23.240	21.000	3.360
32.	Kanpur (CB)	Uttar Pradesh	47.55	19.333	13.417	14.800
33.	Satara	Maharashtra	47.45	15.000	13.500	18.950
34.	Ichalkartiji	Maharashtra	47.417	20.450	15.200	11.767
35.	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	46.94	15.250	23.390	8.300
36.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	46.917	19.500	18.200	9.217
37.	Halisahar	West Bengal	46.85	16.500	20.900	9.450
38.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	86.82	15.920	24.600	6.300
39.	Pallavaram	Tamil Nadu	46.54	17.990	22.700	5.850
40.	Tambaram	Tamil Nadu	46.19	20.500	21.940	3.750
41.	Howrah	West Bengal	45.938	17.978	21.520	6.440
42.	Ghaziabad (M Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh	45.85	26.750	15.250	3.850
43.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	45.7	16.589	23.511	5.600
44.	Udupi	Karnataka	45.4	13.670	19.480	12.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45.	Agartala	Tripura	45.29	19.200	16.990	9.100
46.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	45.076	14.250	23.593	7.233
47.	Chikmagalur	Karnataka	45.02	14.920	19.950	10.150
48.	Kottayam	Kerala	45	26.000	13.400	5.600
49.	Bokaro Steel City	Jharkhand	44.85	20.000	15.050	9.800
50.	Amravati	Maharashtra	44.25	15.000	16.850	12.400
51.	South Dumdum	West Bengal	44.24	18.740	18.850	6.650
52.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	44.15	11.653	18.797	13.700
53.	Nagercoil	Tamil Nadu	43.91	18.920	21.140	3.850
54.	Barrackpur	West Bengal	43.85	19.250	18.650	5.950
55.	Panvel	Maharashtra	43.66	19.410	20.400	3.850
56.	Bally	West Bengal	43.65	17.000	20.700	5.950
57.	Gondiya	Maharashtra	43.5	11.500	16.500	15.500
58.	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	43.4	14.250	16.500	12.650
59.	Guwahati	Assam	43.31	15.330	19.930	8.050
60.	Erode	Tamil Nadu	13.26	19.160	19.900	4.200
61.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	43.259	14.539	17.400	11.320
62.	Puducherry	Puducherry	43.19	17.990	21.700	3.500
63.	Bhusawal	Maharashtra	43.124	22.500	11.757	8.867
64.	Madhyamgram	West Bengal	43.093	18.265	17.829	7.000
65.	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam (MB)*	Uttarakhand	42.897	13.912	20.235	8.750
66.	Pune	Maharashtra	42.73	20.917	16.213	5.600
67.	North Barrackpur	West Bengal	42.713	16.896	19.170	6.650
68.	Rishra	West Bengal	42.233	17.833	17.750	6.650

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
69.	Palwal	Haryana	41.95	16.500	11.450	14.000
70.	Hapur	Uttar Pradesh	41.89	15.250	14.040	12.600
71.	Baidyabati	West Bengal	41.824	13.974	19.100	8.750
72.	Hospet	Karnataka	41.82	12.670	20.050	9.100
73.	Cuttack	Odisha	41.728	15.978	21.900	3.850
74.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	41.71	18.420	18.040	5.250
75.	Jorhat	Assam	41.659	16.619	18.390	6.650
76.	Modinagar	Uttar Pradesh	41.6	14.000	13.600	14.000
77.	Bijapur	Karnataka	41.521	11.020	20.001	10.500
78.	Kukatpally	Andhra Pradesh	41.39	14.810	19.930	6.650
79.	Baleshwar	Odisha	41.35	15.000	15.750	10.600
80.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	51.303	15.713	17.087	8.500
81.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Maharashtra	41.221	16.977	17.828	6.417
82.	Kochi	Kerala	41.07	16.170	19.300	5.600
83.	Dumdum	West Bengal	41.05	19.500	15.950	5.600
84.	Thane	Maharashtra	41.009	12.417	17.273	11.320
85.	Tiruppur	Tamil Nadu	40.76	17.660	21.000	2.100
86.	Panihati	West Bengal	40.689	14.889	19.500	6.300
87.	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	40.61	14.660	20.000	5.950
88.	Gurgaon	Haryana	40.6	18.500	12.300	9.800
89.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	40.6	16.342	17.958	6.300
90.	Puri	Odisha	40.589	14.806	21.234	4.550
91.	Belgaum	Karnataka	40.51	16.830	12.480	11.200
92.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	40.494	17.114	16.500	6.880

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	40.49	16.200	18.690	5.600
94.	Barasat	West Bengal	40.453	17.833	14.570	8.050
95.	Kharagpur	West Bengal	40.383	17.080	15.250	8.050
96.	Qutubullapur	Andhra Pradesh	40.297	18.417	16.980	4.900
97.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	40.27	18.170	13.000	9.100
98.	Gangawati	Karnataka	40.2	11.500	19.000	9.700
99.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	40.16	16.160	19.520	4.480
100.	Nashik	Maharashtra	40.123	16.728	17.514	5.880
101.	Baranagar	West Bengal	39.967	18.667	15.000	6.300
102.	Hassan	Karnataka	39.92	13.250	17.720	8.950
103.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	39.913	15.156	18.107	6.650
104.	Gajuwaka	Andhra Pradesh	39.857	15.667	11.940	12.250
105.	Maheshtala	West Bengal	39.85	13.500	20.400	5.950
106.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	39.792	7.492	22 500	9.800
107.	Brahmapur	Orissa	39.72	18.058	15.012	6.650
108.	Balurghat	West Bengal	39.69	15.840	15.800	8.050
109.	Imphal	Manipur	39.665	17.750	15.255	6.650
110.	Rajendranagar	Andhra Pradesh	39.66	17.000	14.260	8.400
111.	Aizawl	Mizoram	39.53	19.080	12.400	8.050
112.	Serilingampally	Andhra Pradesh	39.52	14.000	20.272	5.250
113.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	39.51	20.305	12.765	6440
114.	Thrissur	Kerala	39.49	14.740	16.000	8.750
115.	Kumbakonam	Tamil Nadu	39.44	12.440	20.000	7.000
116.	Rajpur Sonarpur	West Bengal	39.433	14.333	19.500	5.600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
117.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	39.363	17.613	12.500	9.250
118.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	39.25	14.000	19.300	5.950
119.	Raigarh	Chattisgarh	39.129	16.479	17.900	4.750
120.	Pudukottai	Tamil Nadu	39.12	12.920	20.600	5.600
121.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	39.106	13.306	18.800	7.000
122.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	39.02	15.670	19.850	3.500
123.	Rohtak	Haryana	39	18.250	7.100	13.650
124.	Panipat*	Haryana	39	18.500	10.350	10.150
125.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	38.97	19.250	15.520	4.200
126.	Palakkad	Kerala	38.93	14.580	21.200	3.150
127.	North Dum Dum	West Bengal	38.855	15.500	16.805	6.550
128.	Malkajgiri	Andhra Pradesh	38.79	15.250	19.690	3.850
129.	Mehsana	Gujarat	38.74	12.000	13.428	10.600
130.	Baripada	Orissa	38.702	16.100	17.002	5.600
131.	Ashoknagar Kalyangarh	West Bengal	38.65	15.750	16.600	6.300
132.	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh	38.64	8.500	23.290	6.850
133.	Siliguri	West Bengal	38.597	13.167	19.830	5.600
134.	Rourkela	Orissa	38.595	12.795	17.200	8.600
135.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	38.565	14.513	19.502	4.550
136.	Kamarhati	West Bengal	38.56	13.420	19.190	5.950
137.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	38.352	17.765	15.687	4.900
138.	Ulhasnagar	Maharashtra	38.337	13.934	18.453	5.950
139.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	38.322	13.872	13.900	10.550
140.	Uppal Kalan	Andhra Pradesh	38.3	12.800	19.200	6.300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
141.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	38.25	12.000	16.100	10.150
142.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	38.215	19.565	11.650	7.000
143.	Bhilwada	Rajasthan	38.184	12.784	12.800	12.600
144.	Patna	Bihar	38.164	14.114	17.050	7.000
145.	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	38.164	12.814	12.700	12.650
146.	Porbandar	Gujarat	38.156	12.000	13.390	12.767
147.	Rajarhat Gopalpur	West Bengal	38.07	16.920	12.400	8.750
148.	Kozhikode	Kerala	37.974	14.920	19.554	3.500
149.	Sangli-Miraj Kupwad	Maharashtra	37.954	16.227	16.827	4.900
150.	Baharampur	West Bengal	37.783	11.000	21.181	5.600
151.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	37.78	15.580	15.900	6.300
152.	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	37.778	14.238	11.540	12.000
153.	Titagarh	West Bengal	37.708	13.258	17.800	6.650
154.	Nadiad	Gujarat	37.609	13.500	13.959	10.150
155.	Bhavanagar	Gujarat	37.584	13.500	14.284	9.800
156.	Bharuch	Gujarat	37.581	13.214	14.100	10.267
157.	Avadi	Tamil Nadu	37.54	12.740	17.800	7.000
158.	Robertson Pet	Karnataka	37.52	12.920	15.200	9.400
159.	Latur	Maharashtra	37.448	19.500	17.948	0.000
160.	Ahmednagar*	Maharashtra	37.43	16.362	14.950	6.100
161.	Medinipur	West Bengal	37.423	12.473	20.400	4.550
162.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	37.367	21.917	8.800	6.650
163.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	37.35	13.500	21.400	2.450
164.	Dibrugarh	Assam	37.3	16.500	13.800	7.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
165.	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	37.2	11.750	20.090	5.350
166.	Jinsukia	Assam	37.126	13.476	16.300	7.350
167.	Khardaha	West Bengal	37.05	15.830	14.920	6.300
168.	Shimoga	Karnataka	37.007	13.170	14.037	9.800
169.	Kollam	Kerala	36.97	19.170	15.000	2.800
170.	DMC(U)	Delhi	36.963	18.643	12.487	5.833
171.	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	36.95	11.650	19.700	5.600
172.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	36.94	16.490	14.850	5.600
173.	Hugli - Chinsurah	West Bengal	36.817	13.417	18.500	4.900
174.	Kalyan	Maharashtra	36.783	14.833	17.400	4.550
175.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	36.78	12.920	17.910	5.950
176.	Kanhangad	Kerala	36.75	18.250	14.000	4.500
177.	Kollar	Karnataka	36.71	16.080	14.330	6.300
178.	Jagadhri	Haryana	36.529	21.000	7.650	8.050
179.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	36.49	8.429	16.500	11.600
180.	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	36.52	13.320	16.900	6.300
181.	Bellary	Karnataka	36.49	12.050	17.440	7.000
182.	Sonipat	Haryana	36.433	11.583	12.247	12.600
183.	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	36.317	19.617	12.500	4.200
184.	Bhadravati	Karnataka	36.16	11.920	13.390	10.850
185.	Tumkur	Karnataka	36.16	9.610	22.000	4.550
186.	Yamunanagar	Haryana	36.13	16.000	13.134	7.000
187.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	36.114	14.914	21.200	0.000
188.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	36.101	16.551	11.600	7.950

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
189.	Bhilai Nagar	Chhattisgarh	36.05	15.092	12.808	8.150
190.	Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	35.91	13.750	20.162	2.000
191.	Naihati	West Bengal	35.8	17.250	11.900	6.650
192.	Ludhiana	Punjab	35.64	19.700	12.787	3.150
193.	Navsari	Gujarat	35.511	13.500	14.194	7.817
194.	Haldia	West Bengal	35.9	13.840	16.400	5.250
195.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	35.3	15.850	13.500	5.950
196.	Wardha	Maharashtra	35.287	17.913	13.524	3.850
197.	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka	35.23	10.770	19.210	5.250
198.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	35.165	13.417	16.848	4.900
199.	Nanded-Waghala	Maharashtra	35.162	11.407	20.255	3.500
200.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	35.05	12.250	15.800	7.000
201.	Uttarpara Kotrung	West Bengal	35	14.750	15.000	5.250
202.	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	35	18.000	10.700	6.300
203.	Rewari	Haryana	34.95	18.000	6.800	10.150
204.	Korba	Chhattisgarh	34.8	18.026	13.974	2.800
205.	Englishbazar Malda	West Bengal	34.8	12.500	18.800	3.500
206.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	34.792	11.464	19.828	3.500
207.	Kapra	Andhra Pradesh	34.767	15.917	13.249	5.600
208.	Nabadwip	West Bengal	34.763	13.333	16.180	5.250
209.	Bankura	West Bengal	34.69	13.090	16.700	4.900
210.	Asansol	West Bengal	34.673	11.170	18.463	5.040
211.	Secunderabad Cant. Board	Andhra Pradesh	34.662	11.262	14.300	9.100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
212.	Raichur	Karnataka	34.53	10.500	12.280	11.750
213.	Basirhat	West Bengal	34.97	13.250	15.270	5.950
214.	Barddhaman	West Bengal	34.33	14.330	13.350	6.650
215.	Bhiwani	Haryana	34.267	15.350	7.600	11.317
216.	Veraval	Gujarat	34.266	14.250	10.216	9.800
217.	Kanchrapara	West Bengal	34.242	13.792	13.800	6.650
218.	Silchar	Assam	34.22	13.820	14.100	6.300
219.	Murwara (KatnL)	Madhya Pradesh	34.189	8.489	16.100	9.600
220.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	34.16	14.160	14.100	5.900
221.	Bansberia	West Bengal	34.15	14.500	12.700	6.950
222.	Gadag-Betigeri	Karnataka	34.12	8.760	16.960	8.400
223.	Godhra	Gujarat	34.113	16.000	12.513	5.600
224.	Champdani	West Bengal	34.11	15.860	13.700	4.550
225.	Chandannagar	West Bengal	34.1	12.750	14.700	6.650
226.	Ozhukarai	Puducherry	34.08	15.830	15.100	3.150
227.	Rajapalayam	Tamil Nadu	33.89	11.390	16.200	6.300
228.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	33.883	11.433	16.500	5.950
229.	Barshi	Maharashtra	33.817	12.000	15.517	6.300
230.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	33.676	10.292	15.385	8.000
231.	Bahadurgarh	Haryana	33.657	14.357	12.300	7.000
232.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	33.627	9.267	15.200	9.160
233.	Vadodara	Gujarat	33.625	16.750	12.395	4.480
234.	Biiaspur	Chhattisgarh	33.606	15.476	14.980	3.150
235.	Mira-Bhayandar	Maharashtra	33.469	15.269	13.300	4.900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
236.	Ambattur	Tamil Nadu	33.46	12.560	12.900	8.000
237.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	33.406	14.056	13.400	5.950
238.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	33.197	14.246	15.394	3.640
239.	Karnal	Haryana	33.25	17.250	9.000	7.000
240.	Faridabad	Haryana	33.252	19.722	7.650	5.880
241.	Gaya	Bihar	33.13	11.330	16.550	5.250
242.	Bhadreswar	West Bengal	33.121	11.970	15.201	5.950
243.	Kalol	Gujarat	33.102	11.750	12.902	8.450
244.	Shantipur	West Bengal	33.09	12.250	15.240	5.600
245.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	33.01	14.970	10.200	7.840
246.	Dehradun	Uttarkhand	32.995	18.225	11.970	2.800
247.	Sasaram	Bihar	32.6	13.500	14.050	5.250
248.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	32.771	17.871	14.900	0.000
249.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	32.75	8.500	18.400	5.850
250.	Purnia	Bihar	32.73	13.580	11.800	7.350
251.	Lal Bahadur Nagar	Andhra Pradesh	32.61	12.310	14.700	5.600
252.	Habra	West Bengal	32.53	14.330	14.000	4.200
253.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	32.497	10.667	15.466	6.360
254.	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	32.4	10.480	17.170	4.750
255.	Panchkula Urban Estate	Haryana	32.3	15.750	7.077	9.450
256.	Pali	Rajasthan	32.217	12.000	6.900	13.317
257.	Vasai-Virar	Maharashtra	32.15	11.500	15.750	4.900
258.	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	32.123	10.433	14.700	7.000
259.	Bhiwandi	Maharashtra	32.118	13.000	16.318	2.800

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
260.	Oirai	Uttar Pradesh	32.071	17.351	7.717	7.000
261.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	32.05	14.500	13.000	4.550
262.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	31.95	15.750	9.200	7.000
263.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	31.936	13.000	11.236	7.700
264.	Tiruvottiyur	Tamil Nadu	31.71	7.960	19.900	3.850
265.	Bathinda	Punjab	31.398	12.898	12.510	6.000
266.	Dhule	Maharashtra	31.326	9.750	17.026	4.550
267.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	31.28	14.250	10.030	7.000
268.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	31.248	7.533	16.115	7.600
269.	Sambalpur	Odisha	31	10.750	14.300	5.950
270.	Guntakal	Andhra Pradesh	31	12.250	14.900	3.850
271.	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh	30.828	12.478	16.250	2.100
272.	Amroha	Uttar Pradesh	30.8	15.500	6.700	8.600
273.	Alwar	Rajasthan	30.76	14.250	9.510	7.000
274.	Raipur	Chattisgarh	30.738	15.250	12.688	2.800
275.	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	30.65	18.000	6.000	6.650
276.	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	30.64	14.840	10.900	4.900
277.	Ambala	Haryana	30.539	11.889	9.900	8.750
278.	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	30.533	9.083	15.500	5.950
279.	Mango	Jharkhand	30.4	12.667	10.000	7.700
280.	Durgapur	West Bengal	30.227	13.267	11.710	5.250
281.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	30.21	11.000	9.360	9.850
282.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	30.206	9.356	15.950	4.900
283.	Kota	Rajasthan	30.187	13.250	6.670	10.267

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
284.	Thoothukkudi	Tamil Nadu	30.15	12.500	15.200	2.450
285.	Krishnanagar	West Bengal	30.05	12.000	11.750	6.300
286.	Anand	Gujarat	30.016	11.362	13.054	5.600
287.	Bongaon	West Bengal	29.95	11.670	14.080	4.200
288.	Siwan	Bihar	29.906	12.256	13.100	4.550
289.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	29.85	12.727	10.000	7.150
290.	Bhatpara	West Bengal	29.76	13.230	10.930	5.600
291.	Phagwara	Punjab	29.63	18.350	11.285	0.000
292.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	29.583	10.403	13.177	6.000
293.	Puruliya	West Bengal	29.567	14.667	7.900	7.000
294.	Alappuzha	Kerala	29.48	1.1.230	11.250	7.000
295.	Patan	Gujarat	29.47	13.750	11.870	3.850
296.	Sri Ganganagar	Rajasthan	29.4	9.000	13.750	6.650
297.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	29.369	13.619	7.750	8.000
298.	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	29.25	10.650	6.300	12.300
299.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	29.238	10.910	8.328	10.000
300.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	29.182	10.882	11.300	7.000
301.	Raiganj	West Bengal	29.08	10.160	15.770	3.150
302.	Solapur	Maharashtra	28.919	9.568	17.602	1.750
303.	Morena	Madhya Pradesh	28.8	9.300	13.893	5.600
304.	Bhuj	Gujarat	28.769	11.500	12.719	4.550
305.	Nagaon	Assam	28.716	12.716	11.800	4.200
306.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	28.7	11.500	11.000	6.200
307.	Kulti	West Bengal	28.7	8.250	14.150	6.300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
308.	Chandausi	Uttar Pradesh	28.414	17.114	6.400	4.900
309.	Kishangarh	Rajasthan	28.36	11.250	10.810	6.300
310.	Kaithal	Haryana	28.25	8.000	15.350	4.900
311.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	28.25	15.000	7.300	5.950
312.	Bhimavaram	Andhra Pradesh	28.248	12.000	9.948	6.300
313.	Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	Uttar Pradesh	28.24	19 440	8.800	0000
314.	Sirsa	Haryana	28.2	12 500	8.710	7.000
315.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	28.129	10.129	6.439	11.600
316.	Jalna	Maharashtra	28.1	11.500	15.900	0.700
317.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	28.03	14.730	6.000	7.300
318.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	28.025	10.000	12.775	5.250
319.	Jetpur	Gujarat	28.023	12.500	9.106	6.417
320.	Malegaon	Maharashtra	27.903	13.250	12.903	1.750
321.	Jind	Haryana	27.835	13.675	7.162	7.000
322.	Beawar	Rajasthan	27.8	15.000	5.800	7.000
323.	Hathras	Uttar Pradesh	27.667	9.167	8.301	10.200
324.	Adoni (M)	Andhra Pradesh	27.65	8.750	14.000	4.900
325.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	27.586	9.143	15.343	3.100
326.	Palanpur	Gujarat	27.489	14.875	8.764	3.850
327.	Proddatur	Andhra Pradesh	27.45	13.750	7.750	5.950
328.	Raniganj	West Bengal	27.42	9 000	13.870	4.550
329.	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	27.4	14.750	9.500	3.150
330.	Ramagundam	Andhra Pradesh	27.15	8.000	15.003	4.150
331.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	27.084	9.164	10.600	7.320

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
332.	Danapur Nizamat	Bihar	27.03	10.080	11.000	5.950
333.	Munger	Bihar	26.95	9.750	9.500	7.700
334.	Hisar	Haryana	26.893	13.393	7.197	6.300
335.	Gudivada	Andhra Pradesh	26.8	10.000	5.502	11.300
336.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	26.787	12.717	9.167	4.900
337.	Hajipur	Bihar	26.569	9.269	11.800	5.500
338.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	26.435	10 ⁶³⁵ "	12.650	3.150
339.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	26.4	12.058	9.410	4.900
340.	Ambala Sadar	Haryana	26.358	7.750	13.361	5.250
341.	Moga	Punjab	26.28	11.982	12.304	2.000"
342.	Batala	Punjab	26.23	12.750	7.477	6.000
343.	Pathankot	Punjab	26.2	14.200	12.015	0.000
344.	Shahjahanpjjr	Uttar Pradesh	26	19.119	5.900	1.000
345.	Patiala	Punjab	25.96	14.375	11.578	0.000
346.	Sambhal	Uttar Pradesh	25.9	14.910	5.436	5.600
347.	Cherthala	Kerala	25.88	8.850	14.230	2.800
348.	Hanumangargh	Rajasthan	25.856	13.386	5.820	6.650
349.	Khanna	Punjab	25.78	15.750	10.035	0.000
350.	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh	25.767	10.917	8.900	5.950
351.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	25.621	9.851	9.118	6.650
352.	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	25.6	9.000	11.700	4.900
353.	Junagadh	Gujarat	25.23	10.750	12.030	2.450
354.	Ambernath	Maharashtra	25.172	8.672	12.300	4.200
355.	Chitradurga	Karnataka	25.11	8.760	10.750	5.600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
356.	Uluberia	West Bengal	24.98	8.580	13.250	3.150
357.	Davanagere	Karnataka	24.95	9.670	11.080	4.200
358.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	24.92	8.670	11.700	4.550
359.	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	24.909	17.409	7.499	0.000
360.	Machilipatnam	Andhra Pradesh	24.817	13.417	6.500	4.900
361.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	24.75	9.500	10.000	5.250
362.	Bihar Sheriff	Bihar	24.6	10.000	11.100	3.500
363.	Jamuria	West Bengal	24.6	13.750	5.600	5.250
364.	Tenali	Andhra Pradesh	24.58	9.500	6.677	8.400
365.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	24.433	12.233	6.600	5.600
366.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	24.32	9.540	8.133	6.650
367.	Gandhidham	Gujarat	24.251	11.250	10.201	2.800
368.	Mahbubnagar	Andhra Pradesh	24.224	11.124	6.801	6.300
369.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	24.02	10.750	6.968	6.300
370.	Beed	Maharashtra	24	15.000	4.100	4.900
371.	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	23.875	6.625	10.600	6.650
372.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	23.875	10.625	8.700	4.550
373.	Hindupur	Andhra Pradesh	23.78	11.000	6.485	6.300
374.	Thanesar	Haryana	23.768	11.868	6.300	5.600
375.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	23.65	11.750	5.600	6.300
376.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	23.525	9.525	10.500	3.500
377.	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	Uttar Pradesh	23.46	11.010	5.450	7.000
378.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	23.393	8.993	12.300	2.100
379.	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	23.221	9.621	6.600	7.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
380.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	23.131	5.731	10.779	6.600
381.	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh	23.007	11.357	6.396	5.250
382.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	22.95	10.650	6.300	6.000
383.	Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh	22.905	11.885	4.375	6.650
384.	Madanapalle	Andhra Pradesh	22.86	10.750	6.860	5.250
385.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	22.713	13.813	8.950	0.000
386.	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh	22.66	11.500	4.514	6.650
387.	Sikar	Rajasthan	22.473	11.500	2.400	7.000
388.	Jalandhar	Punjab	22.3	14.497	7.813	0.000
389.	Malerkotla	Punjab	22.25	14.000	8.247	0.000
390.	Bettiah	Bihar	22.18	8.030	11.000	3.150
391.	Loni	Uttar Pradesh	22.15	11.250	4.600	6.300
392.	Maunath Bhanjan	Uttar Pradesh	21.982	11.342	1.987	8.650
393.	Bhind	Madhya Pradesh	21.95	10.900	5.800	5.250
394.	Dehri	Bihar	21.93	9.580	7.100	5.250
395.	Tadepalligudem	Andhra Pradesh	21.916	9.500	6.116	6.300
396.	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	21.85	10.250	5.300	6.300
397.	Morbi	Gujarat	21.734	7.750	9.784	4.200
398.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh	21.6	9.500	5.911	6.200
399.	Adityapur	Jharkhand	21.58	9.000	8.030	4.550
400.	Arrah	Bihar	21.484	9.234	9.100	; 3.150
401.	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	21.449	10.449	1.013	10.000
402.	Abohar	Punjab	21.323	13.393	7.933	! 0.000
403.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	21.26	12.000	2.960	6.300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
404.	Katihar	Bihar	20.95	8.000	9.100	3.850
405.	Amritsar	Punjab	20.937	10.967	9.973	0.000
406.	Chirala	Andhra Pradesh	20.705	10.205	6.998	3.500
407.	Surendranagar	Gujarat	20.649	5.000	14.249	1.400
408.	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	20.633	7.933	7.800	4.900
409.	Tonk	Rajasthan	20.5	7.000	1.500	12.000
410.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	20.428	9.628	5.200	5.600
411.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	20.308	10.408	2927	7.000
412.	Dharmavaram	Andhra Pradesh	20.233	7.083	7.900	5.250
413.	Chapra	Bihar	20.2	12.250	2.000	5.950
414.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	20.15	11.250	1.900	7.000
415.	Darbhanga	Bihar	20.008	10.508	5.300	4.200
416.	Saharsa	Bihar	19.48	12.580	2.000	4.900
417.	Budaun	Uttar Pradesh	18.9	10.000	8.900	0.000
418.	Motihari	Bihar	18.38	7.680	7.200	3.500
419.	Jhunjhun.	Rajasthan	17.97	4.250	7.770	5.950
420.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	17.329	9.679	7.650	0.000
421.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	16.983	11.423	5.563	0.000
422.	Lakhimpur	Uttar Pradesh	16.968	12.568	4.400	0.000
423.	Churu	Rajasthan	16.75	7.500	3.300	5.950

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Infiltration Across Border

223. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
 SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
 SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to
 state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of

serious threats including demographic change, change in voters composition and smuggling of illegal arms reported due to large scale infiltration of Bangladeshis into the North Eastern States through the Indo-Bangladesh border;

- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the matter is being enquired into;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Supreme Court has given any directive to identify and deport such infiltrators; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Government is aware of illegal migration/infiltration from Bangladesh into various parts of the country. However, as this activity takes place clandestinely, no specific details are available about the number of persons who were able to enter the country through illegal means. Given the clandestine nature of the activity as mentioned above, the possibility of inclusion of names of some Bangladeshi illegal migrants/foreigners in census and electoral rolls can not be totally ruled out.

The detection and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals, those who have entered the country illegally is a continuous process and action is taken for deletion/cancellation of names of illegal migrants/foreigners by the concerned authority as and when such cases are detected. The powers of identification and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations under Section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act.

Besides, steps have been taken to strengthen the Border Security Force and equipping them with modern equipments, reduction of gaps between the border posts and intensified patrolling. A number of arms and

ammunitions have been seized 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. 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.

(e) and (f) The Supreme Court of India vide its judgment dated 12.07.2005 in Writ Petition No. 131/2000 in the matter of Sarbanand sonowal Vs Union of India, inter-alia, directed that all cases of illegal migrants in Assam shall be decided in the manner provided in the Foreigners Act, the rules made thereunder and the procedure prescribed under the Foreigners (tribunals) Order, 1064. The Government was also directed to constitute sufficient number of Tribunals under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1064, to effectively deal with cases of foreigners, who have illegally come from Bangladesh or are illegally residing in Assam. As per direction passed by the Supreme Court, 25 additional Foreigners Tribunals have been set up in Assam.

[English]

Crop Loss

224. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
 SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
 SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
 SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
 SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
 SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of loss of crops due to adverse weather conditions such as cold wave frost, flood and seasonal rains in the country;

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered during each of the last three year and the current year, State-wise and crop-wise both for rabi and kharif;

(c) the financial assistance sought and actually provided to various States/UT during the above period;

(d) whether the Government has sent any team to assess the loss suffered in the affected States including Madhya Pradesh recently;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reports submitted by the said team, State-wise; and

(f) the follow up 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Skill Development and Employment
for Youth**

225. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any plan for skill development and creation of employment opportunities for the youth in the naxal hit, insurgency dominated areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has sought financial assistance from the Ministry of Finance to implement the proposed plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons of the Finance Ministry; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to tap the potential of the youth and channeling their energy towards nation building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) Government of India through its youth based flagship organisation Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan is implementing Skill Upgradation Training Programme(SUTP) for girls in 200 bordering /tribal/hilly districts of the country. Recognising the constructive potential of these vocational programmes especially for youth, the Government of India is also actively considering a Pilot project named Youth Employability Skill (YES) Project with the focus to provide specific skills to the volunteers and youth clubs members in all the States in the North Eastern Region.

(e) The Government has launched a new Scheme "National Youth Corps" during the current financial year 2010-11 to tap the potential of the youth and channeling their energy towards nation building. The Scheme envisages enrollment of 20,000 volunteers, of which 8,000 are to be deployed in Jammu and Kashmir and 12,000 volunteers in other States.

National Food Security Mission

226. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the districts where the National Food Security Mission is under implementation in the country alongwith the crops and commodities covered therein, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned and released under the scheme, during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study to assess the results/outcome of the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has fixed any physical target under the scheme and if so, the time by which the targets are likely to be achieved; and

(f) 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) to (f) National Food Security Mission is being implemented in 476 districts of 17 States of the country. The mission was launched during the year 2007-08 with an objective of additional foodgrains production of 20 million tons i.e. 10 million tons of rice, 8 million tons of wheat and 2 million tons of pulses by the end of the eleventh plan (2011-12).

The crop-wise identified districts are as follows:

NFSM-Rice: NFSM-Rice is being implemented in 138 districts of 14 States, i.e., Andhra Pradesh (11 districts), A[^]sarri (13 districts), Bihar (18 districts), Chhattisgarh (10 districts), Gujarat (2 districts), Jharkhand (7 districts), Karnataka (7 districts), Kerala (1 district), Madhya Pradesh (9 districts), Maharashtra (6 districts), Odisha (15 districts), Tamil Nadu (5 districts), Uttar Pradesh (26 districts) and West Bengal (8 districts).

NFSM-Wheat: The NFSM-Wheat is being implemented in 141 districts of 9 States i.e. Bihar (25 districts), Gujarat (4 districts), Haryana (7 districts), Madhya Pradesh (30 districts), Maharashtra (8 districts), Punjab (10 districts), Rajasthan (15 districts), Uttar Pradesh (38 districts) and West Bengal (4 districts).

NFSM-Pulses: Under NFSM Pulses 467 districts of 16 states are included. All the districts in 14 states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Gujarat, U.P, M.P, Maharashtra, W.B, Rajasthan, Chattisgarh, Odisha, Punjab, T.N, Karnataka and 10 districts of Assam and 15 districts of Jharkhand are included under NFSM-Pulses.

The details of funds sanctioned and released under the said scheme during each of the last three years are given in Statement enclosed.

The process for midterm evaluation of the scheme to analyze the results/ outcomes of the mission by an independent agency has already been initiated as per the provision of the operational guidelines of the scheme.

Statement

Name of the Scheme: National Food Security Mission (Rs. in Crore)

State-wise allocation and Release from 2007-08 to 2010-11 as on 14.02.2011

Sl. No.	Year	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Total	
		States	Alloca.	Release	Alloca.	Release	Alloca.	Release	Alloca.	Release	Alloca.
1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8 *	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.82	44.62	106.03	84.15	144.94	123.81	135.20	95.60	430.99	348.18

1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.	Assam	11.67	11.40	32.63	27.06	42.36	36.16	38.19	36.48	124.85	111.10
3.	Bihar	36.31	36.31	109.61	81.05	127.32	44.14	83.18	51.56	356.42	213.06
4.	Chhattisgarh	14.55	14.55	87.52	71.65	93.34	21.16	63.49	19.54	258.90	126.90
5.	Gujarat	7.37	7.37	21.55	8.33	23.54	15.08	39.09	13.11	91.55	43.89
6.	Haryana	21.51	21.14	27.21	11.05	34.62	28.65	39.28	31.25	122.62	92.09
7.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	13.07	9.80	17.94	4.93	27.20	16.49	58.21	31.22
8.	Karnataka	7.87	7.87	35.81	30.15	65.74	47.65	90.32	69.52	199.74	155.19
9.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	1.89	1.89	3.91	2.78	2.62	2.10	8.42	6.77
10.	Madhya Pradesh	46.47	46.11	114.58	64.38	125.70	59.33	214.76	140.72	501.51	310.54
11.	Maharashtra	14.14	14.14	78.88	72.17	116.60	107.40	168.58	124.29	378.20	318.00
12.	Orissa	11.34	11.34	69.26	62.24	67.02	63.41	66.56	58.53	214.18	195.52
13.	Punjab	32.88	32.88	45.19	35.69	64.75	61.22	48.41	33.57	191.23	163.36
14.	Rajasthan	24.62	24.59	41.70	18.83	54.17	39.15	107.60	76.05	228.09	158.62
15.	Tamil Nadu	13.87	12.81	47.82	33.51	46.92	30.58	48.44	30.08	157.05	106.98
16.	Uttar Pradesh	83.79	83.79	192.25	155.20	312.67	226.28	294.12	143.36	882.83	608.63
17.	West Bengal	16.00	13.00	70.39	63.36	100.53	71.65	65.43	33.94	252.35	181.95
Total		387.21	381.92	1095.39	830.51	1442.07	983.38	1532.47	976.19	4457.14	3172.00

[English]

Crime Rate in NCT of Delhi

227. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crime rate in the National Capital

Territory (NCT) of Delhi recorded by the National Crime Record Bureau has been found the highest as compared to other metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any indepth study has been conducted to ascertain the reasons for high crime rate in the NCT of Delhi in comparison to other metropolitan cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to bring down the crime rate in the NCT of Delhi in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Madam, according to 'Crime in India-2008', an annual NCRB Publication, Delhi has higher rate (crime per lakh of population) of total cognizable crimes as compared to the other metropolitan cities i.e. Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai. The rate of total cognizable crime in Delhi was 353.7 whereas in Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai it was 169.7, 103.0 and 191.0 respectively.

(c) and (d) No indepth study to ascertain the reasons for higher crime rate in Delhi as compared to other metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai has been conducted.

(e) The steps taken by the Delhi Police to bring down the crime rate in the NCT of Delhi are as follows:

- i. Revamping of Beat Patrolling System.
- ii. Enhanced police presence and patrolling.
- iii. Identification of vulnerable areas based on crime pattern in each police station.
- iv. Focus on biker gangs and targeted checking of youth on motor bikes.
- v. Quicker reaction time through increased police presence in the area.
- vi. Gathering of macro-intelligence by District police as well as specialized units against criminal gangs operating.
- vii. Closer surveillance on known criminals.
- viii. Follow up of activities of criminals coming out of jail after conviction or release on bail.
- ix. Continued efforts to apprehend Proclaimed Offenders.

- x. Public participation to control crime through schemes like 'Eyes and Ears Scheme' of Delhi Police.

[Translation]

Agricultural Practices

228. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI RAJAIHA SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian farmers continue to follow the traditional agricultural practices;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken initiative for modernization and agricultural reforms in the country during the 11th Plan Period;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon, scheme-wise;

(e) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the outcome of the said schemes; and

(f) 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Conference on Internal Security

229. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government to strengthen internal security in the country including devising alternative strategies;

(b) whether the Union Government has recently organized a conference/meeting of Chief Ministers of the State Governments on internal security;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made therein alongwith the reaction of the Union Government;

(d) whether various States have submitted proposals in the conference/ meeting to grant special package to strengthen internal security, modernization of police force, increasing police personnel, checking terrorism/maoist activities and police reforms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The Central Government monitors and reviews the internal security situation in the country from time to time, and in the process, maintains close contact with State Government besides sharing information with them. As alternative strategies, steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence agencies both at the Central and State levels, as well as to enhance information sharing and operational coordination between the Central and State Governments. The Multi-Agency Centre in the Intelligence Bureau has been strengthened and reorganized to enable it to function on a 24x7 basis.

Whenever necessary, advisories are also sent to the State Governments. On many occasions, the Central Government, on the request of the State Government(s) also provides assistance in the form of deployment of Central Para-military Forces to aid States to effectively deal with the situation.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Union Government has recently organized a Conference of Chief Ministers of all State Governments on Internal Security on 1.2.2011 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The Conference reviewed the security situation in the country and discussed various issues relating to Internal Security such as filling up of vacancies against sanctioned strength of police forces; strengthening of counter terrorism capabilities; strengthening of intelligence wing; economic offences; implementation of Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTIIS); police reforms; coastal security; Border Management; and Left Wing Extremism (LWE).

(d) and (e) Chief Ministers had variously sought a credible plan for Mega City Policing, timely release of Central funds under Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS), Modernisation of Police Forces or Security Relation Expenditure (SRE) and centralized platform for weapons and other police equipments.

The State Governments were inter-alia, asked to give priority for setting up of State industrial Security Forces (SISF), utilize the training slots available with the Central Para-military Forces, pass appropriate new Police Act and maintaining the timelines for various critical activities so that the CCTNS project is implemented on priority and in a time bound manner.

Production of Potato

230. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under implementation to encourage the production of potato and its preservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a huge gap between retail price and production cost of potato in various States as a result of which large share of profit is derived by middlemen instead of farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore, State-wise; and

(e) 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., (i) Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and (ii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for the holistic development of horticulture crops including potato by adopting an area based regionally differentiated cluster approach. Under these missions, financial assistance is available for production of potato seeds, integrated pest & nutrient management, organic farming, technology dissemination through demonstration, human, resource development, mechanization, primary/mobile processing, development of infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing. Under HMNEH, assistance is also provided for cultivation of potato crop.

(c) and (d) Retail prices depend upon a large number of factors, primarily the demand - supply position, cost of cold storage, etc. There is gap in retail prices and production cost of potato in the country. Cost of production of potato generally comes to Rs. 2 to 3/kg. The range of wholesale modal price of potato during January 2011 in different states is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Range of Wholesale modal Price (Rs./Qtl.) during Jan., 2011
1.	Bihar	440-450
2.	Chhattisgarh	530-600
3.	Gujarat	475-550
4.	Haryana	275-310
5.	Karnataka	500-1100
6.	Maharashtra	488-900
7.	Odisha	425-450
8.	Rajasthan	285-362
9.	Uttar Pradesh	211-400
10.	West Bengal	380-470

Source: National Horticulture Research & Development Foundation

(e) The most effective measure for stabilizing retail price of horticulture products is to establish good Post Harvest Management infrastructure in the country for which Government of India provides assistance under NHM and HMNEH. This includes establishment of cold storages, setting up of terminal markets, wholesale markets and rural primary markets/apni mandies to ensure adequate supply of fruits and vegetables to the consumers at reasonable prices and also to provide remunerative returns to the farmers. National Horticulture Board is also implementing a scheme "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages for Horticulture Produce".

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has a Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of various horticultural commodities, generally perishable in nature and not covered under the market support Scheme

including potatoes. The purpose of implementation of MIS is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sales in the event of a bumper crop when there is glut in the market, causing prices to fall below economic levels/ cost of production. Losses, if any, incurred by the procuring agencies are shared between the Central Government and the State Government concerned on 50:50.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: We shall now take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay on the Table a each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sections 19, 20, 22 to 24 of the Arms Act, 1959:—

- (1) G.S.R.904(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2010 directing officers, mentioned therein, in the Central Para Military Forces shall exercise the powers conferred on the Central government under section 24 of the Arms Act, 1959 in all the areas where they are deployed or called upon to perform any duty.
- (2) G.S.R.905(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2010 empowering officers, mentioned therein, in the Central Para Military Forces shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred under section 19, sub-section (2) of section 22 and section 23 of the Arms Act, 1959 in all the areas where they are deployed or called upon to perform any duty.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 3883/15/11]

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 Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Food Corporation of India for the year 2009-2010 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 3884/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Industrial Security Force Security Wing (Subordinate Ranks) Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.G.S.R.946(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd December, 2010 under section sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 3885/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, 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 2009-2010.

[Shri Choudhury Mohan Jatua]

- (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. 3886/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith 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 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. 3887/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.949(E) in Gazette of India dated 3rd December, 2010 under section 97 of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Right Act, 2001 together with a Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No.G.S.R.1032 (E) (in English version only) dated 29th December, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 3888/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Limited for the year 2009-2010 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 3889/15/11]

12.02 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Sixth Session of Fifteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 10th November, 2010:—

1. The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2010;
2. The Appropriation (No.6) Bill, 2010;
3. The Appropriation (Railways) No.5 Bill, 2010; and
4. The Appropriation (Railways) No.6 Bill, 2010.

12.02¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

31st Report

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): I beg to present the thirty first report of the standing committee of finance (2010-11) on the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Bank Law) amendment bill.

12.02½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

(i) 148th Report

[English]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the New Delhi Municipal Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

(ii) Evidence

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andamand and Nicobar Islands): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the New Delhi Municipal Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

12.04 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Intent of the Government to initiate a national debate on the need to have legislation for the development of sports at the national level and to deal with all matters connected therewith

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Madam Speaker, I wish to make a suo-motu statement in this august House on the intent of the Government to initiate a national debate on the need to have legislation for the development of sports at the national level and to deal with all matters connected therewith. For this purpose, we propose to place in public domain an

*This Report was presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 25th January, 2011 under Direction 71A when the House was not in Session and the Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Report under Rule 280 of the Rules and Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

exposure draft paper on the proposed national sports legislation. This draft paper contains the following broad principles:—

- (a) Some of the core principles enunciated in the 'Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance' proposed by the IOC and endorsed by the XIII Olympic Congress, which include fair and transparent election process; age and tenure limit in respect of office bearers; and participation of athletes in the decision-making process.
- (b) Best practices in sport governance identified from the legal frame work of sports operating in other countries.
- (c) Anti-Doping regulations compliant with WADA Code to be given legislative backing. As a signatory to the UNESCO convention, India has shown highest commitment to movement against doping. It is a member of the World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) and has constituted its own National Anti Doping Agency (WADA) on the lines of WADA:
- (d) Measures to prevent sexual harassment of women by following the guidelines enunciated by the hon. Supreme Court in the Vishakha judgement.
- (e) Foolproof guidelines for detection and prevention of age fraud in sports.
- (f) Effective and speedy resolution of sport-related disputes, including redressal of athletes' grievances, through conciliation and mediation process by appointing a National Sports Ombudsman.

Madam Speaker, through you, I wish to inform the august House of this proposal and seek their support and cooperation in furthering this initiative.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 3890/15/11]

12.04½ hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Committee on Estimates

[English]

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (South Goa):
I beg to move the following:—

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2011 and ending on the 30 April, 2012."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2011 and ending on the 30th April, 2012."

The motion was adopted.

12.05 hrs.

(ii) Committee on Public Accounts

[Translation]

DR. MURU MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam,
I beg to move the following:-

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by Sub- rule (1) of rule 309 of the Rules of procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the public

account committee for the term beginning from the 1st may, 2011 and ending on the 30th April, 2012."

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2011 and ending on the 30th April, 2012".

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam,
I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on public accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2011 and ending on the 30th April, 2012 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2011 and ending on the 30th April, 2012 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let this be over.

...(Interruptions)

12.05½ hrs.

(iii) **Committee on Public Undertakings**

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO (Aruku): Madam, I beg to move:—

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2011 and ending on the 30th April, 2012."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2011 and ending on the 30th April, 2012."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Madam, I beg to move:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 211 and ending on the 30th April, 2012 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 211 and ending on the 30th April, 2012 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...

12.06 hrs.

(iv) **Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

[English]

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): Madam, I beg to move:—

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 33 1B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Casters and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2011 and ending on the 30th April, 2012."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business

*Not recorded.

in Lok Sabha, twenty Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2011 and ending on the 30th April, 2012."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR: Madam, I beg to move:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2011 and ending on the 30th April, 2012 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2011 and ending on the 30th April, 2012 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we take up the "Zero Hour". Shri L. Rajagopal.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagarkurnool): Madam, we would like to draw the attention of the House to a very important matter *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Some hon. Members have given notices to raise matters during "Zero Hour" I have called Shri L. Rajagopal. Let him speak. Only what Shri L. Rajagopal is saying will go on record. Nothing else will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): Madam, I thank you for allowing me to speak. I would like to raise the issue of the Tri Valley University students in the U.S. *...(Interruptions)* In the Tri Valley University in the U.S., there are more than 1500 students who got admitted. Recently, there was a major issue. The University has been shut down. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, in the Tri Valley University based in Pleasanton in California State in the U.S., there are more than 1500 students who were admitted. Recently, the University has been shut down. Out of that, 1000 students are from Andhra Pradesh, that too they come from the backward districts of Anantapur, Mahaboobnagar, Adilabad, Srikakulam and Vizianagaram which are backward areas. They all come from poorer sections of the society. They are all in a difficult situation now.

Recently, the Government of the United States has put radio collars on their ankles like criminals and cattle. They are living in such a desperate situation. Recently, the Telugu Association of North America (TANA), the American Telugu Association (ATA) and the North American Telugu Association, all of them have taken up the issue. They have appointed an advocate. I would request the Government of India to ensure that they engage an advocate. The Embassy there should engage an advocate and ensure that all the students, who have runaway from that University to various parts of the country, are given proper protection and guidance. The Embassy can look after their future and try to get them admitted in some other Universities there because 1000 students are from Andhra Pradesh. They come from various districts, that too backward districts. They belong to the poorer sections of the society. The authorities there

have put radio collars on their ankles. They are living in utter shame. So, we want the US Government and also the Government of India to work together. The Indian Embassy there should ensure that an advocate is appointed so that all these students can approach the Embassy and get proper redressal and guidance. I would request the Government of India to take immediate action. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Madam Speaker, we also associate with him. It is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)* It is totally derogatory.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Dome, if you are associating with him, please send your name to the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You are associating with him. Please send your name.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): Madam Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the issue of Tri Valley University raised by Shri L. Rajgopal.

[English]

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWAR RAO (Khammam): Madam, I am associating with Shri L. Rajagopal on the Tri Valley University issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. I know it is a matter of concern.

Dr. Jagannath or anyone, who gives a notice, I will consider.

Shri Kaushalendra Kumar to speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam

Speaker, a proposal regarding creation of the state of Telangana should be brought forward in this very session only. We are ready to cooperate. The Government should bring a Bill for the same in this session, this is our demand from the Government.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam Speaker, the Central Government has determined 65 lakhs of families as BPL families while as a matter of fact there are one and half a crore BPL families in Bihar regarding which a list has been submitted by the State Government to the Central Government. So the people between 65 lakh to one and half a crore are not getting foodgrains to under BPL Scheme. Due to this their children are becoming victims of malnutrition and die in their early childhood with this serious problem. Infant mortality rate is increasing due to malnutrition and the children are getting affected with the diseases. This hampers their physical and mental growth also.

I would like to urge this through this esteemed House that the Central Government should help in overcoming this problem by recognizing one and half a crore of families of Bihar as BPL. The foodgrains presently being distributed under BPL should be increased. With this, I conclude. Thank you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrrmati Jayshreeben Patel.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Madam, I associate myself with his views. Injustice is being done to Bihar due to BPL list ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is alright. Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain and Shri Kirti Azad associate themselves with Shri Kaushalendra Kumar Ji. Now, let Jayshreeben Patel Ji speak.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Madam, I am grateful to you to provide me an opportunity to speak on an important issue. It is for the first time that Cimiyan Kango Hamoragik fever has been diagnosed in India. This fever was first speed in Kolat village of Ahimadabad district and Sananda Taluka. This fever

[Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel]

seems to have travelled all the way from central and south Africa to India, This fever spreads through animals and infections. Gujarat Government has made and is taking concrete measures in this regard. The main problem is that there is no facility in place for testing of this disease, so samples are to be sent to N.I.V., Pune. Meanwhile the patient is likely to die before the best reports arrive. Three persons which include a patient, a supervising doctor and a nurse have died in a private hospital in Ahmadabad.

So, I request the Government to set up a test laboratory for the tests of the said disease. No medicine is available for the treatment of this disease. I would like to request that 70 percent population of India live in villages and the only major source of their livelihood in agriculture and cattlerearing. The Government should take concrete steps in this regard. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Madam Speaker, I thank you for permitting me to raise the issue of providing job to legal heirs of displaced families whose lands have been acquired for the purpose of setting up of Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu.

Hopes have been dashed and expectations have been belied. That is how I can describe the situation on seeing the faces of legal heirs of displaced families whose lands have been acquired for the purpose of setting up of Salem Steel Plant. Whenever the issue comes up for discussion, the hon. Minister of Steel promises to look into the matter sympathetically, but nothing positive emerges.

Now an opportunity has arisen. Salem Steel Plant is shortly going to recruit semi-skilled personnel. They have short-listed candidates with ITI and Diploma qualifications. They are doing one good thing now. Salem Steel Plant authorities are now imparting training to local candidates and candidates from the displaced families at

a local college in Salem to face the competition. I welcome this move.

At the same time, I would request the hon. Minister to give up the concept of 'other things being equal'. Preference should be given to legal heirs of displaced families. The hon. Minister should keep away the concept of 'other things being equal' which was adopted till now. I would request that in the ensuing recruitment to Salem Steel Plant, legal heirs of displaced families be recruited and given appointment over others. This is an opportunity to fulfil the promise given by the Government at the time of acquiring the land.

I hope, and I am sure, the hon. Minister will understand the depth of the issue and direct the Salem Steel Plant authorities to provide suitable jobs to legal heirs of the displaced families in the recruitment drive now underway.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw your kind attention to the Notification issued by the Kolkata Port Trust vide Notification No. 493 dated 10.11.2010. The Port of Kolkata has revised the port limits. The Ministry of Shipping has approved such revision vide S.O. No.2609 E dated 22.10.10. This is certainly unprecedented and also uncalled for because unilaterally the Port Trust of Kolkata has extended its jurisdiction beyond their power to do it. Unfortunately, the Central Government, the UPA Government at the Centre, the Ministry of Shipping has approved it. This is no doubt, as I have said earlier, unprecedented.

Madam, we are living in a federal system of Government, whatever decision is taken the respective State Governments generally are being consulted." In this particular case they have not consulted and they have unilaterally extended their jurisdiction beyond their limit. The esteemed Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik, has also met the hon. Minister of Shipping. The hon. Minister of Shipping, Shri Wasan, has assured that within certain time he will convene the meeting between the two, but the meeting has not yet been convened.

I would request you, Madam, to direct the Ministry of Shipping to sit together and before extending the jurisdiction of this particular Port Trust they should consult the concerned State Government. Unless that is done, it will certainly go against the autonomy of the State. So, I would once again request you, Madam, to direct the Ministry of Shipping to convene a meeting so that by having consultations they can arrive at a decision which will not harm the interest of the State of Odisha. This is my request to you, Madam. Thank you.

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneshwar):
Madam, I would like to associate with this.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Please send your name to the Table.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you Madam. The winds of change are sweeping across the West Asian and North African countries. The people of Arab-African West Asia have long despaired about the possibility of change. They have felt doomed to live under strongmen, who have hoarded their wealth and beaten down dissent; doomed to have as an alternative only to the Islamic fundamentalists who have imposed their harsh beliefs and beaten down dissent.

In countries like Saudi Arabia and Iran, the autocrats and the Islamic fundamentalists have merged into one, but nowhere had the people had a wholly free choice in how they are to be ruled. West has surrendered to this despair assuming that only the strongmen could hold back the extreme fundamentalists. In a region that had rotted under repression a young generation has suddenly found voice, pushing ahead of their elders they have become the instruments of change. Two months ago, a Tunisian fruit-seller, called Md. Bouazizi, set fire to himself and took his life. Tunisians and later Egyptians took to the streets; almost miraculously the people overwhelmed the strongmen who had oppressed for decades.

In the past few days, tens of thousands have marched in Tehran. In tiny Bahrain, men have died.

In Libya crowds have been shot dead. Algeria is unstable.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let us know what do you want from the Central Government?

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Yes, Madam. Yemen is seething; it has had a distant echo in Shanghai and also in Beijing. When strongmen are coming out to repress the public with a heavy hand as demonstrated in Tripoli and Shanghai, we have to make a right choice as the outside world can play its part. India, the Government, should be on the right side. The price could be a family of new democracies not Poland or the Czech Republic but Turkey, perhaps, and also Indonesia. I urge the Government not to be a silent spectator in this hour when history is in the making. The hon. President has made a passing remark about Egypt when she read out her speech yesterday. The people of West Asia and African countries are no longer worried about hostile colonial powers; they are more concerned about their political rights. Economic gains and democratic freedoms are two different things. Whatever economic advantage people have, it cannot suppress the desire for democracy. This has been proved at least in China. This is something that the international community including our community must keep in mind. In Washington, in Delhi and elsewhere, this paradigm shift must be prepared for and welcomed.

I urge, through you, to this House, Madam, that this House should also adopt a resolution in support of the people's upsurge for freedom. Thank you.

MADAM SPEAKER: The names of Shri Arjun Meghwal, Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, Shri Virender Kashyap and Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey are associated with the matter raised by Shri B. Mahtab.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You will be called.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (BADAUN): I was the first person to have given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you. All those who have given notice will be called.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): Madam, the recent political developments sparked off in Tunisia and later spread to Egypt has now engulfed Libya. It is of grave concern that thousands of Indians in Libya, mostly Nurses from Kerala are held up in their places of duty and hostels. They are in crises both mental and physical surviving without bare essentials like food, safe shelter. For their worried families back in India, they are out of bounds for communication. There are conflicting reports of the situation worsening with the Libyan Ambassador in India having resigned in despair.

According to Government reports, close monitoring of the situation is being done by the Indian Mission in Libya to face any eventuality. But there are conflicting reports from stranded Indian community that the rescue operations are still inadequate as compared to quick action initiated by other countries.

Judged by the situation worsening and spreading to countries in the region especially Gulf, the Government should act with a sense of urgency. Hence I urge the Government to rush a team of special emissaries to Libya to oversee the rescue and relief operations. It is also necessary to set up a sort of unified command structure involving different Ministries like External Affairs, Overseas Indian Affairs, Civil Aviation, and Defence.

MADAM SPEAKER: The name of Shri A. Sampath is associated with the matter raised by Shri Jose K. Mani.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY (Jalpaiguri): Madam Speaker, thank you for your kind permission to raise a matter of urgent public importance.

I would like to draw your kind attention to the

following facts regarding taking steps to implement the Indira-Mujib Agreement, 1974 for the permanent solution of Adverse Possession problem at South Berubari Gram Panchayat in the district of Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.

On 20th January, 2011, a bilateral sitting between India and Bangladesh was held in Dhaka where our Home Secretary has taken part. As per the newspaper version, the said meeting decided to dissolve the enclaves of both the countries. But in accordance with the Indira-Mujib Agreement of 1974 the question of exchange of enclaves is related with the territories under adverse possession by both the countries.

That on the basis of the written answer of an Unstarred Question No. 3974, dated 23rd August, 2005 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs stated: 'As per land boundary agreement, 1974, India will retain the southern half of South Berubari Union No. 12 along with the adjoining areas of south Berubari. However, within South Berubari, there are a few scattered areas adversely possessed by Bangladesh. That area is an integral part of India and has been shown on the maps accordingly, except the areas under adverse possession and under marked portion of Daikhata adjoining Berubari. The Survey work for preparation of strip maps in South Berubari area including the territory under adverse possession has been completed. However, these maps have not yet been finalised and exchanged.

That the people of South Berubari are agitating on the prolonged delay in finalizing the maps and for permanent solution of the problem of adverse possession. They have been sitting on staging dharna with hunger strike since 27th January, 2011.

Under these circumstances, I would request the hon. Home Minister to take necessary steps to resolve the issue without any further delay.

[Translation]

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): Madam Speaker, the farmers in Madhya Pradesh never had a tendency of

committing suicides, but the official data of suicides due to various reasons by them during the last five years are startling. About seven thousand farmers have committed suicides.

Madam Speaker, about forty two farmers have committed suicide in Madhya Pradesh during the last two months. The main cause out of causes held responsible for the destruction of crop of wheat, gram and potato is excessive cold and falling of frost. Besides, natural disaster funds provided by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the relief funds provided by the Central Government were not distributed to the victims and one of the main causes, which came to light after discussion with the families of victims, is that the BJP Government of Madhya Pradesh promised the people during Madhya Pradesh Assembly elections 2008 that if the people of the state elect them to form the government again, they will waive off the loan upto rupees fifty thousand of each and every farmer within a period of hundred days of its formation and will supply electricity for eighteen hours per day to them and the prices of the electricity will be in proportion to its use. All these promises have not been fulfilled by the BJP government of Madhya Pradesh even after twenty seven months. Presently, the situation is that two farmers have committed suicide in the constituency of hon'ble Chief Minister during the past 15 days. The irresponsible Madhya Pradesh Government says that the farmers who committed suicide were mad, and because the farmers sinned their sin led to destruction of crops by frost.

So, I would like to request the Government to take action against the Government of Madhya Pradesh for making such a false election manifesto and doing injustice to the farmers and a thorough and comprehensive enquiry should be conducted to know the causes leading to the farmers committing suicides by setting up an all-party committee consisting of members of Parliament from all parties.

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Baharaich): Madam Speaker, Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh is its

poorest district. There is a farm in that area, which used to provide livelihood to the people, today it is used to being snatched from the farmers ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Kamal Kishor, your notice was given regarding recycling and controlling the disposal of e-wastes in the country in view of its hazardous effects on environment.

[Translation]

This issue is related with environment. Therefore, you may speak later on.

[English]

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): I thank you Madam Speaker that you have given me a chance to participate in this important 'Zero Hour'.

My important notice is that I want a railway double line from Kotshila Railway Junction to Purulia Railway Junction, which is only 34 kilometres. It belongs to the South Eastern Railway under Adra Division. For a long time, it does not exist in the Railway Budget and it has been neglected. In my constituency in Purulia, this line is connected with Ranchi to Purulia. Ranchi is the Capital of Jharkhand and this line is connected to Bokaro Steel City, Jamshedpur Steel City and Durgapur Steel City, which are the best steel cities of India. Most of the people go to Ranchi, Bokaro, Dhanbad, Durgapur and Tatanagar through that way. Besides that, at this time of Maoist activities, many trains have been stopped. There is no alternative railway line to run the train from Purulia or Kotshila to Sealdah or Ranchi to Kolkata, the State Capital of West Bengal.

Considering the difficulties of the people, the coming Railway Budget should include Kotshila Railway junction to Purulia Railway junction double line. This is my humble submission, through you, to the Union Government.

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Madam Speaker, I would like to bring to your notice a problem pertaining to Tiruppur town situated in my Tiruppur Lok Sabha constituency.

Tiruppur is famous for its knitting industry and earns foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs. 10,000 crore every year as an export industry. There are several ancillary industrial units in the form of dyeing units which are connected with knitting industry. As per the orders of the Madras High Court, about 700 dyeing units have been asked to be closed down and as such, power supply has been disconnected to these units. This has affected the entire knitting industry in a big way. There is a huge production loss resulting in rendering about 10 lakh industrial workers without job. This is an impending danger that looms large. It is insisted that only zero per cent salt content would be allowed in the effluent water discharged from these dyeing units. Zero per cent discharge is near impossible and impracticable as we find even drinking water drawn from wells contain 200 to 300 T.T.S. I would like to point out that in no other State in India this insistence is on. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to impress upon the Government of Tamil Nadu to approach the Madras High Court assuring the court that the Government itself will monitor and run these Effluent Treatment Plants and take the discharged water directly to the sea through pipeline after removing the toxic chemical contents in it. Hence I would like to insist that an effective action on a war footing must be taken to help save these 700 dyeing units that are facing closure. Through this, the knitting industry and the dependent labour force can be saved and at the same time, the cultivable lands of farmers must also be saved by way of preventing ground water pollution. Even after an announcement made with fanfare in a function by the Union Textiles Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the grant that was to be extended to set up a comprehensive Effluent Treatment Plant has not been released as yet. The amount has been deposited in the

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil

bank and there is an insistence to give bank guarantee for the share of the industrial units. This is condemnable at a time when there is a serious threat to the continuance of the knitting industry that provides to the livelihood to lakhs of industrial workers. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to ensure that the grants are extended to set up Effluent Treat Plants at the earliest on a war footing.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Madam Speaker, thank you very much for giving me permission to speak.

I stand here to raise the issue of about 4.5 lakhs fishermen of Maharashtra. This issue is related to their livelihood. As per the policy of Government of India, the fishermen who use boat for fishing, are given a kind of subsidy on high speed diesel wherein a condition has been laid is that not more than 500 liters of diesel should be used. The second faulty criterion therein is that the only those fisherman will be given subsidy who are covered under BPL category. I am unable to understand as to what is the meanings of this criterion because the criterion fixed for being a BPL family in our country provides that a household which owns a television set the fisherman who owns a boat cannot be termed as BPL family. Therefore, if we see the things keeping in view for the last 2-3 years, we would find that only three crore rupees were spent in the entire country. It is a matter of a particular year, 2008-09 in which only three crore rupees were spent and 1761 fisherman got the benefit. Therefore, this guideline needs to be relaxed and amended. This arrangement should be made for the poor people of the fishing community.

I request the Government of India specially the Minister of Agriculture, Shri Sharad Pawar who belongs to Maharashtra itself to amend the existing provision and provide for sufficient subsidy on the diesel supplied to the fishing community to be used for their boats. This

provision should be made for the entire fishing community of the of the country as this concern is related not only to the fishermen of Maharashtra State.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi is also associating.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO': Madam, due to the increasing needs of electronic equipments in our country, different kinds of electronic equipments are being used in the country. After these equipments become out of order and out of use, a huge waste of such equipment get accumulated in the country. Electronic waste mostly consists of the different parts of televisions sets and mobile phones. Nearly 3.5 lacs tonne electronic waste generates in India every year and about 50 thousand tonne of such items are imported illegally from foreign countries which turn into waste. Thus four lacs tone of electronic waste gets accumulated every year. The waste is posing grave crisis to the humanity and the environment. The waste is either thrown in the open or discharged in the rivers. Some harmful waste items are dumped in the ground. The Electronic waste is spreading poison in the environment in the name of technology and development. All the big states of the country viz Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Karnataka, Gujarat, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh are generating huge quarters of E-waste. Electronic equipments turn into waste due to lot of snags. Hazardous metals tised in the electronic equipments pollute the environment. The radiation emitting from these metals are very harmful for human beings. If arrangements are made for recycling of e-waste at state level in the big states, it can be reduced to a large extent.

E-waste can be turned into workable equipment through the process of recycling. For this purpose it is necessary to set up the units meant for disposal of e-waste. E-waste pollute the soil, air and natural source of

water. More than half of E-waste consists of iron, steel, plastic etc. which generate poisonous gases and harmful radiation. There is a need to generate eco-friendly recycling process facilities so that maximum part of the waste is recycled. Keeping in view the hazardous effect of electronic waste on the health of human beings, all these works should be done through machines. If e-waste is not controlled at this stage it may cause a lot of harm in the time to come.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.T. Thomas, Shri Jose K. Mani and Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik are also associating.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Madam Speaker, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government, and of the House also, to the most urgent matter of public importance, that is, the unchecked and uncontrolled price rise of essential commodities. The prices of essential commodities, especially of food articles, are sky-rocketing. That has been going unchecked for several years.

Presently, food inflation has gone to its peak levels again, but hundreds and thousands of the aam aadmi — in terms of the Government — are suffering. Their misery is countless as regards the price rise as the rise in fuel price was added to the plight by raising the price of petroleum products several times and decontrolling price of petrol in the market. This also further added to the suffering of the people. Presently, even the prices of vegetables and fruits have gone up. The growers are suffering and the consumers are suffering, but the hoarders and big businessmen are making countless money out of this situation.

There is no food security arrangement. The Government had assured in this House that they will bring forward the food security law to protect the suffering and downtrodden people, but for the last two years we do not see any comprehensive measure being taken on the part of the Government to protect the suffering people, that is, those who cannot afford to purchase food articles.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Please conclude now.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: The per capita food consumption is coming down. This is the reality. There is no Public Distribution System (PDS) as the PDS has been dismantled. The Government has divided the poor people by drawing a line by labeling them as BPL. The Government is sharing their responsibility to protect the people where 77 per cent of the people live with Rs. 20 a day. But the Government is doing nothing.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: I urge upon the Government to come forward with a comprehensive food security legislation and bring universalization of PDS to distribute food articles, grains and all essential commodities to the suffering and poor people.

MADAM SPEAKER: If the hon. Members want to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Dome, then please send your names to the Table of the House. The next hon. Member is Shri P. T. Thomas.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: The PDS should be made available at affordable prices throughout this country. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Ramchander Dom, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record now.

...(Interruptions)*

DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA (Bardhaman East): Madam, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by Dr. Ram Chandra Dome. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE (Jhargam): Madam, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by Dr. Ram Chandra Dome. ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI (Vishnupur): Madam, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by Dr. Ram Chandra Dome. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SAKTI MOHAN MALIK (Arambagh): Madam, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by Dr. Ram Chandra Dome. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY (Jalpaiguri): Madam, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by Dr. Ram Chandra Dome. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I am calling you.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dharmendra Ji, I am calling you also.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record now.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I am calling each and every one, you please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have assured you to call.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You also take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, you had assured me that you will allow me to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: P.T. Thomas ji, you speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the sad incident of stampede and loss of lives that occurred at Pullumedu in Idukki District near the Sabarimala holy shrine in Kerala last month. Nearly 102 people lost their lives and a large number of people suffered grave injuries. This incident has to be viewed as an eye opener, and it is high time to take remedial measures.

Madam, the Sabarimala Holy Shrine is visited by crores of pilgrims every year, but adequate amenities are not there. The implementation of Sabarimala Master Plan is necessary to avert tragedies and it should be done without any delay. There should be a proper mechanism for crowd management and the Centre may extend the necessary help by considering the deployment of paramilitary forces there.

Unfortunately, the medical facilities are very poor there. We are not having even a single medical college in my district, Idukki, and patients are being taken to the medical college located in Salem in Tamil Nadu, or to Kottayam, which normally take three-and-a-half hours of journey.

I request the Government to take immediate steps to convert the present Idukki District Hospital into a Medical College. In addition to that, it is necessary to raise the Primary Health Centre, Kumily, as a General Hospital. Central aid is needed for this as well.

I would request the Government to do the needful at the earliest. I am also requesting the Government to take necessary steps to provide facilities to the pilgrims at the Sabarimala to avert such drastic incidents.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): The Khuga Dam Project in the North Eastern Region is a multipurpose dam which was started in 1983 at a cost of Rs. 382 crore to produce 1.5 million watts of electricity, to irrigate 15,000 hectares of land annually, and to supply 50,000 gallons of drinking water.

After a lapse of 27 years, on 12th November, 2010, Khuga Dam was inaugurated. Unfortunately, during inauguration time, there were huge cracks in the wall linings of the main Dam. The chippings threatened the entire Charuchandrapur area of Manipur. People are in constant fear that this Dam may collapse at any time. The power house which is supposed to generate 1.5 million watts of electricity is submerged and cannot produce a single watt of electricity, and the irrigation canals are completely damaged. Sixteen villages have been uprooted and thousands of people who became homeless have not been duly rehabilitated. Even the local subcontractors have been denied their dues amounting to Rs. 31 crore.

In the rainy season, people of Charuchandrapur area apprehend that this cracked Dam might washout the entire area any time. I raise this issue because there are corruption issues involved in it which need to be addressed urgently so that people's faith may be restored in the current Government system.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Madam, the development work in hampered due to improper expenditure of funds released under MPLAD Scheme in Jharkhand state while in the light of recommendation by members of Parliament the concerned district collector should promptly do the works so that expenditure report may be sent to the Government of India. Presently, it is being considered that tendering under MPLAD Scheme in Jharkhand should be executed by the district collector. While the agencies of the Government of Jharkhand, whether it is Jila Parishad, or PHED, REO should perform the work so that it may be completed without any delay.

I would like to say through you that funds under MPLAD Scheme should be increased from rupees two crore so that the work can be executed, or this scheme should be discontinued as no significant work can be done with rupees two crore under MPLAD Scheme ...*(Interruptions)* Members of Parliament should participate in the schemes of the Government of India so that they may be able to execute works in their own constituencies.

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): A fraud of about rupees ninety eight lakh has been committed by showing a bogus work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme and during investigation it has prima facie been proved. This happened in Kareem Nagar. Sixty cheques are missing from the account record of MNREGA. A cheque of about rupees thirty six lakhs has been issued separately without the provision team, rupees ninety eight lakh has been misappropriated. As per the report rupees thirty three lakh one thousand six hundred and thirty two have been paid in cash through 31 cheques as the bank statement shows. But the above details are not mentioned in grant register Part-two of block and cheques register issuing. A sum of Rs. 65 lakh nine thousand six hundred twenty six has been registered in records during the period of 31 January, 2010 to 30 March, 2010 ...*(Interruptions)* But it is not mentioned in bank accounts ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Awale Ji, now please conclude your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: I am going to end my speech in a minute. An apprehension of some deal of cheques has been expressed lay the investigation team.

Madam, these are serious irregularities. Necessary steps should be taken to inspect works being executed under MNREGA throughout the country. It is matter of great concern that such kind of irregularities are being observed despite several provision made so far. It should be rectified, this is my demand.

[English]

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA (Udupi-Chikmagalur): Madam Speaker, the matter has already been discussed during the Question Hour as Question No. 1 today with much importance. The Karnataka Government has already banned this Endosulfan as per the order of 17th February, 2011. But as per Section 27 (1) of the Insecticides Act, the State Government can ban only for 60 days and further it can ban for another 30 day. But under Section 27(2) of the Act, the blanket ban has to be put by the Central Government because in the coastal parts of Karnataka and in the coastal parts of Kerala, thousands of people are affected with abnormality and their health and everything has gone down. The Karnataka Government has taken up the matter and they are rehabilitating and providing health facilities and other things. I urge upon the Central Government to put a blanket ban. As rightly said by our hon. Minister, certain reports might have given certain views, but today the reality has to be looked into and it has to be banned in total.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for having giving me an

opportunity to speak on a very important issue concerning problems of farmers. The current session and previous Lok Sabha sessions are testimony to the fact that almost all elected representations in the country, be it from ruling party or the opposition, have expressed their concern over acquisition of fertile land of farmers by the state governments in the interest of private parties. Consequently, farmers are getting rendered landless and they are facing various type of problems. Now the government is proposing for bringing Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, but until and unless the proposed bill is passed, the state government will keep acquiring land. Yesterday, the police opened fire on farmers wherein seven persons got seriously injured....(Interruptions) Please have been sitting on dharna over there for the last 35 days... (Interruptions) Yet, we had hardly forgotten the Tappal episode. Similar thing happened in the case of Yamuna Epressway ...(Interruptions) You listen ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What Shri Jagdambika Pal says will only go record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Even today they are fighting for their survival ...(Interruptions) The way the farmers of Tappal in Ferozabad ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdambika Pal ji, now you conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Three farmers got killed in Tappal. ...(Interruptions) The tense situation caused because of death of farmers has not yet cooled down. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdambika Pal ji, you have made your point, therefore, you wind up.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: There cannot be anything more serious than this. Acquisition of their land should be stopped and action be taken against guilty officers. The way, for the last 35 days. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdambika Pal ji, you have made your point, so you sit down. Now you conclude your speech.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dharmendra Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, what Shri Dharmendra Yadav says will only go on records.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): Madam, you please put the House in order first. ...(Interruptions)

13.00 hrs.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Let Shri Dharmendra Yadav speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam, crops of farmers in North India have been destroyed by frost and they have suffered loses. Thousands of farmers in Madhya Pradesh have been affected by it, but, unfortunately the government does not treat it as a national calamity. ...(Interruptions). Sir, let this issue be raised in the House as it is concerned with the farmers all over the country.

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi): I associate myself with what Shri Ganesh Singh ji says.

SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA (Damoh): I, two, associate myself with what Shri Ganesh Singh ji has said.

MADAM SPEAKER: First, let him speak. Shri Dharmendra Yadavji, you speak.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Madam, I had given you a notice for Adjournment of Question Hour and Adjournment of Business. We kept waiting patiently on your assurance, but it is greatly astonishing that democratic system has totally failed in Uttar Pradesh, the biggest state in the country ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Only, what Shri Dharmendra Yadav ji says will go on record.

[English]

Nothing else will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: The legislators of Uttar Pradesh were beaten in Vidhan Sabha by anti-social elements and they were thrown out. All democratic bodies have been dissolved over there. A kind of conspiracy is going on in Uttar Pradesh for destroying democratic institutions by dint of money power, muscle power. I would appeal to you to direct State Government of Uttar Pradesh so as to protect democratic institutions. ...*(Interruptions)*

13.01 hrs.

At this state, Shri Premdas and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: What Shri Dharmendra Yadav ji says only will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Madam, first cooperative societies in Uttar Pradesh, then legislative council, then zila panchayats, nagar panchayats, then

block samities etc. all these institutions are being dissolved. All these institutions are almost being sold out. The rights given to the people under 74th amendment to the constitution have been withdrawn. I urge you to direct the Central Government to dismiss State Government of Uttar Pradesh and protect the democratic framework. It is my expectation from you. The game being played jointly by Congress and BSP should be stopped and State Government of Uttar Pradesh should be dismissed. It is my appeal to you.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. The Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid, for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

(i) Need for provision of Hard Area Allowance to government servants working in all the islands of Lakshadweep and Nicobar Group of Islands

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I would like to draw the attention of the Government that the Hard Area Allowance at the rate of 25% is paid to the government employees working in Minicoy Island of Lakshadweep. Lakshadweep has been granted the status of a Scheduled Tribe area by the Constitution of India. The Government employees who are serving in various islands of Lakshadweep have to bear the isolation from the mainland. There are certain territories in the country which are welfare states and in a welfare state, the Government should not see the returns and there has to be a welfare approach.

I, therefore, request the Government to extend 25% Hard Area Allowance uniformly to all islands of Lakshadweep and also to Nicobar group of islands because all islands are equally hard, remote and isolated.

(ii) Need to strengthen security mechanism in trains and ensure running of trains as per their scheduled times

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): I take this opportunity to request the Government of India to tighten security mechanism in all the trains of Indian Railway Networks. A innocent girl who was travelling in a passenger train in Kerala this February was tragically murdered. The incident occurred due to the insufficient security mechanism in the ladies coach of the Ernakulam-Shornur Passenger Train. Anti-social elements are roaming fearlessly in the compartments including ladies coaches as a result people especially ladies are afraid of travelling in trains. I also take this opportunity to state here that many of the trains are not adhering to time table. For instance on January 31, 2011 Trivandrum-New Delhi Kerala Express (No: 12625) got delayed and reach New Delhi Railway Station six hours late. Such incidents tarnish the image of Indian Railways. I, therefore, request

the Government of India to urgently intervene into these serious matters and evolve a proper solution to them.

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(iii) Need to roll back the steep hike in price of Cement in the country

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN (Kannur): I would like to raise an important issued related to the raving price rise of cement in our country. The sudden spurt in cement prices from Rs. 240 a bag, to around Rs. 330/- on date, has shattered the hopes of millions of poor citizens of making a dwelling for their own. This steep hike in cement prices without any credible reason, and that too when there is adequate cement supply, is totally unacceptable. The common man would be the hardest hit due to the increase in cement prices alone. If this spurt prevails, all project estimates would shoot up, which as a result would have an adverse impact on the end users. Also, there is a likelihood that this abnormal hike in cement prices will push the construction sector back into recession which is the largest provider of employment to semi-skilled and unskilled labourers. I would urge the Government to immediately rein in on this issue and devise urgent steps to roll back the price of cement to normal, thereby, relieving the end-users from the undue heavy burden which has been thrust upon them.

- (iv) **Need to formulate a Central scheme for providing irrigation facilities to Adivasis who have been allotted land in Gadchiroli-Chimur Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra**

[Translation]

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE (Gadchiroli-Chimur): Forest land has been allotted for the sake of agricultural produce in order to ensure livelihood to the tribal people in the tribal dominated areas in the country, however, no facility is being provided in terms of water for irrigation of their land owing to which the tribal people are not able to utilize their land for agricultural produce due to lack of water and as such, they are in a condition of unemployment. Till arrangement for water for irrigating the land allotted to the tribal people is not made, the land allotted to them is not of any use for them.

In this regard, it would be pertinent to submit that the country is badly affected by naxalism as of now. One of the main reasons thereof is that these areas are undeveloped. If the tribal dominated areas are overall developed and a continuous effort is made to bringing the people of those areas into the mainstream of the country, the problem of naxalism could be tackled to a great extent.

As such, I request you that water may be made available for irrigation of land by formulating a programme at the central level in terms of the land allotted to the tribal areas of the country particularly in the Gadchiroli-Chimur tribal parliamentary constituency area of Maharashtra so that the people under the sway of naxalism may get into the mainstream of the country benefiting from the central scheme.

- (v) **Need to renovate Khadi Bhawans run by Khadi and Village Industries Commission and regularize the services of trading staff working in South Zone**

[English]

DR. CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The Khadi and

Village Industries Commission (KVIC) speaks of propagating Mahatma Gandhi's messages of Swaraj and also claims that its 'social objective' is to provide employment. By the sale of various Khadi products throughout the country through its outlets there was, to some extent an impression created that the KVIC was practically trying to implement the Mahatma's message. The rebate allowed by the Government on festive occasions was an encouragement to people to buy Khadi products. But what is happening now is that most of the Khadi products which were used by common people are not in the show-rooms and the prices are not reasonable. The rebate is stopped.

According to KVIC sources, the South Zone consists of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry and has maximum production and sale of KVI products for the year 2009-2010. South Zone recorded production worth Rs. 4,622.31 crores and sale of Rs. 6,027.68 crores against the total figure of production worth Rs. 18,136.98 crore and sales of Rs. 24,121.54 crores in the country. It is also stated that a fund of Rs. 272.46 crores has been earmarked for marketing development. But the Khadi Bhawans in these States are in a shabby condition and the trading staff in these Bhawans are not treated well. Compared to the regular staff, the trading staff is very less. Their long pending demand to regularize their services has not been met so far. I urge the Central Government to look into the matter urgently and take necessary measures to renovate Khadi Bhawans in South and to regularize the services of trading staff who are directly involved in sales. The move of the KVIC to transfer them needs to be reviewed.

- (vi) **Need to set up a Wagon factory in Kazipet in Warangal Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Praetesh**

SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA (Warangal): I would like to draw the attention of the august House towards the need to set up a wagon factory in Kazipet in my Warangal Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh. For this purpose more than 300 acres of land could be arranged

in Kazipet and the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has already written a letter to the Hon'ble Union Minister of Railways in this regard. If the Government sets up a Wagon factory in Kazipet it will not only become a hub between Southern and Northern India but will also provide employment to the thousands of people in my Constituency. I also feel that Kazipet is an ideal place to set up such a factory.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Union Minister of Railways, through the Chair, to take immediate steps to set up a wagon factory at Kazipet in Warangal District Andhra Pradesh in the remaining XI Five Year Plan itself by allocating sufficient funds to fulfil the long pending and genuine wish of the people of my Warangal Parliamentary Constituency in Andhra Pradesh.

- (vii) Need to approve the proposals submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for setting up de-addiction cum rehabilitation centres in the State and sanction Central grants for the purpose**

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. DESMUKH (BALAGHAT): 18 proposals for the operation of de-addiction cum rehabilitation centres to voluntary organizations, 17 proposals for the setting up of de-addiction cum rehabilitation centres, 2 proposals for de-addiction consultation cum propagation and 1 proposal for R.R.T. centre has been sent for central grants during the year 2009-10 and 8 proposals for operation of de-addiction centres and 7 proposals for the setting up of new centres had been sent for central grants during the financial year 2010-11 under the scheme for de-addiction and prevention of narcotic abuse scheme of the Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry, New Delhi under the Union Government. These proposals are expected to be approved by the Union Government.

As such, I demand the Government to approve the said proposals sent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in public interest at the earliest.

- (viii) Need to fill up the vacancies of judges in Gujarat High Court**

SHRI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Appointment of 42 judges in the Gujarat High Court has been sanctioned, but only 23 judges are there at present. Recommendation had been made in the year 2009 for the appointment of 12 new judges which has been referred to the Union Law Ministry for approval. The High Court Advocates' Association, Bar Council of Gujarat has made contact in this regard with the Supreme Court, Union Law Minister and the Prime Minister, however, no decision has been taken so far. As a result thereof, the advocates of Gujarat High Court were forced to resort to a strike.

I request the Government to take a decision on the said matter at the earliest and appoint the judges without any delay.

- (ix) Need to provide light and heavy-duty cranes to Himachal Pradesh under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme**

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Through you, I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways that Himachal Pradesh had submitted a proposal to the Union Government on 27.09.2010 to make 10 heavy duty and 10 light duty cranes available under the scheme for providing central assistance to the hilly states under the National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS). Only 5 small recovery cranes have been made available to the State Government till date while small recovery cranes do not prove much useful in case of accidents in extremely remote areas and there are adverse topographical conditions and steep mountain series in Himachal Pradesh. Only heavy-duty cranes can bring out the vehicles fallen in extremely deep trenches as the small recovery cranes tend to skid in sloppy mountains.

Through you, I request the hon. Minister that 10 heavy-duty and 10 light duty cranes sought by the state

[Shri Virender Kashyap]

may be made available at the earliest so that the lives of the public could be saved at the time of accident and the vehicle fallen in deep trenches could be brought out soon.

(x) Need to defer the levying of toll tax on Indore-Dewas by-pass of NH-3 till the six laning of the by-pass is completed

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Indore by-pass at National High Nc.-3 and Indore-Dewas four lane route had been constructed with the assistance of the World Bank. There was no provision for levying any toll tax thereon, neither any toll was being collected over there. Now, the scheme to convert the Indore-Dewas by-pass four-lane road into six-lane is being implemented. Besides, construction of service road on a partial stretch is also being envisaged. The construction agencies are going to start collecting toll after constructing toll plaza even before this scheme to convert the four-lane road into six-lane is being commenced. Before the construction of the six-lane road and the provision of facility of the service road, collection of toll is completely illegal. Until the road is constructed and it comes into use, collection of toll from the users is neither justified nor proper. With the construction of the by-pass, the villages located in that areas have been divided and small and major townships have developed across both sides of the by-pass. As such, provision of service road on both sides of the by-pass on complete stretch has not been provided as per the norms of the by-pass as a result of which, the residents of those areas where no service road is available are forced to use the by-pass which results not only in accidents but it also creates hurdles in the smooth national traffic movement owing to which the objective of the by-pass remains unfulfilled. I request the Government that keeping in view such circumstances, provision be made for construction of service roads across the full length of the by-pass and no toll tax be collected before the work on converting the four-lane road into six-lane and the service road is completed.

(xi) Need to improve train services between Patna and Saharsa via Supaul in Bihar

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): I, through this House, would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Railways to the operation of the railways in Mithilanchal and say that there is just one train between Saharsa and Forbesganj via Supaul in the morning and evening. It causes inconvenience to the passengers. There is no other train on this route throughout the day. Besides, earlier there was a practice to connect Link Express with the Kosi Express which runs between Patna and Saharsa. This practice has been stopped which is causing a lot of inconvenience to the passengers.

Therefore, there is a need to introduce a train from Saharsa to Forbesganj via Supaul which should start at 1.00 pm and provide connectivity to the Kosi Express with Link Express which runs from Saharsa to Supaul.

(xii) Need to protect the Indian fishermen from the alleged excesses of Sri Lankan Navy

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): I would like to bring to the kind attention of the Government regarding the atrocities being perpetrated by Sri Lankan Navy on Indian fishermen. Two fishermen from Tamil Nadu were killed and another injured after the Sri Lankan Navy opened fire on them at sea near the Tamil Nadu coast recently. This has been going on for the last several decades and several hundreds of fishermen from Tamil Nadu have lost their lives and many of them suffered injuries at the hands of Sri Lankan Navy. Attacks by Sri Lankan Navy are continuing unabated in spite of repeated assurances. It is true that sometimes our fishermen go beyond our territory for fishing to earn their livelihood due to their ignorance but the Sri Lankan Navy should not adopt this kind of inhuman act. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take up this matter with Sri Lankan Government to arrive at an understanding between the two countries for stopping use of force against fishermen in future at the earliest.

(xiii) Need to enact a law ensuring teaching of one regional language of the State especially mother tongue in the schools of the country

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Some of the schools in various States have virtually banned the usage of the regional languages and even the conversations among children in their mother tongue. There have been reports from different corners about the fines and other punishments imposed for uttering words of mother tongue instead of English language. These reports should not go un-noticed. The importance of Indian Languages especially the mother tongue of children should not be left at the mercy of the school managements and those who are engaged in teachings. Hence, in the interest of national integrity and pride as well as to build the confidence of children regarding their mother tongue. I urge upon the Government of India to urgently enact a law to ensure that in all schools at least one regional language of the concerned State especially the mother tongue is taught as part of the curriculum.

(xiv) Need to strengthen the Wild Life Protection Laws and ensure its effects implementation to protects wild animals from poachers

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): Despite the ban on the hunting of wild animals, they are being hunted in a number of states and being smuggled on a large scale. Every now and then, the articles manufactured from the organs of wild animals are seized in the country. The impact of this practice can be seen not only on wild life but also on environment and ecology of forest regions. This practice has been causing its bad impact on wild animals alongwith the plants and environment. The enactment of laws has failed to make any difference. It is mainly because of the lack of implementation of the laws made for the wild animals. The laws are full of loopholes which allow the culprits to escape from punishment.

I, through you, would like to request the Government

to immediately intervene and take strict action against the persons found guilty, plug the loopholes in the wildlife legislation, implement the laws strictly, deploy the forest guards in sufficient number by giving them appropriate facility and, thus, make serious efforts to save the wildlife.

(xv) Need to revive the unit of Cement Corporation of India in Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh

[English]

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD (Adilabad): A unit of the Cement Corporation of India in Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh had been closed 20 years ago. Adilabad is the most backward district in Andhra Pradesh. Efforts must be made to revive the unit. It would also provide employment to the youth of the Adilabad district who may otherwise turn towards naxalism.

(xvi) Need to construct a four lane National Highway between Chhapra and Gopalganj in Bihar under phase-III of National Highways Development Project

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKESH YADAV (Siwan): The road from Chhapra to Gopalganj, being built under the National Highway Development Scheme Phase-3, is an important road of my Constituency Siwan and the neighbouring state Uttar Pradesh. This road connects Bodhgaya and Kushinagar the birth place and Nirwan sthali of Lord Buddha respectively. This road transports thousands of foreign tourists every year and is an important road for the residents of Siwan, and Gopalganj of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to visit Patna and Central Bihar. The Four-laning of this road will help in bringing thousands of tourists to Bihar and the movement from Uttar Pradesh and other regions of the country to Siwan, Gopalganj, Chhapra and Hazipur will be facilitated.

I, therefore, would like to request the Government to issue instructions for four laning of this important road.

14.01 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S
ADDRESS*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri P.C. Chacko.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thirssur): Madam Speaker, I rise to move the following:—

"That an address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which she has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 21, 2011."

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Manish Tewari.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): I second the motion moved by Shri Chacko.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members whose amendments to the Motion of Thanks have been circulated may, if they desire to move their amendments, send slips at the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial number of the amendments they would like to move.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): All the people were complaining that the Amendments have not been circulated. Therefore, you will have to give some time.

MADAM SPEAKER: I arrange for this.

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam Speaker, I hope that

the whole House will support unanimously the motion moved, expressing our gratitude to the President of India.

I am sure that this House and the whole country is indebted to the hon. President of India for her inspiring speech, which is offering a bright future for our country.

Madam, today India is becoming an emerging economy. The world predicts that in the next decade, India will emerge as an economic power. I remember the days in 1947, probably in the early days of our Independence, when India went with a begging bowl before the world, for cereals and pulses. There was an uncertainty; and the whole world could not feed or meet the demands of India.

The successive Prime Ministers, the great men of vision, have ushered in policies and after the Green Revolutions I and II, India today is a country which is producing the maximum wheat in the world; India is a country which is producing the maximum rice in the world; India is a country which is producing the maximum milk in the world.

Today, even if the whole world declares moratorium against India, the people of India will not die of hunger. This guarantee has come to the country, through the successive policies of the Governments in the past. Today when we are facing an unprecedented crisis, we have to see what are the steps taken by the Government in the last year and in the year to come, to face the problems which this country is facing.

Before I deal with the other major points, I would like to share the sentiments and support the views expressed by the hon. President. I would like to quote her and she said:

"I hope this will be a very productive and useful Session."

This fervent hope of the President is being reiterated in the wise words of the Prime Minister, the Leader of Opposition and the Leaders of all the Parties in this House today. The fact remains that we could not make

our last Parliament Session productive and useful. The whole Session was aborted. There was an issue before the country. The issue of corruption, probably of unprecedented dimension, had come up before the country. It was natural that the Opposition Parties were demanding an inquiry into the whole issue. I am fully in agreement with them. Had we been in the Opposition we would have also demanded a Joint Parliamentary Committee on that aspect. I remember what happened when we were in the Opposition. Once a shabby scam came up before the country and we demanded a JPC. The then Prime Minister, Shri Vajpayee, said that he was not prepared for a JPC but was ready for a discussion in the House. If this House is not for debate and discussion then what for we are here!

It was not only a demand from the Opposition but some of the Congress Members too went to our Leader Sonia ji and to the Prime Minister and told them that a JPC to look into this whole issue was a legitimate demand. Our Prime Minister as also our Leader assured us that they were not against any form of inquiry. They have nothing to hide but at the same time if this House cannot discuss an issue which is before the nation then we will be failing in our duty. They wanted this House to debate and discuss this issue. Today, the wise counsel is prevailing on everybody. We all have agreed to have a discussion on this issue. I still remember the hon. Prime Minister's words: "I only wanted discussion to precede the decision". Whatever be the decision, every Party has a right to take its own decision. But discussion could not take place and the whole Session was aborted. The people who elected us, who expected that we would be discussing many vital issues affecting the country, were all disappointed. At least past is past and today we have decided to have a discussion on this matter. In the words of the Leaders who spoke this morning, I hope this will be a productive Session making up the loss which we have suffered in the past.

We also had some sad moments. Rashtrapati ji has commented on some such tragedies which had happened, like the severe cloud burst which affected the people of Ladakh. Be it a cloud burst in Ladakh or the natural calamity, it depends on how the Government of the day is coming up to ameliorate the sufferings of the people; what steps the Government is taking to redress the grievances of the people. Rashtrapati ji has complimented the UPA Government for the effective steps it has taken when this natural calamity had overtaken the people of Ladakh. In such situations it is the preparedness of the UPA Government, decisive action of the UPA Government to help the people, which is being complimented by Rashtrapati ji.

We also witnessed a sad moment in the form of the sad demise of Pandit Bhimsen Joshi, the great patriarch of our culture, the doyen of Hindustani music. Our country became poorer by the sad demise of Pandit Bhimsen Joshi. Our country was enriched by great personalities like Bhimsen Joshi. He is not with us today but his memories will help us to attain cultural unity in the country.

In the last Session of Parliament we met just before the beginning of the Commonwealth Games. There was a hue and cry by the Members that there was no sufficient preparedness on the part of the Organizing Committee and there were a lot of irregularities involved in it. Nobody in this House was happy about the situation prevailing at that point of time. What has this Government done? This Government has conducted an inquiry. The Organising Committee Chairman, Shri Suresh Kalmadi was a senior Member of our Party. I would like to quote the words of the hon. Prime Minister and he said: "Caesar's wife should be above suspicion". The charge against Shri Kalmadi was not proved, it was not even framed but our Party Leadership decided that Shri Kalmadi should step down from the position he was holding in the Party. Has this happened anywhere before? Can anybody quote an example like this?

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

A senior Member of our Party, Shri Kalmadi, was asked to resign from the post of Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Party. An inquiry is going on and nobody is going to be spared. This Government is meeting this situation with a resolute courage and that probably, I can very well say, goes to the credit of this Government.

There is another positive aspect. During the Commonwealth Games our sportsmen brought laurels to the country. I remember many international festivals and Commonwealth Games/held in the past. Our team always came back as tragic heroes. Even small countries got more medals than India did and we were always a poor spectator. But unprecedented medal tally in the Commonwealth Games - 2010 made this country proud. Let us compliment the sportsmen of our country. There may be some lapses in the organising part of it and that is being inquired into by the Government. But at the same time, these Commonwealth Games in Delhi were a success. The people of Delhi have cooperated with the Games. Our sportsmen have fared well in these Games and they made our country proud. It is definitely a matter which we can feel proud of.

Madam, we have passed through a very difficult year in our country. Inflation had been a problem in the past year. Certain parts of the country have suffered unacceptably high levels of violence, especially, the Left Wing extremism in certain States and also extremist activities in Kashmir Valley. How the Government faced and is facing these problems is a matter which is being narrated by Rashtrapatiji. I would like to make it very clear that the five points which were mentioned in the President's Address form the cornerstone of this declaration. These five major points of her speech which the Government is going to implement are also a report card of the last year and also a plan of action for the next year. What the Government did on all these five points is the moot point we have been discussing today. The

first and foremost thing was to combat inflation in particular to protect the common man from the effects of rising food prices. In the last Session even though we could not discuss important matters from all parts of this House the hue and cry was about the price of onion. It was hitting the ceiling. It was Rs.80 per kilo. All pulses, cereals, edible oils and everything was beyond the reach of common man and that was an alarming situation. But what is it today? The Rashtrapatiji has said that combating inflation is our first priority. Have we done justice to this statement? Have we taken enough steps to implement this programme? The food price inflation had gone up to a level of 20 per cent which was unprecedented. What steps has this Government taken? I still remember there was an allegation that the policy of the Government is failing. Let us see, what steps the Government has taken. The import regime has been liberalised to ease constraints on critical items. Export of commodities like edible oils and pulses has been banned. Pulses are being supplied at subsidised rates through Public Distribution System. Public sector units have been directed to open more retail outlets for selling vegetables. These are some of the steps taken and today 20 per cent which was the food price inflation when we were meeting here in the last Session of Parliament has come down to 8 per cent. Should we not compliment this Government? Should we not support Rashtrapatiji's Address?

Madam, today we read reports coming from various countries in the world. If the food shortage is there today, it is not going to confine to one country alone. The rice price was Rs.25 to Rs.30 per kilo. I come from a State whose staple food is rice. But in countries like Indonesia or Vietnam or Malaysia or all the rice producing countries in the world today, what is the price of rice? It is Rs.1000 per bag which means Rs.40 per kilo. In India rice is Rs.25. It is beyond the reach of common man and we should control it. But at the same time, the fact remains that shortage and supply constraints have led to high prices in the world. Today, we read that it may be due to the climate change or whatever, China's production is affected.

If a country of China's size is coming to the world market to purchase cereals and pulses, then we can imagine, what will happen? Even a country like China where food price inflation was pegged at zero, today food price inflation in that country has reached seven per cent. On one hand the food price inflation of China has risen from 0 to 7 per cent, on the other hand the inflation of India has come down from 20 per cent to 8 per cent. The Government has taken a number of steps. But we are not happy. The hon. President has said that we cannot be complacent. We have to take steps. The National Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Smt. Sonia Gandhi has suggested that the majority of people in this country deserve food not at the market price but at a concessional price. They should get food products at concessional prices. It is towards that end that the Food Security Bill is coming before this House in this Session itself. The National Security Advisory Committee has advised this Government that it is our bounden duty to make available food to the majority of the population of this country at affordable prices. The Government is determined to do that. Our food production, namely, wheat production, rice production, our procurement has touched an all time record. We have to do it.

Questions are being raised as to whether we have that much of stock with us or not; whether we can afford it or not and as to how much would be the outgo on account of the subsidy on the food bill. It has crossed Rs. 80,000 crore. This Government can do it. There was a time when rice was imported from America under PL-480. I remember when as a school student we participated in food agitation. We approached big nations with a begging bowl. Today we are not in that category. Maybe, we have shortages here. But from the Indian ports ships loads of rice and wheat are going to the African countries where people are dying of hunger. Are we in a bad position? Definitely we have problems. But we are in a comfortable situation and we have to take further steps to ameliorate the difficulties of the people. To combat inflation and to protect the common man from the impact of rise in prices the steps taken by the Government have been appreciated

by the hon. Rashtrapatiji and that compliment, I hope, this House will definitely accept.

Madam, there were concerns raised about the lack of probity and integrity in public life. The very issue that is being discussed in the country today is about probity in public life. It is the first and foremost declaration of this UPA Government that this Government is for probity in public life. The question is whether we are taking steps towards that; whether we are taking steps to bring back the monies stashed away to foreign banks; whether we are taking steps against the black-marketers and hoarders. What are we doing to check corruption? The Cabinet Committee has been entrusted with this task. A Group of Ministers is considering all measures, including legislative and administrative, to tackle corruption and improve transparency. This Government is going to come before this House in this Session only with all concrete suggestions prepared by the Cabinet Committee on this issue. This is not a partisan issue. This is not an issue of the Government alone. I think, when there is an issue of corruption and we are cutting a sorry figure before the whole world, we have to put our heads together and we have to find a way out. This Government has an open mind and it has said umpteen numbers of times and made it clear that they do not want to hide anything. Let us evolve a strategy by which we can tackle corruption.

Cases against public servants charged with corruption are to be speeded up. So many steps are to be taken. There are issues about the discretionary powers of the Ministers. I remember in our party conclave the party president has given a directive that discretionary powers of the Ministers which are being misused, a number of examples are coming up, should be curbed. When there are legal solutions, we have to go for legal solutions; when there are administrative solutions, we have to search for administrative solutions. But we have to see that probity in public life and fight against corruption continues and we should come to a situation where we are not being penalised with allegations of corruption.

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

Madam, we have to sustain the economic growth while ensuring that poor, the weaker sections and the disadvantaged get the fair share in the process of growth. What is rate of growth of India?

The whole world is plagued with financial crisis and economic crisis. Some of the developed and advanced countries in the world are on a reverse gear but India has attained 8.6 per cent growth rate. There may be political allegations against the Government, there may be political attack against the Prime Minister. We are quite confident that we will fact it. But at the same time, I appeal to the conscience of all the hon. Members of all the parties on the single-minded devotion of the Prime Minister for the last many years. I remember that, in 1991, as the Finance Minister in the Narasimha Rao Government, he was standing here to move the Budget. I happened to be a Member of this House in 1991 also. In a choked voice, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that we do not have enough money, we are in a debt trap, we cannot pay back the money that we have borrowed from the World Bank and IMF and the IMF and the World Bank are sitting on our throat. We cannot pay back our debt obligations and we are in a debt trap. Where are we today? Now IMF and the World Bank are coming and offering us loans and asking us whether we are interested in it. Sometimes, our Finance Minister is saying that at present, we do not need it and when we need it, we will tell them. We have reached a stage like that. If we have reached a stage like that, then that credit goes to this Government. Should we not accept that? With the growth rate which we are sustaining, we are heading for a day, not very off, in the near future, when this country is to attain a double digit growth figure.

Today, we have unemployed people, we have homeless people. Many problems are being faced by the people of this country. It has 1.2 billion people, almost one-sixth of humanity. When India changes, the world changes. When India suffers, the world suffers. So, we cannot suffer and we cannot go back. We have to move

forward. For that, what is the solution? We cannot distribute poverty, and distributing poverty is not socialism. Some of our friends think that in the market economy, we are going for too much liberalisation. This is one allegation. But our Prime Minister and the UPA Government has taken a strong decision that we cannot compromise on our growth target.

Today, India is in a high trajectory. The growth rate is 8.6 per cent today. When the whole world is riddled with financial and economic problems, in the midst of those problems like an island, we could achieve 8.6 per cent growth rate. We will reach 9 per cent by the end of the financial year and we are heading for a two digit growth rate. If it is a two digit growth rate, then what will it be in ten years? In ten years time, India's GDP will be doubled. Most of the Members who are sitting in this House, I am sure, will be fortunate to see India after ten years. After ten years, there will be not be poverty in India. There will not be a single citizen without a house or a roof over his head. That situation should come.

Today, our generation is cursed because unemployment is the major problem. There will not be a single person without employment. Can we reach that situation? Many people think that we can never reach that situation. But at the rate at which we are growing today, with all the problems we are having today, all of us can be reasonably happy that ten per cent a year for ten years means 100 per cent. We will be growing at double the rate. Our GDP will be double. Then we will solve most of the problems which we see around us today.

Instead, a very unfair criticism is being raised against the target and the programme set by the Government for growth and growth can only be proportionate to investment. I do not understand one point. Our Left friends sometimes think that the foreign direct investment is not good for the country. Which country is not against foreign direct investment? What is the foreign direct investment in China? There is a country where private property is not allowed. Now the Forbes magazine says that some of the richest people are there in China today. Which

country is following the socialist development pattern? We are not depending on market but we cannot ignore the market forces also.

Today, probably, 34 per cent of India's investment infrastructure comes from private sector now. We have to create a climate where we can have private sector investment in this country. Growth of an economy can only be proportionate to investment. Whatever you invest only grows.

So, to maintain a steady growth, to improve the growth rate, we have to have more investment. The Government is investing in a big way. Along with that the private investment has also to be encouraged. Why should there be ideological differences on this issue? Are we here to continue to suffer the ills which we are suffering today? We think that sustaining the momentum of the economic growth is the most important thing. Only that would solve the problem of the disadvantaged and the poor people.

It is said: "To maintain an uncompromising vigil on the internal and external security fronts". Today; this country is facing problems internally from two fronts mainly. One is the left wing extremism, that is naxalism. Let me ask a humble question, especially my left front friends. Where is the ideology and inspiration for the left wing extremism coming from? Left wing extremists, whether they are Maoists or any other hue, believe that the only solution to the problems is the armed conflict and class struggle. Some of our friends from the left have not given up the idea of class struggle and armed conflict.

This country has attained independence through peaceful means. This country has transformed through peaceful means, through democratic means. But some people probably thought that armed conflict and class struggle is the only way to change. History tells us that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when he was a young man, went to the Soviet Union during the October Revolution which was led by the great leader Lenin. He went there and came back with a lot of hope and inspiration. He said:

"We want scientific socialism in this country." After 75 years, where is Soviet Union today? What are the policies in China today? We cannot ignore the fact that we are the country which declared fifty or sixty years back that ours is a mixed economy. We want to encourage the private sector along with the public sector. It has been criticised. What has happened to those who criticised it? Today, naxalism is rearing its ugly head in West Bengal, in Chhattisgarh, in Odisha, etc. The State of West Bengal is ruled by one single party for the last 35 years. If there is lack of civic amenities, if the poor people are suffering, if the prices are high, if the law and order is bad, who is responsible for that? Those who are trying to weaken the democratic system of the country, those who are interested in criticism of the Government alone, should do some soul searching. The Communist Party was formed in India in 1920. In another ten years' time, it is going to celebrate its centenary. What is their contribution? They are attacking the Congress Party left and right. But what is their contribution? In 35 years what they could do in West Bengal is allowing the growth of crony capitalism, which criticism they are making against the Congress Party. They are not able to do any better. They are not able to set any parallel example before this country. So, instead of making negative criticism, they should try to understand the problems. Law and order is the main headache of this Government. I know a young Collector is in the custody of the naxalites in the State of Odisha. All of us are very much worried. We all wish and pray that this young man is released unhurt. The whole Government is putting all efforts to see that he is released. But we cannot ignore the fact that these people are misled by a failed ideology.

They say that the Central Government is not supporting them. How much support can the Central Government extend to combat the naxal terrorism in the States? The Centre is providing them police force; the Centre is giving them money; the Centre is giving them intelligence information; and the Centre is giving whatever the State Governments are demanding. Basically, law and order is a State subject. This is a federal system.

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

Whenever the Central Government takes any action, the immediate criticism is that they are encroaching into the authority of the State Governments. So, when it comes to law and order problem, can the Central Government alone be blamed? We have an ever-vigilant Home Minister. What more the Central Government can do? But, I think, there has to be a two-pronged attack against this. One is an ideology campaign. When primary amenities are not available in a village, then the farmers are suffering and the poor workers are suffering. They are exploiting the sufferings of the poor people. Then they think that this can be resolved only when we capture power through armed struggle and class struggle. If this misled ideology is what is behind them, our Left friends cannot absolve themselves from this menace of Maoist extremism. But the Government is fully prepared for that. Now, the incidents are coming down. Of course, some naxalite incidents are coming up which is a cause of worry for all of us. But, at the same time, if you take the position during the last five years, naxalite attacks, the number of people killed including the security personnel; all these parameters if you take, we are effectively trying to control that. But we cannot be complacent as said by the hon. President. There has to be a concerted effort, but please do not think that let the Government do it and we can do as we like. That is not the thing. This country is facing a huge problem.

Some of the Members sitting there were sitting here also. In a democracy it can happen. Tomorrow, also it can happen. It may seem to be a little difficult for BJP. ...*(Interruptions)* But I feel a change is always possible. ...*(Interruptions)* It has to be a collective effort. That is what I feel.

Madam, we have to pursue a foreign policy which will ensure that our voice is heard and our interests are protected in global fora. I remember when the nuclear agreement was signed and that was being discussed in this House, all my friends from the Opposition were raising an allegation that we are surrendering our right

before America. Our independent foreign policy is being surrendered. Of all the people, the allegation is against the Congress. It is a Party which fought for the freedom, a Party which shaped the foreign policy of this country and a Party which shaped the foreign policy which was a model for many countries in the world. When we engaged into nuclear treaty with some countries, there was a big hue and cry that we are going to surrender our independent foreign policy. Is it so? The five Leaders of the Security Council - England, Russia, China, France, all these big nations' Head of States visited India recently. Each Leader from all these five countries visited India and they declared that India is an emerging power in the world. They said that we are to support India's demand for a seat in the Security Council.

The other day, American Senate passed the Resolution that the Government of America should support India to become a member in the U.N. Security Council. If China is supporting India, if Britain is supporting India, if France is supporting India and if America is supporting India, are we weak? Is our foreign policy weak? Where is this kind of criticism going to lead us to? Probably, today, our foreign relations with all the countries, be it Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, are excellent. The Heads of States from all the countries were visiting India. Agreements were signed. There is a new atmosphere of friendship. We are having excellent relationships with our neighbouring countries. Take for instance Pakistan. If they want, we are ready to have a discussion, but the BJP people have got their own apprehension. I know that after the Kargil war, after we suffered like anything; in 2004, our hon. ex-Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, signed an agreement with Pakistan. We are not against any kind of agreement with Pakistan provided they stop the trans-border terrorism. Pakistan should behave as a responsible democratic nation. Then, we want a good friendship with Pakistan. All other neighbours and India are having good relationship. The super powers in the world today feel that India should be supported. All over the world in the international fora, people think that India is to get its

rightful position in the UN Security Council. So, whatever is the criticism, it does not mean much.

Madam, in the State where I come from, there were human chains and human walls. There was a protest that the Congress was surrendering the independent foreign policy. I think my friend, Shri P. Karunakaran, is not present here in the House. ...*(Interruptions)* But they were all forming part of the human chain. Their protest was that we were surrendering the independent foreign policy. But today, it is a shining example of the Indian Foreign Policy. The whole world is respecting India. But we cannot be complacent. I am not saying that we have reached where we should have. At the same time, hard work is necessary ...*(Interruptions)*

It is not a question of being at anybody's mercy. Shri Rajesh, please understand it. I am ready to accept your criticism.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: We should not be at the mercy of any one single country. The Heads of State of Five Members of the UN Security Council - maybe, my friend did not listen to me properly - visited India in the last six months. They have all supported India's demand for a permanent seat in the Security Council. Madam, the Americanism which they are propagating is a political ploy. They are not very much sincere about it because the children of many of the leaders of the Left Parties are studying in America! So, they are not very much anti-American. Shri Rajesh may be finding an excuse. For some time, they will go on chirping like this. That is all and then, they will come to the reality.

Basically, the institutions should not be weakened. But, unfortunately that is happening today. The other day, when the Ekta Yatra volunteers were to be given a send off, Shri Advani was speaking. In fact, reading the newspapers, I was a very sad person that day. I have high regards for Shri Advani. But then, probably, I was a very sad person that day because they were making

an allegation against the Congress Party, against the Government, against the Prime Minister and against the Chairperson of the UPA Government. With a little bit of my Hindi knowledge, I understood Shri Advani's words. He said that from Pandit Nehru's time till now, we have not seen a more weak Prime Minister. Is the Prime Minister weak when all the big countries of the world are coming to India and declaring their supporting to India? Today, if not only America, if all the nuclear powers of the world have signed agreements with India, is this Prime Minister weak?

The other day, we the Members of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, made a visit to BARC in Mumbai. We found that the scientists in Mumbai were jubilant. They were telling us and briefing us. Shri Meghwal was there with us in the Committee. They were telling us that all the countries which can be considered as nuclear powers have come forward to sign the agreement with us. You were suffering the nuclear apartheid. You were an untouchable country. Nobody was there to help you. Is this the situation in which some of our friends want to see India isolated in the world scenario? Today, we have friends. It is because of our strong foreign policy. It is because of our Prime Minister's policy. Can Shri Advani say that Dr. Singh is a weak Prime Minister? I do not know whether he means the physical strength of our Prime Minister! If that is the case, then, it may be so. But, at the same time, we are fortunate enough to have a Prime Minister like him.

Madam, I have been attending some of the international conferences. Delegates of some of the developing countries, some of the African countries, after attending the Session, came to us asking: "We are coming to Delhi. We would like to meet your Prime Minister." So, we are happy to have a Prime Minister like Dr. Manmohan Singh today ...*(Interruptions)* Why are many of the developing countries, many of the African countries sending their emissaries to Delhi to get an appointment with Dr. Manmohan Singh to get a prescription for their economic ills? That doctor is nobody other than Dr. Manmohan Singh.

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

Now, I come to the macro-economic management of the country. He has shown an example to the whole world. Can Shri Advani, a person of high experience and reputation, call this Prime Minister a weak Prime Minister? Let us please understand the reality. Positions may change. Leaders may change but we have to be responsible in our declarations.

Madam, I would like to quote a very sad thing. Our President of the Party, the leader of the UP A, our beloved Shrimati Sonia Gandhi has written a letter to Shri Advani the other day. I would like to quote from her letter.... (Interruptions) The point is that the expressions which were being used, probably, sometimes crossed the limit. Of course, Shri Advani has expressed his regrets for that. Probably, when I am speaking in this House, I cannot be that much restrained. But, when we are making allegations against persons, I think we have to be more careful.

When you are pointing one finger at another person, three fingers are against you. ... (Interruptions) When the Prime Ministership of India was offered on a platter to Soniaji, she said: "I only want to serve the Party". Do we have any such examples in politics? Sushmaji once said that if Soniaji becomes the Prime Minister she will shave her head and she will wear saffron sari and all that. I do not want Sushmaji to do that because Sushmaji is the best dressed lady in this House and so I do not want her to shave her head and wear saffron sari and all that. But today, realities have to be realized by political parties. We cannot weaken our institutions, we should not make negative criticisms, we cannot escape our responsibility and we cannot apportion the blame on others and by doing that we are not going to escape.

Madam, what is the scenario of development in the country? The President has said that in the next one year we are going to spend Rs. 40 lakh crore on infrastructure development. A country of India's size is spending Rs. 40 lakh crore in one year on infrastructure development is

an achievement in itself. What is the position on the agricultural front? Today, the criticism in this House was that in our country agriculture recorded only 1.1 per cent growth and it is only the service industry which grows more. But today, to our pleasant surprise, India has attained 3.2 per cent growth in the agricultural sector.

When the ASEAN Agreement was signed there was a criticism that the farmers of our country are going to lose very badly and again there were huge agitations in our State. I come from a State which sees more agitations than positive things. There again, our Communist friends demonstrated by having a human chain and they said that we are surrendering India's interests. They said that tea is going to be imported, coconut is going to be imported and all things are going to be imported and so our farmers will suffer. For the information of the House I would like to say that the ASEAN Agreement was signed by India. But today, cardamom is having the highest price, pepper is having the highest price, tea is having a record price and coconut is getting a good price. In which commodity did India suffer? I would like to challenge my friends from the Left Parties. What about their human chain? What about their human wall? They were agitating and they were inviting people to join them in the field.

Madam, India knows its problems, India knows its strengths and India knows its weaknesses also. We have to deal with countries of the world whether it is in trade or in diplomatic relations and how we have to conduct our affairs, we are well aware of that. Probably, India is successful today, but still we have problems and to face these problems, we have to have a collective endeavour. Today, maybe this House is waiting to discuss many more important issues. What the President has said is, in a nutshell, what the Government has done in the last one year and what the Government is going to do in the next one year. I think, all the Parties in this House can agree on this point without much objection. So, I wish and hope that this Motion moved before this House will be adopted and accepted unanimously by all sections of the House.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): What about corruption?

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: I have already spoken about corruption. Perhaps he has not listened to that. One Marxist MP was raided and Rs. 80 crore was collected by the Income Tax Department and he might have read that report. I have not said that the entire Marxist Party is corrupt.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: That is not true. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, I am winding up. Still my friend Rajeshji is provoking me. The C&AG, in his report, has mentioned that the Government has lost Rs. 1.76 lakh crore on spectrum allocation and that is the 2G scam. The very same C&AG has said in another report that a leader, who was a Minister in a State, has committed an offence and due to his omission a poor State has lost Rs. 250 crore. Who is that leader? Which is that State? Should I say all that here to my friend Rajesh? What happened is that a person who is responsible for the loss of Rs. 250 crore in the infamous Lavalin case is still continuing as the Secretary of the CPI (M) in Kerala.

There is corruption. He should understand this ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Silence please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Chacko says.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, if he is provoking me more than I have to say that one Party in the whole country, which cannot stand up and speak against, which cannot raise a pointed finger against anybody, which does not have the moral ' courage against corruption is the CPM Party in West Bengal and Kerala ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except Shri Chacko's submission.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. You may continue, Mr. Chacko.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, I want to wind up. When I said that a Party is going to celebrate its centenary is failing miserably, I also know that another Party, a communal Party, which was formed in 1951, had captured power in India. So, communalism the best political bet in India and I still wish that BJP refrained from this communal propaganda because in this country, we need more employment, we need more industries, we need more growth and we want to face extremism and law order, etc. These are all the problems.

If anybody thinks that our Prime Minister is weak because he has never undertaken a Rath Yatra, it may be correct. But here is problem that more than the communal issues, if all of us together decide to concentrate more on the developmental aspects then still we have a solution.

Madam, I very briefly explained the salient features of the Speech of the hon. President of India and I once again request and appeal to all the Members of this House to support this Resolution unanimously.

14.46 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Amendments to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you are aware, as per established procedure, amendments to the

*Not recorded.

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address are moved after the Secunder to the motion has concluded his speech. An announcement regarding moving of amendments is also made at that time.

It has, however, come to notice that all the admitted amendments have not yet been printed and, therefore, are not circulated to the Members. It is hoped that all the amendments would be printed by tonight and circulated to the Members at their residences by tomorrow morning.

An announcement in this regard will be made from the Chair tomorrow when the item is taken up for further discussion.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, I would like to get the time fixed, because the Movers have to stay here otherwise Amendment can't be moved. You may get them published in the Bulletin.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall get done.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: At what time, the Amendments will be moved tomorrow so that the Movers are present here. Otherwise, they will not be here to move their Amendments. They will not be able to sit the whole day. Therefore, get them published in the Bulletin.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright.

14.48 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S
ADDRESS - *Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Shri P. C. Chako.

Madam Speaker, India is standing on the threshold of the second decade of 21st century. It has been said that this century will be of Asian's century. It has also been said that this century shall be the century of knowledge. The next two decades are going to be important for India as they will determine whether this century is going to be story of India, China or it shall be exclusively of China. Today, India's Gross Domestic Product is Rs. 1.5 trillion in comparison to China and the USA which is Rs. 5.50 trillion and Rs. 14 trillion respectively.

The main challenge before India is, how to bridge this gap. Alongwith this, we have to see how to bring the 700 million people, living in villages, seeking out their living by working in agriculture, in the mainstream of the country. This Parliament has an important responsibility to deal with this challenge because, if in the coming two decades, we falter, the history will say that:

*Waqt ke aankhon ne woh phalak bhi dekhe hain,
Lamhon ne khata ki aur sadiyon ne sazaa paai hai.*

Madam Speaker, Shri P. C. Chako has given an indication to those six points on which the performance of a Government is estimated. They are the extent of political stability provided by it, the economic governance, the upkeep or otherwise of communal harmony, the state of internal of its foreign policy. As Shri Chako has delved deeply on these issues, I would not like to repeat them. But, still, I would like to add that our Government has been completely successful on the parameter of the above mentioned six points during the last six-and a half years ...*(Interruptions)*.

You may speak when you get an opportunity. Let me speak now.

MADAM SPEAKER: Manish Tewari Ji, you may speak. Please do not interrupt.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Madam Speaker, a number of revolutions have taken place in this country during the last 62 years. Green revolution, white revolution, revolution in regard to computer in the field of technology

and a revolution in the telecommunication sector has also taken place during the last 14 years. If you go through the address of the Hon. President, you will come to know that there are 80 crore mobile connections in this country as of now. What does it mean? Its means that there are 60 crore such citizens in this country who have mobile phones in their hands ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him speak. You may speak when your turn comes. Manish Ji you may speak. Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Manish Tewari Ji

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Madam Speaker, the most important thing is that this is available at what cost. I would like to submit that one paisa per second call is available here. If such a revolution has ever taken place in any other country, I am ready to extend my congratulations to that government as well.

Madam, I am submitting this point because much politics has taken place in this country during the last four months with regard to the 2G Spectrum. Such people as do not have any knowledge of even's' about this spectrum, have got to get themselves called as a specialist of spectrum. The hon. Prime Minister has announced the setting up of a joint parliamentary committee.

Debate will be held in this parliament at length, I would not like to go into it, but yes, I would say this much that this issue needs to be looked into in perspective and that perspective is that the cost of a pan India licence of 2G as on date is Rs. 1650 crore, the cost of 3G license is Rs. 16700 crore. If you compare the licences of these two, the cost of one mega htz. of the former is Rs. 133 crore, and the latter Rs. 1600 crore, however, the broadcasters in India provide mega htz. at Rs. 35 thousand, is that a scam? That is not a scam, the fact thereof is that in regard to every service ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Manish Tewari is saying.

[Translation]

Please keep silence. You may speak when your turn comes.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Madam Speaker, they are not ready to listen.

The reality thereof is that every service is not weighed in uniform cost. Every service has got its separate cost and if mobile is available in the hands of the poor people of India today, the credit goes to the UPA Government as there has been never a gap between our policy and intentions.

Madam Speaker, much politics has been played in this country during the last four months in regard to black money. One political party even released a report on black money. I would like to ask a question with much politeness, respect and responsibility as to whether the entire black money of this country is only in the foreign banks. Is the black money of this country not in the country itself? I would like to ask a question to all those who are sitting in this House as to whether this is not a fact that if you go to purchase a house in Delhi or in any other city of the country, 30 percent money is given out of that by cheque and 70 percent in cash even today. Is it not black money?

I would like to make another point. You may go to purchase agricultural land ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Manish Tewari is saying.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

Please keep silence. You may speak when your turn comes.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: 90% is given in cash while purchasing agricultural land and only 10% is given by cheque. Has it happened during the last 22 months? I want to submit about what has happened during the last 22 months. During the last 22 months ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ramkishun Ji, you may sit down.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: It cannot go on like this. During the last 22 months, in regard to the black money stashed in the foreign banks, the UPA government ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Manish Tewari is saying.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: The Government has taken concrete steps to bring back the black money. This is the UPA government which has signed tax information exchange agreement with 10 countries. Earlier, the NDA Government was in power for 6 years, I would like to ask whether any such document had been signed at that time or not. It is the UPA government which has broadened dual tax avoidance agreements with 65 countries during the last 22 months so that information may be accessed by India and action may be taken thereon by us. The result thereof is that during the last 22 months, the UPA government has collected through these steps Rs. 34,601 crore of black money by unearthing the same and has

been successful in detecting an illegal amount of Rs. 48,784 crore. This has been the achievement of the UPA government that is 22 months old.

Madam Speaker, discussion has been held in this House on price rise a number of times. I think that there are many such issues which are confined to a 2.5 mile area of the Raisina Hills, but the issue of price rise touches every family and every household.

15.00 hrs.

Chacko Ji explained at length the steps taken by the UPA government to bring down price rise during the last 22 months. The price rise of food grains has declined from 20% to 8%.

Madam Speaker, we are sitting in the supreme panchayat of India and discussion should be held with responsibility here. I would like to submit that the population of India which was 84 crore in the year 1991 has risen to 118 crore in the year 2011. During the last 20 years, there are 30 crore such people who have been brought above the line of poverty whereas the population of the country has risen by more than 30 crore. What does it mean? The specialists opine that it means that in the last 20 years, India has had to provide one billion more meals. The direct effect thereof is that while the consumption has risen, the agricultural yield has not grown proportionately. As such, the impact thereof is reflected on prices and therefore the UPA government had announced in the last budget that a second green revolution is required in this country. This second green revolution will take place in the eastern part of the country. It is not that the gap has risen during the past 22 months. I would like to ask that those who are criticizing us, casting aspersion on us, when they were in government. Why did not they give attention towards the basic problem of demand and supply? I feel, he should reply this to the nation.

Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a very important issue. Recently, in this country...(Interruptions) I shall also speak on Adarsh

issue. Some facts have been unearthed relating to the bomb explosions which took place at Malegaon, Modasa, Ajmer and Hyderabad. I do not want to make any unnecessary observation on this issue as they are being investigated and are sub-judice. I respect the rule in this regard, as other people do. I would like to ask those self-declared nationalist organisations, which swear by the country that why such kind of terrorist tendencies raise their heads from their ranks. This is the basic question confronting the nation. The political parties affiliated to those organisations should introspect because it has a direct bearing upon the moral stand taken by India before the international community of the issue of terrorism. I do not want to criticise or scorn but some introspection should be done because if these tendencies continue; it will weaken the idea of India. We need to have a serious discussion on it.

Madam, voices are being raised from the other side with regard to corruption. I would like to remind them that it was the Congress party which had sought the resignation of its Chief Minister even before any evidence has been unearthed in the Adarsh case...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep silence and listen him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: I would like to ask the BJP as to what it has done in Karnataka ...(Interruptions). A large number of big scams were unearthed, the Chief Minister of Karnataka was in the dock. The investigation authority was taken back from the Lok Ayukt. But, in spite of all that, the party did not take any action ...(Interruptions) I would like to ask is this the morality? ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Manish Tewari is saying.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Madam, Shri Chako talked about the Commonwealth Games. As soon as the CWG issue came to light, the resignation was taken from Shri Suresh Kalmadi and the setting up of Shunghlu Enquiry Commission was announced, But, we have been raising the issue of Pushap Steel in Chhattisgarh for a very long time. A company registered in Delhi was allotted a mine on the very same day in Raipur, 3000 Km away. ...(Interruptions). They do not reply on these issues. Further, I would like to ask them that they have generated a lot of political heat around 2G spectrum but what about the Kushabhau Thackrey Trust in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Land worth Rs. 65 crore was taken with Rs. One after auction. They do not respond to this issue. ...(Interruptions) Thus, there is a huge gap between what they do and what they profess.

Lastly, I would like to say that we can do more politics than they do, but, we need to do politics keeping the future of this country in sight. The House has responsibility that we should move forward and not fall back. We should shape the future of the coming generation lest [English] as the Great Winston Churchill had written about Britain from 1931-35 that our politicking turns the next 20 years into the locus years of India. That is the peril we have to watch out for.

Madam Speaker, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity.

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which she has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 21, 2011."

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH (Ghaziabad): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The entire House knows that it is provided in the Article 87 of the Constitution of India that after the general election are over, hon. President addresses the joint sitting of the both Houses when the Parliament meets for its first session. Following that tradition, hon. President has addressed that joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament. I rise to thank the hon. President. The motion of thanks has been moved by Shri P.C. Chako and seconded by Shri Manish Tewari. She deserves thanks for addressing the joint sitting of both Houses. But all of us are well aware of the fact that it is the Cabinet which approves the President's Address. The hon. President has to speak a number of things which are far from the fact as these are approved by the Cabinet. It is the obligation of the President. We may or may not agree but we have to say her thanks. We cannot oppose her. But I was witness to a scene when the Address of the hon. President was going on. I have never seen such a scene during the 14 years of my parliamentary life. The Members from the Treasury Benches were raising slogans in the support of the Chairman of their party in the Central Hall and pressing the demand for Telangana. *...(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker, the healthy traditions should not be encroached upon in a democratic set-up. Everyone should understand its responsibility, be it the ruling party or the opposition. I was under the impression that the Mover or the Seconders of the Motion will condemn the ruckus which was created by the Treasury Benches during the President's Address. But it is anguishing for me that neither the mover nor the seconder has done this.

In the media also, none of the leaders of the ruling party have condemned this behavior. But, following the traditions, I condemn this act. As far as Telangana is concerned *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Rajnath ji, you please address the chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: So far as question of Telangana is concerned, our party and I know that several allies of NDA have been in favour of creation of separate state of Telangana *...(Interruptions)* I would also like to add that years ago my party *...(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Rajnath ji, you speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, years ago our party had passed a resolution in its executive body's meeting that separate state of Telangana should be carved out as soon as possible. Members of our party have been actually participating in the movement demanding separate state of Telangana. But I am amazed to see that *...(Interruptions)* You people may please sit down *...(Interruptions)* Later on I would reply to it. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You people may please sit down. Rajnath ji, you please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

• [Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, I would like to say that a commission was constituted for exploring the possibilities of creation of a separate Telangana state. The said commission has since submitted its report. But, I do not think any Member of this House knows as to what action the government has taken on that report. I humbly request Congress led UPA Government, hon. Prime Minister and our leader of the House, who is present now, to bring a bill soon for creation of separate state of Telangana. All of us would support that bill so that Telangana can be created. All of us desire that long standing demand of people of that region is fulfilled and separate state of Telangana may emerge.

Madam Speaker, I think this years' debate on the Presidential Address is far more significant than previous years'. Anybody can judge as to why I am attaching more importance to this years' debate? Why it is so, because so far as my knowledge goes, in the history of our parliament perhaps there has never been an occasion when the entire session, be it winter session, monsoon session or budget session has been completely washed out, gone without transaction of any business. Perhaps it has never been so. For the first time, it has been so in winter session. There was a small demand of opposition that a JPC be constituted for investigating into the allotment of 2G Spectrum. Why did we make such a demand? Apart from us, the whole nation observed that multi-dimensional corruption is rapidly spreading its wings in the country and therefore, we felt that a JPC should be constituted without fail for inquiring into it. That is why we demand an inquiry by JPC. Ruling party asked us why JPC? We asked why not JPC? But

*Not recorded.

the ruling party did not concede our demand, therefore, entire session fell prey to logjam. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be calm and quiet. Let hon. Member speak.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam, everybody is aware that smooth functioning of the House is largely the responsibility of ruling party. We have not made any illegitimate demand. We did not demand anything which deviates from parliamentary convention. Earlier also, whenever any systematic risk was noticed this very House constituted joint parliamentary committee. And in wake of it, we had demanded for it, as we had smelt a systematic failure in it. And if it is not checked and it goes on unabated then the country will definitely be in a horrible state of affairs. But at long last our Prime Minister has today announced constitution of JPC. Better late than never I would like to thank him but it has been done belatedly. If it was done earlier, winter session could have been saved from getting washed out. When we were demanding for it, they were saying that telecom policy was formulated by NDA Government and that the Telecom Minister in UPA Government has taken decision on the basis of the said policy. That time also, we had said that let the Government get it inquired, no matter from the year 2002, 1999 or from 1951 onwards, we are ready to face it. But, still JPC was not constituted. At times, I am compelled to think - did our NDA Government do any wrong by ushering telecom revolution in the country. ...(Interruptions) Madam, if this type of disturbance continues, I would not be able to put across my point in 40-50 minutes even. I seek your protection. ...(Interruptions). I thought whether NDA has done any wrong by bringing telecom revolution in the country. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): Telecom revolution was brought by Rajiv Gandhi ji.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam, I was thinking so because had we not brought in telecom revolution in India

[Shri Rajnath Singh]

perhaps 2 G Spectrum scam too would not have taken place. We brought telecom revolution and these people brought 2 G scam. ...*(Interruptions)*. We made the country self-reliant with regard to food grains, but they gave us a food grains scam. Under our stewardship the country made a quantum jump in the field of space science when the NDA Government launched Chandrayan Mission, whereas, they gave 5 Band Spectrum scam to the country. I do not want to make a mention of all other scams. CWG scam, Adarsh Societies scam are also there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: A few days ago, the hon. Prime Minister had held a press conference with editors of certain TV news channels. I did never cast a doubt over the intention of Prime Minister nor do I want to doubt it now. I did never put a question mark over it. but when the Prime Minister in the said press conference said that he is not so much at fault as is being made out. First of all, on hearing it, I first thought who might have been media advisor to advise the Prime Minister to make such a statement or has the innocent Prime Minister made such a statement on his own. I just want to tell this thing to the Prime Minister that no doubt, large scale scams have taken place and not one or two but many men must have been involved in these scams. But who will make it clear to the nation that if UPA Government or the Prime Minister is not responsible for large number of scams and large scale corruption prevailing in the country, then who is responsible for this all? The country wants to know it, I want to know it from the Prime Minister.

Entire nation has seen all these developments as to how many of Quatorochi gets transferred to his London account. From which source money goes into account of Hasan Ali Abroad? No one knows about it. I have come to the conclusion that the whole system is neck-deep in corruption.

Here, I would make a mention of an incident. I could make a mention of couplet of Sant Surdas wherein he describes how impatient and perturbed the Gopis were because of their separation from Shri Krishna. Seeing it, Lord Krishna asked Udhav to go and pacify Gopis. When Udhav pacified one gopi he noticed that another gopi was also perturbed the same way because of separation from Shri Krishna. Udhav got tired and said that it is useless trying to pacify them as all the Gopis have drunk the water from same well whose water is mingled with Bhang. Finally he got damn tired and said. "Leave it, there is no need to pacify them."

The Leader of the House is sitting here. I wonder whether our prime minister has got so much perplexed that he is unable to tell as to who is responsible for it and has given up all efforts. The cases are so numerous that UPA government of and Congress party has been facing the crises of credibility. The credibility and strong will, these two are essential ingredients for running a government. This government lacks both these things. However, it has been mentioned in the Presidential Address that legal framework will be prepared for taking action for checking corruption. A lot of proposed actions against corruption have been spelt and in the Address. But, at this movement people don't want to listen anything. They just want to see what effective and strict measures are being taken by the government for checking corruption. People are unable to believe what the government says because difference between what the government says and what it does is clearly visible.

SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA: Please say something about Karnataka also ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, be quite and take your seat.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit quietly. Be calm and quite.

[English]

Let's there be order in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Comptroller and Auditor General is a constitutional authority. While on my legs in the House I would like to congratulate and express my gratitude to Comptroller and Auditor General of India for unearthing the 2G spectrum scam. And at the same time I would like to condemn a senior minister in Congress-UPA Government who criticised CAG and gave clean chit to A. Raja who is behind bars now, Madam, it is a criminal attempt. As and when the Leader of the House rises to give reply he should make it clear as to why did one of his senior ministers say so? He gave clean chit to A. Raja who is in jail and he tried to defame a statutory authority viz CAG.

Corruption has reached such proportions that a department under the Prime Minister auctions government assets worth rupees two lakh crore for a paltry sum of one thousand crore. Everybody knows about Devas-multi-media and Antrix. Antrix is a commercial wing of ISRO and a deal was signed between the two. In may the Hindu's Business Line newspaper exposed this deal. In the month of July, 2012 the Space Commission and the Additional Solicitor General objected to the said deal and said that it should be scrapped. But despite that the deal was not cancelled. The said deal happened to be scrapped by Union Cabinet, Government of India only in February, 2011. Why so much delay? Though the deal has been scrapped but still the country must at least know as to who were responsible for signing this deal and those persons ought to be punished. Madam, I fail to understand that although all the persons belonging to Congress and the UPA Government are hale and hearty and quite healthy still, strangely enough, they are unable to see the increasing number of corruption cases coming to light. I would like to quote an instance from Mahabharat here. Dhartrashtra was a king during Mahabharat period. Here, I have discribed all of them as hale and hearty and none as Dhritrashtra. What was going on in Kurukshetra during Mahabharta battle was being narrated to him through the eyes of Sanjay a live telecast. But it seems this

government is bereft of any such Sanjay. However, one Sanjay Nirupam is sitting here.

15.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, so far as intention of the present government with regard to tackling corruption is concerned, I put a question mark over it. I doubt it. Take the issue concerning selection of CVC. The Leader of opposition hon. Sushma Swaraj Ji is sitting here.

Sushma Ji strongly opposed it and said that the person chosen for the post has been charge sheeted in the matter of palm oil in Kerala.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I would like to bring to the notice of the Chair as also the House that this is a matter which is sub judice. Would we like it to be discussed here? It is for him.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): He is a senior leader.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The hon. Member while speaking should not get carried away to such an extent that he may mouth anything which may come to his mind.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: I want to tell the hon. Minister that I never get carried away. I speak after due consideration and I use measured language.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): A mention of Mulayam was made. It is not sub-judice. Bansal Ji was silent then.

15.31 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

SHRI RAJNATH SHINGH: Sir, I understand that matter is sub-judice. I won't say anything which may lead to any type of interference in judicial process. I am talking about intention of the government that despite being reprimanded by the Supreme Court the government has been doggedly defending the incoming CVC. I condemn it and say that the government does not intend to fight corruption.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: This is exactly the point that I was making. This is a submission about what has to be said in the House because of the matter being before the Court ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Sir, the prime minister, in a press conference has said that a coalition government has its own compulsions. When the prime minister replies to motion of thanks he should explain as to what are those compulsions. I would like to know under what type of pressure the Prime Minister is? ...*(Interruptions)* Will he allow this type of corruption to flourish in the name of compulsions? We need to ponder over this aspect as well.

I know this fact that there is no compulsion of a coalition Government as at the time of the Indo-US Nuclear Deal issue, the hon. Prime Minister and the Congress party had not paid any heed to the left parties which supported the UPA Government. I still recall that day. Today, what sort of compulsion is there, compulsion and pressure of which coalition partner is there that they are not able to take effective action against corruption? Which is the invisible power over there which is restricting them from taking action? We do politics not only to form Government but to build the country. I want to bring this fact to the fore. Irrespective of compulsions and pressures, the Government should be run as a Government. The country wants good governance through the Government ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record except what Shri Rajnath Singh speaks.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain the decorum in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: The hon. President has talked about black money in his address. You must be knowing the well-known institution of the world. 'Global Financial Integrity'. This institution has stated in its report that by the year 2008, about 640 billion dollar of ill-gotten money of India is deposited as black money in the banks of the other countries of the world.

So far as the question of the Bharatiya Janata Party and the NDA is concerned, hon. leader Advaniji had raised this question at the time of the general elections of Lok Sabha and had assured the citizens of the country that if the NDA got the opportunity to form the Government, the black money deposited in other countries would be brought back to India and the problems and challenges related to poverty, unemployment in India would be dealt with strongly. The Government should have taken effective steps to bring back that black money from other countries, however, I did not witness any such effective step by the Government to do the same.

Now, I would like to submit another point pertaining to the UN convention against corruption that was executed in 2005, but the Government has not taken pains to carry out the ratification of the same so far which ought to have been done by the Parliament. How can we believe that this Government is serious about bringing black money back into the country? I would like to give

the example of the US which had 4500 accounts in Switzerland. The US obtained the names of the account holders by building up pressure upon Switzerland. Liechtenstein is a small island in Germany and a German citizen bribed the LGT bank over there to obtain the information about the persons having black money over there. However, our Government has not so far been able to obtain the information about the account holders of our country having money deposit in foreign banks of the world.

Sir, more often than not International Treaty Obligation is talked about in our country. If the US, Germany, France, Britain and European countries can obtain information about black money even after entering into this international treaty, why can the Government of India not do so? This is beyond our understanding. I would like to demand the UPA Government and submit to the hon. leader of the House, Pranab Mukherjee, who is sitting here that the country is quite concerned about black money. No one can say when the public will get agitated and the public resentment will come out on open, as such, the Government should bring out a white paper on black money to inform the countrymen about the quantum of black money deposited in foreign banks at this juncture. The Government has not been able to provide complete information about the names of the account holders. I would like to ask what efforts have been made by his Government so far to bring the black money back into India? A comprehensive white paper should be brought out on all these things, this is my demand.

Sir, so far as the question of the economic front is concerned, I would like to say that this Government has been a total failure in regard to this. Six and a half - seven years have elapsed of this UPA Government. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you must have yourself felt that since this Congress, UPA Government has come to power, there has been a continuous price rise. Figures are being provided here that the rate of inflation has declined. How much has it declined? It is still more than 8 per cent. The

NDA has run Government in this country for six years
...(Interruptions)

It had reached 18-19, he has informed this, so you may take his opinion to be true. This has never come under double digit. However, even if I accept what he has said, let me contend that we too have run Government in this country for six years. Sir, you know that we achieved success in pegging the rate of inflation between 3 to 6 per cent constantly. There is a need to ponder over the fact that while we succeeded in controlling the rate of inflation for six years. This Government has been unable to control it for even 6 months, 8 months or even a year.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): What was the growth rate at that time?
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: ...(Interruptions) Growth rate had reached upto 8 percent even during our time.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is completely wrong. Please check your numbers. Your average growth rate was 5.8 per cent. Our average growth rate was 8.5 per cent. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Growth rate can never be co-related with price-rise. Do not co-relate growth rate with price-rise. Our growth rate in contrast to earlier times.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please yield. We are not saying that because there is high growth, there should be high inflation. All that we asked you was this. When you talk about lower inflation, please talk about the lower growth rate in your period. You gave a wrong number and I was only trying to correct your number. Had Shri Yashwant Sinha been there behind you, he would have been completely embarrassed with your statement! ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-talks please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit this much that by when. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: At times, this Govt. tries to shake its hands off the phenomena of price-rise stating that there is global economic recession and India cannot remain untouched thereof and as such there has been constant price-rise. At another, this Govt. states that as the GDP is rising, price-rise is being intensified.

All these arguments are given by this Government. But, primarily, there are three reasons behind the rising inflation. These are the wrong economic policy, wrong economic planning and corruption. The combination of these three reasons has pushed the inflation in a higher range. The inflation has reached to such an extent that it has become almost impossible for a common man to go to the market and purchase goods in kilograms. He will purchase goods in pairs. Recently, the price of onion

was sky high. The fourth reason may be the compulsion arising due to the coalition government, as underlined by the hon. Prime Minister. Chanakya has authored a renowned book titled 'Arthshastra' which is read in India and abroad. I shall quote from it:—

[English]

"The Kingdom is destroyed if there are two Kings, each one showing partiality to its own group or by mutual rivalry and hatred."

[Translation]

I feel that multiple power centres is the main reason. Chanakya had talked merely about two power centres, but I am not talking about two power centres, instead, about a number of power centres. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If all that you are saying is correct, please answer just 1-2 questions; I am humbly asking you. I am requesting you to please answer. He need not answer. If all that you are saying is correct - if all your policies were right and our policies were wrong, why did the people defeat the NDA in 2004 and why did they impose even a more crushing defeat in 2009? Which are the two Kings who destroyed the NDA Kingdom in 2004?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing, except what Shri Rajnath Singh says, will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Home Affairs if he would throw light on the disastrous performance of Congress in Bihar election, if all the policies pursued by the Central Government, were good?

*Not recorded.

Sir, my suggestion to the Government is that it should not rely on wrongful means to run the coalition government. Had our party relied on wrongful means to run the coalition government in 1999, the then NDA government would not have been defeated for want of a single vote. We did not adopt unethical means to save our government. Because. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please refrain from making comments.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Sir, the Rashtra Dharma is greater than the coalition Dharma. The Government should observe its Rashtra Dharma and should not merely talk about coalition Dharma. It should not publicly discuss the compulsions of the coalition Dharma. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing, except what Shri Rajnath Singh says, will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Home Minister that I am a villager. I know that the farmers and the poor people of villages can take a little increase in inflation in their own stride. But after this Government came into power, there has been such a big crisis in agriculture sector that the condition of rural poor and farmer has become worse. The Government talks about developing the infrastructure in rural areas but nothing spectacular has been done in this regard during the last six and half years. The Government claims. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Sir, I am looking towards you. The Government claims that it has increased the minimum support prices (MSP) of rice and wheat. No doubt, the MSP has been increased, but the Government has not taken the increase in input costs into consideration. Thanks to the increase in input costs, the hike in the MSP by the Government has failed to ensure that the farmers get remunerative prices of their produce.

Sir, I would like to quote from the NSSO. It says that the average income of a farmer's family in 2003-04 was Rs. 2115. In 2011, it managed to climb to Rs. 2400. As per the figure of the NSSO, a farmer earns just Rs. 2400 annually. It means a majority of the Indian farmers is living below the poverty line. That is why I am emphasizing that we need to give particular attention towards agriculture.

Sir, how the Food Corporation of India (FCI) is behaving? I have shown the rotten wheat in this House which had been lying under the open sky in the warehouses of the FCI. But, the insensitivity of this Government has no bounds. The Supreme Court has made an observation that this rotting wheat under the open skies should be distributed among the poor free of cost, but the Government took an unequivocal stand that it cannot do so under any circumstances. A Government cannot be more insensitive than this. This Government also makes claims about development. I have also been a Minister for Surface Transport. The then NDA government had decided to complete the national highway development project by 2005.

Sir, now, we are going through the year 2011, but the Government has not been able to complete even the Phase-I of this project. The Government has not been able to award even those projects, the DPR of which had been prepared in 2006-07. It is said that there are a lot of

[Shri Rajnath Singh]

problems due to land acquisition. If this is true, why the Government does not introduce the Land Acquisition Amendment Bill. The Government had promised to bring it as soon as possible. You might have seen that the farmers of Greater Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar stated a dharna due to land acquisition problem. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh had opened fire on those farmers, as a result of which 4 farmers were injured. The farmers across the country are agitated over land acquisition.

Sir, the promptness with which the Land Acquisition Bill should have been brought in the House, is not being done. I would like to request the leader of the House that this Bill should be brought in the House at the earliest. As far as MNREGA is concerned, the MNREGA is a good scheme in itself. I understand that the expense made on MNREGA, as one kind of unproductive productive expense. There are no two opinions about it that the Government is going to increase budget in this regard, it conducts social auditing also, but I would like to give a suggestion in this regard. Appoint Chartered Accountant at district level and get auditing done through them also. Then only proper auditing and monitoring of this programme will be possible, I would like to give this suggestion in this regard.

Sir, I would like to speak about GST, Goods and Services Tax. The hon'ble Minister of Finance has decided to resume Goods and Service Tax regime from 1 April, 2011. I know that you had called a meeting, but consensus has not been evolved in that cabinet meeting but I would like to request you that you shall try to evolve consensus in this regard and then only implement Goods and Services Tax regime. I was surprised when the Prime Minister said that since, Amit Shah of Gujarat is languishing in jail therefore the Government of Gujarat is opposing the Goods and Service Taxes regime ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, when the leader of the House will rise to reply,

I would like to know the name of individual, who told the Prime Minister or any other Minister that if any action is not taken against Amit Shah, then only they will support the Goods and Services Tax. I would like to know the name of the Minister of Gujarat, Chief Minister of BJP leader who said such things. Sir, leveling of baseless allegations against anyone can never be called dignified behaviour or appropriate behaviour ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, the internal and external security crisis has continuously deepened during the tenure of the Congressed UPA Government's regime. Now, the Minister of Home Affairs has left. As far as naxalism is concerned, he said it in very strong words that stringent action will be taken against naxalism and terrorism. The entire nation became hopeful that some action will definitely be taken against naxalism. Then, a General Secretary of the Congress Party has levelled the allegation of intellectual arrogance against the Home Minister and he opposed it. I observed that the High Command of Congress Party had never criticised that statement of the General Secretary in any of the newspapers. Therefore, I am saying that there are many power centers in the Congress, UPA Government. I would like to say that the House should be apprised of Government's strategy for combating naxalism. I know that the problem of naxalism cannot be tackled by mere taking stringent steps, but socio-political efforts should also be taken, this is the only way. An effort should be made to tackle it at political and social level also and stringent action should also be taken. If we formulate an action plan for combating naxalism by keeping all these things in view, we will get success definitely. But I was as astonished that no mention of north-east extremism was made in the hon'ble President's Address. No mention has been made in regard to effective steps taken by the Government to check rise in infiltration from Bangladesh through Assam and other North-Eastern States. I would just like to say that whether it is the question of security, sovereignty, self-respect of the country, setbacks have been suffered at every front, continuous blows are being made. There is a prominent

writer, who comes to the capital of India and gives all kinds of statements and then leaves. A leader of Hurriyat Conference comes and issues statement that Kashmir is not a part of India, no action is taken against him ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Who said that it is not a part of India ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: If Mr. Chairman permits, I can quote the name ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. Hon. Members, no cross talks please. Please do not disturb.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Mulayam Singh Ji, have you not read that statement of the Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir in which he said that till today, the complete merger of Jammu & Kashmir has not taken place till?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Your party gave statement against the leaders of my party, I asked it.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: I am not saying anything about you.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You are saying it about the Party.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: I am not saying anything about your party also.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the uproar is being created there ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you should not have replied. Please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: A PDP leader showed a map of Jammu & Kashmir in which many parts of Jammu & Kashmir were shown under Chinese control, no action was taken against it. I do not understand why the Government is helpless in taking action. If some enthusiastic youth of our party want to hoast our national flag at Lal Chowk in Kashmir on the occasion of Republic Day, they are arrested, and lathicharged. Not only this, the leader of opposition of both the Houses of Parliament, the leader of opposition in Lok Sabha, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and the leader of opposition in Rajya Sabha, Shri Arun Jaitley both were arrested. ...*(Interruptions)* I was compelled to sit on hunger strike at Rajghat. Such circumstances were created ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down. Do not make comments.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Your leader is speaking. Please do not disturb him.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, will now this country welcome traitors and will patriots have to face humiliations? Whether this will happen in the country? Congress led UPA Government needs to ponder over in this regard. I would like to say that

[Shri Rajnath Singh]

Congress led UPA Government's policy in regard to Jammu & Kashmir is not only confused one, but self-destructive also.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not make comments. Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please behave yourselves. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

16.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Hon. Members, please maintain decorum. Your leader is speaking and you are disturbing your own leader.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say just this that the policy of the government is auxiliary instead of being visionary. Kindly apprise the House as to what is its policy with regard to Jammu-Kashmir. So far as Article 370 is concerned, I would say that now the time has come to review it. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please sit down. Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, why I am talking of its review is because it should be assessed as to how far Article 370 has been beneficial for Jammu & Kashmir? Has it been helpful in alleviation of poverty and unemployment? If Article 370 has been helpful in alleviating poverty there, has been helpful in solving problem of unemployment there and whether it has resolved the security crisis in the state, then Article 370 should be retained. But, if it has not been helpful then Article 370 should be repealed. Therefore, I want to say that the time has come to review Article 370.

Sir, the government has sent some interlocutors there. Interlocutors have gone there. But what I find is that they are providing a live commentary on Kashmir affairs from there. They have been constantly saying something or the other. They should submit their report as soon as possible. While someone of them speaks in favour of autonomy, another in favour of softening the border and still another in favour of self-rule. The interlocutors we have sent there, are mentioning these things in their live commendatory. I want the government to forbid them from doing so.

Sir, I would want to make a point with regard to military. So far as withdrawal of troops is concerned, I strongly say that troops should not be withdrawn from there at any cost. Armed Forces Special Powers Act should not be diluted. When a minister in the government spoke in favour of dilution of AFSPA, but Army Chief had opposed it and had lodged an objection to it. Therefore, if in the event of any political statement in this regard, the Army Chief has to say something, he should be taken seriously and not lightly. It has happened thrice when Army Chief gave statement contrary to the government's statement. It is a dangerous signal for our democracy. We should understand it.

Sir, the present government is playing vote bank politics now a days. I want the government to desist from it as the country is currently passing through a critical

phase. I appeal to the Congress and also the UPA Government to save the country. BJP and NDA are fully prepared to support the government. So far as security, integrity, unity and sovereignty of our country are concerned, I assure the government that all of us are with the government. But vote bank politics is being played. We never said that terrorism is operated by any religion, whereas, these people have coined new terms like Hindu terrorism, Saffron terrorism. Do not you want to create a sense of fear amongst minorities?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Sir, I want to say that if unity of the country ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PA WAN KUMAR BANSAL: The government never associated it with religion ...(Interruptions) I want to say only this much that do not correlate any religion with terrorism. If anyone believes in terrorism, it means he does not believe in any religion.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Pawan Kumar Bansal ji, Home Minister said about saffron terrorism and your party's general secretary refers to Hindu terrorism. You recollect it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say that if only one-tenth of the power which these people utilize for defaming nationalist organization like RSS were utilized in tacking Pakistan sponsored terrorism, condition of our country would have been altogether different ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: There is a limit ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: I would like to draw attention of the leader of the House to what the General Secretary of Congress, while releasing a book said that if anyone had hatched a conspiracy behind 26/11 terrorist attack on Mumbai it was none other than Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to ask the government - is your General Secretary speaking truth? The High Court has today only upheld death sentence of 26/11 main accused Kasab. Is the order of hon. High Court based on untruth? Did the investigation conducted by Maharashtra police was wrong? What message they want to deliver? Apart from it, was the investigation that was conducted by our investigating agency wrong?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would just say that what I am saying is not politically motivated, it is the statement made by the General Secretary...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to say only this much that ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, please sit down.

*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: By making such a statement the General Secretary has strengthened Pakistan's stand at international fora and weakened India's stand. Should the statement not be condemned for that ...(*Interruptions*)

16.08 hrs.

[*DR. GIRIJA VYAS in the Chair*]

Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the leader of the House as well towards the fact that a pre-eminent General Secretary of the Congress who has a high stature in the party, while talking to the American Ambassador mouthed the words that the biggest threat to India comes from Hindu terrorism. This is as per the Wikileaks' leaks ...(*Interruptions*) I would like to tell the friends of the treasury benches not to try dividing terrorism on the basis of religion. Terrorism is not linked to any caste and religion. India is a secular state where Hindu, Muslims and Christians coexist. There are 70-72 sects among the Muslims. If any country in the world ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SULTAN AHMAD (Uluberia): There number is not such large ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Surely, their numbers is that much large. You may not be aware of that.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Do not confabulate among yourselves. Please continue your speech ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: I entirely disagree with you. ...(*Interruptions*) You may please listen to me ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam, but all the sects are to be found in India, not anywhere in the world, it is in India. So far as the question of Christians is concerned, be they Roman Catholic, Protestant or Evangelical, all can be found in India only. Syrian Church can also be found nowhere lese than in India. Ditto for Eastern Orthodox. This characteristic trait of India owes it to the Hindu ideology. This reality should not be last on the world.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Rajnath Singh ji, your speech has run into an hour, how much more time will you take, as per the time allotted to your party you can tell how much more time will you need? This depends upon your party. I am reminding you that you have already spoken for one hour.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Chairman, it is this type of secular character of ours, which led to the division of India. The number of Hindus who are considered as minorities in Pakistan may have declined, but we have not let the percentage of Muslims decline in India. This is our secular character. We want to maintain this secular character. We do not want to wipe it out.

Madam, I also want to submit that our neighbouring country is Pakistan. Recently, when terror struck on 26/11 in Mumbai, our Prime Minister had announced that until Pakistan stops the activities being carried out from its soil, no talks will be held with it. I would like to know what progress Pakistan has made in this regard, why India has restarted dialogue with Pakistan, why India has again come on to the back foot? Whenever the Government comes out with its reply to the Presidential Address, we would like to enquire about any specific development which might have prompted starting of a crucial dialogue afresh with Pakistan. Pakistan is our neighbouring country. We too are in favour of improving our relations with Pakistan, but the question we have to ponder over is at what cost this should happen. I would also like to know whether India has started talks with Pakistan under pressure from any foreign power or what is the reason behind the commencement of these talks? Overall, it appears to me that this is a diplomatic failure of this Government. This Government has totally failed on diplomatic front.

Madam, China is also our neighbouring country. You must be aware of what the condition of China/ An online survey is being conducted over there to ascertain whether China should attack India or not. This type of online survey is going on. Opinion of the people is being sought. China has completed all the preparations, but India is

sitting in denial mode. Why the Government of India is sitting on such a denial mode, what sort of fear we have from China? China claims that Arunachal and Kashmir Valley also are not part of India. China issues stapled visas to those wishing to visit China from Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh. Can we not tell China in explicit words mustering our diplomatic courage that if it issues stapled visas for those belonging to Arunachal Pradesh and Kashmir Valley, we will also issue stapled visas to those visiting India from Tibet? Why do not we tell this in unequivocal terms? We have not shown the spunk that we should have shown.

Madam, China has been building a hydro project of 7000 megawatt in Pak occupied Kashmir. We have got information that a six-lane highway in Karakoram has almost been completed. China has been augmenting its cyber capability as well. Not only this, to a large extent, they have connected to all our strategic locations through railway, aerial and road routes. However, what is the policy of the Government, what the Government wants to do, the people of the country should at least have information about that. I would like to submit only this much in this regard that this government needs to muster and exhibit diplomatic courage. The opposition will definitely be seen extending unstinted and all out support to the government.

Madam, at last, I would conclude my speech by saying this much only that just a few months back i.e. only last year the President of the US Mr. Obama visited India.

[English]

Addressing the Members of Parliament in Central Hall, he sated, 'India is not emerging but it has emerged', It means India's not only an emerging power, rather it has already become a super power. However, we will have to ponder over as to when this process got started. The Prime Minister of the NDA Government Pt. Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji, showing all the strategic and diplomatic courage in the face of opposition of the various foreign powers, got the nuclear explosion successfully carried out

and from that day itself the foundation in this regard had been laid. Whatever Mr. Obama stated was in fact the admission of the success of our NDA Government; he admitted that the foundation had been laid at that time.

Not saying anything more on this occasion, I would like to submit this much only that this Government will require efforts to regain its lost credit and at times it will have to show its strong will power, only then this country could be saved. Madam Chairman, with this request, I would like to conclude my speech.

16.16 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

23rd Report

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS,
MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND
MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR
BANSAL): Madam, I beg to present the Twenty-third
Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

16.17 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRES-*contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Chairman, thank you very much for allowing me to speak. We have listened to three long speeches, two from that side and one from this side. NoW, I don't want to deliver a long speech, but I want to tell that the image of this country has got a severe beating in the world. Knowingly or unknowingly, we have given opportunity to the foreign

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

journalists or scholars to say that India is the most corrupt country. This is the image of our country, which has been navigating across the world. I wish to know about the measures being taken to salvage the pride of the nation. One can read the articles published in the foreign magazines or the statements made by the foreign dignitaries or our own people. What is the reason that our country has become the most corrupt nation of the world? This question has a bearing upon the self-respect of our countrymen. The Government has a responsibility to improve the situation and the Opposition is duty-bound to assist the government in this endeavour. We have to do this work. As far as. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please keep silence. An important subject is being discussed. It is the tradition that when senior leader spoke, others listen.

[English]

Please keep silence in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The prosperity and prestige of India cannot be enhanced without looking after the interests of the farmers. The farmers are the prey to problems like poverty and unemployment. Even today, 65 percent population is engaged in agriculture but no priority is being accorded to this sector. The farmers are neither being given water, nor electricity, nor fertilizers, nor seeds. The Government is not making efforts to raise productivity or ensure remunerative prices of their produce. We are villagers. We raise their voice, hold demonstrations in their support, but to no avail. Hon. Member Shri Rajnath Singh knows it and I wish to tell this House also that the country cannot be prosperous without farmers. The farmers are numerous. They are defending the borders of the country and feeding the people as well. The borders of the country are insecure." One may disagree but it is true that China has made up its mind to invade India. It has deployed its army on the

border. But the Government of India has not given any instruction to the army. The Prime Minister and the Defence Minister of India hold meetings with the army every week. I had been the Defence Minister and the meetings used to be held even in those times. The army commanders reported me every week that China is making preparations to attack India. I shall not name those officers, but they gave this information to me. I asked them whether they apprise the authorities about this. They replied affirmatively. But, they get nothing in response except silence. We shall deal with economic problems like unemployment etc., but it is a matter of regret that the Government is not worried over the threat to the pride of our country. The Government, being briefed by the senior officers of the army, is well aware of the danger.

Madam, a number of hon. Members have spoken at length. I do not wish to say whether it is black marketing or corruption. I shall not make a long speech. It is true that black marketing, hoarding and corruption, everything is taking place. What has been done to check these things? I wish that the Government give reply to this question.

Recently, I had raised the question of farmers. We have not been able to make arrangements for irrigation. Just 60 to 65 per cent of the agricultural land is irrigated and the rest 35 to 40 percent is un-irrigated. We have to raise production. Due to the construction of roads, hospitals etc, the area under cultivation has decreased by 3 percent, whereas the population is growing. With the decrease in area under cultivation, the production is bound to decrease. What is the Government doing in this respect? I had raised this question in the meeting also which was attended by the hon. Prime Minister and the leaders of all parties. Later on, I had also raised this question in this House that area under cultivation is decreasing whereas population is increasing. We have to feed our people in the future. At present, we are self-sufficient, but, for the future, the threat is looming. What are we doing for this purpose? We would like to caution

the Government to ensure that our people are, at least, fed.

There was a time when agriculture contributed 70 percent to the GDP of our country. But, where we are now? Why the contribution of agriculture has come down? Now, this contribution stands between 60 and 65 percent. Earlier, when it was 70 percent, there was no threat to the country, but now the threat is very much present. We are raising loans from abroad. The loans are getting multiplied and, now the country has to service a huge debt worth billions of rupees. You can see the figures. Earlier, this type of situation was not there. But now, we are neck deep in debt. The situation has come to such a pass that we are no longer able to repay the interest alone. The Government will argue that the country is making progress and we are marching ahead very fast, but, with such a huge debt on our heads, how we can say we are marching ahead? There is not a single citizen of India who has born here and has no debt to repay. Perhaps, it was Rs. 2100 per person, as described by the Government. Some people say that it is Rs. 2400-2500. It means that as soon as a child takes birth in this country, he becomes a debtor worth Rs. 2000 or more. We need to ponder over this serious issue that the debate is growing with the growing population. This issue is neither addressed in the budgets nor discussed amongst the leaders and the public representatives. The Government must discuss these issues with all the leaders. We have to find ways in the national interest. All the hon. Members, whether they belong to the Ruling party or the Opposition, are united in the interest of the country. No doubt, the government is yours. You have to run it. You have a majority.

But, there are many problems besetting the nation like defence, which require consensus. There has been no meeting called to discuss the defence related issues.

Madam, in the last session, I had told that China has been taking hold of our land by an inch a day. I had also said that if I am wrong, the Prime Minister or any other minister denies it. China has published its own map

regarding the Indo-China border ranging from Himachal to Ladakh, Uttarakhand to Sikkim, upto Arunachal. She has categorically said that Arunachal is theirs. Our government has not given any reaction to it. China went up to the extent of asking people of Arunachal that they do not need passports for visiting China as they are Chinese citizen, so they can come without it. I know that our country is facing other problems also, but what are we doing to protect our honour? We would tackle poverty, unemployment, we would stay hungers, tolerate atrocities but how can we tolerate another country occupying our territory? Some people were of the view that we should not say directly, but I want to say that China is India's biggest enemy. Whether you agree to it or not, but I want to caution the government. In 1950, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had said that if any country is our enemy, it is only China and she would attack us. It is China's policy that when she is weak she sits quietly but as and when she gains strength, she attacks. We can have a glimpse of its thousand year's history; we found that whenever China was powerful she attacked. China always pretends to be a friendly country. I am apprehensive in this regard. Chau en Lai came to India in 1954, he gave a slogan of Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai and then launched an attack in 1962. Now their Prime Minister has come. I feel they would attack. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh spoke about resolving border dispute but Chinese counterpart kept mum, he did not say anything. What spells out his silence? We say that silence means acceptance. He is of the view that China will attack. You may note it down, it is going on record, I am saying that China is fully prepared. Its army has moved in Tibet area equipped with rifles, guns etc. I have an input in this regard, and it is not that I am just saying so ...*(Interruptions)* Oh yes, she has constructed an airfield and has fully prepared herself. But what steps the government has taken in this regard so far?

Minister of Defence is not sitting here at present when he was present here, he was given to understand it and he said that we are also prepared. If the hon. Minister or the Prime Minister was present here, they

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

would definitely have said something. The Leader of the House is also not present. It is serious issue concerning country's security. I am deliberately saying all this, Rajnath ji also has said so. We have to defend our country. If our country is not defended, then what is the use? Congress says save the government, but we want to protect our country.

What is foreign policy of the government is not known. Government's foreign policy is completely controlled by America. Whatever America directs, our government acts accordingly. Our foreign policy is prepared the way America desires. At least we should understand that as long as Nehru ji was alive our foreign policy was successful. He brought all third world countries together and established India's identity abroad. But after Nehru's demise, we have no country as our friend. He made friendship with other countries. At least Russia was our friend. I am talking about Nehruji's foreign policy during that period. At the time of independence, all senior leaders including Gandhi ji and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia ji were with him. All of them said that one such policy should be framed. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia framed that. He was Nehru's foreign secretary. Country followed policy framed by him, but what is our foreign policy today? You tell, what is our foreign policy? With which country you have made friendship? We have not a single friend. Earlier also I have said so, and even today I am saying that a country which has no friend will become weak. No one will stand behind that country. It is our country's condition today. In view of it, I want to say so.

So far as America is concerned, she is fully v/ith Pakistan. She is with China as well. But, I want to apprise the House that now Pakistan and China have become allies. China and Pakistan both intend to attack India and both are fully prepared and both are friends of each other. I am saying it on record. I want to bring it on record that China and Pakistan have become allies against India. Even a strategy has been evolved. I am breaking this news. If I am wrong, let the prime minister or someone

else from the government come forward and refute it. I have got an input that both these countries have allied together. China is transferring modern warfare technology to Pakistan.

I want to ask what are country's self-respects? Our students are handcuffed. Our students are handcuffed and paraded on roads in America. Our 30,000 children studying in England are being shunted out from there. They are agitating on the roads. So far, no protest has been lodged by our government. With great struggle, the poor families have managed money and sent their children for studies abroad. Guardians of students have met us. Now what they should do? I told them that whenever an opportunity comes, I would convey it to the government.

Madam Chairman, you take the initiative. 30 thousand students are being expelled from England. They were studying there, now they are being shunted out. At least our government should have taken it up with England, America. But India won't do so as India is a humanist country, but our government should express resentment, lodge protest over what these countries are doing. Our government should write to them in this regard. Representative of our government should have gone there and should have met with those students. They are being beaten up in Australia. Australians are beating them and asking to leave their country. They are not being allowed to pursue their studies. Some students have been killed also. Some of them have been inflicted injuries. When Indian students roam on roads in Australia, Australian beat them. There is no law and order in Australia. What your foreign policy is?

Wage of Rs. 100 is being paid under MNREGS. It would be better if Gandhi's name was removed from this scheme. It is my humble request to you, perhaps the government may accept what you say. Let them direct to remove Mahatma Gandhi's name from MNREGS. No scheme is so corrupt as MNREGS is. Therefore, please remove Mahatma Gandhi's name from it. They have defamed Gandhi ji also. This government's policy is such

that it named a scheme which is deep sunk in corruption after Gandhiji's name. Please tell us about the achievements made under this scheme, state-wise.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your party's time is over, so you wind up.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Kindly give me some more time. I would fully obey your orders.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I have pointed to your party's time. Time allotted to your party is 20 minutes and that is over.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I would abide by your orders, but you stopped me so soon from speaking,

I would like to say that security of our students should be ensured, be it in England, Australia or elsewhere and proper atmosphere should be available there for their studies. Please tell us as to what steps the government is taking? China is daily occupying one inch of our territory and she has deployed her army along Tibet border. Army is fully prepared. I am telling the House that China will attack us. I want to tell that a leader, whose name I won't disclose, has said that it is true. Secondly, after occupying Tibet, China wants to occupy India. China is occupying Nepal as it has entered into Nepal and then she would occupy India. Nepal is our neighbouring country. Though it is a separate country but we consider it as our own one, as our culture is one. We have reduced financial assistance that we were giving to Nepal. Earlier, we were providing financial assistance to Nepal and then Nepal was with us. Now India is not in a position of keeping Nepal and Sri Lanka in its fold. What your foreign policy is? Where do we stand? Who is with India? Who is our friend? That's why I have said that India has not a single country as its friend. Sri Lanka and Nepal were always with India. When China attacked India, Sri Lanka was the first country to have opposed that and demanded withdrawal of Chinese troops from Indian Territory.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Bhutan is with us.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Bhutan is with us on their own ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mulayam Singh Yadav ji, please wind up now.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Danger from China is not ordinary one. I am giving you a report that China is conducting a war exercise. China has moved tanks, fighter planes and guns near the border and has prepared for launching attack. In view of danger from China, I suggest for adopting Himalayan policy. Deploy 50 thousand boys and girls on border, provide them weapons so that they would get employment and would safeguard our borders also. There is other way of protecting our country from China. Employ 50 thousand girls, boys, provide them weapons, they would defend the country and at the same time would earn their livelihood. If we want to safeguard our border, we will have to adopt this method. Give them weapons, they would stay there, eat there and at the same would protect our borders. It is the only way of safeguarding our borders. Government keep changing but we should protect our country. They want to save the government but we are protecting our country and this is the only difference between those people and us. Now, they have to decide whether to save the country or the government.

Madam Chairman, since you have said about time constraints, therefore, I conclude my speech with these words and I convey my gratitude to you for having given me an opportunity to speak.

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ (Sambhal): Madam, tell me also how much time I have been allotted for speaking.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your leader has said that three Members of your party are to speak. Today you would speak and rest two Members would speak tomorrow. 19 minutes time has been allotted for your party. Now you have to decide as to how much time you should take.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Give him a little extra time since he is a senior citizen.

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: Madam Chairman, this country belongs to all of us and a debate is going on concerning the country. Yesterday, hon. Madam President totally neglected Muslims in her Presidential Address. She has made no mention with regard to development of Muslim, their poverty alleviation, imparting education to them etc. Regrettably, I have to say that Muslims have been completely neglected,

Whatever our census figures say, but I think that there are 30-40 crore Muslims in India. Though they are in a very large number, yet many things are said about them. Today Muslims are in pitiable condition, they are extremely poor. Sachar Committee report is a testimony to this fact. Government of India got a survey conducted with regard to social, educational, economic condition of Muslims and also as to what should be done for them. The said report has revealed that their condition is worse than that of dalits. If Muslims remain backward, our country can't progress. For example, if a person gets paralyzed we cannot call him a healthy person. Similarly, if any community remains backward in our society how can we call it a healthy society?

Muslims comprise large part of our population. They have huge responsibilities. They also want that our country should progress and they enjoy equal share of this progress. But injustice is done to them on each step. They are called as extremists and terrorists. Muslims also made sacrifice for getting the country free, they went to gallows, went to jails, faced bullets, still they are not trusted. Muslims in this country make every kind of sacrifices and lest God forbid, if country faces threat, Muslims would not remain behind, they would sacrifice themselves.

With regard to the Presidential Address, I would like to say that in view of recommendation of Sachar Committee, congress is responsible for pitiable condition of Muslims.

This country belongs to everyone and I would like to contend unequivocally that the Congress Government has remained in power for about 48 years out of 63 years of independence and in some of the states, the Congress party has ruled for 40-45 years, however, despite that false, promises have been made with Muslims and only vote bank policy has been adopted. Votes of the Muslims have been obtained, but the facilities for their development, education and employment that should have been provided have not been given and today the Muslims are the most unemployed lot.

Muslims cannot move forward in this country till you provide them reservation. Rangnath Mishraji has also recommended that reservation be provided to the Muslims. The recommendations of the Sachar Committee are also not being implemented. As such, I demand that reservation should be given to the Muslims in this country and it should be at least to the extent of 13 per cent so that education should be ensured for them to take them forward.

The Government constituted a Ministry of Minority Affairs, but that is also incomplete. Until full powers are not provided to it, Muslims are not going to get any benefit from that Ministry. Therefore, it is my demand that this Ministry should be given full powers.

When Muslims go to the banks for loans, they face much difficulty and are denied the same on one pretext or the other.

The Government of the Bahujan Samaj party constituted an education board for the first time in Uttar Pradesh and a budget of Rs. 213 crore was provided for development in this regard which was raised to Rs. 910 crore by the Govt. of this party. ...*(Interruptions)* I am submitting a right point and there is nothing wrong in talking about the Bahujan Samaj party. The Members of the Congress party need not raise a hue and cry over this as all the injustice meted out to us is due to the Congress party. I would like to submit here "*Jab Pada Vakt to Gulshan Ko Lahu Hamne Diya, Ab Bahar Aayi*

Hai To Kahte Hain Tera Kam Nahi". We have always made sacrifices and have got this country achieve independence. In liberating the country, there is much contribution of ours. We want that our community be properly used to uplift the country. Muslims should be deputed at the borders of the country and they should be recruited in the Army. As of now, if recruitment is done somewhere they are not covered. Brigadier Usman had saved Kashmir, Abdul Hamid had sacrificed his life to destroy the patron tanks of Pakistan, however, the Government does not give any importance to this fact. Many people like Ashfaqulah sacrificed their lives for the country. If the Congress Government metes out justice properly to all, the Opposition parties are also ready to cooperate with it.

I want that the Government should take steps with due consideration. It is a question of saving the country. The country is in danger. We should join hands to save this country. All will have to put in their contribution in this regard. The say of the Muslims should rise in regard to the affairs of the country. Justice should be done with the Muslims. The country cannot develop if it does not happen. The dream we are having for this country in regard to its global development cannot be accomplished without the cooperation of Muslims.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar):
Madam, I rise to convey my thanks for the speech delivered by the hon. President of India at the Joint Session on 21st February.

I should better start with one comment of Shri Rajnath Singh in connection with corruption issue that today Shri A. Raja is behind bars. Certainly, I would say that Shri A. Raja is behind bars due to this Government itself. If there is any corruption, then the Government should not be indulgent about charge of corruption. Dr. Manmohan Singh has proved that though CBI is there, which is totally under his Department, they are not at all hesitant to arrest even a former Central Minister, which

has happened for the first time in the history of India and has never happened before. So, we believe that it has been implemented with the total support of a strong man like Dr. Manmohan Singh.

Our sentimental involvement with this President's Address is mainly based on our crusade against corruption, price rise, unemployment and State-sponsored terrorism, which is going on in our State. We are also concerned with the black-money issue because this sensational issue of black-money has created a big impact on the nation. The Government should certainly come out with a positive approach. We do not mind if a clear list is declared from the Government side as to who are holding or possessing what amount of money in the foreign banks, particularly, in Swiss banks.

Madam, first of all, I would start with the issue of price rise. The issue of price rise has been discussed in every Session, but till now we could not come to any conclusion as to the ways in which the price rise can be tackled. I want to place some positive ideas for the consideration of the Government on issues where the hon. President has expressed her anxiety. At least 17 essential commodities, which I want to mention by name, are to be brought under total PDS and those are to be distributed to the ration card holders, primarily, to the BPL category people. These 17 items—rice, wheat, atta, gram dal, arhar dal, moong dal, urad dal, masoor dal, tea, milk, sugar, vanaspati, mustard oil, ground nut oil, potato, onion and salt — are to be brought under total control of the PDS. The price rise cannot ever be brought under control without strengthening the PDS. Let the approach of the Government be to look forward to this proposal and to reply in the House as to where the difficulties lie for the launch of this idea.

More power is to be vested in the hands of the Price Monitoring Cell (PMC).

Madam, the hon. President in Her Speech has expressed her intention that the farmers should be given an impetus with the slogan 'Go go for more production'.

[Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay]

But our experience is that when farmers go in for more production, they had to go for distress sale also. It mainly happens in the case of potatoes. In West Bengal, the situation went up to such a level that when the farmers produced potatoes in huge quantities, they had to go for distress sale, that is, they had to sell it at one rupee per kilogram. Therefore, they require very badly cold storage facilities, which at present are lacking. What we propose is that these cold storage facilities are to be created on a broad base and the farmers should be allowed to use these cold storage facilities at a minimum price.

Madam, we are deeply concerned with the problem of unemployment. I am in Parliament for a few years now. I have never seen an occasion when the unemployment issue was discussed thoroughly, in details. What is the idea of the Government? Is the Opposition eligible to give some direction, suggestions or enlighten the Government as to in what way we can tackle this unemployment issue that has reached a skyrocketed height? We firmly stand by the unemployed youth whose problems are to be taken care of on a priority basis.

I would also say that if employment is not offered to them, then they become violent. They get transformed into naxalites, Maoists, and take to arms. Those arms, they feel, can give them food, shelter, and livelihood.

If we study the unemployment problem, we find that an unemployed youth having an employment exchange card for the last 20-25 years, sometimes, even for 30 years, has not been called by the employment exchange even once. So, I do not know why the NDA Government or the UPA Government could not take the unemployment problem seriously. We in the Trinamool Congress feel that this unemployment issue has to be given all out priority, and Parliament should discuss it in detail.

I will now come to paragraph 54 of hon. President's Speech where law and order issue has been mentioned and where the President has mentioned that terrorism,

fundamentalism, ethnic violence and left wing extremism continue to pose major challenges. What is happening in a State? The hon. Home Minister is saying in a statement that "West Bengal has emerged as a killing field." It is unimaginable that the Home Minister of the country is accusing a State by uttering such type of words. He has written a letter to the hon. Chief Minister of that State saying that the ...*

[*Translation*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No cross talks please.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): I object to this comment. He has taken the name of CPI (M). Law and order is a State subject and we cannot discuss this issue here. ...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You sit down. I will see if anything is objectionable.

...(Interruptions)

17.00 hrs.

[*English*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please sit down,

[*Translation*]

Nothing will go on record except the speech of Sudip ji. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)**

[*English*]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHY: I am quoting from the President's Address. ...(Interruptions)

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Not recorded.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Who is conniving with the Maoists? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Harmad has been mentioned by hon. Home Minister. Can they deny that the hon. Home Minister has written a letter to the Chief Minister mentioning "their party-cadres as *Harmad*?" ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing except the speech of Sudip ji will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: What does he mean by '*Harmad*'? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY:...**

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam, they are organizing armed camps. Central forces have been sent to fight back the Maoists. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. Please continue.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: We are totally opposed to the politics.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I am urging you to please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: You too will speak. Do not forget. ...*(Interruptions)* Please do not forget it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please continue and address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: We are totally opposed to politics of violence. But in Bengal, the Central Forces have been sent by the Central Government. The Central Government is trying to fight back the Maoist forces. But what is happening? The State Police guides the Central Forces in the ground. The State Police and the Central Forces are coming together and they are particularly giving shelter to a political party which is in power and they have set up their own armed camps because election is ahead in Bengal. It is certain that after long 35 years, what Shri P.C. Chacko mentioned in his deliberations, they are going to be thrown out of power. Knowing this full well that after 34 years, they will be thrown out by the people of Bengal, they are becoming more and more violent. So, with money power and muscle power and this *Harmad* camp, they attacked a village called *Netai*. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Madam, this is a *sub judice* matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Whatever objectionable will be expunged.

*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[English]

There is no need for the commentary. Please sit down. When your turn comes, you reply. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: In Netai, nine people were killed and the hon. Home Minister has expressed his agony and anguish. Madam, you should know that the High Court has ordered this incident to be probed by CBI. The State Government handed over this to CID for investigation. But the High Court in its judgment in the last three days has said that the CID has become the puppet in the hands of the State Government and it is to be handed over to CBI.

17.04 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: What is CBI?

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: The CBI has now taken over the investigation process in Netai and the Home Ministry is totally aware of the fact.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: The High Court has said this.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: This is not correct.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: The High Court has uttered this comment that "they are the killers".
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay speaks.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: He is misquoting the High Court. This matter is *sub judice*. How can he discuss it here? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go through the records and see if there is any *sub judice* issue and take action.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me, hon. Members.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is a matter of *sub judice*, I will go through the records.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Do you deny that High Court has ordered for CBI probe?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is anything objectionable, I will go through the records and see.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: It is not a *sub judice* issue. A judgment given by the High Court is a positive statement by the High Court. It is not *sub judice*.
...(Interruptions) He does not know anything.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please listen to me. If at all any objectionable matter is stated, I will go through the records, and then take action afterwards.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: *Harmad* Camps have been set up. There have been politics, totally polluted. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not make comments.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Administrative pollution is there in West Bengal. ...(Interruptions) Government is being run from the Party headquarters not from the Secretariat or Writers Building. This is the situation. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No running comments, please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Being so badly defeated in the last Lok Sabha where Trinamool Congress had secured 19 plus one, 20 seats, and this Party had secured only nine MPs, they had become totally frustrated, disappointed and trying to take arms and kill the parliamentary and democratic process in West Bengal. They are trying to gag the voice of the Opposition. Even in the Municipal Corporation elections, even in the Municipality elections, and bye-elections, cadres take over the possession of the booths with the support of the administration. So, what the President has announced that fair elections is to be assured. We also make it a claim that elections need to be held in West Bengal, we should certainly see that elections are free and fair and everybody can cast their votes without fear. We ask for Central Forces in every booth. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not make comments, hon. Members.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: We are for the passing of the Land Acquisition Bill immediately. Land acquisition is an important issue. This is not being taken up for discussion for along time. We are for the tabling of the Land Acquisition Bill and the land of the farmers should not be captured or acquired by force. No application of force should be allowed. One job is to be assured or guaranteed when the land of the farmers is taken over. When land is taken over by the Railways, it

is performing the responsibility of positive assurance of giving a job to each affected family. This is being done for serving their purposes and for the implementation of the programme.

So, land acquisition had to be settled and we want to see that the present UPA-II Government must stand by the 'have-nots' of the country. There are political parties who speak for the 'have-nots', but ultimately serve the interests of the 'haves', like the CPI (M). ...(Interruptions) I am taking the support of my party colleague who is sitting by my side.

There are so many flagship programmes that are announced by the Government of India. They are to be implemented. They are many in numbers. What we believe is that if these flagship programmes are implemented, the people will be genuinely benefited.

We also believe that parliamentary democratic system has to be given protection; in a State in particular, the democratic norms and democratic functioning are going to face a great challenge. Money power and muscle power are going to take possession of the situation. So, we certainly appeal to the Government to take full care of the situation and to see that parliamentary democratic system exists firmly in the State of West Bengal so that people can go for election in a free and fair manner. We also make a demand. Central Forces have to be sent; the armed camps are to be totally demolished; the Central Forces should go and they must be given their own strength and capacity, and a free hand to deal with the situation. If free and fair elections happen, we firmly believe that after 34 years of power, as it happened in Egypt where Mubarak with black suit and black hair had to go after 30 years, another person in Bengal with white *dhoti*, white *kurta* with white hair will go out after 34 years, from the Writers' Building.

Lastly, we are for reservation of one-third seats for women in Parliament and State legislatures. We will take that stand. Our hon. President of the country is a woman; the UPA Chairperson is a woman; hon. Speaker of the

[Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay]

House is a woman; the Leader of the Opposition is a woman; and the next Chief Minister of West Bengal is going to be a woman! We certainly believe in it.

My friend, Shri Dara Singh is saying that many women are there in different States where they are giving leadership.

There are some people who are totally afraid of the growing and emerging popularity of Kumari Mamata Banerjee. She is really getting more popular and she has the total acceptance of the people of Bengal; she should lead the State of Bengal. *Harmads* have taken possession of this Parliament also; naturally, may not be today in Bengal, but tomorrow, they can get our voices.

I hope and believe that our issues will be taken up with priority and West Bengal will be taken care of for the ensuing elections.

I support the motion.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I must request you - I will be short and very specific also - not to interrupt me.

The President's Address lays down the Government's agenda and it sounds good.

More than assurances the nation needs to get these assurances implemented in a time-bound manner. The hon. President has mentioned in his Address about the cloud burst in Ladakh and the efforts taken by the Government to ameliorate the conditions of people there. We certainly appreciate it and also commend the efforts made by the Army as well as other paramilitary forces to see that the affected people are rehabilitated in a time-bound manner.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that different

parts of the coastal areas of the States of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and to some extent other States were affected due to un-seasonal rainfall. The State of Tamil Nadu was also affected because of this. You know, Sir, better than me as you hail from Tamil Nadu. I would like to state as to what has happened in the State of Odisha. On the request of the hon. Chief Minister of the State of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik a Central team visited the State. They must have given their recommendations to the Central Government but I am sorry to say that no relief has yet been announced. I have stated in different forums, more than once, that in spite of the Central team having visited the State, the Central Government has not yet announced any relief to the State of Odisha. This is something unprecedented and also unheard of. If a team has visited a State it must have given its Report. I do not know why the Central Government and the Ministry of Finance are sitting over it! The State of Odisha has been affected immensely due to un-seasonal rainfall. Farmers have not only lost whole of their paddy crop but also because of un-seasonal rainfall, the quality of paddy has been disfigured. The hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Sharad Pawar agreed to consider the proposal of the State Government of Odisha but Mr. Chairman, you will be surprised to know that a letter issued by the FCI has reached the State Government saying that whatever paddy has been disfigured because of the un-seasonal rainfall, people hailing from the State of Odisha only will have to consume it. This is something unheard of. Paddy has been disfigured not because of the fault of the farmers but because of the un-seasonal rainfall. How can the FCI write to the State Government that 'whatever paddy has been disfigured because of un-seasonal rainfall only the people of Odisha will consume it?

They will consume it. We do not agree with the letter issued by the FCI.

I would like to highlight another aspect that till date no announcement has been made by the Central Government whether they will help farmers of Odisha

because of this unprecedented and seasonal rainfall. I urge upon the Government, especially the hon. Ministers who are present here that they must see that people and farmers of Odisha are the equal citizens of this great nation - India. Why should we be differentiated in comparison to other States? This is something unheard of and this is something which cannot be accepted by the people. I urge upon the Government to consider it and it must write to the State Government that it would like to withdraw this kind of letter issued by the FCI.

Now I would like to highlight another matter. The BJD Party to which I belong is a regional party and because of many failings on the part of the Government of India, our veteran and great leader, late Biju Patanaik, had quit the Congress Party and had formed his own Party. This Party is now led by our great leader, Naveen Patanaikji. He wants to make our State of Odisha — which is compared with other States as less-developed State - a very prosperous State and the people of Odisha also equally economically good. I do not understand why the Centre is very much against the State of Odisha, and especially people of Odisha. There are instances in this regard.

I will highlight one thing more. In the case of Polavaram Project, we have been agitated and the State Government of Odisha has gone to the Supreme Court of India and the matter is *sub judice*. When the case is *sub judice* in the hon. Supreme Court of India how can they declare it a national project? Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal is not present here. He was the Minister of Water Resources and now Shri Salman Khursheed is the Minister. He is also an eminent advocate of Supreme Court. When this matter is *sub judice*, how can they declare the Polavaram Project as the national project? With the result, 90 per cent central fund will be available to the State of Andhra Pradesh for construction of this project. This particular Central Government is applying double standards. How are they applying double standards? This question was answered by the Minister of Environment and Forests, Shri Jairam Rameshji. I seek

your indulgence to quote a few sentences which will show that so far clearance has not been accorded by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and still this particular project has been declared as one of the national projects of the country and also the construction work is going on.

I do not know in which way to describe this functioning, but this is something against all procedures of the Government, even against the Judiciary and more importantly against the people of the State of Odisha.

Sir, I would just like to read a few sentences. I quote:

"The Government of Andhra Pradesh has hereafter proposed the construction of embankment on the rivers Sileru and Saberi in Chhattisgarh and Odisha to avert submergence in these States which was not considered during the grant of environment clearances in 2005. This issue was considered by an Expert Appraisal Committee in its meeting held on February, 2009. While the Expert Appraisal Committee noted the technical feasibility in respect of construction of embankments on Sileru and Saberi rivers they also recommended public hearing under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006 in Odisha and Chhattisgarh. Public hearing has not yet been conducted in the States of Odisha and Chhattisgarh as on date."

Public hearing has not yet been completed in the States of Chhattisgarh and Odisha but the construction work on these river projects is going on. Not only that, the Central Government has declared this to be a national project. This is against all tenets of law; against provisions of law and against all practices that have been followed over the years after Independence.

Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact ~ if the hon. Prime Minister is the only speaker replying to the debate then he might not have enough time to speak on this particular subject that I would at least like an answer either verbal or

[Shri Arjun Charan Sethi]

written not only to me but to the Government of Odisha as to how they are following this double standards and how they are going against the tenets of law and how they are going against the established procedures followed over the years.

Sir, another thing that I would like to point out is about the fixation of royalty on certain minerals like coal, iron ore etc. The Government is not following the ad valorem practice and instead they are following a hybrid practice. I do not understand that. The State of Odisha is rich in all kinds of minerals. But the Central Government does not revise the royalty after every three years. They revise the royalty sometimes after 10 years, sometimes after 7 years, sometimes after 6 years. One can well imagine how much money the concerned State Governments must having lost because of late revision of royalty. The State Government of Odisha not only demanded an early revision on one occasion, but the Chief Minister of Odisha lead a delegation of a group of Chief Ministers to impress upon the hon. Prime Minister to see that the interest of these States are protected in respect of royalty. If the revision of the royalty is made on date, then there will be no loss to the State Governments. It is not only for the State of Odisha, there are other States like Jharkhand etc. which are very rich in minerals. All these States are losing money on account of the late revision and if done on time, then the money could be made available to the State Governments.

So, firstly, revision should be done as per the provisions in the Act and secondly, royalty should be fixed on ad valorem basis and not as per hybrid policy. There are many points to be made like this not only regarding my constituency but also my State as a whole.

Hon. Minister, Shrimati Ambika Soni is not present here. I spoke about this matter yesterday also. There are TV centres and also All India Radio Stations in my State. They have not appointed the staff to run the stations. In a place called Soro of my constituency, at least they have

spent Rs. 2.18 crore and nobody has been appointed. The whole building is lying idle. In this way, you can imagine as to how many crores of rupees are being lost because of apathy and non-recruitment of employees in the All India Radio stations and the TV centres.

The hon. Minister, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal is here now and I would like to draw his attention to this point. You were the Minister for Water Resources till yesterday and you are no more the Minister in charge of water resources. You know all the details about Polavaram. The matter is pending before the Supreme Court of India for adjudication. The Minister for Environment and Forests has explained on the floor of the House as to how the environment aspects have not been cleared yet and the State Governments of Odisha and Chhattisgarh are complaining before the Central Government till yesterday. How has it been declared as one of the national projects? I fail to understand this point. Please highlight on this point or at least write to the State Government on this matter. Why are they still going on with the construction and the work has not yet been stopped?

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. It has been a convention to give an introduction of the business and policy of the Government through the address of the hon. President before the budget s Session as per the Constitution and tradition. Yesterday also, hon. Madam President delivered her Address. We were hoping that the good works of the Government, its mistakes and the policies that the Government is going to adopt will be mentioned in that Address, but unfortunately, nothing of that sort appeared in the address of yesterday.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me start with the definition of democracy which states that democracy is a form of Government of the people, by the people, for the people. In it, there is a ruling side and another is opposition. The

opposition always realizes its responsibility. If the Government commits any mistakes, the opposition points it out. This is only to ensure that the functioning of the Government may remain transparent and in the interest of public.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, what I witnessed yesterday showed that there is no transparency in the functioning of the Government. There is only corruption, malpractices, irregularities, no law and order, price rise has made the lives of the common man difficult and if there is anyone responsible for it, it is the Government. When the scam of the 2G spectrum came into fore and we got to know from the CAG report that the biggest scam of the world amounting to Rs. 1.72 lakh crore has occurred. The opposition demanded the constitution of JPC, which was a right demand, but the Government did not accept it. As a result thereof, the entire Winter Session was wasted. What was wrong in that when the Government itself has disclosed a number of points? When a scam by a Minister pertaining to the IPL came to the fore, that Minister was removed from this post. The biggest scam of the world i.e. the 2G scam also led to the resignation of the Minister. In regard to the Commonwealth games, the Congress party removed one of its Members from the post of General Secretary. Indirectly, our Government admits that these people are scamsters. Our Prime Minister contends that his Government is a coalition Government on which Rajnath Singh ji just now stated that the nation should be kept in mind not the coalition, a policy of Dharam should be adopted and the opposition made a demand taking up this issue but the Government declined to accept it. On the one side, the Government indirectly admits that it has some corrupt ministers in its fold, on the other side, it declines to constitute JPC. It is the responsibility of the Prime Minister to explain the reasons therefor. At times, one feels that our Prime Minister is a very gentleman as an individual, but we cannot say so about him as a Prime Minister because he is running the Government with so many corrupt ministers. Further, he has not agreed to constitute a JPC; otherwise, all those who are connected with scamsters could have been

identified. The Prime Minister was not going to have any problem in this regard, despite that he or his Government did not accept that demand.

A woman Chairman is presiding the Assembly if entire opposition was making a certain demand, the chairman has full right to order the Government to constitute the JPC. We are sad that neither the Chairman, nor the Government did this and the entire session of one month got washed away. Now they are agreeing, because the Government is aware that if the budget is not passed, the Government will lose the right to sit on the treasury benches and therefore, it may be late or may be because of the greed to rule, but the Prime Minister has put forward the proposal to constitute JPC, we thank him. It may be late, but it is appropriate and we thank him for this.

I would like to tell another thing that the President's Address should make the mention of Government's faults. It should also make a mention of as to how the Government realizes its mistakes and what changes it wants to make in the policies.

The second thing is in regard to price rise, the Government has been unsuccessful in checking it. Our ministers always say that the Prime Minister says that they will bring it down in 100 days, one year. Now one year and 9 months have elapsed and 37 percent people are living below the poverty line. Today 30 percent people are unemployed. The prices are skyrocketing. Who will pay consideration in this regard? The people who are sitting in treasury benches must pay due consideration in this regard, and if the opposition contemplates on it, the due consideration is not given.

Sir, one thing is hurting me for last so many days. Afzal Guru was awarded death sentence by the Supreme Court for causing attack on Parliament, but our Government has not been able to take any steps in this regard. What does it means? Kasab was caught in 26/11 terrorist attacks, he was awarded death sentence or his death sentence was confirmed by Mumbai High Court only yesterday. Today the people think that if Afzal Guru has

[Shri Anandrao Adsul]

not been executed till date, probably Kasab will also not be executed. What is the reason behind it? I fail to understand the reason behind it. The common man is in lurch. They are sandwiched between, corruption, price rise and terrorism. The lives of countrymen have become miserable. The Government has neither adopted any policy nor any clear-cut policy has emerged in this regard in yesterday's Presidential Address.

Today's topic is that we shall give our views on the President's Address. No policy in regard to bringing backward areas of the country at par with other areas or developing those areas has been reflected in the Address. Any concrete programme for the backward classes does not get reflected in the Address. ...*(Interruptions)* Any concrete programme is not reflected in the programme.

There is no mention of unabated increase in petrol prices by public sector oil companies and putting any check in regard thereto. Biased treatment is being meted out to Indians in some countries, the Government has not made any mention in this regard also.

Sir, it is very painful that when Republic Day was being celebrated on 26th January and common man celebrate it by hoisting the flag, but the common man did not get this opportunity in Srinagar. The Government does not speak anything on this issue. What does it mean? I do not even understand as to whether the Government is for the countrymen or other countries. I was listening to an hon'ble Member's speech that the China has made development in bordering areas, it has constructed good roads, run trains, constructed airports, provided telephone facility, but we are not aware till date in this regard. Yesterday also, Arunachal Pradesh found mention in the Address, but Arunachal Pradesh is not only the bordering area, but there are other states also. Hon'ble Mulayam Singh ji said that one-day China is going to attack us. It is a truth. If China is making such development in its bordering areas, it may happen. Anything may or may not

happen, yet we must be cautious, we should, also undertake development. It seems that neither our Government wants to speak on this issue nor it wants to do anything. If I would like to define today's Government in one sentence, I will say, it is a weak Government. It will be written in history that Manmohan Singh ji's Government is a weak Government. With this, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): Sir, I thank you very much for this opportunity given to me.

I stand here, on behalf of my party, to support the Motion. I would definitely like to highlight the first point, I think, that it has been an extremely honest and a candid speech made by the hon. President. She has freely talked about combating inflation. She has talked about the concern of the impact of rising prices. She has talked about lack of probity and integrity in public life. She has also talked about the disadvantaged and the weaker sections of the people, the poor people.

I think, Agriculture has been extensively mentioned by most of the Members spoken earlier. I think the problem at the bottom of the pyramid of agricultural inflation has been really global warming. There has been rain which is unpredicted. But I must say that the contribution made by the farmers in the production of rice, wheat, vegetable and fruit has been exemplary. I think we must compliment the farmers who really toil and work extremely hard. I think with all the adverse conditions, they take care of the food security of the country. I think they must be complimented by this highest authority.

I think the biggest challenge right now, which needs to be highlighted, is about sugar, wheat and rice. With the good production that we have had in the last two years, I think sugar export, rice export and wheat export must be encouraged. There are now good international prices. This is the one chance for our farmers to get good remunerative prices. I think the UPA Government is totally committed to the food security of this country.

The other big challenge for the *aam aadmi sarkar*, which we have committed to the nation when we got elected this time, was the international prices of fuel which is affecting the common man today. I think what I really would like to propose is that kerosene and LPG subsidies must be continued even with whatever de-control is there in fuel prices. I think the common man definitely needs kerosene and LPG subsidy which is very much critical.

I think the other big topic which unfortunately has not been touched today by any Member in the debate, what the hon. President has spoken extensively, is about education. Today, *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* is one of the flagship programmes for the Government of India. After about 60 years, we could manage to get the right to education implemented which will give quality education to every child in the country in the age group of 6-14 years. But, unfortunately, if we are supposed to go by the Report which has taken a sample survey of the entire country, you will be appalled and the House will be quite surprised to know that the entire quality of basic education up to 4th standard for basic reading and basic maths has come from 58 per cent to 53 per cent which is a serious cause of concern considering that *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* is a flagship programme of Government of India. A lot of children are moving to private schools. About 15 per cent children in the last five years have moved from the Zilla Parishad schools, municipal schools to private schools which takes the number today to about 28 per cent and still the Government does not accept the private schools as an option or has not taken that seriously. So, I think the Government has to take a very serious line on what it wants to do. I think the bottom of the pyramid is the Zilla Parishad schools and we need to sustain them because, I am sure, a lot of the senior Members sitting here, studied in Zilla Parishad schools. I was lucky enough to get private school education. But some Members, who are seniors or who are at the age of 50-60, have all proudly studied in zilla parishad schools. They have done exceptionally well in their career. We talk of this being an *aam aadmi sarkar*. Besides ensuring food and infrastructure security, I think the biggest challenge

which lies ahead of our country is in respect of providing good and quality education. That is the only thing that will make us equals. I think education is the only level playing field in our country. We need to change our youth. We have to give them economic advantage. We have to make them a part of India's growth story.

The other thing which is really alarming is the Central Assistance given to Post-Matric Scholarships in respect of Other Backward Classes. This is one thing pending in most of the States and it is not given on time. Most of the students who are looking for good and quality education never get these scholarships in time. That is why, they do not get admissions. I think there is a big gap between the State and the Centre. This is a huge backlog.

The other big problem in education is the salary which is paid to our principals and professors under the Sixth Pay Commission. It is an extremely welcome step. But today our Professors are paid Rs. 43,000 and the Principals, according to the recommendation of the Sixth Pay Commission, are paid Rs. 37,400. Whether you need a Principal or a Professor, the qualification is 15 years of teaching, 5 papers of research and a Ph.D and this is the same for both categories. Today there are about 90 per cent colleges at least especially in the State which I come from are unaided and they do not have Principals and we cannot have these posts vacant. So, the UGC really needs to make some very serious changes. I think for doing Ph.D in hotel management, law or pharmacy, there are no people available because we do not have people choosing to go towards Ph.D in our country. I think research, in our country, has become substantially less considering we want to be a global player. Today, research in education is not an option and, I think, it is going to hurt us even in science and technology where people do not move towards research.

The other major point for education is autonomy. There is a lot of talk about autonomy to students and to universities. If you take Pune University, it is one of the best universities in the country. According to the National

[Shrimati Supriya Sule]

Knowledge Commission Report, which is written under the leadership of Shri Sam Pitroda, one university has to have 150 colleges. But today Pune University which is rated as one of the best in the country has 700 colleges. It is impossible for them to manage. I think, these are all interventions which need to be made. I think, the hon. President has extensively talk about education. So, we need to get things done which complement all these programmes which are actually going to take India to the next level of development.

The other sector which really needs some corrective sector is the service sector. Today, one-third of the economy is based on the services sector. It is a fairly new sector and about Rs.66 crore tax is collected from this particular sector. And the service tax collected under Section 65 of the Finance Act, 1994 needs to be levied according to the service rendered. So, we need a new code separately for services sector which is simple, uniform and affordable to every common man who is a part of it.

The other flagship programme of the Government of India which everybody talks very proudly about is the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. There, we talk about jobs only for the rural poor for 100 days in a year. What happens to the other 265 days and what happens to a whole section of society which living in urban areas? Today, 50 per cent of India lives in urban areas. What about them? I think, we really need to rethink about this entire programme and make it more inclusive because if you ever hear our hon. Prime Minister, he always talks about inclusive growth. Unless we increase the scope of this programme, it is not going to reach the last person in the country for whom we made this programme.

The other very important point which is connected to this is, social security for unorganised labour. When we talk about labour laws in the country, even in her Address, the President has extensively talked about each

State to have their own Labour Tribunals to address all labour issues. There is a huge section of society which is unorganised and they are hawkers, domestic helpers, rickshaw pullers, etc. I think, this entire unorganised sector needs to come under some roof. The Government of India really needs to consider this and give some sort of pension to these people or bring some sort of protective programme for the unorganised labour.

The hon. President has extensively talked about the National Mission for Delivery of Justice and Legal Reforms. I think, this is very important. We have seen what happened in Maharashtra yesterday where the judgement on Kasab was delivered. I think, we need fast track courts for this kind of situations. Justice and legal reforms will definitely improve the faith of our people in the legal system because most Indians whenever they have a court case going, they think it will take 25 years of their life and maybe my next generation will also suffer from these cases. So, legal reforms are very critical.

My friend from the Trinamool Congress has extensively talked about infrastructure development and land acquisition. Land acquisition has become a serious challenge in our country. Even if we have to have new road, fertile lands have to be acquired. We saw a huge SEZ getting cancelled in Maharashtra. Land acquisition is something which is inevitable and at the same time considering our farmers, all their identity is the land which they have. Fertile land which takes care of our food security must be saved but at the same time we have to have a fine balance where eventually schools, new road and airports have to come on land. They cannot come just in air. So, we have to have a fair land acquisition policy as soon as possible so that a level playing field is created and compensation is most critical because today most of the people are hesitant to give their land for infrastructure development because compensation becomes a big problem. They are committed land somewhere else but it does not come through and there is no water and infrastructure even if they get land somewhere else.

So, I think if there is land being acquired, it has to be acquired and it has to be a time-bound programme for all the commitments made by the Government and market value has to be taken into consideration, otherwise there will be no development in our country.

Electricity, I think, is one of the main engines of growth. Today, India has a huge deficit which we really need to look into. I know there are a lot of problems of environment in there, but if we have to have development, development and environment have to go hand in glove. They have talked about coal and mineral policies which will support eventually our electricity programme, but for that if we need to have more coal this policy needs to come in place. We have to make sure all our natural resources are kept and used in the right way. There are a lot of ways and world-wide mining happens, but there are clear cut policies and there is huge difference between mining and illegal mining. I think most of us get confused between the two. So, if there is a clear cut policy and if it is implemented right at the end of every State, I do not think, these environmental issues will come up like they have been coming up.

Sir, we need many airports. We are grateful to the Government of India for giving us Navi Mumbai Airport. A few points are left which definitely the State Government will iron out with the Central Government. But with this we need many more airports, especially, the Pune Airport. I think that is something which has been lingering around. I would urge the Government of India to look into this matter and get us one more airport which will definitely be in the interest of the State and its people.

The last point, which my colleague has just reminded me, is that I am the only woman who has spoken today. So, I cannot resist but to talk about the Women's Reservation Bill here. I think, the hon. President, in her Speech, has extensively talked about protection of women against sexual harassment. But I think the thing that we have talked about is the Women's Bill. It is a commitment that we have made and the Party that I belong to wholly

supports this Bill. I am hopeful that before we go to election next time we take some sort of a decision because it is a commitment we have made. In our Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis we have taken it to 50 per cent. I think, we owe it to women of this nation to give them equal opportunity in the States as well as in the Centre to at least get 33 per cent when they really actually do deserve 50 per cent.

I thank you, Sir, for giving me this chance to speak and I think for the dreams and aspirations for a robust country like ours if we put all our flagship programmes together, I think India is a tiger waiting, like Dr. Abdul Kalam set 2020. I am sure we shall achieve all our dreams for the next generation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagdambika Pal. You may speak up to 6 o'clock and then you will continue next time tomorrow.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Motion of Thanks on President's Address presented by Shri P.C. Chacko and supported by Shri Manish Tewari.

I was listening to speeches of intellectual hon'ble Members of the House for a long time. Many hon'ble Members said that the Government approves the Address delivered by Her Excellency, the President. I would particularly like to say that the hon'ble President's Address is a mirror of the policies and programmes of the Government and this is definitely a very old convention. This Address reflects the policies and programmes run by the Government for common man. I understand that there is a clear-cut direction in this regard also. The President has defined the Government's direction and clearly underlined the top priorities of the Government in her Address. It has given clear priority to five programmes, our first and top priority out of it is to check inflation. If it is said that there is nothing new in Her Excellency

[Shri Jagdambika Pal]

President's Address then I understand that the Address has not been properly gone through. There are very few countries in the world where employment guarantee has been given. It is Congress or UPA Government's generosity that if a youth of 18 years in any village of India will ask for employment, he will be provided employment in that every village. The Government has made such arrangement under MNREGA. Such provisions will be made under Right to Work, Right to Food Security, which are under process that nobody shall die for want of food.

Definitely these responsibilities are of State

Governments but being a welfare state we are concerned that every individual must get employment.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pal, you can continue tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 23rd February, 2011 at 11 a.m.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 23, 2011/
Phalguna 4, 1932 (Saka).*

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