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(Tenth Session)
Fifteenth Lok Sabha



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 20, 2012/Phalgun 30, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Prime Minister.

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 colleague, Shri Mukul Roy, who has been promoted in the Council of Ministers as Cabinet Minister of Railways.

CABINET MINISTER

Shri Mukul Roy Minister of Railways

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour.

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 81, Shri M. Venugopala Reddy

Shortage of Drinking Water

+

*81. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether major towns/cities and metropolitan cities face shortage of drinking water during summer every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the likely shortage of drinking water in the urban towns/cities and metropolitan cities in the ensuing summer season;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken to supply adequate drinking water to these cities and towns including the funds made available for the purpose by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (e) Water, that is to say, water supplies is a State subject as per List-II (State List) in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The function has been further devolved to Urban Local Bodies as per the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. Hence it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies to provide, monitor, and maintain water supply. Central Government has not assessed likely shortage of drinking water in towns/cities and Metropolitan cities in the ensuing summer season as the subject is dealt by States/Urban Local Bodies.

The Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments/Union Territories through sanction of funds for the implementation of water supply schemes as given in detail below:

- (i) 157 projects accounting for a total investment of Rs. 20478.63 crore have been sanctioned under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which covers 65 identified cities. Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which covers other cities and towns, 438 projects accounting for a total investment of Rs. 8412.36 Crore have been sanctioned.

- (ii) 4 projects accounting for a total investment of Rs. 315.60 crore have been sanctioned under the Asian Development Bank assisted North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) which covers five capital cities in the North East namely Shillong, Aizawl, Agartala, Gangtok and Kohima.
- (iii) 5 projects accounting for a total investment of Rs. 235.26 crore have been sanctioned under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite towns (UIDSST).
- (iv) 21 projects accounting for a total investment of Rs. 227.92 crore have been sanctioned under the 10% lump-sum scheme for the North-Eastern region including Sikkim.
- (v) Under the Accelerated Urban Water supply Programme (AUWSP) which has since been subsumed under the UIDSSMT, 1244 projects accounting for a total investment of Rs.1822.87 crore had been sanctioned.
- (vi) An amount of Rs. 871 crores has been sanctioned for the implementation of a 100 MLD sea water reverse osmosis technology based desalination plant at Nemmeli for Chennai city.

In addition, the Government of India provides technical support through preparation of manuals, formulation of service level benchmarks etc.

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise my voice about scarcity of drinking water in major and metropolitan cities, 48 hours prior to the World Water Day, that is, 22nd March.

After going through the Minister's reply, provision, monitoring, maintaining water supply and also ensuring sufficient water during summer season, is the responsibility of the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies. But in Andhra Pradesh especially, the local bodies are not at all functioning; they are vacant for the last 1½ years. Moreover, he has made a provision of Rs. 30,000 crore under the JNNURM and UIDSSMT, for almost 600 projects all over the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what about those projects and what are the deadlines to complete those projects. Is there any special budget allocation for the States during summer seasons?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There is a huge deficit of urban infrastructure and in that, we have water supply also. Water supply is a State subject as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution and as per the 74th Constitutional Amendment. So, water is essentially a State subject.

However, the Central Government, under its scheme of JNNURM, has been sanctioning funds for State Governments and Urban Local Bodies to avail of some financing. Primarily, it is the responsibility of the State Governments.

With regard to the hon. Member's question about incomplete projects, there are some on-going and incomplete projects. We are considering to extend the JNNURM for another two years. The JNNURM is supposed to end this year. But before we launch the JNNURM-II, which is in stages of finalization, we are looking at extending the JNNURM-I for another two years.

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Madam, the Urban Development Ministry has set up a 100 MLD desalination plant at Chennai at a cost of Rs. 870 crore. May I know whether the plant is efficient and whether the Government is planning to set up some more desalination plants in coastal Andhra Pradesh and coastal Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): Madam, at present there is only one desalination project in Chennai which is to be built at a cost of Rs. 900 crore. Desalination by reverse osmosis is a costly process. Chennai, and maybe Madurai, is the only city which has got genuine lack of source of water due to inadequate rainfall. That is why the Union Government is not considering the desalination project for any other city. This is a stand alone project which was announced by the present Home Minister, when he presented the Budget in 2008. The second installment for this desalination project is on the way. We are not considering any other desalination project for drinking water in the country. Only one small desalination project is being set up at Lakshadweep by the National Institute of Ocean Technology. That is a very small project.

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Thank you Madam. Mumbai faces water shortage of around 1000 ml per day. Moreover, the population of Mumbai is ever increasing and the demand for water is also increasing. I know that water is

a State subject but I think the State also requires assistance from the Central Government. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister is there any project in the pipeline for increase of supply of drinking water for Mumbai. Maharashtra Government had requested the Central Government for assistance in a desalination plant but the hon. Minister has already replied to that question. So, I would not like to pursue that. My question is, is there any other project for Mumbai which the Central Government would be assisting the State with.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, for Greater Mumbai, including Mumbai, Thane, Navi Mumbai, Kalyan, Dombivli and Ulhasnagar, the cost of project sanctioned is Rs.2,501.60 crore. If you take only Mumbai city, that is the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the cost of project sanctioned is Rs. 1718.35 crore. There are no projects to be sanctioned immediately because as the hon. Minister has replied JNNURM is coming to an end on 31st March, 2012. When the new JNNURM comes into effect only then any fresh project for Mumbai city may be considered. As I have replied earlier, Mumbai has no shortage of source of water. It has got a number of lakes which are rain-fed and Mumbai has high rainfall. So, we are not considering any desalination project for Mumbai at the moment.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Madam, first of all I would like to welcome the approval of 438 projects at the cost of 8,412 crore rupees under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSS MT) being run by the Union Government for providing assistance to the State Governments on their proposals for implementation of water supply schemes in urban areas. It is under the same scheme that Government of Madhya Pradesh had forwarded a proposal to the Ministry of Urban Development for supply of water to 11 urban areas with priority to Satna Municipal Corporation on 24 June 2009 at the state level meeting. But as far as I know the schemes pertaining to the Hon. Minister's area out of the said 11 schemes have been approved but the water supply scheme related to my Parliamentary Constituency Satna Municipal Corporation which costs 73 crore rupees has been pending since 2009. The government is forwarding it on priority basis every time and I personally met the hon. Minister many a time and requested him regarding the same. Thus, Madam, through

you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to when will the scheme related to my constituency is likely to be approved?

Madam, today through you I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to approve the water supply scheme in Satna Municipal Corporation.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam Speaker, my colleague is correct in saying that the proposal for the scheme with regard to Satna received by the centre has been lying pending. A lot of proposals have been forwarded by Madhya Pradesh Government and few of them have been approved. It is also correct that out of the approved schemes, a few schemes were related to my constituency. It is natural that the schemes related to my constituency would be approved.
...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please at least listen to the hon. Minister. Please do not complain so much.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam Speaker, I would like to say that I agree with the hon. Member but request him to ask the State government to give same priority to schemes related to his constituency as he gives to them.
...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards Jaunpur district. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[English]

Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam Speaker, Jaunpur is known as the Sheeraj-e-Hind. The population of the city is 2 lakh and there is a huge problem of water supply there. The water tanks there were constructed in 1935 and are in dilapidated condition. There are two 1000 kilolitre water tanks, three 900 kilolitre water tanks, three 675 kilolitre tanks and one 1350 kilolitre water tank there which

*Not recorded

are in dilapidated condition and are often dysfunctional. Gomti river passes through the middle of the city. The polluted water and waste of the city are polluting the river. Fresh potable water is not available even after digging boring wells till 200 feet underground. People are not equipped enough to install machines and make the water potable. I have been apprised that Sheesh Gomati and Trans Gomati schemes were formulated under Gokulghat scheme for water supply and sewerage which are still pending at the centre. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to when is he likely to implement this scheme for resolving the potable water supply problem in Jaunpur district or whether he is likely to implement any other scheme for resolving the issue of potable water.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam Speaker, 438 schemes were sanctioned under UIDSSMT. There are 5,161 small cities in our country. The sanctioned schemes are woefully inadequate. We have sanctioned 36 projects under UIDSSMT in Uttar Pradesh and even earlier we had sanctioned 367 schemes in Uttar Pradesh

[English]

under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme

[Translation]

But it is not under the Central Government's purview to include cities in it. We sanction schemes as per the priority determined by the state governments. If the Uttar Pradesh Government forwards any proposal, we would consider it.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Thank you, Madam. The shortage of drinking water in cities is mainly due to the migration of rural population into urban areas and floating population in the metros.

Nowadays, it is unavoidable. So, we have to devise strategies to preserve water bodies to use water prudently. In the statement given by the hon. Minister, there is no mention about the rain water harvesting scheme. During the earlier AIADMK rule in Tamil Nadu, my revered leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has implemented rain water harvesting scheme. It resulted in augmentation of ground water level. The former President of India, Dr. Abdul Kalam,

has also appreciated this Scheme. So, my question to the hon. Minister is whether the Central Government will come forward to extend special financial assistance, in addition to the regular funding to the States, for the implementation of the rain water harvesting scheme.

Generally, we are in the habit of wasting power and water without realising the enormity of shortage problem. So, I would like to know whether the Central Government will make efforts to create awareness among the people on the need to use water prudently.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, the hon. Member is right that urbanisation is taking place. This urbanisation coupled with supply side problems and demand induced problems is causing the water shortage in the cities and not only in the large cities but in the medium size-cities, small municipalities and small urban local bodies also. Supply side problems include diminishing of water supply during summer, lack of precipitation and rainfall, increase in evaporation, transpiration and percolation losses which occur.

As regards demand side, it is the increased demand which is taking place. There is demand for irrigation; there is demand by water intensive industries; and there is demand in the horticultural sector. All these are causing huge demand. Then there is the mismanagement of it which arises out of leakages and arises out of misuse and wastage of water.

The JNNURM Scheme does envisage programmes for awareness. Certainly, if there are specific proposals from the States for specific urban local bodies, we will be happy to look at it.

Then, rain water harvesting is an important component of water conservation. There are several schemes not only of my Ministry but of other Ministries also of rain water harvesting which the Government of India will be happy to support.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, shortage of drinking water, especially in the summer days is, no doubt, acute in some areas throughout the country. Under JNNURM Scheme, not only the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh but so many other States also have forwarded Schemes to the Central Government. The hon. Minister said that the schemes are

not being implemented even after they provide money to the State Governments. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that for many years, not months, the schemes are pending with the Central Government particularly relating to the State of Odisha. I hail from the State of Odisha. There is shortage of water not only in the cities but even Bhubaneswar town, the Capital of Odisha, has not been provided with water related schemes.

So, may I know from the Minister how many schemes are still pending with the Central Government for finalization and sanction? If these schemes are implemented, the acute scarcity of water can be minimized and people could be provided with the safe drinking water.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, as I mentioned earlier, this is the end year of the JNNURM. There are no schemes from the State Governments which are pending with us. I may inform the hon. Member that in the case of Odisha, we have already sanctioned a 24x7 piped water supply in Puri town at a cost of Rs. 166.90 crore. I may also inform the hon. Member that under the Urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSMT) Scheme, 11 Schemes at a cost of Rs. 126.85 crore have been sanctioned as far as Odisha is concerned.

If the State Government has not submitted any water supply project for Bhubneswar, then the Centre is not to be faulted.

DR. RATNA DE: Madam, thank you for giving me this opportunity to ask this supplementary question. Water is an elixir of life and there cannot be two opinions about it. But we can see water shortage everywhere. The reasons are varied in nature. It is difficult to study the weather in spite of the vast technological improvements in predicting the weather. It seems there is no end to the ritual shortage of drinking water everywhere, in every summer. Governments after Governments have made efforts to attend to this most pressing problem that mankind are facing. But it seems that nothing is moving in the right direction. Have the Ministry thought of regulating and controlling the ground water resources in the country and has this aspect been a part of the National Water Policy?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, the hon. Member has stated in general terms about the shortage of water. It is very often said that the third World War, if fought,

would be fought over the issue of water. But we are not here to discuss generalities. I may also inform the hon. Member that Water Resources Ministry is a separate Ministry under the Government of India. Any question on general availability of water should be addressed to that Ministry. Our Ministry is concerned with water supply in urban areas only. As has been replied earlier that urban water supply essentially is a State subject which after the 74th Constitution Amendment has devolved the cities and to prevent misuse of water or to maintain the ground water or the aquifers will be the duties of the urban local bodies as per the Constitution of India.

Direct Procurement by FCI

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*82. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

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

(a) whether the decision of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) to directly pay and procure from the farmers rather than middlemen has been strongly resented to by the commission agents in the country including Punjab;

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

(c) whether FCI has assessed its capacity to depute additional logistical support and manpower to pay and procure directly from farmers in the country; and

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

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

Statement

(a) and (b) In the states of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan procurement is made by State agencies/Food Corporation of India (FCI) through commission agents (Arhatias) in accordance with statutory provisions of relevant Agricultural Produce Marketing Acts of these States. No such decision has, however been taken by FCI to procure foodgrains directly from farmers in these States. Regarding payment for procurement of foodgrains, the policy of

Government is to pay the same through account payee cheque or bank transfer as far as possible.

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

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: The answer of the hon. Minister regarding the direct payment to the farmers is totally unsatisfactory. He is not given a direct reply. I would like to point out the hon. Minister that Punjab has, over the years, developed an infrastructure which is unmatched anywhere else in the country because they provide almost half the amount of the food grains which feeds the nation. This infrastructure is assisted by the middlemen, the *arhatias*, 22,000 in number which help purchase from 1800 purchase centers across the State of Punjab where over 15, 00,000 farmers arrive with their crops which is almost 100 lakh MT of wheat and over a 150 lakh MT of rice, all of which has to be purchased within one month when it arrives at the mandi. The Government every year repeatedly comes up with this plan where they insist that the FCI is going to procure directly or it is going to give direct payment. Now, these middle agents, or the commission agents, or these *arhatias*, 22,000 of them in Punjab, when the poor farmers arrive with their heap of crops, right from helping him unload it, clean it, weigh it, pack it, fill out his form and consolidate all the heaps that have come in a day, make the form, give it to FCI and then transport it and load it to the FCI godown is all done by these middlemen. Every year the Government says that direct payment has to be done to the farmer. The middlemen do make an account payee cheque direct payment to the farmer as soon as he receives the payment from FCI. Are the 500 inspectors in a position to do the job of 22,000 arhatias in a more effective and efficient manner? Or, is this another ploy of FCI to increase the burden of that poor farmer, harass him further and increase manifold the corruption that the FCI has institutionalized over the years?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam, one of the major issues that have been raised inside the House and outside is that the farmers should get the Minimum Support Price.

Sir, in India, in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, the procurement is done by the arthias and it is about 70 per cent. In Andhra Pradesh, the procurement is done by the millers and we get the 75 per cent as the levy. So, we have been writing to all the State Governments where there is procurement that they should see that the MSP is given to

the farmers. The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in their letter 30th August, 2011 had advised that if payments are made to the farmers through banking system/cheques by FCI in all the States including Punjab and Haryana, the scope of corruption would be minimized. The Department of Food and Public Distribution was requested to issue necessary instructions to all the concerned in this regard. Sir, in 2010, the honourable Minister for Agriculture had written to both the Governments of Punjab and Haryana telling this to them. This is the letter he has sent.

"I wish to highlight that many States like Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, MP and Odisha make cheque payments to their farmers for foodgrains procured for central pool which not only ensures that farmers get full and prompt payment for the foodgrains sold by them directly from the Government but also obviate any negative role of middlemen and allegations of lesser payments."

This is the stand which we have taken but I can understand that, in States like Punjab and Haryana, for a long time, arthias services are being used. We have been in discussion with the State Governments. But it should be ensured that the farmers are getting the MSP. In the case of arthias, we are giving 2.5 per cent commission and on every increase in the MSP, this 2.5 per cent is also going up. This is for the States of both Haryana and Punjab to find out a genuine mechanism by which the farmers will get the MSP. Sir, FCI, by and large, procures only about 15 per cent of the total procurement in Punjab FCI cannot procure the entire food grains procured in the country. We are procuring only 30 per cent of the total production in the case of Punjab, the FCI procures only 15 per cent. It is the different Government agencies which have to function for procurement. In Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh, there are Self-Help Groups specially run by women who procure food grains and they are getting that 2.5 per cent commission. So, we are in constant touch with the Punjab Government and Haryana Government to ensure that the farmers get the MSP.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Madam Speaker, the very policy of the Central Government is one size fits all or one scheme suits all but the reality is that one size does not fit all and one scheme does not suit all the States. Whereas in UP, FCI procures directly because the procurement is very small and the farmer has to go

through middlemen because he cannot find an FCI agent and get his money on time. So, in fact, they bring middlemen, buy at a cheaper price from the farmer, bring it to Punjab and then sell it at a higher MSP. If that is the problem maybe in other States, then that does not mean you put the same scheme in a State like Punjab where a farmer has a choice of going to 22,000 different arthias in case he is not getting his MSP. When the hon. Minister talks about MSP, in the last two years, diesel price has gone up by 50 per cent, potash by 80 per cent, DAP by 60 per cent and MSP hardly by five or seven per cent. If they are so concerned about the farmers, why do they not introduce the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission and give 50 per cent above the first price and do that? What I would like to point out is in Punjab, the FCI has a budget of almost Rs.32,000 crore and being a Director of FCI or being the Regional Manager of FCI is considered one of the most plum posts because of institutionalised corruption by the FCI. I would like to know one thing. When the hon. Minister says about direct payments and the MSP, first of all, in Punjab it is account payee cheques. So, there is no question of the farmer not getting his MSP.

If some agent does not give him, he can go to another agent or he can even file a case against him. So, trying to implement a scheme in Punjab, shaking up the already very good existing systems that are there without going into the nitty-gritty of whether it is required or not, I think, is just a case of wanting to increase the corruption in the FCI further. It is because this 2.5 per cent commission that the agents charge show that farmers want a hassle-free lifting and procurement.

One crore farmers have to be issued cheques. Can the FCI issue one crore cheques to the farmers and ensure that the names are correct and the farmers are not harassed to go round for their cheques? What kind of systems are they putting in place? *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. You ask the question.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: How are they going to ensure that the system is simplified and made easier for the farmers? Will they ensure that another kind of corruption does not take place in the FCI? *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you please ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Madam, you have made it very long.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please listen to the reply.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Hon. Member has raised certain issues. I would like to answer one by one. One issue is the MSP. In 2001-02, the MSP of wheat was Rs. 620 which we have raised to Rs. 1,170 in 2010-11 with a bonus of Rs. 50. Similarly, in the case of dais and rice, for Grade A, in 2002-03, the MSP was Rs. 560 and now it is Rs. 1,110. *...(Interruptions)* Now, we have almost doubled the MSP. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please hear the reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I can understand that the farmers need much better MSP. But this is being looked after by the CACP. Whenever the CACP makes the recommendation, the Ministry of Agriculture goes through that and they give recommendation to the Cabinet and then a decision is taken. But we should understand that from 2001 to 2011 the MSP has been doubled. But the Central Issue Price remains constant. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, let him complete the reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, let him complete the reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, listen to his reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why have you stood up?

...(Interruptions)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: In the case of *arthias*, there is a policy matter which has to be discussed and settled. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government of India cannot come to Punjab and procure the food grains. ...*(Interruptions)* We want the services of the Governments of Punjab, Haryana as well as the Government of Rajasthan because we cannot directly purchase the food grains from any part of the country. ...*(Interruptions)* What we can do is that we can help the State Governments for procurement, storage and transportation. ...*(Interruptions)* Our aim is to work together with the State Governments. I have been in constant touch with the Government of Punjab.

I have been in constant touch with the Punjab Government and even very recently, I have discussed this issue with the Government of Punjab. It is a policy matter whether the *arthias* should continue or not, which the Punjab Government has to take a decision. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Ratan Singh Ajnala.

[Translation]

Let him speak, let him ask question. Please ask question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let Shri Ratan Singhji speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Madam Speaker, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

The major problem is that poor farmers are suffering a lot from the commission agents. They are taking even 20 per cent interests from the poor farmers. So, I would like to know what the Government is doing to save the poor farmers from the clutches of the commission agents.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: This shows the different views on *arthias*. So, the hon. Member should also understand that there is a different view on the *arthias*. It is said that *arthias* are behaving as commission agents and private bank. So, it is for the Government of Punjab to study about the *arthias*, but the Government of India is prepared to discuss with the Government of Punjab about it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ninong Ering.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NINONG ERING: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to ask the Minister of Food and Public Distribution that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him ask, you please sit down. You had asked your question. Now give others a chance to ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have order in the House. The hon. Member is asking about the North Eastern States. So, let us hear him.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Let him ask the Question. Shri Ninong Ering ji, you ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you please sit down. Let him ask the Question. Please don't do like this. You please sit down.

SHRI NINONG ERING: In our North Eastern states also the foodgrain procurement. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What is happening? What are you doing? Please sit down.

SHRI NINONG ERING: I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the work which is being done by the FCI in the North Eastern states particularly in the bordering areas is praiseworthy. I would not say anything about other regions, however, the Chinese border. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI NINONG ERING: The foodgrains are distributed through the PDS, there also. However, in our North Eastern states like Assam and Arunachal Pradesh foodgrains production is less. We have middlemen, as is in Punjab, who procure foodgrains from the farmers at less than the minimum support price. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what provision the Government will make to ensure that the rice produced by Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Manipur is procured by the FCI itself? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam, because of the 'Look East Policy' of the Government, in Eastern and North Eastern States, West Bengal, Assam, there is a much more production of food grains, especially of rice. So, these States are requesting the Government of India to help them for procurement. Madam, for procurement, essentially certain mechanisms are needed. One is the procurement mechanism ...*(infrastructure)*, second is storage and then money is needed for the procurement.

Madam, we have been in discussion with these States to help them in procurement. As the steps initiated by the hon. Minister of Agriculture, the FCI as well as NAFED has opened centers in different States for procurement. But we have told many States like West Bengal to have the procurement directly. West Bengal

*Not recorded

Government has started procurement and they are giving to farmers direct payment through cheque. But the West Bengal Government needs money. Today, we are having discussion on that. Fortunately, the Finance Minister has agreed that for the States of procurement, some financial arrangement will be made through the RBI so that there will be enough finance for the States for procurement.

In Punjab, almost 70 per cent is procured by the Punjab State agency, Pungrain, and they are getting the financial assistance from the RBI. If there is corruption, it is for Pungrain and State agencies of Punjab to find out what type of corruption takes places. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Haribhau Jawale. You please sit down, now give others also a chance to ask the Question.

SHRI HARIBAU JAWALE: Madam Speaker, it is true that the farmers are being trapped in the procurement of foodgrains and the traders and agents are given the benefit. It is also a fact that corruption is prevailing in the procurement process. When the process of procurement of foodgrains starts, the farmers are called in groups and their photographs are taken with the MLA of that area and then it is advertised in the newspaper and then the next day itself the procurement process is stopped without procuring the foodgrains of farmers at minimum support price. The foodgrains are procured through the Food Corporation or the Maharashtra State Co-operative marketing Federation. When the foodgrains of the farmers arrive in the market, procurement is stopped on some pretext or the other and later on when the foodgrains of traders arrive in the market, the procurement process is started once again. It clearly reflects that corruption is prevailing in the procurement process. Since the hon. Minister always talks about the policy and says that the State Government should look into this, hence, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what action the Union Government and the ministry is taking in this regard and what is the responsibility of the Government and what the officials of the Government think about it.

*Not recorded

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: The total procurement of food grains in a year comes to about 60 to 65 MT. So, this 60 to 65 MT cannot be procured alone by the FCI. Almost 15 to 20 per cent is what FCI procures directly. All other procurements are through the State Government agencies and there are States like Chhattisgarh where model procurement is takes place. I have been over there and there are Self-Help Groups by Women who procure and they get 2.5 per cent commission. In Andhra and in many other States, Self-Help Groups are procuring. It is for the State Governments to see that there is procurement and farmers are getting MSP. But wherever, FCI's help is needed, we are prepared to give that help but finally, it is for the State Governments to have a better procurement mechanism.

Mock Drill

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*83. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mega mock drill was conducted recently by the National Disaster Management Authority and the Delhi Disaster Management Authority in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the response by the various authorities was not satisfactory; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Madam. A mega mock drill for earthquake preparedness was conducted on 15th February, 2012 in Delhi.

(b) The Delhi Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), conducted a major earthquake preparedness

exercise in Delhi several weeks preceding 15th February, 2012. This disaster management exercise comprised activities like workshops, awareness programmes, mock drills, public lectures and multi-media campaign. The exercise culminated in a state wide mega mock drill on 15th February, 2012 at 11.30 AM covering all the 9 districts of Delhi. The exercise was conducted under the supervision of respective Deputy Collectors with the participation of various stake holders in important government buildings, malls, cinema halls, high rise buildings, petrol pumps, CNG depots, hospitals, metro stations etc. falling under their jurisdiction.

(c) to (d) The objective was to calibrate and measure the response and timeliness of various emergency support functionaries, so that corrective measures and necessary improvement can be effected. Improvement in this regard is a continuous process.

[Translation]

SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Hon. Madam Speaker, I express my gratitude for giving me an opportunity to ask Starred Question. The Mock Drill Exercise conducted by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) recently is a step forward towards realizing the security criteria. I would like to ask the Government as to what steps the Government has taken to deal with other natural calamities like Tsunami and Earthquake.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, the National Disaster Management Authority and the State level Disaster Management Authorities were set up with the objective of increasing the preparedness to deal with natural disasters and man-made disasters.

As far as tsunami is concerned, it is a natural disaster. In the case of natural disasters, we can only increase the preparedness of the society as such and of the Governments and then deal with the consequences of a natural disaster. With regard to tsunami, a huge amount of investment has been made since the tsunami struck the southern coast of India in 2004. Today we have a very elaborate Tsunami Warning System and the Tsunami

Warning System gives a warning by about 60 minutes to 120 minutes. I think we have one of the best Tsunami Warning Systems in place. But if the hon. Member wishes to know the technical details of the Tsunami Warning System, I shall ask the department concerned to send him a Technical Note on the Tsunami Warning System.

[Translation]

SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: I would like to ask the Government as to what steps it has taken to protect the population living near nuclear power plants in view of Fukushima's nuclear disaster which occurred last year.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, as I said, we have no way of preventing a natural disaster like an earthquake or a tsunami. These are natural disasters. We can only increase our preparedness. Even Japan, which is one of the most advanced countries as far as disaster management is concerned, could not prevent the tsunami. They can only deal with the consequences of a tsunami. As I mentioned, we have in place a very elaborate, sophisticated Tsunami Warning System and I will be quite happy to send to the hon. Member a detailed Technical Note on the subject.

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Madam Speaker, during a mock drill carried out, many people had little or no idea as to what was going on. When the siren sounded, there were no signs, no diagrams, no direction etc. and in such a drill conducted in Bangalore a woman was reported to have died. The volunteers do not have any specific training. Does the Government plan to have a specific training programme conducted for the volunteers?

I would also like to know as to why our schools are not included in the mock drill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, many mock drills have been conducted throughout the country. This question relates to the mock drill that was conducted in Delhi. The mock drill is preceded by a very elaborate campaign. I am certainly not saying that in each one of the mock drills conducted earlier this protocol was followed. But it was followed in Delhi. We distributed fliers, preparedness programmes were conducted, a mock drill was conducted in schools, malls, hotels, orientation, sensitization workshops were held and public lectures and awareness

generation programmes were conducted. There was a preparatory mega mock drill and finally the mock drill was conducted. In fact, one of the objectives of this mock drill is to assess the strengths and weaknesses of our system. A large number of positives have been identified. At the same time, a large number of negatives have also been identified. I have requested the National Disaster Management Authority that in all future mock drills conducted anywhere in the country, they should apply the lessons of the elaborate Delhi mock drill and run through a programme of preparedness before the mock drill is conducted. In fact, the preparedness stage runs for about two months before the mock drill is conducted. In future, all mock drills will follow the protocol that was followed in Delhi.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to ask Supplementary Question. There is a District Disaster Management Authority regarding mock drill headed by the District Collector and at times the mock drills are also conducted. Now-a-days the road accidents in the country are on rise and most of the accidents take place between 2AM to 6AM. Whenever there is a road accident nobody stops to help the victim. If anyhow, the victim reaches the district hospital, community health centre, primary health centre or ANM centre, then there is no doctor or staff. If staff is available there is no blood and if blood is available then medicines are not available. Therefore, through you, I would like to know as to whether this mock drill exercise has ever been conducted in any district hospital? Through you, I would like to know this much only.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I am afraid road accidents would not qualify as disasters. We are talking about disasters and disaster management. Road accidents are matters that concern roads and the kind of policing on the roads. These are matters that fall under the State Government. But I do know that the National Highways Authority of India has a scheme of patrols, telephones, etc. and they have also a scheme to locate hospitals along the national highways. I cannot give the details but road accidents will not fall under disaster management.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Thank you, Madam. I would like to inform this august House that on the 18th of

September, there was a massive earthquake in Sikkim and the hon. Minister had also visited. At that time I had also brought to his notice that the NDRF was not acclimatized to do the kind of work which is required in the mountains.

Now, the entire Himalayas is completely a Seismic V Zone and I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any kind of mock drills are going to happen in the mountain States and whether the preparedness level of the NDRF would be upgraded so that they would be able to deal with mountain related issues.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, NDRF is a nascent organisation, which has only ten battalions. All of them have been trained to a particular level now, including even to deal with chemical, radiological, biological and nuclear disasters.

I agree that more battalions have to be raised; they have to be trained to deal with disasters ranging from Tsunami to earthquake in the Himalayas. NDRF, I know, did a magnificent job in Sikkim. The State Government is on record. Ten teams of NDRF along with 14 dogs and necessary equipment were immediately deployed for search and rescue operations in a large number of places. NDRF teams retrieved five dead bodies in the debris. Medical camps were organised and 512 injured people were provided first-aid. About 5,500 Army personnel were deployed; 15 helicopters of Army and Air Force were deployed.

In fact, I think, the post-earthquake management in Sikkim, as a matter of collaboration between the Central Government and the State Government, was one of the best that has been recorded so far.

Agriculture Markets

*84. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) and strengthen the agriculture markets in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring in further reforms to assist the farmers in getting better price for their produce; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) As 'Agriculture Marketing' is a State subject, most of the States and Union Territories have their own Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act to regulate agriculture marketing in their State/UT. However, in order to bring reforms in the sector by facilitating better price realization to the farmers through improved and alternative marketing channels, enhancing investment in development of post-harvest marketing infrastructure and reducing marketing cost and post-harvest losses, the Ministry of Agriculture prepared a model APMC Act and circulated to all States and Union Territories in 2003 for adoption. The model Act, inter-alia, includes provisions for direct marketing and purchase of agriculture produce from farmers, contract farming, establishment of markets in private and cooperative sectors, special markets for agricultural commodities, prohibition of commission agency, rationalization of market fees, replacement of licensing system with simple registration, promotion of Public Private Partnership in development of markets, promotion of grading and standardization, etc. It is for the States / Union Territories to adopt provisions of the model APMC Act and bring reforms in marketing sector. The Central Government is regularly pursuing the States to amend their APMC Act. So far, 16 State Governments have amended their respective APMC Acts on the lines with the model Act. The State-wise status of reforms is given in the enclosed Annexure.

The Government has also constituted a Committee of State Ministers, in-charge of Agriculture Marketing on 2.3.2010 to promote the agriculture marketing reforms in the country. The Committee has submitted its first report in September, 2011 which has been circulated to the States for taking further action.

Annexure*Progress of Reforms in Agricultural Markets (APMC Act) as on 29.02.2012*

Sl. No.	Stage of Reforms	Name of States/Union Territories
1.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done for Direct Marketing; Contract Farming and Markets in Private/Coop Sectors.	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Tripura.
2.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done partially.	(a) Direct Marketing: NCT of Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh. (b) Contract Farming: Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, 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, West Bengal, Puducherry, NCT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.

*APMC Act is repealed w.e.f. 1.9.2006.

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the producers and farmers are getting remunerative prices of their agricultural products or not. I would also like to know from the Government whether it has made a detailed study to find out the problems of the farmers, agricultural labourers in getting remunerative price.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, there are some serious complaints from some of the States where farmers are not getting Minimum Support Price. That is the reason that in the year 2003 the Government of India has decided to introduce some model bye-laws for all Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees. That model proposal was circulated to all the States and they were requested to amend their Agriculture Produce Marketing Act. The model Act suggests provisions for direct marketing and purchase of agriculture produce from farmers, contract farming,

establishment of markets in private and cooperative sectors, special markets for agricultural commodities, prohibition of commission agents, rationalization of market fees, etc.

So all these suggestions have been made to the State Governments with a request that they should change their Agricultural Produce Market Act and make this provision. Madam, 16 States have come forward and they have made some amendments and they have started implementing partially. There are some States which have not taken decision yet. We are continuously following with a request that they should take corrective action. Then the farmers will be able to get a proper price.

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI: Madam, I would like to know whether MNCs' entry in the agricultural sector will push out existing local traders and trading system seriously impacting livelihood of small and medium farmers, traders,

hawkers, coolies and associated service sectors. I would also like to know whether it is a fact that in different districts of West Bengal, the paddy producers are not getting remunerative price and are forced to commit suicide.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I have not received specific complaints about West Bengal like this. But here the question is about the improvement in Agricultural Produce Market Act. The purchasing agency is something different. That comes also under a different Ministry. Here, we are requesting all the Governments to take collective action where these types of incidents will not be heard.

DR. K.S. RAO: Madam, every Member of this House is interested to ensure that the farmer gets the remunerative price for his products. The question of our lady Member is also the same thing. Now, she is asking the question whether the Government proposes to bring further reforms to assist the farmers in getting better price for their products. Irrespective of whichever Government is in power, the farmer is not getting right justice throughout. If a drug manufacturer were to produce a drug at the cost of Rs. 10 and in the international market if he can sell it for Rs. 100, there is no restriction to sell it in the international market. When there are agricultural products produced by the farmers, and if their price in the international market were to be very high, he has no freedom to sell them in the external market on the fear that if the food grains were to be exported, prices of food grains may go up in the country and then the Opposition will criticize the Government, whichever is the Government is in power. So, no Government is taking initiative to increase the prices. So the justice is done in paying remunerative price.

Madam, when the prices in the international market are low, they are making the customs duty 'zero' and then subsidising the produce made outside the country. When the produce is more here, and the international price is high, they are banning the export of food grains. For example, I raise the issue of palm oil; where there is shortage of oil-seeds and edible oil, he is importing, subsidising the producer by removing all the duties and then making the local farmer who is producing the oil seed suffer. And he is also giving subsidy of Rs. 15 per kilogram to edible oil through the Public Distribution System. But he refuses to give subsidy to the farmer who is ready to produce all the edible seeds that are required for the country.

MADAM SPEAKER: There is very little time left. The Minister has to answer.

DR. K.S. RAO: So I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the export of food grains whenever the international prices are high will be permitted so that the farmer can take benefit, and if necessary by creating a price stabilization fund to meet the eventuality of ups and downs in the prices, and whether he will subsidise and encourage the oil palm farmers so that they can produce the edible oil.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Agriculture Produce Market Committees are dealing with the purchases of cereals, wheat, rice, everything. We have received request from hon. Member that Government of India should allow export of rice. With his request and others' request, the Government of India has allowed 20 lakh tonnes of export of rice and 20 lakh tonnes of export of wheat. That permission is even available today. If the hon. Member from his area wants to export, definitely we will support it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Funds to NGOs

*85. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds received by various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) from abroad during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor that the funds received by these NGOs are being utilized for the purpose for which they are given;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the NGOs violating these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per the information available,

the amount of foreign contribution received by Associations registered and Associations granted prior permission under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 during the period 2007-2008, 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 is as follows:

Year	Amount of foreign contribution received
2007-2008	Rs. 9914.19 Crore
2008-2009	Rs. 10987.05 Crore
2009-2010	Rs. 10340.25 Crore

(b) and (c) The Government monitors the receipt and utilization of foreign contributions by any 'person' in the Country through the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 framed under the Act.

- (d) (i) 24 cases have been referred to CBI.
(ii) 7 cases have been given to State Police.
(iii) 35 NGOs have been placed in Prior Permission category.
(iv) Accounts of 30 NGOs have been frozen.
(v) 70 NGOs have been prohibited from receiving foreign contribution.

Crime in Delhi

*86. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several crimes against women particularly hailing from the North-Eastern Region have been reported in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported, accused arrested and action taken against them during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding crime and discrimination against people from the North-Eastern Region;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the study; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such crimes in the National Capital Territory of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Madam, the details of cases of crime against women/girls from the North-East reported to the Delhi Police along with accused arrested and action taken against accused persons during each of the last three years and current year i.e. 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 29.02.2012) are given below:

2009

Crime Heads	Cases reported	Per-sons arrested	Pen-ding Trial	Pen-ding Investigation
Murder	03	03	02	-
Rape	05	04	02	-
Molestation	09	10	08	-
Kidnapping	02	03	02	-
Snatching	01	03	-	-
Accident	01	01	-	-
Eve-teasing	01	01	01	-
Threatening	01	01	-	-

2010

Crime Heads	Cases reported	Per-sons arrested	Pen-ding Trial	Pen-ding Investigation
Rape	01	05	05	-
Robbery	01	04	-	-
Molestation	07	06	05	-
Kidnapping	01	04	04	-
Snatching	02	02	02	-
Miscellaneous IPC	03	03	-	-

2011

Crime Heads	Cases reported	Persons arrested	Pending Trial	Pending Investigation
Attempt to culpable Homicide	01	01	01	-
Rape	01	01	01	-
Cheating	01	01	01	-
Molestation	06	09	08	01
Snatching	03	02	02	-
Burglary	01	-	-	-
Dowry death	01	01	01	-
Theft	01	02	-	02
House theft	01	01	01	-
Juvenile Justice Act	01	01	01	-
Miscellaneous IPC	01	01	-	01

2012 (unto 29.02.2012)

Crime Heads	Cases reported	Persons arrested	Pending Trial	Pending Investigation
Rape	01	01	-	01

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Delhi Police has designated three DCP level officers as Nodal Officers to specifically address the problems faced by the students and other residents from North-Eastern States in Delhi. These Nodal Officers hold periodic meetings with the students and residents of the North-Eastern States staying in their respective areas and address the issues raised in such meetings. Besides, a cell namely "North East Connect Cell", headed by a Joint Secretary level officer, has been formed in the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region to serve as a coordination point with Resident Commissioners of all 8

North-Eastern States and with the students/citizens bodies of these States. An interactive website specifically devoted to the people hailing from North Eastern Region has been developed by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region in consultation with NIC.

[Translation]

Preservation of Agricultural Produce

*87. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the farmers in the country are still practising primitive system of preserving their agricultural produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to seek assistance from developed countries for promoting the latest technology in preserving the agricultural produce;

(d) if so, the assistance sought and provided, country-wise; and

(e) the incentives provided/proposed to be provided to the farmers for adopting latest technology in preservation of their agricultural produce?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Farmers of the country are storing agricultural produce using different methods including modern storage systems.

(b) A study conducted by the National Spot Exchange Ltd. (NSEL) in December, 2010 analyzed production, consumption and shelf life pattern of major fruits and vegetables. The Study has estimated cold storage requirements of 61.13 million tonnes in the country. The present capacity of cold storage has been worked out at 23.51 million MT. The cold storage gap of about 38 million metric tons has been worked out on the basis of peak season production and highest arrival/harvesting of storable fruits and vegetables in a month.

(c) There is no proposal of Government to seek assistance from developed countries for latest technology in preserving the agricultural produce. However, as per the prevalent policy technology can be transferred through commercial channels.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries under the Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure provides 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% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in 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 Horticultural Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Government also provide assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes.

[English]

Unprotected Monuments

88. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) to document and prepare a database of the unprotected built heritage and sites in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the unprotected monuments and sites compiled by NMMA so far, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has framed any specific guidelines for preservation and restoration of these monuments and sites;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) was launched with the objective to prepare a National database on built

heritage and sites from secondary sources. The Mission was approved for the period 2007-2012.

The details of the monuments and sites compiled by NMMA so far, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The Government proposes to enact a new legislation to establish a National Commission on Heritage Sites, which Commission shall, inter-alia, recommend to the Central Government and State Governments on short and long term policies in respect of conservation, protection and management of heritage sites.

Statement

State-wise List of Unprotected Monuments and Sites in India

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2379
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	73
3.	Assam	89
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	22
5.	Bihar/Jharkhand	2330
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	718
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	16
9.	Delhi	1245
10.	Diu	290
11.	Goa	1491
12.	Gujarat	3179
13.	Haryana	4355
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1557
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5187
16.	Karnataka	3598
17.	Kerala	1058

1	2	3
18.	Madhya Pradesh	3440
19.	Maharashtra	3201
20.	Manipur	65
21.	Mizoram	39
22.	Meghalaya	47
23.	Nagaland	07
24.	Odisha	7439
25.	Punjab	2309
26.	Rajasthan	9717
27.	Sikkim	305
28.	Tamil Nadu/Puducherry	6812
29.	Tripura	388
30.	Uttarakhand	1635
31.	Uttar Pradesh	7193
32.	West Bengal	5025
Total		75,307

[Translation]

Involvement of DOW Chemicals in London Olympic Games

*89. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether DOW Chemicals responsible for the Bhopal gas leak disaster has been nominated as the official sponsor of the London Olympic Games, 2012;

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

(c) whether several International and Indian Organisations including the Indian Olympic Association have lodged protests in this regard with the Organising Committee of the London Olympics;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Organising Committee thereto;

(e) whether the Indian Government has also taken up this matter at the diplomatic level; and

(f) if so, the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) to (d) M/s. Dow Chemicals is one of the sponsors for the forthcoming London Olympics, 2012. Ministry has received representations from various quarters for taking up the matter with organizers of London Olympics, 2012 for removing Dow Chemicals from the sponsorship of the Olympic Games, 2012.

The Ministry had advised the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) to take up the matter emphatically with International Olympic Committee (IOC) and London Organising Committee of the Olympic & Paralympic Games (LOCOG) to draw their attention to the sensitivities of the victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy, 1984. It was pointed out to IOA that the association of IOC with Dow Chemicals Company militates against the high ethical principles represented by the Olympic movement. IOA took up the matter with IOC and LOCOG conveying India's concerns on this sensitive issue and asking them to consider the decision about the sponsorship by Dow Chemicals for London Olympics, 2012.

In response to IOA's taking up the matter with IOC, the latter replied stating that Dow Chemicals had no connection with the Bhopal tragedy since Dow did not have any ownership stake in Union Carbide until 16 years after the accident and 12 years after the US \$ 470 million compensation agreement was approved by the Supreme Court of India.

The Ministry also took up the matter directly with IOC urging it to go beyond lesser considerations, and in the larger interests of the ideals of human rights, compassion and solidarity, cancel the sponsorship of Dow Chemicals for the London Olympics, 2012, thereby apart from assuaging the feelings of millions of people, send a strong message the world over, for upholding the noble ideals of

the Olympic Movement. However, IOC has reiterated their earlier stand on the issue.

(e) and (f) The matter at the diplomatic level has been raised by the High Commission of India in London with the LOCOG highlighting the enormous public discontent in India over the continued suffering of the victims of the Bhopal Gas leak tragedy. Further the Government of India raised the issue with its United Kingdom counterpart. The United Kingdom Government, while expressing sorrow for the victims of the tragedy, has said that the issue of Dow Chemicals sponsorship of the London Olympic Games was arranged and done by the International Olympic Committee.

Artificial Ripening of Fruits

*90. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain farmers in the country are using some chemicals for artificial ripening of fruits and vegetables or giving it fresh look which is a cause of concern for human health;

(b) if so, the details of such chemicals;

(c) whether these chemicals are banned in other countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ban the use of these chemicals?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) In India, some farmers use ethylene for ripening of fruits like banana and mango. As per rule 48-E of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955, there is also provision for coating fresh fruits with food additives, viz, bee wax, carnauba wax or shellac wax as glazing agents. Ethylene is a ripening hormone, which triggers maturity in fruits. In packhouses or commercial ripening chambers, world over, ethylene gas is used for ripening the fruits uniformly for enhancing market appeal and quality. This chemical acts in the gaseous state, which easily degrades in the atmosphere. Even under organic

production system, where chemical fertilizers are not permitted, use of ethylene for ripening is allowed. It is universally recognized as safe and does not have detrimental effect on human health.

There is no reports in the country on use of chemicals which are banned in other countries for giving fresh look to fruits and vegetables. The use of calcium carbide for ripening of fruits, which is a cause of concern for human health, has been banned by Government of India under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rule 44 - AA of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

[English]

Dairy Development and Poultry Farming

*91. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to educate and promote entrepreneurship amongst farmers for adoption of scientific methods for dairy development and poultry farming in the country;

(b) if so, the schemes launched/proposed to be launched for this purpose;

(c) the funds earmarked and provided to the farmers under various schemes during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the success achieved in developing entrepreneurship among the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) undertakes Research and Development (R&D) programmes through institute based projects as well as projects in All India Coordinated / Network mode in collaboration with State Agricultural / Veterinary Universities, Non Government Organizations and other State / Central Government Departments. While there are no funds earmarked for the farmers as such, these programmes are for farmers' training and workshops. The names and location of Animal Science Institutes, All India Coordinated Research/Network Project Centres involved in dairy and poultry farming R&D is given at Statement-I. Poultry

germplasm in the form of fertile eggs, day old chicks and parent stocks are provided to the State Governments and poultry farmers on demand. The State-wise details of germplasm supplied during the last three years is given at Statement-II.

The Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries (DAHD&F) implemented Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF) scheme from 2004-05 up to 31st August, 2010 for promoting dairy entrepreneurship among the farmers. The scheme was modified after evaluation and renamed as Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) with effect from 1st September, 2010. The DADH&F is initiating the National Dairy Plan, Phase I (2011-12 to 2016-17) to promote dairy farming amongst the farmers so as to supplement their income. The details of the schemes are given at Statement-III.

As far as Poultry is concerned, a Central Sector Scheme, 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund' being implemented through National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development and component of Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Poultry Development" viz. 'Poultry Estates'(on pilot basis) with one of the objectives of developing entrepreneurial skills among farmers. No State-wise funds are earmarked / allocated for the schemes mentioned. The funds released are for various purposes like infrastructure, capacity building, waiving off of interests on 50% of the loan etc. The releases made during the last three years and the physical performance indicating the success are given at Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Names and location of Animal Science Institutes and All India Coordinated Research/Network Project Centres involved in research activities in the area of dairy and poultry farming

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Location
1	2	3

Deemed Universities

1.	National Dairy Research Institute	Karnal, Haryana
2.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	Izatnagar, Bareilly, UP

1	2	3
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National Institute

3.	Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes	Hisar, Haryana
4.	Central Avian Research Institute	Izatnagar, Bareilly, UP

Project Directorates

5.	Project Directorate on Poultry	Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, AP
6.	Project Directorate on Cattle	Meerut, UP

Network Project on Buffalo Improvement

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
1	2	3

Coordinating Unit		Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Hisar, Haryana
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Cooperating Centres

1.	Murrah Breed	GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
2.	Murrah Breed	HAU, Hisar, Haryana
3.	Murrah breed	CIRB, Hisar, Haryana
4.	Murrah breed	NDUAT, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh
5.	Nill-Ravi breed	CIRB Sub Campus, Nabha, Punjab
6.	Jaffrabadi breed	JAU, Junagadh, Gujarat
7.	Pandharpuri Breed	MPKV, Kolhapur, Maharashtra
8.	Godavari breed	SVVU, Venkataramanagudem, Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3
9.	Swamp breed	AAU, Khanapara, Assam
10.	Surti breed	MPUAT, LRS, Vallabhnagar, Rajasthan
11.	Bhadawari breed	IGFRI, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
12.	Bull and Semen Certification Lab	CIRB, Hisar, Haryana

Field Units

13.	Murrah breed	GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
14.	Murrah breed	NDRI, Karnal, Haryana
15.	Murrah breed	CIRB, Hisar, Haryana

New initiative in XI Plan

16.	Murrah breed	KAU, Mannuthy, Kerala
17.	Murrah breed	SVVU, Anthergaon, Andhra Pradesh
18.	Murrah breed	ICAR Research Complex, Patna, Bihar

*All India Coordinated Research Project
(AICRP) on Cattle*

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
1	2	3
	Coordinating Unit	Project Directorate on Cattle, Meerut, UP

Cooperating Units

1.	Project Directorate on cattle, Meerut, UP
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1	2	3
2.	Frieswal Bull Rearing Unit	Military Dairy Farm, Meerut, UP
3.	Frieswal DRUs	Military Dairy Farm, Meerut, UP
4.	Ongole GP Unit	SVVU, Lam, Guntur, AP
5.	Ongole DRUs	SVVU, Lam, Guntur, AP
6.	Field Progeny Testing Unit	BAIF, Urulikanchan, Maharashtra
7.	Field Progeny Testing Unit	KAU, Mannuthy, Kerala
8.	Field Progeny Testing Unit	GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab

New initiative in XI Plan

1.	Sahiwal GP unit	NDR1 Karnal, Haryana
2.	Sahiwal DRUs	NDRI Karnal, Haryana
3.		GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
4.		GBPUAT, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
5.		Bhiwani Gaushala, Bhiwani (Haryana)
6.		Sahiwal Cattle Breeding Farm Chakgajria, Lucknow, UP
7.		GLF Hisar, Haryana
8.	Gir GP Unit	JAU, Junagarh, Gujarat
9.	Gir DR Unit	JAU, Junagarh, Gujarat
10.	Kankrej GP Unit	SAU, Sardarkrushinagar, Gujarat

1	2	3
11.	Kankrej DR Unit	SAU, Sardarkrushinagar, Gujarat
12.	FPT Unit	GBPUAT, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
13.	FPT Unit	ICAR NEH Region, Sikkim

AICRP on Poultry Breeding

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
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1	2	3
Coordinating Unit		Project Directorate on Poultry, Hyderabad
Cooperating Centres		
1.	Poultry for Egg	SVVU, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
2.	Poultry for Egg	AAU, Anand, Gujarat
3.	Poultry for Egg	KAU, Mannuthy, Kerala
4.	Poultry for Egg	CARI, Izatnagar, UP
5.	Poultry for Meat	KAVFSU, Bidar, Karnataka
6.	Poultry for Meat	GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
7.	Poultry for Meat	OUAT, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
8.	Rural poultry production	MPPCVVV, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
9.	Rural poultry production	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Agartala, Tripura

1	2	3
New initiative in XI Plan		
1.		AAU, Guwahati, Assam
2.		HPKVV, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh
3.		BAU, Ranchi, Jharkhand
4.		MPUAT, Udaipur, Rajasthan

Poultry Seed Project (New initiative during XI Plan)

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
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1	2	3
Coordinating Unit		PDP, Hyderabad
Cooperating Centres		
1.		Regional centre of ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region Imphal, Manipur
2.		Regional centre of ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Gangtok, Sikkim
3.		Regional centre of ICAR Region,— Jharnapani, Nagaland I
4.		RAU Vety College, Patna, Bihar
5.		IGKV, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
6.		WBUAFS, Kolkata, West Bengal

Statement-II

State-wise Germplasm (fertile eggs/day old chicks/parent stock) of Vanaraja, Gramapriya and Krishibro supplied during the last three years

State	PDP				AICRP				Poultry Seed Project				Grand
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	134317	203131	181042	518490	6000	1500	2000	9500					527990
Assam	10541	18645	5415	34601									34601
Bihar	1781	2328	0	4109					35000	98540	133540		137649
Chandigarh	0	913	15943	16856									16856
Chhattisgarh	7475	10721	0	18196									18196
Delhi	0	210	0	210									210
Goa	600	512	1442	2554									2554
Gujarat	1980	9119	810	11909	950	1440	2930	5320					17229
Haryana	0	650	0	650									650
Himachal Pradesh	160	0	0	160									160
Jammu and Kashmir	4116	4956	0	9072									9072
Jharkhand	1512	0	165	1677									1677
Karnataka	945	5530	19988	26463	64342	102567	102606	269515					295978
Kerala	240213	72724	50542	363479	15492	43298	16054	74844					438323
Manipur	4145	0	2210	6355					12879	35000	47879		54234
Mizoram	0	210	0	210									210
Madhya Pradesh	0	5225	14638	19863	7751	6766	8702	23219					43082

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Maharashtra	4221	12513	10648	27382									27382
Nagaland	3871	2845	5250	11966					18950	42010	60960		72926
Odisha	31236	13667	20044	64947	40534	53268	68030	161832					226779
Port Blair	4406	13872	4470	22748									22748
Punjab	792	420	420	1632	24012	83257	89004	196273					197905
Sikkim	300	600	1021	1921					5571	21300	26871		28792
Tamil Nadu	0	0	1511	1511									1511
Tripura	550	0	0	550	5857	6200	5422	17479					18029
Uttar Pradesh	0	826	0	826	54767	53890	51895	160552					161378
West Bengal	9300	20635	1449	31384					13551	65000	78551		109935
Total	462461	400252	337008	1199721	219705	352186	346643	918534	85951	261850	347801		2466056

Statement-III*Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF) scheme*

Venture Capital Fund (DVCF) scheme was implemented from 2004-05 upto 31st August, 2010 for promoting dairy entrepreneurship among the farmers. The scheme was modified after evaluation and renamed as Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) with effect from 1st September, 2010. The modified scheme provides greater coverage in terms of area of implementation, enhanced outlays for all components, change in funding pattern and inclusion of new components to make the scheme more effective. DEDS aims at promoting entrepreneurship and self employment in rural areas by providing credit assistance to agricultural farmers, individual entrepreneurs and groups of unorganized sector and organized sector and promote clean milk production by setting up of modern dairy farms.

Some major changes have been made under the scheme to make the scheme more effective are given below:

- (a) Central Assistance in the form of Interest Free Loan of 50% of the project cost in DVCF has been replaced by Back ended Capital Subsidy in DEDS. The subsidy is 25% of the project cost for general category and 33.33% for SC & ST beneficiaries.
- (b) Restriction on Operation Flood areas on the component of establishment of small dairy units under DVCF has been removed in DEDS. Operation Flood Districts are eligible for financing of all components under DEDS.
- (c) Financing has been extended to indigenous descript milch cows like Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, Gir, Rathi etc and graded buffaloes upto 10 numbers under (DEDS) in addition to crossbred cows (DVCF).
- (d) Rearing of heifer calves, crossbred and

indigenous descript breeds of cattle and buffaloes upto 20 calves has been included in DEDS which was not available in DVCF.

- (e) New components added under DEDS are setting up of (i) vermicompost unit (ii) Dairy Marketing Outlet/Dairy Parlour (iii) Crossbred female calf, indigenous cattle and graded buffalo calf for rearing.
- (f) The financial limits for various components under the scheme have been increased in DEDS.

The scheme is demand driven. Hence the scheme does not provide State-wise allocation of funds within the year-wise budgetary outlay provided and no physical and financial targets are fixed under the scheme. The scheme is being implemented through NABARD. Bankable projects approved by the Financial Institutions are eligible for the subsidy. Funds are released by Government of India to NABARD which is provided to eligible financial institutions for disbursing the back ended capital subsidy to the beneficiaries for the approved projects. Copy of the Administrative Approval for the scheme (DVCF and DEDS) is enclosed.

The details of funds allocated during last three years as under DVCF and DEDS scheme are as follows:

Dairy Venture Capital Fund/Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme*	
Years	Outlay (BE/RE) (Rs. in lakh)
2008-09	3500.00
2009-10	2000.00
2010-11	3240.00

*Dairy Venture Capital Fund scheme was closed on 31.08.2010 and modified scheme Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme is being implemented from 01.09.2010

Statement indicating State-wise number of dairy units sanctioned and amount disbursed by NABARD under scheme Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF) and Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) during last three years (Rs. in Lakh)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	DVCF*						DEDS#	
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (Upto 31.08.2010)		2010-11 (from 1.09.2010 to 31.03.2011)	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8	12.00	4	6.00	10	14.83	105	120.89
3.	Bihar	37	54.81	19	25.10	2	2.90	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Goa	0	0.00	2	10.93	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	195	78.12
7.	Haryana	0	0.00	1	1.25	1	5.98	0	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6	9.00	1124	1148.11	778	661.78	396	205.62
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	33.25	38	62.35	80	115.76	514	196.81
10.	Jharkhand	7	10.50	1	0.95	0	0.00	0	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0	0.00	3	4.90	0	0.00	2	2.45
12.	Kerala	20	29.86	104	152.15	22	35.90	0	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	58	87.16	21	31.50	1	1.50	52	34.52
14.	Maharashtra	3847	2903.92	1967	1874.80	1498	1482.26	51	23.78
15.	Odisha	8	9.71	42	15.82	0	0.00	0	0.00
16.	Punjab	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17.	Rajasthan	75	103.50	50	71.63	9	13.50	61	50.21
18.	Tamil Nadu	139	95.02	63	72.10	48	37.52	267	46.07
19.	Uttar Pradesh	57	118.74	68	101.50	21	31.45	27	12.93
20.	Uttaranchal	79	65.00	597	664.02	80	78.90	139	71.67
21.	West Bengal	49	51.71	72	25.92	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	4409	3584.17	4176	4269.02	2550	2482.27	1809	843.06
N E States									
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	19.50	4	6.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Assam		205	243.33	297	334.76	190	203.23	153	104.70
3. Manipur		17	60.50	37	55.50	5	7.50	0	0.00
4. Meghalaya		1	1.41	2	3.00	5	6.52	1	0.83
5. Mizoram		13	19.50	66	99.00	14	32.00	1	1.00
6. Nagaland		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7. Sikkim		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	14	19.58
8. Tripura		147	42.33	137	48.50	52	16.17	0	0.00
Total		396	386.57	543	546.75	266	265.41	169	126.12
G.Total (Total A+B)		4805	3970.73	4719	4815.77	2816	2747.68	1978	969.18

Note: Dairy Venture Capital Fund scheme has been closed on 31.08.20110 and modified scheme Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme is being implemented from 01.09.2010

*the funds were disbursed by NABARD to sanctioned dairy units as Interest Free Loan under DVCF

#the funds were disbursed by NABARD to sanctioned dairy units as back ended capital subsidy.

National Dairy Plan, Phase I (2011-12 to 2016-17)

Background

Milk is the single largest agriculture commodity in India in terms of the value of output. Due to higher GDP growth and growing incomes, the demand for milk is growing rapidly in the country. Emerging trends indicate that the demand for milk is likely to be in the range of 200-210 million tonnes in 2021-22 and the demand by 2016-17 (end year of 12th Five Year Plan) could be in the range of about 155 million tonnes. The incremental annual production of milk over the last 10 years has been on an average around 3.5 million tonnes per year; this must gradually rise so as to reach an average of 6 million tonnes per year over the next 12 years. Since bovine productivity takes a long time to increase, it is imperative that a scientifically planned multi-state initiative is launched at the earliest to improve bovine productivity.

National Dairy Plan Phase-1 (NDP I) is to be implemented with a total investment of about Rs. 2,242 crore comprising Rs.1584 crore as IDA credit, Rs.176 crore as Gol share, Rs. 282 crore as share of End Implementing Agencies (EIAs) that will implement the project in participating States and Rs. 200 crore by NDDB and its subsidiaries for providing technical and implementation support to the project.

Pattern of funding

100% grant-in-aid on nutrition and breeding (except for installation of new semen stations, where 25% of the project cost would be shared by End Implementing Agencies). On village milk procurement systems 50% of the cost of capital items will be shared by the End Implementing Agencies. Administrative expenses including training expenses under the scheme would be kept within the admissible 6% ceiling of total expenditure proposed under the scheme.

Approval Procedure

Projects under the scheme will be approved and monitored by the Committees that are to be set up as indicated below:-

- (a) National Steering Committee (NSC) chaired by Secretary, DADF, Gol would approve State Plans, Annual Action Plans, sanction release of funds to NDDB as well as re-appropriation of funds, and generally oversee and review implementation of NDP. The NSC would have the authority to consider and approve changes in eligibility criteria with reference to implementing agency, project area, norms of unit cost of components/items, composition of

National & Project Steering Committees, component structure and re-appropriation proposals.

- (b) Project Steering Committee (PSC) to be headed by Mission Director (NDP-I) will have representatives of DADF & NDDB. The Secretary (AH & Dairying) of the concerned State Government or his representative would be an invitee while discussing proposals pertaining to that particular state. Proposals received from EIAs and recommended by the Project Management Unit (PMU) in NDDB will be placed before the PSC for approval and sanction of funds for disbursement.

The objective of the Plan:

- (a) To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.
- (b) To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk-processing sector. These objectives would be pursued through the adoption of focused scientific and systematic processes in provision of technical inputs supported by appropriate policy and regulatory measures.

Implementing Agency:

The scheme will be implemented by NDDB through end implementing agencies (EIAs) comprising State Livestock Boards, State Cooperative Dairy Federations, District Cooperative Milk Producer Unions, cooperative forms of enterprises such as Producer Companies, Trusts (NGO's, Section 25 companies), subsidiaries of statutory bodies, ICAR institutes and Veterinary/Dairy Institutes/Universities and any other entity as may be decided by the National Steering Committee to be set up under the NDP-I. The EIAs will be eligible for funding of various components based on the eligibility criteria which will comprise geographical, technical, financial and governance parameters.

Key Components:

1. Productivity Enhancement

- a) Production of high genetic merit (HGM) cattle and buffalo bulls and import of Jersey/ HF Bulls for semen production

- (i) Progeny testing
(ii) Pedigree Selection
(iii) Import of bulls (equivalent embryos)

- (b) Strengthening existing semen stations / starting new stations for producing high quality disease free semen doses

- (i) Strengthening existing semen stations - (A & B grade semen stations only)
(ii) New Semen stations

- (c) Setting up a pilot model for viable doorstep AI delivery services (based on Standard Operating Procedures [SOPs]) through a professional service provider including animal tagging and performance record

- (d) Improving nutrition of milch animals to produce milk commensurate with their genetic potential and for reducing methane emission

- (i) Ration Balancing Program
(ii) Fodder Development

2. Village based milk procurement systems for weighing, testing quality of milk received and making payment to milk producers

- (a) Milk weighing, testing and collection
(b) Milk cooling
(c) Support for creating institutional structure
(d) Training

3. Project Management and Learning

- (i) ICT Based MIS
(ii) Learning & Evaluation

Coverage:

Coverage of NDP-I would be to focus on areas with higher potential in the 14 major milk producing States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Kerala which account for 90% of the country's milk production. Coverage of NDP I will however be across the

country in terms of benefits accruing from the scheme.

Project Benefits/Results

- a. Contributing to increasing the milk production from a current level of 112 million tonnes to around 150 million tonnes;
- b. Increasing the productivity of in-milk animals in the project area - from a current level of under 4 kilograms/day to about 4.3 kilograms/day and the proportion of in-milk animals to adult females in the project area from a current level of 60 percent to about 64 percent;
- c. Increasing the total volume of milk sold by milk producers through existing dairy cooperatives and producer companies from a current level of about 275 lakh kilograms/day to 425 lakh kilograms/day.
- d. Produce about 2500 high genetic merit bulls and imports of about 400 bulls or equivalent

embryos/semen doses.

- e. An incremental production of about 47 million disease free quality semen doses annually in the terminal year.
- f. Close to an annual 4 million doorstep AIs - adopting the prescribed SOPs - by the terminal year.
- g. Production of 7,500 tons of certified/truthfully labelled fodder seed, setting up 2 straw densification plants and about 1350 silage making/ fodder conservation demonstrations.
- h. Pilots for re-vegetation of about 700 hectare of common grazing land for production of green fodder.
- i. Coverage of an additional 23,800 villages under milk procurement systems.
- j. An additional milk procurement of about 54 lakh kg per day in the terminal year.

Statement-IV

Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Poultry Development" – component 'Poultry Estates' (this scheme component was launched in 2009-10)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11	
		Released to State Govt	Released to NABARD	Released to State Govt	Released to NABARD
1.	Sikkim	98.25	203.27	60.00	-
2.	Odisha	-	-	99.00	270.00
Total		98.25	203.27	159.00	270.00

Central Sector Scheme, "Poultry Venture Capital Fund"

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	State	2008-09*	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5

On Interest-Free Loan basis

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0
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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	74.844	830.842	1448.858
3.	Assam	0	25	2.5
4.	Bihar	0	0	1.834
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	4.25	0	0
11.	Karnataka	8.921	29.38	29.942
12.	Kerala	12.5	0	32.629
13.	Maharashtra	276.834	18.741	1317.595
14.	Mizoram	3.6	0	2.5
15.	Odisha	15.04	0	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	7.145	0	0
17.	Tripura	0	0	1.5
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	7.936
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	11.702
20.	West Bengal	12.5	0	0
Total		415.634	903.963	2856.996

*In 2008-09 the scheme was erstwhile 'Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund Scheme' on interest-free loan mode; In 2009-10 it was segregated and was implemented as 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund Scheme'.

The uptake of number of units assisted under 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund' during last three years

Sl. No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5	59	100
3.	Assam	-	5	1
4.	Bihar	-	-	1

1	2	3	4	5
5. Chhattisgarh		-	-	-
6. Goa		-	-	- O V
7. Gujarat		-	-	. 00
8. Himachal Pradesh		-	-	-
9. Jammu and Kashmir		-	-	-
10. Jharkhand		1	-	-
11. Karnataka		3	3	2
12. Kerala		1	-	4
13. Maharashtra		41	9	227
14. Mizoram		1	-	1
15. Odisha		2	-	-
16. Tamil Nadu		1	-	-
17. Tripura		-	-	1
18. Uttar Pradesh		-	-	1
19. Uttarakhand		-	-	4
20. West Bengal		1	-	-
Total		56	76	342

It may be seen that under 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund' the number of units supported during the last three years has increased.

As far as '**Poultry Estates**' component is concerned, is being implemented on pilot basis at Sikkim and Odisha. The performance of the scheme and its continuation in XII Plan will be based on evaluation after they become operational.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Poultry Development" - component 'Poultry Estates' (this scheme component was launched in 2009-10)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11	
		Released to State Govt	Released to NABARD	Released to State Govt	Released to NABARD
1.	Sikkim	98.25	203.27	60.00	-
2.	Odisha	-	-	99.00	270.00
	Total	98.25	203.27	159.00	270.00

Central Sector Scheme, "Poultry Venture Capital Fund"

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	State	2008-09*	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
On Interest-Free Loan basis				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	74.844	830.842	1448.858
3.	Assam	0	25	2.5
4.	Bihar	0	0	1.834
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	4.25	0	0
11.	Karnataka	8.921	29.38	29.942
12.	Kerala	12.5	0	32.629
13.	Maharashtra	276.834	18.741	1317.595
14.	Mizoram	3.6	0	2.5
15.	Odisha	15.04	0	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	7.145	0	0
17.	Tripura	0	0	1.5
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	7.936
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	11.702
20.	West Bengal	12.5	0	0
Total		415.634	903.963	2856.996

*In 2008-09 the scheme was erstwhile 'Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund Scheme' on interest-free loan mode; In 2009-10 it was segregated and was implemented as 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund Scheme'.

The uptake of number of units assisted under 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund' during last three years

Sl. No	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5	59	100
3.	Assam	-	5	1
4.	Bihar	-	-	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	1	-	-
11.	Karnataka	3	3	2
12.	Kerala	1	-	4
13.	Maharashtra	41	9	227
14.	Mizoram	1	-	1
15.	Odisha	2	-	-
16.	Tamil Nadu	1	-	-
17.	Tripura	-	-	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	1
19.	Uttarakhand	-	-	4
20.	West Bengal	1	-	-
		56	76	342

It may be seen that under 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund' the number of units supported during the last three years has increased.

As far as '**Poultry Estates**' component is concerned, is being implemented on pilot basis at Sikkim and Odisha. The performance of the scheme and its continuation in XII Plan will be based on evaluation after they become operational.

Import of Edible Oils

*92. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists a gap between the demand

and supply of edible oils in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the production, demand and import of edible oils in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to import edible oils during the ensuing year to meet the domestic demand and keep the prices under control; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or plan chalked out by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There is gap between demand and supply of edible oils in the country. Though the production of oilseeds has increased in the recent years, the gap between demand and supply from domestic sources has not been bridged. This is because demand for edible oils has also increased due to increase in population and purchasing power of the people. About half of the demand of edible oils is met through imports. The details of production of oilseeds, net availability from all domestic sources, import of edible oils and total availability of edible oils in the country during the last three years and current year are as under:

(In Lakh Tons)

Year (November- October)	Production of Oilseeds (Primary Source*)	Net availability of edible oils from all domestic sources**	Imports of edible oils***	Total Availability of edible oils
2008-2009	277.19	84.65	81.83	166.39
2009-2010	248.82	79.46	88.23	167.69
2010-2011	324.79	76.27	83.71	181.53
2011-2012 (Provisional)	305.29	73.16	21.30	-
			(Nov.'11- Jan,'12)	

Source:

*Ministry of Agriculture

**Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats

***Solvent Extractors' Association of India, Mumbai

(c) and (d) The import of edible oils is under Open General Licence (OGL) except coconut oil. There is also

a Scheme for Distribution of Subsidized Edible Oils through States/UTs within approved quantity of 10 lakh tons of edible oils from October 2011 to September 2012. Central Public Sector Undertakings import edible oils for this purpose on behalf of State Governments. In order to meet the requirement of edible oils in the country and to keep the prices under control, Government has taken the following steps:

- (i) Import duties on crude and refined edible oils have been reduced to nil and 7.5% respectively.
- (ii) Export of edible oils has been banned except coconut oil, edible oils from minor forest produce and branded oils in small consumer packs within a quantitative limit.
- (iii) State Governments have been authorized to impose stock limits on edible oils and oilseeds.
- (iv) In order to provide relief to consumers from rising prices and to augment availability of edible oils, since 2008, Government has introduced a "scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through States/Union Territories" for distribution to ration card holders with a central subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg. The scheme has been extended upto September, 2012. The scheme is expected to moderate the prices of edible oils in the domestic market.

[Translation]

Special Fund for Onion

*93. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI KUNVARJBHAI MOHANJBHAI
BAVALIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the crash in the prices of onion causing huge losses to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the assessment of causes for the distress sale;

(c) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters for setting up a special fund for onion on the lines of the Sugar Development Fund (SDF); and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Onion prices are function of demand and supply and vary over the year, depending upon a host of factors which influence production and arrivals in the market. Generally, prices are minimum during March to June, because of more arrivals of late Kharif followed by rabi crop. Since, late kharif onions are not ideally suited for storage and as such farmers are in a hurry to quickly bring the produce to the market and dispose it off before arrival of rabi onion leading to fall in prices. The decline in prices of onion during the current season against the corresponding period last year is mainly because of

increased arrivals of onion in the markets. The details of arrivals and prices of onion is given at enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has not received any suggestions for setting up a special fund for onion. However, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation upon receipt of proposals from State Governments implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities, under which losses, if any, are shared between the Central Government and the State Government concerned on 50:50 basis. During the current year, MIS proposals from Government of Karnataka for procurement of 54,000 MT of onion @ Rs.6000 per MT, was agreed to, of which 40,775 MT have been procured through Karnataka State Cooperative Marketing Federation.

Statement

Arrivals and modal prices of onion in major markets during the last five months of 2010-11 and 2011-12

A. Arrival of onion (qtl)

Period	Bangalore		Delhi		Mumbai		Chennai	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
October	1059835	1115174	223100	238292	252070	231370	109000	117650
November	661830	970352	303608	369789	248000	265000	104900	108710
December	662016	249024	346446	143288	237725	85400	109000	32500
January	375695	531906	197954	357155	262073	262850	102000	126000
February	367503	363037	207638	278303	246050	233440	128500	125700

B. Modal price of onion (Rs/qtl)

Period	Bangalore		Delhi		Mumbai		Chennai	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
October	1317	980	1548	1096	1624	1132	2006	1469
November	1717	1047	1842	899	2383	1088	2687	1425
December	2802	966	2387	723	3236	962	3646	1433
January	2731	583	2657	490	2660	546	4082	891
February	1186	523	1039	535	988	491	1589	883

[English]

Prices of Cotton Seeds

*94. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether re-introduction of cotton seeds in the list of Essential Commodities has been beneficial to the cotton producing farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to deregulate the prices of cotton seeds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interest of cotton growers especially those cultivating Bt. cotton in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Cotton seed has been re-introduced in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 by Notifications issued by Department of Consumer Affairs on 22.12.2009, 18.06.2010 and 22.12.2010 to protect the interest of cotton producing farmers by regulating the production, supply, distribution and quality of cotton seeds. This inclusion also acts as a deterrent for seed dealers against selling spurious cotton seeds to farmers and useful in strengthening the cotton seed quality regulation.

(c) and (d) There is no provision for regulating price of seeds including cotton seeds under the Seeds Act, 1966, the Seed Rules, 1968 and the Seeds (Control) Order, 1983. Although seed is an essential commodity in terms of the Seeds (Control) Order, 1983, the same is for the purpose of quality regulation and not for the purpose of regulating the price of seeds.

(e) The Seeds Act, 1966, the Seed Rules, 1968, the Seeds (Control) Order, 1983 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro-organisms / Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989 have adequate provisions to safeguard the interest of cotton

growers including Bt. Cotton growers. Some of the important steps take to safeguard the interest of Bt. Cotton growers are as under:

- (i) Complete safety assessment is undertaken by Ministry of Environment and Forests through Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) before considering release of Bt. Cotton varieties.
- (ii) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has prescribed minimum limits of purity in respect of Bt. Cotton seed under Section 6 of the Seeds Act, 1966 and notified the laboratory of Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur as referral laboratory for testing the Bt. Cotton seeds.
- (iii) The Ministry of Environment & Forests empowered the Seed Inspectors notified under Section 13 of the Seeds Act, 1966 and clause 12 of the Seeds (Control) Order, 1983 to draw the seed samples of Bt. cotton seeds under Section 10 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to test in the notified seed testing laboratories for checking the quality of Bt. Cotton seed.

Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme

*95. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

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

(a) the number of proposals received from various State Governments under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) scheme during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the status thereof, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilized during the above period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has recently decided to discontinue the ILCS scheme; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The number of proposals

received from the various State Governments under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme during each of the last three years and current year alongwith status thereof, the funds allocated, released and utilized during the above period, State-wise is given at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The main objective of the scheme is to convert all reported dry latrines into twin pit pour flush latrines in the urban areas of the country during the 11th

Plan period. This Ministry has accorded sanctions for all projected conversions of dry latrines as reported by the States. 25% funds under the scheme was earmarked for new construction of toilets for the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) households in the urban areas to facilitate the above. Under this category the entire allocated fund has been committed. Funds have been earmarked for the next financial year to meet the carry forward committed liabilities.

Statement

Details of proposals received, sanctioned, funds allocated and released during the last three years and the current year

Financial year 2008-09

Name of the State	No. of units proposed	No of units sanctioned	Total Central Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Central Subsidy released/adjusted (Rs. in crore)	Utilization of funds as per details available with the Ministry	Status of the proposals
Bihar	9808	9808	7.48	7.48* Adjusted	4.57	Sanctioned and funds released
Uttar Pradesh	235606	235606	179.64	70.74* (37.10 adjusted +33.64 released)	70.74	Sanctioned and funds released
Jammu and Kashmir	1116	1116	1.06	1.06* adjusted	1.06	Sanctioned and funds released
West Bengal	6798	6798	5.18	1.29	1.29	Sanctioned and 1st installment of funds released
Kerala	1675	1675	1.28	0.32	0.32	Sanctioned and 1st installment of funds released
Manipur	7117	7117	6.78	1.69	1.69	Sanctioned and 1st installment of funds released
Nagaland	3404	3404	3.24	0.81	0.81	Sanctioned and 1st installment of funds released
Total	265524	265524	204.66	37.75	80.48	

*Funds adjusted with unspent balance of earlier releases under previous ILCS scheme available with the States.

Financial year 2009-10

Name of the State	No. of units proposed	No of units sanctioned	Total Central Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Central Subsidy released/adjusted (Rs. in crore)	Utilization of funds as per details available with the Ministry	Status of the proposals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	47416	2323	1.771	0.44* adjusted	0	Projects for conversion of dry latrines sanctioned. Incomplete proposals were not considered.
Uttar Pradesh	8174	2647	2.02	43.30	43.30	Projects for conversion of dry latrines sanctioned. Incomplete proposals were not considered.
Jammu and Kashmir	35812	4781	4.48	1.12* adjusted	0.67	Projects for conversion of dry latrines sanctioned. Incomplete proposals were not considered.
Nagaland	2076	2076	1.95	2.917	2.917	Proposals sanctioned and funds released.
Uttarakhand	7698	1613	1.23	1.23	0.91	Projects for conversion of dry latrine sanctioned. Proposals for new construction not sanctioned on technical grounds.
Maharashtra	12237	12237	8.78	0.85	0.85	Sanctioned and 1st installment of funds released
Madhya Pradesh	7423	7423	5.60	0.48	0.48	Sanctioned and funds released
Tripura	2998	2998	2.85	1.08	1.08	Sanctioned and funds released
Tamil Nadu	382	0	0	0	0	Incomplete Proposals not considered.
Kerala	6564	6564	0	0	0	Considered and sanctioned funds not released
Gujarat	4125	0	0	0	0	Not considered as proposals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						were incomplete.
West Bengal	9818	0	0	0	0	Not considered as it was not on 'whole town' basis.
Haryana	13933	0	0	0	0	The State was asked to furnish priority list of ULBs based on town wise Total Sanitation Plan which was not furnished.
Total	158656	42662	28.681	49.857	50.207	

Financial year 2010-11

Name of the State	No. of units proposed	No of units sanctioned	Total Central Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Central Subsidy released (Rs. in crore)	Utilization of funds as per details available with the Ministry	Status of the proposals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	7068	0	0	0	0	Incomplete Proposals not considered.
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	62.19	45.00	Second installment of funds released w.r.t. earlier sanction.
Maharashtra	25021	25021	0	4.02	478	Funds sanctioned and released.
Kerala	0	0	0	2.21	0	Second installment of funds released w.r.t. earlier sanction.
Madhya Pradesh	4358	4358	0	0.92	5.58	Projects sanctioned and funds released alongwith funds for earlier sanctions.
Rajasthan	5339	1039	0.792	0.198	1.198	Only complete proposals sanctioned.
West Bengal	0	0	0	389	0	2nd installment of funds released w.r.t. earlier sanction.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Jharkhand	13723	0	0		0	0	State was asked to re-work on the proposals based on town wise Total Sanitation Plan.
Chhattisgarh	66675	0	0		0	0	State was asked to re-work on the proposals based on town wise Total Sanitation Plan.
Odisha	29279	0	0		0	0	State was asked to re-work on the proposals based on town wise Total Sanitation Plan.
Total	151463	30418	0.792		73.428	56.558	

Financial year 2011-12 (as on date)

Name of the State	No. of units proposed	No of units sanctioned	Total Central Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Central Subsidy released (Rs. in crore)	Utilization of funds as per details available with the Ministry	Status of the proposals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	7530	0	0	0	0	Incomplete proposals not considered.
Odisha	29279	4690	3.58	3.58	0.70	As per State's priority projects sanctioned and funds released.
Jharkhand	13723	3891	3.4	0.74	0	As per State priority projects sanctioned and funds released.
Chhattisgarh	66675	26018	22.76	4.96	0	As per State priority projects sanctioned and funds released.
West Bengal	7751	7751	6.78	5.91	0	Proposals sanctioned and funds released.
Nagaland	0	0	0	1.463	0	2nd installment of funds of earlier sanctioned released.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	0	0	0	5.09	0	2nd installment of funds of earlier sanctioned released.
Madhya Pradesh	2500	2500	3.81	5.44	0	Proposals sanctioned and funds released.
Tripura	22014	22041	24.1	5.25	0	Proposals sanctioned and funds released.
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0.59	0	2nd installment of funds of earlier sanctioned projects released.
Maharashtra	2405	2405	0	0	0	Projects sanctioned and funds could not released for non-submission of pending Utilization Certificates.
Total	151877	69296	64.43	33.023	0.70	

Maintenance of Heritage Structures

*96. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides funds for maintenance of heritage structures in the country that are not under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

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

(c) whether certain State Governments including Gujarat have requested the Union Government to grant separate funds for maintenance of the heritage structures in the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds released thereon to the States so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Culture does not currently operate any Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which funds can be provided to the State Governments for maintenance of heritage structures in the country that are not under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). However, a number of proposals received from

the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Tripura, Mizoram and Manipur were considered and forwarded by the Ministry of Culture with its recommendations to the Ministry of Finance in accordance with the guidelines for release and utilisation of grants-in-aid for State Specific needs recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

[Translation]

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

*97. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) in the country on the basis of area approach;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the notified unit area under the said scheme;

(c) whether the Government has revised the NAIS on the basis of the recommendations of the Joint Working Group set up for suggesting improvements in the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to make the farmers well informed about the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government is implementing NAIS in the country on the basis of area approach from Rabi 1999-2000 with the aim to cover risk to the crops. As per provisions of the scheme, the implementing States/UTs are free to notify any unit area, viz., Tehsil, Taluka, block, mandal, firka, gram panchayat/village keeping in view the capacity of the State to undertake requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) and availability of adequate past yield data.

(c) and (d) In order to make the scheme easier and more farmer friendly, Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) has been approved in year 2010 incorporating the major improvements suggested by the Joint Group such as reduction in unit area to the level of village/village panchayat, increase in minimum indemnity level from present level of 60% to 70% more precise calculation of threshold yield, actuarial premium rates with subsidy upto 75%, coverage of pre-sowing/planting risk and post harvest losses, on account payment etc. The scheme has been approved for implementation in 50 districts from Rabi 2010-11 on pilot basis.

(e) Continued efforts are made to create awareness about ongoing crop insurance schemes by the implementing agency, i.e., Agriculture Insurance Company (AIC) in coordination with implementing states. The salient activities for campaigning involving the publicity of features & benefits of the scheme through advertisements in leading National/local News Papers, telecast through audio-visual media, distribution of pamphlets, participation in agriculture fairs/mela/gosthi and organization of workshops/trainings etc.

[English]

Attacks on Media Persons

*98. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in the incidents of violence, attacks including attempt to murder against media persons across the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during each of the last three years and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (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 also for prosecuting the accused or criminals involved, under the extant and applicable laws, through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies. The State Governments are, therefore, primarily responsible for ensuring protection of the life and property of all citizens including media personnel and journalists within their respective jurisdiction. The Union Government therefore does not have any direct role in the matter. The specific data regarding the incidents of violence, attacks including attempt to murder against media persons across the country is not centrally maintained.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a comprehensive advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime to all State Governments and UT Administrations on 16th July, 2010.

The Press Council of India, a statutory autonomous body set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with one of its objectives to uphold the freedom of press has also taken cognizance *suo moto* of incidents of attacks on media persons. The Chairman, PCI has also requested the concerned State Governments to take steps to ensure safety of the journalists while discharging their duties.

PYKKA Scheme

*99. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the aims and objectives achieved under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme being implemented to improve the standard of sports and for promoting national rural sportsmen and sportswomen in the country;

(b) the details of the sports infrastructure created in the rural and tribal areas under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of the sports competitions conducted and the sports camps organised during the above period, State-wise; and

(d) the number of sportspersons participated in these competitions /camps during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme, which was introduced in 2008-09, aims at development of playfields in all the village and block panchayats across the country in a phased manner and conduct of annual sports competitions for providing ample opportunity of participation in competitions to rural youth. Around 51,633 Village/block panchayats have been covered under the PYKKA Scheme, for the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) and upto 29.02.2012 of the current financial year. Annual sports competitions are conducted at block, district, state and national level. More than 43 lakh rural men and women participated in the annual sports competitions during 2010-11.

(b) The State-wise details of number of village panchayats and block panchayats covered under the PYKKA scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The State-wise details of number of participants in the annual sports competitions held at block, district, state and national level from 2008-09 to 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) As stated in reply to part (c) of the question.

Statement-I

State-wise coverage of village panchayats and block panchayats under PYKKA for the last three years 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto 29.2.2012)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Coverage of village/ block panchayats under PYKKA scheme	
		No. of village panchayats	No. of block panchayats
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6570	339
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1065	96
3.	Assam	333	22
4.	Bihar	847	53
5.	Chhattisgarh	982	14
6.	Goa	19	04
7.	Gujarat	1975	44
8.	Haryana	1857	36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1296	32
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14
11.	Jharkhand	403	21
12.	Karnataka	1694	54
13.	Kerala	200	30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4608	62
15.	Maharashtra	5441	70
16.	Manipur	79	04
17.	Meghalaya	166	16
18.	Mizoram	409	13
19.	Nagaland	660	30
20.	Odisha	1869	93

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
21. Punjab		3699	42	27. Uttrakhand		2250	29
22. Rajasthan		869	24	28. West Bengal		335	33
23. Sikkim		96	60	UTs			
24. Tamil Nadu		1261	38	29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60		06
25. Tripura		936	36	30. Lakshayadweep		02	09
26. Uttar Pradesh		9696	164	31. Pondicherry		50	05
				Total		50140	1493

Statement-II

State-wise details of participants in the annual sports competitions held under PYKKA during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,34,097	1,35,211	6,58,819
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29,310	46,832	2,808
3.	Assam	1,39,900	#21	15,212
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	—	—	296
5.	Bihar	#143	#161	1,71,166
6.	Chhattisgarh	#134	88,885	1,00,400
7.	Chandigarh	—	—	1,368
8.	Delhi	—	—	8,183
9.	Dadar and Nagar haveli	—	—	1,126
10.	Goa	#156	—	3,285
11.	Gujarat	#164	1,54,359	16,735
12.	Daman and Diu	—	—	9,33
13.	Haryana	#167	76,227	1,71,994
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5,140	21,329	45,215
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	60,484
16.	Jharkhand	#140	—	15,057

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Karnataka	#168	1,13,584	2,00,686
18.	Kerala	#149	1,75,487	64,900
19.	Madhya Pradesh	#159	1,48,303	2,06,582
20.	Maharashtra	#166	2,05,749	3,22,073
21.	Manipur	—	190	7,657
22.	Meghalaya	—	—	35,586
23.	Mizoram	19,992	21,758	47,962
24.	Nagaland	—	22,253	28,421
25.	Odisha	#64,367	64,896	2,43,540
26.	Puducherry	—	—	4,088
27.	Punjab	1,20,418	1,15,484	1,38,005
28.	Rajasthan	—	1,44,491	98,575
29.	Sikkim	—	15,568	2,497
30.	Tamil Nadu	#168	3,97,235	7,90,796
31.	Tripura	16,859	15,516	32,464
32.	Uttrakhand	—	16,723	1,45,825
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1,89,585	3,02,708	5,79,690
34.	West Bengal	#86	65,773	92,326
35.	Delhi	#51	—	—
Total		7,21,519	22,48,944	43,14,754

*This includes participants of rural, inter-school, north east and women competitions;

#Only participants of national level competitions.

(-) - Nil

[*Translation*]

Regulator for Real Estate Sector

*100. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a regulatory body for the real estate sector to protect the consumers' interests and to facilitate smooth and speedy

development of the urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received comments/suggestions from the public and other stakeholders including State Governments and Union Territory administrations on the draft Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Bill;

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

(e) the time by which the Bill is likely to be introduced and passed?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. In order to provide for a uniform regulatory environment which would protect consumer interests, help speedy adjudication and ensure orderly growth of the real estate sector, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is in the process of drafting and introducing a Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill. The said Bill proposes to set up regulatory bodies in the States/Union Territories for the real estate sector to protect the consumers' interests and to facilitate smooth and speedy development of the sector and the urban areas.

(c) and (d) The Ministry circulated the draft Bill amongst all stake holders including Central Government Ministries, State Governments/Union Territories, Municipal Administrations, Real Estate Associations, Industry Associations, Consumer Welfare and Rights Associations, Law Firms and Media. The Bill was also posted on the website for soliciting response of the general public. More than 750 suggestions were received which related mostly to the bills' provisions regarding registration, scrutiny, disclosure of information, introduction of real estate agents, constitution of the Regulating Authority and the Tribunal, penalty provisions & jurisdiction of courts among others. In order to deliberate on these comments/suggestions, a national consultation was organized under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation with all stake holders. Relevant suggestions have been used in modifying and improving the draft and a fresh draft of the Bill has been prepared.

(e) This Ministry intends to introduce this legislation in the current Budget Session of the Parliament. This Ministry however, cannot comment on the time by which the bill is likely to be passed.

[Translation]

Suicide Cases

921. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether suicide cases are on the rise in the country;

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

(c) the total number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and gender-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The States/UTs-wise and gender-wise number of suicides reported in the country during 2008-2010 are enclosed as Statement. The causes of suicide have their origin in the social, economic, cultural, psychological and health status of an individual. Suicide is multi-factorial, cumulative and progressive in nature. Major mental health problems like depression, schizophrenia, addiction to alcohol, affective disorders, drug dependence, adjustment disorders, mood and personality problems have been identified among those committed or attempting suicides.

(d) The Government has approved implementation of the District Mental Health Programme in some of the districts of the country with added components of suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges.

Statement

State/UT wise number of Suicides during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008			2009			2010		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
States										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9721	4633	14354	9887	4613	14500	10947	4954	15901

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	77	33	110	77	33	110	91	40	131
3.	Assam	1970	1019	2989	1882	1084	2966	2026	967	2993
4.	Bihar	609	406	1015	514	537	1051	712	514	1226
5.	Chhattisgarh	3248	1697	4945	3954	1929	5883	4545	1977	6522
6.	Goa	183	104	287	184	94	278	236	86	322
7.	Gujarat	3735	2430	6165	3671	2485	6156	3813	2394	6207
8.	Haryana	1974	682	2656	1815	688	2503	2178	717	2895
9.	Himachal Pradesh	417	213	630	366	194	560	348	194	542
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	177	133	310	168	153	321	122	137	259
11.	Jharkhand	602	309	911	744	368	1112	795	437	1232
12.	Karnataka	8216	4006	12222	8209	3986	12195	8407	4244	12651
13.	Kerala	6130	2439	8569	6322	2433	8755	6346	2240	8586
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4365	3264	7629	5100	4013	9113	5087	3916	9003
15.	Maharashtra	9889	4485	14374	9785	4515	14300	10858	5058	15916
16.	Manipur	23	11	34	18	9	27	24	13	37
17.	Meghalaya	57	28	85	67	45	112	80	28	108
18.	Mizoram	35	6	41	62	7	69	67	9	76
19.	Nagaland	32	10	42	25	6	31	11	1	12
20.	Odisha	3155	1749	4904	2567	1798	4365	2430	1825	4255
21.	Punjab	643	226	869	635	212	847	719	201	920
22.	Rajasthan	3602	1564	5166	3511	1554	5065	3365	1555	4920
23.	Sikkim	216	71	287	122	119	241	235	45	280
24.	Tamil Nadu	9043	5382	14425	8950	5474	14424	10552	6009	16561
25.	Tripura	442	310	752	467	271	738	441	284	725
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2179	1909	4088	2239	1919	4158	1787	1841	3628
27.	Uttarakhand	104	87	191	202	140	342	164	117	281
28.	West Bengal	8369	6483	14852	8494	6154	14648	9301	6736	16037
	Total (States)	79213	43689	122902	80037	44833	124870	85687	46539	132226

Union Territories:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	98	45	143	86	45	131	112	44	156
30.	Chandigarh	58	25	83	44	31	75	31	40	71
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32	28	60	30	26	56	37	26	63
32.	Daman and Diu	14	5	19	15	8	23	19	12	31
33.	Delhi (UT)	795	508	1303	933	544	1477	961	582	1543
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
35.	Puducherry	334	173	507	326	192	518	333	175	508
	Total (UTs)	1331	784	2115	1434	847	2281	1493	880	2373
	Total (All India)	80544	44473	125017	81471	45680	127151	87180	47419	134599

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'

[English]

Farm Land for Housing

922. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a central Legislation to allow farm land for housing in Delhi and other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no such proposal in this regard.

[Translation]

Increase in Availability of Foodgrains

923. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of foodgrains has increased by 3.3 per cent per year during the XI Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the advantages of this increase in availability of foodgrains has reached to the common consumers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The per capita net availability of foodgrains since 2007 is given below:

(Grams per day)

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

P - Provisional

(c) and (d) As per the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (various rounds) carried out by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), between 2004-05 and 2009-10 while the per capita consumption of cereals and pulses and pulse products have declined in both rural and urban households, the consumption of fruits and vegetables, milk, eggs and fish etc. has increased both in rural and urban households.

Monuments in Madhya Pradesh

924. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of protected historical bridges and monuments in the State of Madhya Pradesh particularly in Sagar area;

(b) the amount of funds allocated and utilised for their conservation during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether several forts and temples in the State including the famous Khajuraho Temple are in dilapidated conditions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the maintenance/conservation and renovation of the said monuments/bridges in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) There is no protected historical bridge under the Archaeological Survey of India in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The details of protected historical

monuments in Madhya Pradesh including Sagar area are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) The details of funds allocated and utilized in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and allocation for the current financial year are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Year	Funds allocated/ utilised
1.	2008-09	997.96
2.	2009-10	674.33
3.	2010-11	654.87
4.	2011-12	625.00
		(allocation)

(c) and (d) No Madam. The protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Madhya Pradesh including Khajuraho Temples are in a good state of preservation.

(e) The conservation work of the protected monuments is attended regularly depending upon the need of the repairs and availability of resources.

Statement*Centrally Protected Monuments in Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal Circle)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument/site	Location	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Temples	Baihar	Balaghat
2.	Fort	Garhi	Balaghat
3.	Old Fort	Lanji	Balaghat
4.	An old temple within the limits of Piparwara forest Village	Raigarh	Balaghat
5.	Temple of Koteswara Mahadeva & Hanuman	Kashitola	Balaghat
6.	53 images locally known as Sada Bhada	Sonkhar	Balaghat
7.	Brick Temples (two)	Kherat	Bhind
8.	Open Air Museum	Kherat	Bhind
9.	Fort	Ater	Bhind

1	2	3	4
10.	Kamlapati Palalce	Bhopal	Bhopal
11.	Chausath Yogini Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
12.	Chitragupta temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
13.	Chopra or square tank	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
14.	Devi Jagdambi temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
15.	Kandariya temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
16.	Lakshman temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
17.	Lalguan Mahadeva temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
18.	Mahadeva Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
19.	Matangeswara Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
20.	Nandi Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
21.	Parvati Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
22.	Varaha Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
23.	Vishvanath Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
24.	Adinath Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
25.	Brahma Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
26.	Colossal statue of Shri Hanuman	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
27.	Ghantia Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
28.	Kakra Marh	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
29.	Parsvanatha Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
30.	Santinatha Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
31.	Vamana Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
32.	Javari Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
33.	Duladeo Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
34.	Jatakari or Chaturbhuj Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
35.	Inscription in the fort of Bachau	Bachhaon	Chhatarpur
36.	Temple remains and mounds at Bjiemandal	Jatkara Near Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
37.	Gond Fort	Deogarh	Chhindwara

1	2	3	4
38.	Nohta (Mahadeva) Temple	Nohta	Damoh
39.	Rajnagar (Ruined) Fort	Rajnagar	Damoh
40.	Rangmahal Palace	Hatta	Damoh
41.	(Siva) Temple of Kunora Bari	Kunora Bari	Damoh
42.	Jata Shankar Fort	Jatashankar	Damoh
43.	Matha at Raneh	Raneh	Damoh
44.	(Siva Temple) Old Temple	Kodal	Damoh
45.	The remains of an old sculptures temple built without mortar and attributed to Chandelas	Kanoda (Konora)	Damoh
46.	A hill Fort	Singorgarh	Damoh
47.	Ruined Fort	Mariadoh	Damoh
48.	Sakhar Temple (Ruined Shiva Temple)	Sakhara	Damoh
49.	Sculptures at Phutera tank	Phutera tank	Damoh
50.	Flat roofed temples below the hill	Kundalpur	Damoh
51.	Jain Temples on Hill No.1 to No. 58	Kundalpur	Damoh
52.	Beer Singh Palace	Datia	Datia
53.	Rock inscription (Edict) of Ashoka	Gujjara	Datia
54.	Sidheshwara Temple	Nemawar,	Dewas
55.	Unfinished Temple	Nemawar	Dewas
56.	Alamgir Gate	Mandu	Dhar
57.	Ancient Hindu Baoli	Mandu	Dhar
58.	Andheri Baoli	Mandu	Dhar
59.	Asharfi Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
60.	Baz Bahadur's Palace	Mandu	Dhar
61.	Bhagwania Gate	Mandu	Dhar
62.	Bhangi Gate	Mandu	Dhar
63.	Champa Baoli	Mandu	Dhar
64.	Chistikhan's Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
65.	Chor Kot	Mandu	Dhar

1	2	3	4
66.	Chor Kot Mosque	Mandu	Dhar
67.	Nahar Jharokha compound	Mandu	Dhar
68.	Dai-ka-Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
69.	Daike Chhoti Behen Ka Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
70.	Darya Khan's Tomb	Mandu	Dhar
71.	Delhi Gate	Mandu	Dhar
72.	Dharmashala in the compound of Hoshang's Tomb	Mandu	Dhar
73.	Dilawar Khan's Mosque	Mandu	Dhar
74.	Ek Khamba Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
75.	Gada Shah's Palace	Mandu	Dhar
76.	Gada Shah's Shop	Mandu	Dhar
77.	Gadi Darwaza	Mandu	Dhar
78.	Hammam	Mandu	Dhar
79.	Hathi Pole gate	Mandu	Dhar
80.	Hathi Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
81.	Hindola Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
82.	Hoshang Shaha's Tomb	Mandu	Dhar
83.	Jahaz Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
84.	Jahangirpur gate	Mandu	Dhar
85.	Jama Masjid	Mandu	Dhar
86.	Kapoor Talao and the ruins on its bank	Mandu	Dhar
87.	Lal Bag	Mandu	Dhar
88.	Lal Bungalow	Mandu	Dhar
89.	Lohani Gate	Mandu	Dhar
90.	Lohani Caves	Mandu	Dhar
91.	Jali Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
92.	Nahar Jharokha	Mandu	Dhar
93.	Mahmud Khilji's Tomb	Mandu	Dhar
94.	Malik Mughith's Mosque	Mandu	Dhar

1	2	3	4
95.	Mosque near Sopi Tank	Mandu	Dhar
96.	Mosque North-west of Darya Khan's Tomb	Mandu	Dhar
97.	Mosque near Tarapur Gate	Mandu	Dhar
98.	Nameless Tomb west of Shila Tank	Mandu	Dhar
99.	Neelkantha (Nilkantheswar)	Mandu	Dhar
100.	Rampol gate and the mosque apposite to it	Mandu	Dhar
101.	Royal Palace in the west of Champa Baoli and Hammam	Mandu	Dhar
102.	Roopmati's Pavalion	Mandu	Dhar
103.	Carvan Sarai	Mandu	Dhar
104.	Sat kothari Caves	Mandu	Dhar
105.	Somavati Kund	Mandu	Dhar
106.	Songadh Gate	Mand	Dhar
107.	Tarapur Gate	Mandu	Dhar
108.	Tavali Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
109.	Tomb & Mosque between Chor kot mosque & Chhappan mahal	Mandu	Dhar
110.	Tomb North of Daryakhan's tomb	Mandu	Dhar
111.	Tomb North of Alamgir Gate	Mandu	Dhar
112.	Tripolिंगate	Mandu	Dhar
113.	Tower of Victory	Mandu	Dhar
114.	Ujali Baoli	Mandu	Dhar
115.	Water palace	Mandu	Dhar
116.	Ruins in the west of Rewa kund	Mandu	Dhar
117.	Bhojshala and kamal Maula's Mosque	Dhar	Dhar
118.	Lat-ki-Masjid	Dhar	Dhar
119.	Buddhist Caves No. 1 to 7	Bagh	Dhar
120.	Water palace	Sadalpur	Dhar
121.	Rock cut temple	Wasvi	Dhar
122.	Jains temple No. 1 to 5	Budhichanderi	Ashok Nagai
123.	Chanderi Fort	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar

1	2	3	4
124.	Bada Madarsa	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
125.	Battisi Baoli	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
126.	Badal Mahal Gateway	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
127.	Jama Masjid	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
128.	Kati Ghati	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
129.	Koshak Mahal	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
130.	Tomb of Nizam-ud-din's	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
131.	Shahzadi ka Roza	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
132.	Monastery	Kadwaha	Ashok Nagar
133.	Temple No. 2 to 7	Kadwaha	Ashok Nagar
134.	Loose Sculptures	Thubon	Ashok Nagar
135.	Sitamarhi Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
136.	Hanuman Marhi Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
137.	Hori ki Marhia Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
138.	Gargaj and Mahadev Ghat Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
139.	Kuti Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
140.	Andhakuan Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
141.	Mahadeva temple	Amrol	Gwalior
142.	Ancient site	Pawaya	Gwalior
143.	Tila Monument	Pawaya	Gwalior
144.	Tomb of Abul Fazal	Antri	Gwalior
145.	Tomb of Tansen and two mosque's	Gwalior	Gwalior
146.	Gwalior fort:	Gwalior	Gwalior
	i. Badal Mahal or Hindolagate		
	ii. Gwalior or Alamgiri gate		

1	2	3	4
	iii. Ganesa gate		
	iv. Chaturbhuj temple		
	v. Lakshmgate		
	vi. Mansingh's palace		
	vii. Rock-cut Jaina colossi		
	viii. Sas Bahu temple		
	ix. Teli-ka-Mandir		
	x. Urwai Gate		
147.	Tomb of Mohammad Ghauz	Ghauspura	Gwalior
148.	Rock Shelter	Baldeo Kundi	Gwalior
149.	Caves popularly known as Pandav Caves	Pachmarhi	Hoshanga- bad
150.	Old Mughal Fort	Joga	Hoshanga- bad
151.	Adamgarh rock shelter with paintings	Kalmadi Rasulia	Hoshanga- bad
152.	Rock Shelter known as Pulti lane near Sambourne cave	Karian	Hoshanga- bad
153.	Dorothy deep Rock Shelter	Pachmarhi	Hoshanga- bad
154.	Stature of a boar (Vishnu: Varah), an image of Mahadeo and figures of other Hindu & Jain Gods scattered over four Tumuli and under a Bargat tree	Karanpur	Jabalpur
155.	Varaha Near Karitalai	Karanpur	Bala Jabulpur
156.	Tortoise & fish hereby known as Kachha & Maccha	Karitalai	Jabalpur
157.	The whole site of Kankali Devi Temple and Durgadevi temple	Tigwan	Jabalpur
158.	Vishnu-Varaha Temple	Bilhari	Jabalpur
159.	Tapsi-Math	Bilhari	Jabalpur
160.	Madan Mahal on the top of hill upon a large boulder rock	Garha	Jabalpur
161.	Temple of Somnath and ruins of several temples	Bargaon	Jabalpur
162.	Rock edict of Ashoka, Rupnath	Padaria	Jabalpur

1	2	3	4
163.	Ruined temple near the sources of the Kiyān river	Marha Deori	Jabalpur
164.	Shiva Temple on a craved stone chabutra measuring 10' x 10' 4' and 8 stone Jain Images	Nanhwara	Jabalpur
165.	Karanbel (Tripuri)	Tewar	Jabalpur
166.	Temple of Gauri Shankar within the Chausath Yogini	Bheraghat	Jabalpur
167.	Temple of Chausath Yogini	Bheraghat	Jabalpur
168.	Large effiggy on Vishnu Varaha	Panagarh	Jabalpur
169.	Ancient Mound	Kakarehta	Jabalpur
170.	Ladaki Ka Tila	Bilhari	Katni
171.	Rammukteswara Temple	Kukaramath	Mandla
172.	Gond fort called Satkhanda and the twoer on Rajghat called Shahburja and the temple inside the fort	Mandla	Mandla
173.	Begum Mahal	Chaugan ding dindori	Mandla
174.	Sporting Palace by name Dal-Badal	Chaugan ding dindori	Mandla
175.	Shiva's temple	Khaddeori	Mandla
176.	Brahmanical Rock temple	Dhamnar	Mandsaur
177.	Buddhist Caves (No. 1 to 51)	Dhamnar	Mandsaur
178.	Nav Toran temple	Khor	Mandsaur
179.	Yashodharman's pillar of Victory	Sondhani	Mandsaur
180.	Ekattatso Mahadeva temple	Mitaoli	Morena
181.	Gadhi	Padavali	Morena
182.	Temple	Padavali	Morena
183.	Siva temple (Locally known as Kakanmath temple)	Suhania	Morena
184.	Temple No. 1 to 22	Naresar	Morena
185.	Group of temples	Bateshwar	Morena
186.	Tomb of Shah Nawaz Khan	Bhurhanpur	Burahanpur
187.	Tomb of Adil Shah Faruki	Bhurhanpur	Burahanpur
188.	Tomb of Shah Shuja & compound	Bhurhanpur	Burahanpur
189.	Tomb of Nadir Shah & compound	Bhurhanpur	Burahanpur

1	2	3	4
190.	Raja's Chhatari near Bardhaghat	Bhurhanpur	Burahanpur
191.	Bibi - Sahib's Masjid and compound	Bhurhanpur	Burahanpur
192.	The palace situated in the fort	Bhurhanpur	Burahanpur
193.	Hammam Khana	Chowk Mohalla	Burahanpur
194.	Tomb of Shah Numa	Asirgarh	Burahanpur
195.	Churiwalonki Masjid	Burhanpur	Burahanpur
196.	The Whole fort including all walls	Asirgarh	Burahanpur
197.	Mahadeva temple near Inspection Bungalow with compound wall	Asirgarh	Burahanpur
198.	Idgah, front wall with open platform	Asirgarh	Burahanpur
199.	Mhal Gulara palaces and building on both sides of Utoali river and two masonry dams in the river	Mahal Gulara	Burahanpur
200.	Ahukhana site with compound wall, the pavilion and tank	Anukhana	Burahanpur
201.	Chaubis avtar temple with its contents	Mandhata	Nimar (East)
202.	Chand Suraj Gateway	Mandhata	Nimar (East)
203.	Siddeswara of Sidhanath temple	Mandhata	Nimar (East)
204.	Mamleshwara alias amleswara temple	Mandhata	Nimar (East)
205.	Chaubara Dara	Khargaon	Nimar West
206.	Jain temple No. 1 to 3	Khargaon	Nimar West
207.	Temple of Mahakaleswara No.1&2	Khargaon	Nimar West
208.	Temple of Nilkantheswara	Khargaon	Nimar West
209.	Excavated site	Kasrawad	Nimar West
210.	Brindaban dedicated to the memory of srimant Bajirao Peshwa	Raverkhedi	Nimar West
211.	Main gate and remaining portion of the Peshwa residence or fortress	Raverkhedi	Nimar West
212.	The Chhatri inside the Sarai	Raverkhedi	Nimar West
213.	Old Sarai	Raverkhedi	Nimar West
214.	Ajaigarh fort and its remains	Ajaigarh	Panna
215.	Two temples ascribed to Gupta period	Ajaigarh	Panna
216.	Parvati temple	Nachna	Panna
217.	Chaumukhnath temple	Nachna	Panna

1	2	3	4
218.	i. Saivite temple		
	ii. Ancient Rock Engravingst	Bhojpur	Raisen
219.	Fort (including walls Gates and other ruins monuments in the fort)	Raisen	Raisen
220.	Buddhist monuments	Sanchi	Raisen
221.	Buddhist stupas with adjucent land	Sonari	Raisen
222.	Buddhist stupas	Muralkhurd	Raisen
223.	Buddhist stupas and remains	Andher	Raisen
224.	Stupa and other remains	Sonbhadra	Raisen
225.	Pre - historic rock shelters	Bhimbetka	Raisen
226.	Inscriptions	Alhaghat	Rewa
227.	Fresce paintings	Gahir	Rewa
228.	Gurgi & Rohunta remains	Gurgi	Rewa
229.	Inscription in Cave	Keoti	Rewa
230.	Rock Shelters with megaliths, monasteries and inscriptions	Barhat	Rewa
231.	Temple	Bamora	Sagar
232.	Fort	Deori	Sagar
233.	Fort	Dhamoni	Sagar
234.	Tomb and Mosque of balijati Shah	Dhamoni	Sagar
235.	Rani Mahal	Āhamoni	Sagar
236.	Ancient site	Eran and Pahlezipur	Sagar
237.	All structure in or connectuion with the Mahal (fort of the Dangri rulers (Shish Mahal)	Garhpehra	Sagar
238.	Fort	Gourjhamar	Sagar
239.	Temple of Mahadeo or Mata	Maronda	Sagar
240.	Satgarh	Maronda	Sagar
241.	Tomb of Panj pirs	Khimalasa	Sagar
242.	The walls of the city with gate	Khimalasa	Sagar
243.	The walls of the citaded(fort)	Khimalasa	Sagar
244.	Old Mosque well, gateway of the fort & Nagina Mahal	Khimalasa	Sagar

1	2	3	4
245.	Mahadeva temple	Pali	Sagar
246.	Fort including the monuments inside namely	Rahatgarh	Sagar
	(i) Two Gates		
	(ii) Moti Mahal		
	(iii) Dargah of Gulmali Shah & three graves		
	(iv) Shish Mahal		
	(v) Small Mosque		
	(vi) Dargah in ruins		
	(vii) Samadhi		
	(viii) Dohla tank		
	(ix) Ruined Palace		
	(x) Badal Mahal together with adjacent land		
247.	Buddhist Remains	Barhut	Satna
248.	Remains (Shiv Temple)	Bhumra	Satna
249.	Durga Temple	Ashta	Seoni
250.	Standing Jain Image of Digamber Sect known as Nagbaba and the various fragmentary stone images and architectural stone pieces	Ghansor	Seoni
251.	Kama Temple	Amarkantak	Anuppur
252.	Siva Temple	Amarkantak	Anuppur
253.	Pataleswara Temple	Amarkantak	Anuppur
254.	Caves bearing inscriptions of last Century AD	Silhara	Shahdol
255.	Virath Temple and remains	Sohagpur	Shahdol
256.	Large Siva Temple	Mahua	Shivpuri
257.	Small Siva Temple	Mahua	Shivpuri
258.	Monastery (Khokhaimath)	Ranod	Shivpuri
259.	Monastery	Surwaya	Shivpuri
260.	Siva Temple	Surwaya	Shivpuri
261.	Open Air Museum	Surwaya	Shivpuri
262.	Gadhi Surways	Surwaya	Shivpuri
263.	Mohajamata temple	Terahi	Shivpuri

1	2	3	4
264.	Monastery	Terahi	Shivpuri
265.	Torana gate	Terahi	Shivpuri
266.	Siva temple & Monastery	Chandrehi	Sidhi
267.	Buddhist stupas alongwith saru-maru monastic complex	panguraria	Sehore
268.	Painted Rock Shelters, Buddhist stupas and other remains	Talpura	Sehore
269.	Ancient Mound	Bhairgarh	Ujjain
270.	Ancient Mound (Vishya Tekri)	Undasa	Ujjain
271.	Ancient Mound (Kumbhar Tekri)	Undasa	Ujjain
272.	Bijamandal Mosque	Vidisha	Vidisha
273.	Lohanji Hill Capital	Vidisha	Vidisha
274.	Dashavatqra temple	Badoh	Vidisha
275.	Jain temple	Badoh	Vidisha
276.	Gadarmal temple	Badoh	Vidisha
277.	Ancient Site	Besnagar	Vidisha
278.	Heliodours Pillars locally known as Khan	Besnagar	Vidisha
279.	Athakamba temple	Gyaraspur	Vidisha
280.	Bajramath temple	Gyaraspur	Vidisha
281.	Hindola torans	Gyaraspur	Vidisha
282.	Buddhist stupa	Gyaraspur	Vidisha
283.	Mala Devi temple	Gyaraspur	Vidisha
284.	Bhimagaja	Pathari	Vidisha
285.	Caves	Pathari	Vidisha
286.	Caves No. 1 to 20	Udaygiri	Vidisha
287.	Ruins of a Gupta temple on hill top	Udaygiri	Vidisha
288.	Bara Khambi	Udaypur	Vidisha
289.	Udayaswara or Hilkanthanswara Mahadeva Temple	Udaypur	Vidisha
290.	Town Hall alias Gandhi Bhawan	Shivpuri	Shivpur
291.	Prehistoric Painted Rock Shelters at Chatarbhuji Nala	Bhanpura	Mandsaur
292.	Prehistoric Painted Rock Shelters at Sita Khardi	Bhanpura	Mandsaur

Promotion of Culture

925. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented by the Union Government for promotion of national as well as regional cultures of the country including those of Chhattisgarh and Karnataka;

(b) the details of the assistance being given to various States including Chhattisgarh and Karnataka for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to increase the assistance provided to the States for the said purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

[English]

Monuments in North-East Region

926. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the historical monuments/sites in the North-Eastern Region of the country, monument-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether several of these monuments/sites are in dilapidated conditions;

(c) if so, the details of monuments/ sites developed during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken to preserve the ancient historical heritage of the region including the State of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of protected monuments/sites of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in North-Eastern Region of the country, monument-wise and State-wise are given at enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) No Madam. The protected monuments are in a good state of preservation. The conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process. Every year the conservation programme for the Region including Assam is reviewed wherein the completed works are dropped and new works are incorporated, depending upon the need of the repairs at different monuments and availability of resources.

Statement*List of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites of Archaeological Survey of India under North-Eastern Region*

Sl. No.	Name of the Mounuments/ Sites as per Gazette Notification	Location	District
1	2	3	4
Assam			
01.	Cachari Ruins, viz:-		
	(a) A small unfinished dwelling house	Khaspur	Cachar
	(b) The Snan Mandir	-do-	-do-
	(c) The Singh Darwaza	-do-	-do-
	(d) The Temple of Ranachandi	-do-	-do-
	(e) The Baradwari	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
	(f)&(g) Two Small Temples	-do-	-do-
	(h) The East Wall, 128 yards in length and 2½ yards in length situated to the north-east corner of the ruins	-do-	-do-
02.	Bordole Temple	Biswanath	Sonitpur
03.	Grave of Lieutenant Lewis	Darang, Biswanath	- do -
04.	Grave of Lieutenant Thomas Kennedy	- do -	- do -
05.	The Rock known as "Bishwanath Sivalinga"	Village Bishwanath	- do -
06.	The Rock known as "Sakreswar"	The island "Unatumani" in the neighbourhood of village Bishwanath	-do-
07.	Dhandi Temple	N.C.Kamdayal Village (Mauza Gohpur)	-do-
08.	Ruins	Singh Hill	-do-
09.	Masonry remains on the Bamuni Hills	Tezpur	-do-
10.	The Mound and Ruins of the stonetemple at Parbatiya	Tezpur	-do-
11.	The rock on the bank of the Brahmaputra about 2 miles below Tezpur and the inscription thereon.	-do-	-do-
12.	Sculptures in the Chummary Compound	-do-	-do-
13.	Shri Surya Pahar Ruins	Dasabhujā Devasthan	Goalpara
14.	Tomp of Lieutenant Cresswell	Goalpara	-do-
15.	Monument over the grave of Mr. B.J. stow	-do-	-do-
16.	Ancient tombs	Jagighopa	Bongaigaon
17.	Idgah on the Rangamati Hill with its enclosure walls and a space of 16'-20' around there	Rangamati Hill	Dhubri
18.	Rangamati Mosque and the ablution tank attached thereto	-do-	-do-
19.	The Carvings, inscriptions and pillar on the Urbasi island	Guwahati	Kamrup
20.	The Rock-cut sculptures representing Vishnu (with adjoining figures of Surya, Ganesha, Devi, etc) locally known as Vishnu Janardan	-do-	-do-
21.	The stone inscription inside "poa Mecca Mosque".	Hajo	-do-
22.	Shri Shri Hayagriva Mahava Temple	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
23.	Shri Shri Kedar Temple	-do-	-do-
24.	Shri Shri Ganesh Temple	-do-	-do-
25.	Shri Shri Kameshwar Temple	-do-	-do-
26.	Duargarila Rock Inscription	The foot of the Kamakhya Hill on the Guwahati (Palasbari Road)	-do-
27.	(a) Figures of Ganesa-2	Kamakhya Hill	-do-
	(b) Siva-Lingas-12	-do-	-do-
	(c) Four-handed Bhairabi-1	-do-	-do-
	(d) Miniature Sikhara Shrines-4	-do-	-do-
	(e) Figures of 'Narakasur'-1	-do-	-do-
	(f) Two-handed 'Bhairabi'-1	-do-	-do-
	(g) Stone gateway-1	-do-	-do-
	(h) Dancing Bhairava (locally known as Bala-bhairava) engraved on rock-1	-do-	-do-
28.	Group of four Maidams	Charaideo	Sivasagar
29.	Gurhgaon Raja's Palace	Sibsagar	-do-
30.	Bishnudol	Gaurisagar	-do-
31.	Sivadol	-do-	-do-
32.	Devidol	-do-	-do-
33.	Gaurisagar Tank	-do-	-do-
34.	Bishnudol	Joysagar, Mauza Sulaguri	Sivasagar
35.	Devidol	Joysagar	-do-
36.	Ghanashyam's House	Joysagar, Mauza Sulaguri	-do-
37.	Golakghar or Magazine	Joysagar	-do-
38.	The Karenghar of the Ahom Kings	Silakuti Mauza	-do-
39.	Ranghar Ruins	Sibsagar	-do-
40.	Sivadol	Joysagar	-do-
41.	Ranganath Dole	Sibsagar in Mauza Meteka	-do-

1	2	3	4
42.	Bishnu Dole	Sibsagar	-do-
43.	Devi Dole	-do-	-do-
44.	Siva Dole	-do-	-do-
45.	Eight Cannons of the Ahom period on the bank of the Sibsagar tank	-do-	-do-
46.	Monoliths	Kasomari Pathar	Golaghat
47.	Sivadol at Negrting	Negrting	-do-
48.	Rock-cut Temple	Maibong	N.C. Hills
49.	Two inscribed stones	-do-	-do-
50.	Bolosan Group of Monoliths	-do-	-do-
51.	The Derebara group of Monoliths	-do-	-do-
52.	The Khartong Group of Monoliths	-do-	-do-
53.	The Kobak Group of Monoliths	-do-	-do-
54.	The gun of Emperor Sher Shah	Sadiya	Tinsukia
55.	The two swivel guns belonging to the Mughal Nawwara	-do-	-do-
Arunachal Pradesh			
56.	Ruins	Bhalukpung (Balipara)	W. Kameng
57.	Remains in Bhisamak Nagar	Debang Valley	-do-
58.	Copper Temple near Sadiya	Near sadia	Lohit
Manipur			
59.	Temple of Vishnu	Bishenpur	Bishnupur
Meghalaya			
60.	Megalithic bridge known as Thulu-um-wi	Near Maput between Jowai & Jarain	Jaintia Hills
61.	Megalithic bridge	On the Um-Nyakaneh between Jarain & Syndai	-do-
62.	Megalithic bridge	On the Um-Kumbeh near Syndai	-do-
63.	U-Mawthoh-dur	Bhoi Country	East Khasi Hills

1	2	3	4
64.	U-Mathaw-dur-briew	Nartiang	Jaintia Hills
65.	A tank	Syndai	-do-
66.	Scott's Monument	Cherrapunji	East Khasi Hills
67.	Manipur Memorial	Shillong	-do-
Nagaland			
68.	Remains of a Fort	Dimapur	Kohima
69.	Memorial of Mr. G.H. Damant, Major cook and Subedar Nurbir Sahi	Khonoma	-do-
70.	Stone cairn to memory of Mr. Damant	Kohima	-do-
71.	Lt. H. Forbe's Grave	Suchima	-do-
Tripura			
72.	Ancient Remains at Bakshsnagar, locally known as Nath Badi	Bakshanagar	W. Tripura
73.	Ancient mount called Pujakhola	Pachim Pilak	S. Tripura
74.	Ancient mound called Syham Sundar Ashram Tilla	Jolaibari	S. Tripura
75.	Ancient mound called Thakurani Tilla	Pachim Pilak	-do-
76.	Temple of Chaturdasha Devata	Radhakishorepur	-do-
77.	Gunavati Group of Temples	-do-	-do-
78.	Bhubaneswari Temple	Rajnagar	-do-
79.	Sculptures and rock-cut reliefs of the Unakotitirtha	Unakoti Range	N. Tripura

Security Threat from Satellite Phones

927. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of foreign tourists having satellite phones have increased in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any threat to national security on this account; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the guidelines made by the Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Instances have come to notice regarding use of satellite phones by foreign tourists in India.

(c) Unregulated use of satellite phones could pose a threat to security.

(d) The Central Board of Excise and Customs, Ministry of Finance has issued a circular dated 24th September, 2010 whereby arriving passengers importing satellite phones as baggage are required to declare the same to the Customs on arrival. Further, Department of

Revenue has been advised to place a display board at the arrival point of the Immigration check points regarding obligation of the travelers to declare to the Customs authorities whether they are carrying any satellite phones. Besides above, Ministry of Civil Aviation has also been advised to give adequate publicity at airport about the restrictions on the usage of satphones in the country and Ministry of External Affairs have been advised to issue/publish suitable notices in this regard in the Indian Embassies/High Commissions and also inform the visa applicants accordingly. Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued instructions to the Chief Secretaries, DGPs of all the States and Union Territories and Commissioners of Police of Delhi, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai and Pune regarding seizure of the unauthorised satellite phones and prosecution of the holder under Section 6 of the Indian Wireless Act and Section 20 of the Indian Telegraph Act.

Agricultural Production

928. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural production has increased by just 16% since 2003 whereas consumption of fertilizers increased by 46%; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Details of percentage increase in the production of major agricultural crops and the consumption of fertilizers in 2010-11 as compared to 2003-04 are as under:

1	2
Agricultural Production	Percentage (%) increase in 2010-11 as compared to 2003-04
Foodgrains	14.82

1	2
Oilseeds	28.96
Cotton	140.37
Sugarcane	46.40
Fertilizers Consumption	62.45

Besides application of micronutrients/fertilizers, production and productivity of crops is also influenced by other factors such as quantity and distribution of rainfall, quality of seeds, weather/climate situation, pest management etc. As such, increase in production of crops is not directly proportional to increase in consumption of fertilizers.

Spurious Cotton Seeds

929. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that acres of cotton land is under spurious seeds in some States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) No such reports have been received from any State in the recent past. However, States are empowered to take action in all such cases to check sale of spurious/inferior/fake seeds under the provisions of the Seeds Act, 1966, the Seed Rules, 1968 and the Seeds (Control) Order, 1983. The Seed Inspectors notified under relevant provisions of these legal instruments have powers to draw the samples, seize the stock and issue 'Stop Sale' order and file prosecution in the court if the seeds under reference contravenes the provisions of law. The progress report of the Seed Law Enforcement for the last three years, State-wise is at Statement-I to III.

Statement-I*Progress Report of Seed Law Enforcement during 2008-09*

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of samples drawn	No. of samples found sub-standard	No. of cases in which warning issued	No. of cases stop sale order issued	No. of cases filed in the Court of Law	No. of cases decided by Court of Law fine/imprisonment awarded	No. of cases pending in Court of Law	No. of cases where seed forfeited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10352	93	-	115	93	-	93	-
2.	Chandighr (U.T.)	709	21	17	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Delhi	128	4	4	-	4	-	4	-
4.	Gujarat	2559	41	-	-	18	1	17	-
5.	Goa	891	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Haryana	3205	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Karanataka	6426	56	52	14	4	-	4	-
9.	Kerala	51	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3693	750	750	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Maharastra	1107	187	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Mizoram	1005	127	127	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Odisha	1607	455	455	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Punjab	7571	1810	176	-	-	-	7	-
15.	Puducherry (U.T.)	205	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Rajasthan	-	-	17	-	-	-	124	-
17.	Sikkim	1205	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	37186	1750	-	1750	484	348	136	-
19.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3951	91	23	6	5	2	3	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21. Uttarakhand		401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. West Bengal		3009	421	512	507	-	-	-	-

Statement-II*Progress Report of Seed Law Enforcement during 2009-2010*

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of samples drawn	No. of samples found sub-standard	No. of cases in which warning issued	No. of cases stop sale order issued	No. of cases filed in the Court of Law	No. of cases decided by Court of Law fine/imprisonment awarded	No. of cases pending in Court of Law	No. of cases where seed forfeited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11448	279	-	225	225	-	318	-
2.	Bihar	887	195	16	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Chhatishgarh	1325	37	37	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Delhi	138	2	-	-	2	1	5	-
5.	Gujarat	3042	42	-	-	17	2	32	-
6.	Goa	417	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Harayaiia	2897	490	1	8	21	21	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	921	25	15	-	8	-	8	-
10.	Jharkhand	811	97	20	20	-	-	-	-
11.	Karanataka	7584	57	42	24	15	2	17	-
12.	Kerala	712	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4197	1077	841	336	10	2	8	-
14.	Maharashtra	12580	523	288	901	92	47	527	35
15.	Nagaland	917	133	133	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Odisha	1579	151	151	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17. Punjab		-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
18. Puducherry (U.T.)		261	20	7	-	-	-	-	-
19. Tamil Nadu		48061	1910	-	1910	492	387	241	-
20. Uttar Pradesh		4439	161	93	-	-	-	3	-
21. Uttarakhand		397	5	2	2	2	-	2	-
22. West Bengal		3127	91	211	-	-	-	-	-

Statement-III*Progress Report of Seed Law Enforcement during 2010-2011*

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of samples drawn	No. of samples found sub-standard	No. of cases in which warning issued	No. of cases stop sale order issued	No. of cases filed in the Court of Law	No. of cases decided by Court of Law fine/imprisonment awarded	No. of cases pending in Court of Law	No. of cases where seed forfeited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11316	262	-	222	84	-	402	-
2.	Bihar	987	175	26	25	2	2	-	-
3.	Chhattishgarh	1325	41	41	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Delhi	168	3	-	-	3	1	7	-
5.	Gujarat	2419	40	-	-	26	5	53	-
6.	Goa	407	9	-	9	-	-	-	-
7.	Harayana	2997	590	3	11	38	26	12	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1122	25	10	10	8	2	6	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1121	25	18	-	10	8	10	-
10.	Jharkhand	911	97	21	25	11	4	7	4
11.	Karnataka	7168	72	57	19	15	-	32	-
12.	Kerala	742	98	98	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Madhya Pradesh		4397	579	-	579	-	-	8	-
14. Maharashtra		14340	662	350	1443	268	53	742	35
15. Nagaland		1017	133	133	-	-	-	-	-
16. Odisha		1596	151	151	-	-	-	-	-
17. Punjab		5800	251	75	75	5	3	9	-
18. Puducherry (U.T.)		261	20	15	-	-	-	-	-
19. Rajasthan		5635	122	9	114	65	15	174	-
20. Tamil Nadu		55016	1761	-	1761	523	431	333	-
21. Uttar Pradesh		5439	191	98	22	33	-	36	-
22. Uttarakhand		697	15	8	2	5	-	7	-
23. West Bengal		4127	91	251	-	-	-	-	-

[Translation]

Harassment of Elderly Persons

930. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases relating to harassment of elderly persons by their family members/children have been reported; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to prevent such cases of domestic violence and to bring in a Bill to protect the elderly persons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There has been reported incidents of harassment of elderly persons by their family members/Children. As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), this specific data is not maintained by NCRB.

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 citizens lie with the States/ UT administrations. However, the Union government

attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against elderly persons and women. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a 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 of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers, etc.

[English]

MNCs in FPIs

931. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) the details of Multi-National Companies (MNCs) which have set up food processing units in the country, Statewise and location-wise;

(b) the number of licences issued to MNCs to set up food processing units during the last two years;

(c) the average annual turnover of food processing industry in the country and the average annual growth rate on the turnover during the last three years; and

(d) the share of small and medium scale industries in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The data on setting up of Food Processing Units by Multi-National Companies (MNCs) and the number of licences issued to MNCs to set up food processing units are not centrally maintained by Ministry of Food Processing Industries. As per Annual Survey of Industries (2007-08) there were 26,221 registered food processing units in the country. Details are given at Statement.

(c) As per the latest data available, the value of output for registered food processing industries was Rupees 4,46,701 crores in 2009-10 and the average annual growth rate for the period 2007-08 to 2009-10 was 16.34% (Source: Annual Survey of Industries).

(d) Data on share of Small and Medium Scale Industries in this sector is not centrally maintained by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. However, the latest data on share of un-registered food processing industries in the GDP of food processing was 33.5% in 2009-10 (Source: National Accounts Statistics 2011).

Statement

*Number of Registered Food Processing Units
(2007-08)*

State	Factories in Operation
1	2
	Number
Andhra Pradesh	6127
Tamil Nadu	3589
Maharashtra	2316
Uttar Pradesh	1700
Punjab	2072

1	2
Karnataka	1604
Gujarat	1401
West Bengal	1271
Kerala	1183
Assam	876
Haryana	501
Chhattisgarh	730
Odisha	580
Madhya Pradesh	533
Rajasthan	516
Uttaranchal	288
Bihar	179
Jharkhand	114
Delhi	116
Himachal Pradesh	112
Jammu and Kashmir	114
Goa	74
Puducherry	60
Tripura	54
Daman and Diu	28
Chandigarh (U.T.)	24
Nagaland	16
Meghalaya	14
Manipur	10
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
Total	26,221

Source: Central Statistical Organization (CSO) – Annual Survey of Industries Time Series data, March 2011.

[Translation]

Committee on Farmers

932. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has set up a Committee to address various problems of the farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the report is likely to be presented by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) Government has not set up any Committee to address various problems of the farmers. However, National Commission on Farmers (NCF) was constituted in 2004 whose terms of reference included wide range of issues pertaining to agriculture sector. The Commission has since submitted its reports, based on which the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007 has been formulated.

[English]

Integrated Farming System

933. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is taking steps for self sustained integrated farming system model wherein 90 per cent of nutrient requirement is met through farm level processing of waste bio-mass produced in the farm itself, which is one of the basic principles of organic farming practices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action plan being prepared in this regard for the 12th Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Government is promoting the concept of integrated farming system by encouraging use of on-farm recycling of bio-waste through various schemes like National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming (NPOF), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Horticulture

Mission (NHM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) & National Food Security Mission (NFSM). Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is also developing and disseminating location specific self sustainable farming system approach for small and marginal farmers.

- (c) During 12th Plan Integrated Farming System will be promoted under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture.

Projects under UIDSSMT Scheme

934. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals received from the various State Governments under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the present status with regard to sanctioning of the said projects alongwith the funds allocated, released and utilised thereunder during the above period, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons for delay in sanctioning of projects and release of funds for the pending projects; and
- (d) the States found violating the norms for utilisation of the said assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) State-wise details of projects sanctioned, ACA committed and funds released so far and during the last three years, the current year under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), are given in the Statement.

- (c) Under UIDSSMT, sanctioning of projects is dependent upon technical clearance, State Level Sanctioning Committees (SLSCs) approval and availability of funds.
- (d) No such generic case has been reported so far.

Statement

State-wise and Year-wise Projects Sanctioned, ACA committed, funds released so far under UIDSSMT and during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12

(as on 29.02.2012)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Projects	Total Commitment made so far	Release of ACA during 2008-09	Release of ACA during 2009-10	Release of ACA during 2010-11	Release of ACA during 2011-12	Total ACA released (2005-upto 29.02.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84	199157.32	75586.14	476.88	43079.00	22017.66	195193.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	3542.38	1771.19			1771.19	3542.38
3.	Assam	30	18953.14	6946.79			2408.73	12364.67
4.	Bihar	11	21119.94	4342.50				10674.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	13472.92	0.00		2447.46	4289.00	13472.92
6.	Goa	3	2211.00	0.00		337.20	768.30	1105.50
7.	Gujarat	52	35195.53	12169.71		4651.09	2460.81	30407.36
8.	Haryana	8	13277.69	2524.58		2913.22		9627.79
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	4961.83	85.59		345.82	2098.37	3279.22
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	36294.40	1508.92			4020.85	18354.04
11.	Jharkhand	5	7861.94	0.00				4003.32
12.	Karnataka	38	55116.01	14891.23		17662.95	2069.43	48931.42
13.	Kerala	25	34532.14	8783.42				17340.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	58	87892.59	12973.96		3871.53	13330.16	48594.45
15.	Maharashtra	94	216850.87	88262.04	14072.30	22781.21	21036.71	168101.72
16.	Manipur	5	5670.09	2200.95				2845.44
17.	Meghalaya	2	1289.93	644.97				644.97
18.	Mizoram	2	1399.54	699.77				699.77
19.	Nagaland	1	381.50	0.00	190.75			190.75
20.	Odisha	17	18171.55	4410.38		90.37		9170.22
21.	Punjab	17	31785.23	8367.20		1982.00		17936.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Rajasthan	37	49063.07	19181.72				28421.99
23.	Sikkim	5	3617.25	1085.40			1796.77	3617.25
24.	Tamil Nadu	123	70618.38	29231.76	1935.35	2135.61	75.20	56039.84
25.	Tripura	4	7100.13	1577.38			2458.69	6041.07
26.	Uttar Pradesh	64	94447.49	16865.71	10918.80	16933.84	1038.08	76630.69
27.	Uttaranchal	1	4938.60	2469.30				2469.30
28.	West Bengal	34	45893.21	11388.39		2005.51	7346.82	30130.10
29.	Delhi	0	0.00	0.00				0.00
30.	Pondicherry	1	3134.40	0.00	1567.20		811.00	2378.20
31.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00	0.00				0.00
32.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00				0.00
33.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	1491.78	26.00	719.89			745.89
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00				0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	1	753.90	31.00				31.00
Total		788	1090195.87	328026.00	29881.17	122344.44	88690.14	822986.28

[Translation]

Contribution of Agriculture to GDP

935. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contribution of agriculture to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is declining in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for investment in agriculture to augment its contribution to the GDP; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) As per the latest available estimates from Central Statistics Office (CSO) the share of Agriculture and Allied Sector in GDP of the country at 2004-05 prices

was at 13.9% in 2011-12. The share of Agriculture and Allied Sector in GDP of the country declined from 16.8% in 2007-08 to 14.7% in 2009-10 and further to 14.5% in 2010-11. This is due to structural changes in the economy.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has launched several schemes to increase investments in agriculture sector and to increase the agricultural share in GDP. Some of the major schemes are Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed, National Horticultural Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana etc.

[English]

Rehabilitation in Naxal Affected Areas

936. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is focussing on the tribals to win the anti-maoist battle by addressing the issues of resettlement and rehabilitation of people affected by various projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources has formulated the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007. One of its aims is to minimize large-scale displacement. As far as possible, only minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose of the project is to be acquired. To give the policy legal backing, the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 has been introduced in the Parliament on 7th September, 2011. The Bill has comprehensive provisions for rehabilitation & resettlement of the affected families including special provisions for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The Bill has been preferred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development for examination and report to the Parliament.

Grameen Bhandaran Yojana

937. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned and spent under Grameen Bhandaran Yojana;

(b) the total storage capacity created and godowns set up, under the scheme;

(c) whether the Government is considering to increase the capacity of these godowns; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds provided by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Total amount sanctioned so far under Grameen Bhandaran Yojana is Rs.912.68 Crore with an expenditure of Rs. 872.44 Crore.

(b) The total number of projects sanctioned so far

under the Scheme is 27,110 with a total storage capacity creation of 310.29 Lakh Metric Tonnes (MT).

(c) and (d) The Government has already provided for an amount of Rs.716 crore under the Scheme for 2012-13 to increase the capacity of godowns as against an amount of Rs.150 crore for 2011-12.

Development of Inland Fisheries

938. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of West Bengal under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture for 2011-12 and 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount sanctioned and released so far, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A proposal for Rs. 357 lakh was received from Government of West Bengal for development of freshwater, brackish water aquaculture and cold water fisheries during 2011-12. A sum of Rs. 180 lakh has been released as first installment. No proposal for 2012-13 has been received from the State Government under the said scheme.

Modernisation of State Police Force

939. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments under the scheme of Modernisation of State Police Force;

(b) if so, the total funds granted, released and utilised by the State Governments for modernisation of police force during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Gujarat;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any request from various State Governments to sanction additional funds and more sophisticated equipment for modernisation of police force in view of increased terrorist activities and naxal violence in the country;

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

(e) the other measures taken by the Union Government for modernisation of State Police Force in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a Non-Plan Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) towards supplementing the efforts of State Governments in modernizing their police forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism etc. A statement indicating State-wise and year-wise release of funds to States, including Gujarat, under the MPF Scheme in the last three years, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, utilization reported by State Governments and funds released in the current financial year 2011 -12 (as on 15.3.2012) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) During the current financial year 2011-12, the following proposals were received from States seeking additional funds:

Name of the State	Additional funds sought (Rs. in crore)	Purpose
Punjab	4.50	Procurement of equipment for strengthening of Intelligence Wing.
Haryana	5.00	Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure at Police Sports Complex, Madhuban.
Manipur	12.17	Procurement of vehicles for Manipur Police Stations.

Accordingly, funds to the tune of Rs. 4.50 crore, Rs. 5.00 crore and Rs. 12.17 crore has been released to the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Manipur, respectively, from out of the Contingency Reserve Funds under the MPF Scheme in the current financial year 2011-12.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11	2011-12
	Funds released	Amount spent	Amount unspent	Funds released	Amount spent	Amount unspent	Funds released in 2010-11	Funds released in 2011-12 (as on 15.3.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	83.83	74.53	9.30	115.54	56.94	58.60	89.96	4.09
Arunachal Pradesh	14.72	14.72	0.00	11.50	11.30	0.20	10.75	6.99
Assam	68.11	59.72	8.39	60.79	49.93	10.86	48.51	46.97
Bihar	41.57	41.57	0.00	59.34	41.34	18.00	63.67	27.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh	26.54	24.81	1.73	17.04	17.04	0.00	29.08	5.59
Goa	4.00	3.51	0.49	7.08	1.06	6.02	2.30	0.08
Gujarat	48.02	46.75	1.27	52.18	43.74	8.44	55.27	33.23
Haryana	27.51	27.51	0.00	46.63	46.63	0.00	30.41	5.23
Himachal Pradesh	9.99	9.93	0.06	7.10	7.10	0.00	6.36	5.91
Jammu and Kashmir	109.65	109.65	0.00	111.18	111.18	0.00	148.25	109.72
Jharkhand	69.85	66.00	3.85	33.49	28.30	5.19	36.90	4.95
Karnataka	69.61	69.61	0.00	63.96	60.10	3.86	83.01	52.50
Kerala	22.90	22.90	0.00	32.54	32.54	0.00	42.68	26.74
Madhya Pradesh	40.37	40.37	0.00	54.87	47.28	7.59	72.41	36.92
Maharashtra	75.86	72.08	3.78	72.48	70.48	2.00	42.26	63.55
Manipur	39.23	33.63	5.60	27.44	27.08	0.36	26.63	25.85
Meghalaya	10.81	10.81	0.00	9.73	8.59	1.14	8.48	5.41
Mizoram	12.69	12.13	0.56	11.48	11.28	0.20	19.55	10.94
Nagaland	38.42	38.42	0.00	31.50	31.50	0.00	33.77	29.40
Odisha	42.54	42.54	0.00	51.87	51.84	0.03	54.24	14.33
Punjab	21.56	21.56	0.00	33.50	32.45	1.05	26.08	32.03
Rajasthan	49.10	47.77	1.33	51.18	44.00	7.18	47.88	32.37
Sikkim	6.12	5.78	0.34	4.72	4.12	0.60	2.17	5.01
Tamil Nadu	50.10	50.10	0.00	60.67	45.44	15.23	92.52	42.73
Tripura	20.66	20.66	0.00	22.92	7.00	15.92	23.08	15.95
Uttar Pradesh	102.31	91.43	10.88	125.17	92.93	32.24	77.61	49.85
Uttarakhand	19.39	19.39	0.00	5.29	5.29	0.00	6.35	5.75
West Bengal	32.18	31.93	0.25	48.81	48.76	0.05	43.73	46.52
Total	1157.64	1109.81	47.83	1230.00	1035.24	194.76	(*)1224.63	(**)745.63

(*) Utilization certificates for the funds released during 2010-11 will become due from the State Governments on 01-04-2012.

(**) Utilization certificates for the funds released during 2011-12 will become due from the State Governments on 01-04-2013.

*[Translation]***Inadequate Water Supply in DDA Areas**

940. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is working on a scheme for construction of one lakh houses annually;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DDA is finding it difficult to provide adequate water for houses under construction as well as the houses already allotted under various schemes of DDA;

(d) the number of complaints received by DDA regarding short supply of water in DDA areas in Delhi including Dwarka and Rohini; and

(e) the measures undertaken to address the said complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that planning process has started for about 95000 dwelling units.

(b) DDA has stated that 95384 dwelling units being planned, 78371 units will be for people under Low Income Group/Economically Weaker Sections and the rest 16977 units will be under other categories.

(c) to (e) DDA has informed that there are complaints from certain pockets on inadequate supply of water and in some areas drinking water is supplied through tankers. Some of complaints are received from few pockets which are yet to be taken over by Delhi Jal Board in Rohini & Dwarka Zone. In those areas where complaints of inadequate water supply are received, matter is taken up on regular basis with Delhi Jal Board for improvement of water supply. In addition water is also being supplied through tankers engaged by DDA and by boring tube wells.

*[English]***Registration of FIR**

941. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint with regard to non-registration of First Information Reports (FIRs) by police personnel;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to introduce a system of online registration of FIRs; and

(c) if so, the details and purpose thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the accused / criminals involved through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and an Advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime has been issued to all State Governments and UT Administrations on 16th July, 2010. Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS), a flagship project of Ministry of Home Affairs, contemplates to provide an online facility for the online registration of the FIRs.

*[Translation]***Escape of Terrorists**

942. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several terrorists who surrendered in the past have run away in the absence of camps in the North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the action taken against the officials found responsible for not setting up camps for the purpose;

(e) whether the Government has chalked out any scheme to provide shelters/camps to the said terrorists on time; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

[English]

National Centre for Cold Chain Development

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a National Centre for Cold Chain Development (NCCD); and

(b) if so, the aims and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) National Centre for Cold Chain Development (NCCD) has been constituted as an autonomous body which has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act 1860.

(b) The aims and objectives of the Society are:

- i. To recommend standards and protocols for cold chain infrastructure/building including post harvest management so as to harmonize with international standards and best practices and suggest mechanism for bench marking and certification of infrastructure/building, process and services provided by cold chain industry.
- ii. To suggest indicative guidelines for preparation of project reports for potential investors/entrepreneurs.
- iii. To assess and develop appropriate IT-based management information system for the cold chain infrastructure.
- iv. To undertake and coordinate Research and Development (R&D) work required for development of cold chain industry in consultation with stakeholders.
- v. To undertake and coordinate the task of Human

Resource Development (HRD) and capacity building. It may also conduct in-house training, short-term/long courses relevant for cold chain development.

vi. To launch publicity campaign to educate the stakeholders of integrated cold chain.

vii. To recommend appropriate policy framework relating to development of cold chain.

viii. To facilitate and foster the development of multi-modal transportation facilities for perishable agricultural, horticultural and allied commodities and establishment of National Green Grid Perishable Commodities.

Creation of Battalions for CPMFs

944. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to create more battalions/reserve battalions for the Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) to deal with the law and order situation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such battalions are likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal to create additional Battalions/ Reserve Battalions in Central Armed Police forces apart from the Battalions already sanctioned for raising as per the schedule given below:

Year-wise raising schedule	BSF	CRPF	ITBP	SSB	
	1	2	3	4	5
2011-12	07	04	08		
2012-13	07*	04	04		04
2013-14	06*	04	04		
2014-15		03 (Including 1 Mahila Bn)	09*		04

1	2	3	4	5
2015-16		04		04
2016-17		04		
2017-18		04		
2018-19		04		
Total	20 Bns Sanc- tioned in 2009	31 Bns Sanc- tioned in 2009	13 Bns Sactioned in 2011	24 Bns Sactioned in 2010

Apart from above, CISF has been sanctioned 02 additional Reserve Battalions in 2010.

* Raising schedule subject to change depending upon the operational/administrative consideration.

Sale of Food Items by NAFED

945. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) is selling food items directly to consumer at subsidised prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan prepared by the NAFED for the XII Five Year Plan for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) is a Multi State Cooperative Society and the apex organization of marketing cooperatives in the country. The prime objective of NAFED is to provide marketing support to the farmers and help them in getting remunerative price for their produce.

NAFED has reported that in order to reduce the price spread between the producers and consumers, NAFED has ventured into consumer marketing. Presently NAFED is selling food items of daily need including pulses, rice, sugar, mustard oil, tea, eggs etc at affordable prices directly to the consumers through its five outlets in Delhi and two in Shimla. NAFED is also running a retail outlet

at Cochin from the premises of Coconut Development Board (CDB), which exclusively sells coconut products procured from CDB affiliated farmers.

In addition to running the above retail outlets, NAFED is also supplying food and other products to various institutions/organizations including Rashtrapati Bhawan, AIIMS, Safdarjung Hospital, ESIC Hospital, RML Hospital, GTB Hospital and institutions like Ashoka Hotel, Janpath, EIL, CWC, IIT Hostels, IRCTC, BEML, BHEL, Sports Authority of India, etc. The total turnover registered by NAFED from sale of consumer product up to 29.2.2012 is Rs. 21.47 Crores.

(c) NAFED prepares its business budget on yearly basis and for the ensuing financial year 2012-13, NAFED has drawn the business budget of Rs.31.26 Crores for sale of consumer products.

[Translation]

Seed Banks

946. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seed banks functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether existing banks are sufficient to meet the needs of the farmers;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to set up more seed banks in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of funds allocated and utilised during each of the last three years for this purpose; and

(f) the number of farmers who have utilised the services of seed banks during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) A total of 18 seed banks are functioning in the country. These Seeds Banks are located in states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttrakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Kerala through the State Seeds Corporations (SSCs)/Authority and State Departments of Agriculture in

these States. In addition National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India also maintain Seed Banks.

(b) to (d) The existing seeds banks are sufficient to meet the needs of the farmers. Seed banks are established based on needs expressed by the States.

(e) The details of funds allocated /utilized, during each of the last three years is given below:

Year	Amount allocated (Rs. in lakh)	Amount utilized (Rs. in lakh)
2008-09	453.00*	453.00
2009-10	445.55*	445.55
2010-11	672.98*	608.22

*Based on the claims received from the implementing agencies.

(f) Implementing agencies distribute seeds through dealers' network and co-operative institutions to farmers as per contingent situation.

[English]

Kisan Call Centres

947. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kisan Call Centres are gaining popularity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of Kisan Call Centres sanctioned and functioning in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to set up more Kisan Call Centres in the country;

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

(e) the amount allocated and spent thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India launched Kisan Call Centre (KCC) Scheme in the country on January 21,

2004. At present, Kisan Call Centres are functioning from 25 locations in the country covering all the States/UTs. All KCC locations are accessible by dialing single toll free number 1800-180-1551 from 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM on all 7 days in a week nationwide. This number is accessible through all mobile numbers of all telecom networks even of private services providers and land lines as well.

The Department is closely monitoring the performance of Kisan Call Centres at different locations and taking necessary steps to improve their performance and also encourage farmers to avail the services of these Kisan Call Centres. With massive awareness campaign launched by the Ministry during 2009-10 onwards, there has been significant improvement in the call flow at the Kisan Call Centres. The details of Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) sanctioned and functioning in the country are at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, with the increase call traffic at the KCCs number of seats has been increased in different Kisan Call Centres from earlier 144 to 212 as detailed at Statement-II.

(e) Funds are not allocated State-wise under Kisan Call Centre Scheme, but to different implementing organizations (such as service provider, BSNL etc.) centrally. The funds sanctioned and utilized under, KCC Scheme for the last three years and the current year have been tabulated at Statement-III.

Statement-I

Location of Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) currently operational in the country and the area of jurisdiction (States/UTs covered by each KCC)

Sl. No	Location of Kisan Call Centre by each KCC)	Area of jurisdiction (States/UTs covered by each KCC)
1	2	3
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Guwahati	Assam, Manipur, Nagaland
4.	Patna	Bihar
5.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh

1	2	3
6.	New Delhi	NCT of Delhi
7.	Ahmadabad	Gujarat, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli
8.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
10.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
11.	Bengaluru	Karnataka
12.	Trichur	Kerala and Lakshadweep
13.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
14.	Nagpur	Maharashtra and Goa
15.	Shillong	Meghalaya
16.	Aizwal	Mizoram
17.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
18.	Chandigarh	Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh
19.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
20.	Gangtok	Sikkim
21.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry
22.	Agartala	Tripura
23.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
24.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Kolkata	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Statement-II

*State-wise number of seats (Call Centre Agents) in
different Kisan Call Centres*

Sl. No.	State	Total number of seats	
		Earlier	After increase in number of seats
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	2	2

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3
4.	Assam	3	6
5.	Bihar	4	5
6.	Chhattisgarh	4	6
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2
8.	Delhi	3	6
9.	Goa, Daman and Diu	2	2
10.	Gujarat	6	9
11.	Haryana	5	7
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3	6
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	9
14.	Jharkhand	4	5
15.	Karnataka	4	9
16.	Kerala	3	3
17.	Lakshadweep	2	2
18.	Madhya Pradesh	5	18
19.	Maharashtra	12	13
20.	Manipur	3	3
21.	Meghalaya	3	3
22.	Mizoram	3	3
23.	Nagaland	3	3
24.	Odisha	4	7
25.	Punjab and Chandigarh	10	11
26.	Rajasthan	5	9
27.	Sikkim	2	2
28.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	5	6
29.	Tripura	3	3
30.	Uttar Pradesh	16	25

1	2	3	4
31. Uttaranchal		5	10
32. West Bengal		5	9
Total		144	212

Statement-III

Details of funds sanctioned and utilized under Kisan Call Centre Scheme

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	Amount Sanctioned	Amount utilized
2008-09	500.00	469.31
2009-10	521.31	510.48
2010-11	545.32	545.32
2011-12 (till February, 2012)	500.00	468.75

*[Translation]***Monuments in Maharashtra**

948. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of protected monuments in the State of Maharashtra including those in Nasik area;

(b) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government of Maharashtra for

inclusion of more monuments in the list of protected monuments;

(c) if so, the details thereof, monument-wise?

(d) the details of the revenue earned by the Government from the protected monuments of the State during 2009-2010; and

(e) the amount of funds spent for conservation of the protected monuments of the State during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) In the State of Maharashtra there are 285 monuments/sites which have been declared as of national importance of which 168 monuments are under the jurisdiction of Aurangabad Circle and 117 monuments are under Mumbai Circle. The list of centrally protected monuments under the control of Aurangabad and Mumbai Circle in the State of Maharashtra is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There are sixteen ticketed monuments in Maharashtra. An amount of Rs. 541.17 lakhs was earned through entrance fee during the year 2009-10.

(e) The expenditure incurred during the last year (2010-11) towards conservation, preservation, and maintenance of monuments/sites declared as of national importance in Maharashtra is Rs. 704.99 lakhs.

Statement*List of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites in Maharashtra*

Sl. No	Name of Monuments/Sites	Location	District
1	2	3	4
Aurangabad Circle			
1.	Damri Masjid	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
2.	Gate near Niyamat Khan's Place	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
3.	Kotla of Twelve Imams	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar

1	2	3	4
4.	Mucca Masjid	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
5.	Old tomb near Changiz Khan's palace	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
6.	Tomb of Nizam Ahmedshah	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
7.	Hemadpanthi Temple	Bernini	Ahmednagar
8.	Dhokeshwar Caves	Dhoke	Ahmednagar
9.	Building Known as Faria Bagh	Ghotan	Ahmednagar
10.	Jain Temple	Bhingar Cantonment	Ahmednagar
11.	Temple of Mallikarjuna	Ghotan	Ahmednagar
12.	Cave & Temple	Harishchandra Gad	Ahmednagar
13.	Jarasangh Nagari	Jorve	Ahmednagar
14.	Temple of Mallikarjuna	Karjat	Ahmednagar
15.	Temple of Shiva called Naktichedeul	Karjat	Ahmednagar
16.	Old Temple	Kokamthan	Ahmednagar
17.	Temple of Devi	Mandavagaon Katrabad	Ahmednagar
18.	Salbathan's Tomb	Mohekari	Ahmednagar
19.	Temple of Shiva on the futher side of the stream	Parner	Ahmednagar
20.	Baleshwar Temple	Pedgaon	Ahmednagar
21.	Temple of Laxmi Narayan	Pedgaon	Ahmednagar
22.	Temple of Amriteshwar	Ratanwadi	Ahmednagar
23.	Triple shrined temple of Bhavani	Tahakri	Ahmednagar
24.	Five Stone Gates	Tisgaon	Ahmednagar
25.	Temple of Devi	Toka	Ahmednagar
26.	Temple of Siddheshwar Mahadev	Toka	Ahmednagar
27.	Temple of Vishnu & Five Ghats at attached thereto	Toka	Ahmednagar
28.	Ancient sites and remains at Daimabad	Daimabad (Ladgaon)	Ahmednagar
29.	Ancient site locally known as Ladmod	Newasa	Ahmednagar
30.	Dahihanda gate of outer city wall	Akola	Akola
31.	Khirki gate in the outer city wall	Akola	Akola
32.	South-East bastion of the outer city wall together with		

1	2	3	4
	10 years of the adjacent wall on each side, variously known as panch Burj Hasrath Yab and containing a person inscription.	Akola	Akola
33.	Balapur fort	Balapur	Akola
34.	Chhatri near Dak Banglow	Balapur	Akola
35.	Black stone temple of Bhawani	Barsi Takil	Akola
36.	Narnala Fort:		
	i. Akot Gateway		
	ii. Ambar Mahal		
	iii. Delhi Gateway		
	iv. Large & Two smaller Guns		
	v. Mahakali Gateway		
	vi. Mendheao Gateway		
	vii. Shahapur Gateway		
	viii. Sirpur Gateway		
	ix. Small Mosque		
	x. Tank buikt to contain Oil & Ghee.	Patur	Akola
37.	Patur Cave (Two Cave)	Patur	Akola
38.	Tank in front of tomb of Lalkhan	Amner	Akola
39.	Tomb of Lalkhan	Amner	Amaravati
40.	Gawilgarh Fort (The walls & the whole area contained by them)	Chikalda	Amaravati
41.	City wall of Nawab Ismail Khan	Ellichpur (Achalpur)	Amaravati
42.	Dula Gate	Ellichpur (Achalpur)	Amaravati
43.	Haripura Gate	Ellichpur (Achalpur)	Amaravati
44.	Hauz Katora	Ellichpur (Achalpur)	Amaravati
45.	Jiwanpura Gate	Ellichpur (Achalpur)	Amaravati
46.	Temple of Anandeshwar	Lasur	Amaravati
47.	Ajanta Caves	Ajanta	Aurangabad
48.	Aurangabad Caves	Aurangabad	Aurangabad

1	2	3	4
49.	Tomb of Rabia Daurani (Bibi-Ka-Maqbara)	Aurangabad	Aurangabad
50.	Daulatabad Fort & Monument therein (i.e. Chand Minar)	Daulatabad	Aurangabad
51.	Ellora Caves	Ellora	Aurangabad
52.	Tomb of Aurangazeb	Khultabad	Aurangabad
53.	Tomb of Malik Ambar	Khiltabad	Aurangabad
54.	Ancient Site/Mound	Paithan	Aurangabad
55.	Pitalkhora Caves	Paitalkhora	Aurangabad
56.	Ghrishneshwar Temple, chattries & other ancient sites	Verul (Ellora)	Aurangabad
57.	Area containing the old remains of two temples consisting of a collection of Massive stones in two separate heaps, One immediately outside padampur to the north & the other immediately to the south of Ganeshpur	Padampur	Bhandara
58.	Remains of the temple to the North of the Village	Padampur	Bhandara
59.	Remains of the temple to the North-west of the village	Padampur	Bhandara
60.	Remains of the temple close to the south of the village Ganeshpur	Padampur	Bhandara
61.	Remains of the temple locally known as Nath Bawa	Padampur	Bhandara
62.	Fort	Pratapgrah	Bhandara
63.	All the remains of the circumambulation wall of Pauni Fort	Pauni	Bhandara .
64.	Ancient mounds on which the modern temple of jagannath stands	Pauni	Bhandara
65.	Mound known as Hardulala-ki-Tekri	Pauni	Bhandara
66.	Cromlesh known as Tillota' (Frying Pan)	Pipalgaon	Bhandara
67.	Ukkadeshwar Mahadev Temple	Ukkad Pimpri	Bheed
68.	Moti Samadhi	Deulgaon Raja	Buldhana
69.	Three old Temples	Dhotra	Buldhana
70.	Mosque	Fathekheyda (Sakharkheda)	Buldhana
71.	Two old Temple	Kothali	Buldhana
72.	Dharmasala locally called chhatri	Lonar	Buldhana
73.	Fifteen Temple	Lonar	Buldhana
74.	Gaimukha Temple & Tank	Lonar	Buldhana

1	2	3	4
75.	Gaimukha Temple No. 1 of Daitya Sudana	Lonar	Buldhana
76.	Square Kunda on the East of the Town	Lonar	Buldhana
77.	Temple of Daitya Sudana	Lonar	Buldhana
78.	Dharmasala at North-East corner of the town	Mehkar	Buldhana
79.	Mosque	Rohinkhed	Buldhana
80.	Temple of Mahadev	Sakegaon	Buldhana
81.	Temple of Vishnu, remains of an old building to the east of that temple and remains of small temple	Satgaon	Buldhana
82.	Tank	Sindhkhed Raja	Buldhana
83.	Temple of Mahadev	Sindhkhed Raja	Buldhana
84.	Lakhuji Jadhavrao's Samadhi	Sindhkhed	Buldhana
85.	Fort Wall	Ballarpur	Chandrapur
86.	Fort	Bhandak	Chandrapur
87.	Large high knoll immediately to the east of Bhandranath temple with remains of a temple, with huge stone carved blocks & a figure of Ganapati	Bhandak	Chandrapur
88.	Pandavas caves containing three images	Bhandak	Chandrapur
89.	Achaleshwar Temple & another small temple within an enclosure	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
90.	Enclosure & buldings of the Gond Raja's Tomb just outside the Achaleshwar gate the city.	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
91.	Fort Wall	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
92.	Lalpeth monoliths consisting of the sixteen colosal stone images:		
i.	Anna Purna		
ii.	Bhim		
iii.	Fish		
iv.	Ganga		
v.	Ganpati		
vi.	Hanuman		
vii.	Hanuman		

1	2	3	4
viii.	Kali		
ix.	Mahadev		
x.	Mahadev		
xi.	Nandi		
xii.	Rawan		
xiii.	Snake		
xiv.	Tortoise		
xv.	Ganpati		
xvi.	Ganga	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
93.	Mahadev Temple close to the Municipal office	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
94.	Temple of the Mahakali	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
95.	Temple of Keshavanath	Churul	Chandrapur
96.	Ancient Temple	Deotek	Chandrapur
97.	Hemadpanthi Temple containing images of Dattatraya, Mahadev & Laxminarayan	Dhanora	Chandrapur
98.	Old Bridge	Ghutkala	Chandrapur
99.	Old Temple of Chandikadevi	Ghutkala	Chandrapur
100.	Remains of an old Fort	Khatora	Chandrapur
101.	Temple of Mahadev	Mahadwari	Chandrapur
102.	Temple of Mahadev	Neri	Chandrapur
103.	Ramdigi temple & Ramdigi pool	Nimdhela Forest	Chandrapur
104.	Old Hemadpanthi Temple	Palebaras	Chandrapur
105.	Old Temple of Mahadev	Rajgarh	Chandrapur
106.	Math	Balsana	Dhulia
107.	Small Temple on Survey No. 141	Balsana	Dhulia
108.	Temple of Durga	Balsana	Dhulia
109.	Temple of Shiva	Balsana	Dhulia
110.	Temple of the left side of shiva's Temple in Survey No. 418	Balsana	Dhulia
111.	Temple in front of the above in Survey No. 418	Balsana	Dhulia

1	2	3	4
112.	Temple between Durga's Temple and Math in Survey No. 141	Balsana	Dhulia
113.	Old gateways in the ruined fort & caves	Bhamer	Dhulia
114.	Seven Mohammedan Tombs	Thalner	Dhulia
115.	Three Mohammedan Tombs	Thalner	Dhulia
116.	Ancient site & remains	Prakasha	Dhulia
117.	Old Temple	Armor	Gadchiroli
118.	Stone Circle	Arsoda	Gadchiroli
119.	Group of twenty cromlechs or Kistvaens	Chamurshi	Gadchiroli
120.	Rock Caves	Jharapapra	Gadchiroli
121.	Group of Temple	Markanda	Gadchiroli
122.	Fortress of Tipagarh	Murumgaon	Gadchiroli
123.	Large Temple	Thanegaon	Gadchiroli
124.	Fort wall	Waira	Gadchiroli
125.	Temple of Bhandareswar	Waira	Gadchiroli
126.	Ancient mound & monument known as Pawar's Gadhi	Bahal	Jalgaon
127.	Temple of Changdev	Changdev	Jalgaon
128.	Temple of Debi & Sambha	Dighi	Jalgaon
129.	Maheswara Temple	Patan	Jalgaon
130.	Temple of Chandika Devi	Patan	Jalgaon
131.	Temple of Nagarjun	Patan	Jalgaon
132.	Temple of Shringer Chavdi	Patan	Jalgaon
133.	Mahadev Temple	Sangameswar	Jalgaon
134.	Mudhai Devi Temple	Vaghli	Jalgaon
135.	Old Temple of Siddheshwar with three inscriptions slabs	Vaghli	Jalgaon
136.	Ancient site and remains	Tekwada	Jalgaon
137.	Archaeological site & remains	Bhokardan	Jalna
138.	Remains of an old fort on the hill	Bhiwagarh	Nagpur
139.	Fort	Dpnagartal	Nagpur
140.	Temple of Mahadev	Ghogra	Nagpur

1	2	3	4
141.	Stone Circle	Junapani	Nagpur
142.	Stone Circle	Ghorar	Nagpur
143.	Ancient Buddhist remains comprising monastery, stupas, Rock-cut inscription etc.	Mansar & Kahari	Nagpur
144.	Stone circle	Nildho	Nagpur
145.	Kalimata's Temple	Ramtek	Nagpur
146.	Remains of a very old shrines upon the western ride at the end of the Ramtek hill consisting of a portion of porch of a temple and the mutilated image of Trivikram Avatara of Vishnu	Ramtek	Nagpur
147.	Tank and Mandapa opposite to the Dattatraya's Temple	Ramtek	Nagpur
148.	Stone Circle	Takalghat	Nagpur
149.	Brahmanical caves locally known as a Pandevlena	Mahoor Village	Nanded .
150.	Hindu Temple	Ambegaon	Nasik
151.	Old Temple	Anjaneri	Nasik
152.	Caves	Ankai	Nasik
153.	Hindu Temple	Deothan	Nasik
154.	Old Matichi-Gadhi	Nasik	Nasik
155.	Pandev Lena Caves	Pathardi	Nasik
156.	Temple of Aeshwar	Sinnar	Nasik
157.	Temple of Gondeshwar Mahadev	Sinnar	Nasik
158.	Trimbakeshwar Temple	Tringalwadi	Nasik
159.	Jain Temple	Tringalwadi	Nasik
160.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Mahadev	Zodge	Nasik
161.	Fort	Paunar	Wardha
162.	Hemadapanthi Temple of Mahadev	Neir	Yeotmal
163.	Temple of Goddess pandardevi	Pandhardevi	Yeotmal
164.	Temple of Kamaleshwar	Pathrot	Yeotmal
165.	Mahadev Temple	Rant Swangi	Yeotmal
166.	Mahadev Temple	Rui-Wai	Yeotmal
167.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Shree Mahadev (Taponeshwar)	Tapona	Yeotmal

1	2	3	4
168.	Mahadev Temple	Yelabara	Yeotmal
Mumbai Circle			
1.	Ancient site at Brahamapuri	Kolhapur	Kolhapur
2.	Panhala Fort		
	i. Ambarkhana		
	ii. Andhra Vav		
	iii. Dharma Kothi		
	iv. Naikinicha Sajja		
	v. Teen Darwaja		
	vi. Wagh Darwaja		
	vii. Tatabani together with bastions	Panhala	Kolhapur
3.	Buddhist Caves	Panhala	Kolhapur
4.	Whole hill fort of Sion together with all ancient Portuguese remains of buildings situated to the north, east and south-east sides of the hill	Sion	Mumbai
5.	Monolithic bass relief depicting Siva	Parel village	Mumbai
6.	Old Portuguese Churches, tower and caves	Mandapeshwar	Mumbai Suburban
7.	Buddhist Caves	Kanheri	Mumbai Suburban
8.	Jogeshwari Caves	Majas	Mumbai Suburban
9.	Kondivate Caves	Kondivate	Mumbai Suburban
10.	Mandapeshwara Caves	Mandapeshwar	Mumbai Suburban
11.	Portuguese Monastery over the cave & the large watch tower on the adjoining hill	Mandapeshwar	Mumbai Suburban
12.	Songad	Achloli	Raigad
13.	Cathedral	Agarkot	Raigad
14.	Chouaburji-Castle or Factory of Cheul	Agarkot	Raigad
15.	Church & Convent of the Augustinians	Agarkot	Raigad
16.	One Dominican Church & Convent	Agarkot	Raigad
17.	Jesuit Monastery	Agarkot	Raigad
18.	Kothi	Agarkot	Raigad

1	2	3	4
19.	Buruj	Agarkot	Raigad
20.	St. Francis Xavier's Chapel	Agarkot	Raigad
21.	Satkhani St. Barbara's Tower	Agarkot	Raigad
22.	Two gates-Potra Da Mar & Pota da Terra	Agarkot	Raigad
23.	Hirakota old Fort	Agarkot	Raigad
24.	Kolaba Fort Containing:		
	(i) Manik Chawada		
	(ii) Nanisahib's Palace		
	(iii) North Causeway		
	(iv) Padmavati Shrine		
	(v) Reservoir Apsaras		
	(vi) Sarja Kot		
	(vii) Shrine of Bhawani		
	(viii) Shrine of Maruti		
	(ix) Shrine of Yashvantadari		
	(xi) Talghar		
	(x) South causeway		
	(xii) Temple of Bopdec		
	(xiii) Temple of anpati-pen-Chyaten		
	(xiv) Temple of Gulabai or Mahtshuri		
	(xv) Temple of Kanoba		
	(xvi) Thorle wada		
	(xvii) Temple of Mahadev		
	(xviii) Tomb of a Mahammadan saint	Agarkot	Raigad
25.	Cave	Ambivli	Raigad
26.	Birwadi Fort	Birwadi	Raigad
27.	Barber's Mahel	Cheul	Raigad
28.	Dader (Stair Case)	Cheul	Raigad
29.	Kaman (Arch)	Cheul	Raigad

1	2	3	4
30.	Mosque	Cheul	Raigad
31.	Rajkot	Cheul	Raigad
32.	Tomb of Angre	Cheul	Raigad
33.	Wada of Dancing Girls	Cheul	Raigad
34.	Chandragad	Dhavala	Raigad
35.	Elephanta Caves	Gharapuri	Raigad
36.	Ghereagad or Surgad Fort	Ghera Surgad	Raigad
37.	Ghosalgad Fort	Ghosale	Raigad
38.	Old Fort containing a temple of the God Kangormel & Two tanks	Kadasari Kangori	Raigad
39.	Buddhist Caves	Gomashi	Raigad
40.	A precipitious hill near Raigad Fort Containing one rock-cut cistern of water. It was formerly used as a Jail for prisoners	Kadasari Lingana	Raigad
41.	Caves	Kol	Raigad
42.	Caves in Survey No. 49 & No. 50	Kol	Raigad
43.	Caves	Kondhane	Raigad
44.	Old Fort	Korlai	Raigad
45.	Awchitgad	Medhe	Raigad
46.	Caves	Kuda	Raigad
47.	Kasa (Kamsa) Fort	Murud	Raigad
48.	Thanala Caves	Nadsur	Raigad
49.	Nagothana Bridge	Nagothana	Raigad
50.	Khadsamla Caves	Nenawali	Raigad
51.	Jijamata's Samadhi consisting of four towers	Pachad	Raigad
52.	Jijamata's Wada comprising four dilapidated houses & three wells surrounded by a stone wall	Pachad	Raigad
53.	Caves	Pale	Raigad
54.	Caves Near the Kotali Fort	Peth	Raigad
55.	Kotali Fort with two iron guns and one bronze gun	Peth	Raigad

1	2	3	4
56.	Janjira Fort	Rajapuri	Raigad
57.	Tombs at Kholkar Najik Ghumaj (Khokeri Ghumaj)	Rajapuri	Raigad
58.	Fort of Raigad	Raigad	Raigad
59.	Tala Fort	Tala	Raigad
60.	Ancient Bricks stupa at Elephanta Island.	Gharapuri	Raigad
61.	Kondane caves	Khapoli	Raigad
62.	Aga Khan Palace Building	Pune	Pune
63.	Cave Temple of Bhamburada	Poona	Pune
64.	Old Citadel know as Shaniwar Wada	Poona	Pune
65.	Old European Tombs	Poona	Pune
66.	Fort	Rajmarchi	Pune
67.	Excavations & Inscriptions	Shelarwadi	Pune
68.	Fort	Visapur	Pune
69.	Small Dargah near Habsi Gumaz	Agar	Pune
70.	Cave Temple and Inscription	Bedsa	Pune
71.	Cave temple and Inscription	Bhaja	Pune
72.	Caves and inscription at the Nana Pass (Naneghat)	Ghatghar	Pune
73.	Caves, Temple and Inscription	Junnar	Pune
74.	Fort of Shivneri	Junnar	Pune
75.	Habsi Gumbaz	Junnar	Pune
76.	Caves, Temple and inscription	Karla	Pune
77.	Ancient dam with lock, and sluice gates	Khed	Pune
78.	Dilawar Khan's Masjid	Khed	Pune
79.	Dilawar Khan's Tomb	Khed	Pune
80.	Lohagad Fort	Lohagad	Pune
81.	Bhuleshwar Mahadeo Temple	Malsiras	Pune
82.	Mohammed Tughlak's Mosque	Khanapur	Sangli
83.	Mosque	Dabhol	Ratnagiri
84.	Rock cut Caves (Ganesh lena group)	Dapoli	Ratnagiri

1	2	3	4
85.	Suvarnadurga fort	Harnai	Ratnagiri
86.	Jaygad fort	Jaydgad	Ratnagiri
87.	Vijaydurg fort	Vijaydurg	Ratnagiri
88.	Panta's Kot or Got open space	Karad	Satara
89.	Old Temple of the River Krishna	Old Mahabaleshwar	Satara
90.	Jhabreshwar Mahadev Temple	Phaltan	Satara
91.	Buddhist caves	Jakhinwadi	Satara
92.	Tomb of Begami	Ghodeshwar	Sholapur
93.	Aurangazeb's Fort	Machnur	Sholapur
94.	Old Temple of Sri Siddeshwar (enclosed in a paved court)	Machnur	Sholapur
95.	Covered colonnade (to the south of the well)	Mahalung	Sholapur
96.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Mahadev	Mahalung	Sholapur
97.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Vithoba	Mahalung	Sholapur
98.	Hemadpanthi Well	Mahalung	Sholapur
99.	Mahadev Stones	Mahalung	Sholapur
100.	Temple of Devi (Yamai)	Mahalung	Sholapur
101.	Old Fort	Sholapur	Sholapur
102.	Gateway and old Maruti temple with Viragal stones on either side	Velapur	Sholapur
103.	Old doubled shrined temple	Velapur	Sholapur
104.	Old Temple & Viragals or sculptural memorial stones	Velapur	Sholapur
105.	Old Temple of Sarkarvada locally known as Parasnath temple	Velapur	Sholapur
106.	Temple of Haranarishwar & Ardhanarineshwar, one Hemadpanthi tank (small square kunda) & Vinagal stone kept in the comound	Velapur	Sholapur
107.	Sindhurg fort	Malvan	Sindhurg
108.	Temple of Ambarnath	Ambarnath	Thane
109.	Fort	Arnala	Thane
110.	Fort and portuguese remains	Bassein	Thane
111.	Tank by the west side of ther road from Umarale village to Bolinj	Bolinj	Thane

1	2	3	4
112. Mound locally known as "Sonar Bhat"		Gas	Thane
113. Caves on Burud Hill		Khunwada	Thane
114. Mahuli Fort		Mahuli	Thane
115. Mound locally known as "Burud kot" Mardes		Mardes	Thane
116. Brahmanical Caves		Polu Sonala	Thane
117. Carved Stones		Vada	Thane

[English]

Replacement of Buffer Stocks

949. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains kept in buffer stocks are mandatorily replaced every year;

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

(c) the changes proposed to be made in the system of storage, maintenance and distribution of foodgrains to contain damages to foodgrains stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No particular stock of foodgrains is earmarked as buffer stock so as to avoid the stock from getting deteriorated due to longer storage. The foodgrain stocks i.e. wheat and rice from FCI godowns are issued on First In First Out (FIFO) principle.

(c) For safe and scientific storage of foodgrains in Covered and CAP storage, Ministry has issued instructions to all State Governments/UT Administration and Food Corporation of India from time to time to take required measures, recently reiterated on 19.12.2011 and 11.1.2012. These measures include continuous monitoring of quality of foodgrains during procurement, storage and distribution, to follow code of practices for safe storage in covered and CAP storage, to take all precautionary measures like prophylactic and curative treatment for insect

pest control, regular periodic inspection of stocks to assess the quality etc.

Shortage of Foodgrains

950. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: 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 also increase in their prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to maintain buffer stock of foodgrains so that foodgrain crisis is addressed and the prices are kept under check; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. The Country has sufficient stock of foodgrains to meet the requirement of Public Distribution System. As on 1.3.2012, 212.55 lakh tonnes of wheat and 331.78 lakh tonnes of rice was available in the Central Pool. There has also been record procurement of wheat and rice during Rabi and Kharif marketing seasons 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. Procurement of wheat and rice during the last 3 years is as follows:-

(In lakh tonnes)

Marketing Year	Wheat	Rice
2009-10	253.82	320.34
2010-11	225.14	341.98
2011-12	283.35	276.04

**As on 15.3.2012

Prices of wheat and rice are also stable in the country. A Statement showing wholesale and retail wheat and rice prices during last one year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Availability of other essential commodities like pulses, sugar and edible oil is also sufficient in the country. The prices of sugar, major pulses and edible oils are either stable or have shown only marginal increase. Prices of sugar, major pulses and edible oils during the period of last one year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

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

(c) No, Madam. No such instructions have been issued to State Governments. However, to meet the requirement of Public distribution system and to moderate the prices of foodgrains, buffer norms including strategic reserve for Central Pool wheat and rice stocks have been fixed by Government of India as follows:

(In lakh tonnes)

	Buffer norms		Total	Strategic Reserve		Grand Total
	Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat	
1st April	122	40	162	20	30	212
1st July	98	171	269	20	30	319
1st Oct.	52	110	162	20	30	212
1st Jan.	118	82	200	20	30	250

These buffer norms were fixed by Govt. of India w.e.f. April, 2005 and Strategic Norms were fixed with effect from July, 2008.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

Statement-I

Wholesale and retail wheat and rice prices during last one year

Date	Wheat price		Rice price	
	Wholesale (Rs./qtl. at Delhi)	Retail (Rs./kg at Delhi)	Wholesale (Rs. qtl. at Delhi)	Retail (Rs./kg at Delhi)
1.1.2011	1320.00	14.00	1975.00	23.00
1.2.2011	1345.00	15.50	1940.00	23.00
1.3.2011	1340.00	15.50	1950.00	23.00
1.4.2011	1240.00	15.50	1950.00	23.00
1.5.2011	1220.00	15.50	1950.00	23.00
1.6.2011	1190.00	15.00	1965.00	23.00
1.7.2011	1290.00	15.00	1975.00	23.00
1.8.2011	1200.00	15.00	1950.00	23.00
1.9.2011	1180.00	15.00	1975.00	24.00
1.10.2011	1200.00	15.00	1950.00	24.00
1.11.2011	1210.00	15.00	1950.00	24.00
1.12.2011	1245.00	15.00	1950.00	24.00
1.1.2012	1265.00	16.00	1950.00	24.00
1.2.2012	1280.00	16.00	1950.00	24.00
1.3.2012	1280.00	16.00	1950.00	24.00

Source: Department of Consumer Affairs, Government of India.

Statement-II

Prices of Sugar, Major Pulses and Edible Oils during last one year

Sugar: Retail Prices (In Rs. per Kg)

	Centre Prices on				
	1 Month 02/03/2012	3 Month Back	6 Month Back	1 Year Back	
Delhi	34	34	36	33	33
Mumbai	33	34	34	32	31
Kolkata	34	34	35	32	32
Chennai	31	30	32	30	30

Tur Dal: Retail Prices (In Rs. per Kg)

	Centre Prices on	1 Month	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year
	02/03/2012	Back	Back	Back	Back
Delhi	68	68	74	72	74
Mumbai	70	69	71	72	61
Kolkata	65	60	62	54	62
Chennai	64	65	65	62	72

Urad Dal: Retail Prices (In Rs. per Kg)

	Centre Prices on	1 Month	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year
	02/03/2012	Back	Back	Back	Back
Delhi	71	71	75	76	73
Mumbai	68	67	79	79	75
Kolkata	62	60	60	58	60
Chennai	62	65	68	68	68

Vanaspati Oil: Retail Prices (In Rs. per Kg)

	Centre Prices on	1 Month	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year
	02/03/2012	Back	Back	Back	Back
Delhi	77	77	80	78	77
Mumbai	88	89	85	80	77
Kolkata	58	58	60	66	65
Chennai	79	79	77	78	75

Groundnut Oil: Retail Prices (In Rs. per Kg)

	Centre Prices on	1 Month	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year
	02/03/2012	Back	Back	Back	Back
Delhi	136	142	135	128	129
Mumbai	121	112	110	116	85
Kolkata	120	120	110	105	100
Chennai	125	123	112	100	80

(Source: Department of Consumer Affairs, Govt. of India)

Shortage of Houses

951. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the housing shortage estimated for the EWS/LIG category living in the urban areas of the country;

(b) the number of urban poor provided with houses under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) alongwith the details of the expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total funds spent for the purpose and the number of urban poor that availed subsidy under the IHSDP during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the maximum eligible amount for interest subsidy under the IHSDP, as the cost of construction of houses has increased in recent years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has estimated urban housing shortage as 24.67 million households for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG) category at the beginning of 11th Plan.

(b) and (c) State-wise details of houses sanctioned for the urban poor and the Central share sanctioned and spent through release of Additional Central Assistance under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) - components of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during each of the last three years and the current year are at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has no component of interest subsidy under IHSDP. However, the ceiling cost for a dwelling unit was increased from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 under IHSDP with effect from 1.4.2008.

Statement-I

Status as on 06.03.2012

Rs. in Crores

JNNURM

Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09					2009-2010					2010-2011					2011-2012				
		No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwellings approved (new+upgradation)	ACA released	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwellings approved (new+upgradation)	ACA released	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwellings approved (new+upgradation)	ACA released	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwellings approved (new+upgradation)	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Andhra Pradesh	17	1302.40	650.50	40699	247.85					240.89				306.93	1	99.24	58.94	3360	113.64	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	45.15	40.59	752	0.00					10.99				0.84	1	11.68	10.52	144	0	
3	Assam	1	54.49	49.04	1028	0.00					24.40				12.26						
4	Bihar	9	342.27	133.22	7776	33.30					0.00										
5	Chhattisgarh	1	28.79	23.03	888	0.00	1	42.25	29.77	1136	83.80				7.44						
6	Chandigarh (UT)					94.03					89.91				38.28	1	11.55	8.62	0	48.03	
7	Delhi	2	127.32	52.80	2848	15.78					0	71905.13	893.88	35940	183.69	2	512.10	227.82	8660	83.23	
8	Goa					0.00															
9	Gujarat	3	168.02	78.75	7580	175.34	2	216.19	103.22	8336	137.25	2	27.61	12.49	544	158.44	5	220.81	130.86	6256	23.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
10.	Haryana					15.59										7.79					
11.	Himachal Pradesh					0.00															
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	57.22	49.56	1469	7.47					4.92					3.19					3.19
13.	Jharkhand	6	175.38	118.69	5008	9.47					1.80	3	159.71	77.15	4498	37.48					
14.	Karnataka	11	234.91	134.99	6272	21.88					74.37					49.97					39.06
15.	Kerala	1	39.55	31.18	1369	0.00					24.00					50.72					
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3	183.98	87.59	8157	17.80					51.63					56.65					15.69
17.	Maharashtra	18	1363.23	705.34	27466	436.48	5	943.11	467.99	14323	232.55					293.87	3	191.42	86.25	3904	182.63
18.	Meghalaya	1	21.30	16.58	168	0					10.09										10.09
19.	Manipur	1	51.23	43.91	1250	0					10.98										10.98
20.	Mizoram	2	56.99	51.20	688	0					12.80					7.23					12.80
21.	Odisha	1	7.45	5.41	192	1.35					0					9.95					6.36
22.	Punjab					0					8.32					9.04					
23.	Puducherry					0	1	92.00	50.89	1660	13.78					1.07					
24.	Sikkim	2	30.33	26.26	202	0					6.56					7.96					6.57
25.	Nagaland					11.01					0					26.40					
24.	Rajasthan					0					0	2	181.5	88.11	5814	43.17					
27.	Tamil Nadu	27	193.21	94.44	5711	57.83					126.71					162.36					44.01
28.	Tripura					3.49					6.98										
29.	Uttar Pradesh	55	1893.13	937.76	46240	235.57					71.14	Additional	11.47	5.40	0	284.49	1	11.28	4.80	225	131.86
30.	Uttarakhand	4	13.24	9.93	249	3.20	4	49.91	37.33	1026	0.00					10.61					1.29
31.	West Bengal	15	881.74	440.87	24872	211.13					87.84	12	710.33	355.17	15240	150.33	4	261.36	130.32	5317	236.41
		184	7273.33	3781.62	190884	1598.77	13	1343.5	689.20	26481	1331.73	26	2995.95	1432.20	62036	1920.16	18	1319.44	658.13	27866	969.25

Statement-II**Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)**

Status as on 06.03.2012

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09					2009-2010					2010-2011					2011-2012				
		No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling units approved (new+upgradation)	ACA released	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling units approved (new+upgradation)	ACA released	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling units approved (new+upgradation)	ACA released	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling units approved (new+upgradation)	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	379.44	230.92	15279	12.62					195.03				114.86						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	9.95	8.96	176	0.00	0			0					4.48						
3.	Assam	3	28.76	23.38	1974	7.39	1	17.92	13.73	1301	11.17										
4.	Bihar	6	113.39	64.21	3264	32.10	4	81.10	38.51	3192		5	156.63	67.40	5986	19.26					24.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	49.10	36.82	3076	0.00					43.57				13.74						
6.	Goa			0.00		0.00											1	4.10	1.40	70	0
7.	Gujarat	9	114.58	73.22	6364	33.84	6	39.71	17.13	3655	13.99				6.46	12	176.58	98.83	7144	12.63	
8.	Haryana	3	33.42	26.74	1785	0.00					13.37				19.81						8.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	31.90	20.88	800	6.39					10.44	2	17.38	11.71	338	5.85					
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	42.60	34.50	3408	13.80	12	25.72	17.86	608	9.61	13	36.88	29.72	953	5.38					22.33
11.	Jharkhand	6	123.67	72.39	6576	33.33						3	74.59	43.35	3676	13.94					10.60
12.	Karnataka**	9	138.81	76.93	4184	0.00					38.46				37.84						61.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
13.	Kerala	11	55.50	42.18	5800	47.82	16	80.59	55.29	7636	8.24					30.72					6.27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	28.48	21.88	1708	10.94	7	48.90	28.87	1869	12.48	5	26.46	16.78	1104	6.77	4	16.68	10.96	667	18.23
15.	Maharashtra	56	1166.39	772.57	48683	386.79	1	30.50	20.19	1488	92.29					84.06	24	583.31	356.87	23452	13.73
16.	Manipur	1	10.83	8.33	663	6.18	3	16.04	11.66	1063	4.48					5.66					10.35
17.	Meghalaya	2	19.66	13.46	456	3.58					6.72										
18.	Mizoram	7	31.00	23.57	1450	3.77					11.12										14.89
19.	Nagaland			0.00		0.00	1	2.39	0.60	265	7.85										
20.	Odisha	16	184.06	123.30	7709	55.34	1	16.99	9.45	456	17.92	2	8.17	5.42	316	4.73					16.22
21.	Punjab	1	21.01	8.22	720	3.54						11	253.01	99.76	5326	50.46					
22.	Rajasthan	4	83.37	52.12	3214	40.24	5	81.85	45.94	3215	43.94	18	304.28	196.00	12647	122.00	1	33.91	13.34	752	
23.	Sikkim			0.00		0.00	1	19.91	17.92	39	8.96										
24.	Tamil Nadu	52	249.24	184.17	15500	77.38	2	40.97	18.73	2322	90.85					70.92					3.94
25.	Tripura	2	20.01	17.40	1150	0.00	2	16.44	14.11	1565	19.02					12.36					
26.	Uttar Pradesh	124	771.75	509.10	29733	256.50	10	160.35	100.63	5456	18.49	15	299.77	177.76	8479	198.20	6	59.92	33.70	1495	161.51
27.	Uttarakhand			0.00		0.00	19	155.42	87.66	4801	26.99					16.84					7.78
28.	West Bengal	34	377.09	297.60	19706	227.42	1	0.64	0.15	75	72.14					34.15					106.56
29.	Delhi			0.00		0.00				0											
30.	Puducherry			0.00		0.96					0.43										
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	9.88	8.90	0	0.00					3.16										
32.	Chandigarh			0.00		0.00															
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.00		0.00	1	5.24	2.89	144						1.44					
34.	Lakshadweep			0.00		0.00															
35.	Daman and Diu			0.00		0.00															
		393	4093.89	2751.94	183378	1259.92	93	840.68	501.32	39150	780.72	74	1177.17	647.90	38825	879.93	48	874.50	515.10	33580	498.50

[*Translation*]

Registration of Correspondents in PIB

952. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

- (a) the criteria adopted/procedure for registration as a correspondent in the Press Information Bureau (PIB);
- (b) whether any discrimination/irregularity have been reported in registration of correspondents in PIB;
- (c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The Press Information Bureau (PIB), an attached office under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, accredits journalists who reside at Delhi or in its periphery. The procedure for grant of accreditation to newsmedia representatives in PIB has been provided in "The Central Newsmedia Accreditation Guidelines, 1999", a copy of which is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) A few complaints have been received. However, as the accreditation is granted in accordance with the Central Newsmedia Accreditation Guidelines, the question of discrimination/irregularity in registration of correspondents in the Bureau does not arise.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

*Press Information Bureau
Government of India*

Guidelines for Grant of Accreditation to News Media Representatives at the Headquarters of the Government of India and the Norms for the Constitution of Central Press Accreditation Committee (**As amended on 27th January, 2011**)

1. Short Title:

These guidelines may be called 'The Central Newsmedia Accreditation Guidelines, 1999'.

2. Commencement and Scope:

2.1 These guidelines shall apply to the grant of accreditation to representatives of news media organizations at the headquarters of the Government of India and shall supercede all previous rules in this regard.

3. Amendments:

The Central Press Accreditation Committee or the **Principal Director General** can make recommendations to the Central Government for amendment of the guidelines from time to time as considered necessary.

4. Definitions:

- 4.1 "Central Press Accreditation Committee" means a Committee constituted by the Government of India under these Guidelines.
- 4.2 'Newspaper' shall have the same definition as given in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.
- 4.3 'News Media' shall include newspapers, wire service and non-wire service news agencies, News Feature Agencies, Electronic Media Agencies and organizations containing news and comments on public news.
- 4.4 A 'Daily Newspaper' shall be published on not less than five days in a week or as defined in the PRB Act.
- 4.5 A 'Weekly' and 'Fortnightly' newspaper shall have not less than 45 or 22 issues in a year, respectively.
- 4.6 '**Principal Director General**' means the **Principal Director General, PIB**, Government of India, hereinafter referred to as the **Pr. DG**.
- 4.7 Working Journalist means any working journalist as defined in the Working Journalist & Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1955.

4.8 'Accreditation' means recognition of news media representatives by the Government of India for purpose of access to sources of information in the Government and also to news materials, written or pictorial, released by the Press Information Bureau and/or other agencies of the Government of India.

4.9 'Electronic News Media Organization' (Television or Radio) will include any TV/Radio News Programme Production Unit and TV/Radio News Agency.

5. **The Central Press Accreditation Committee:**

5.1 The Government of India shall constitute a Committee called the Central Press Accreditation Committee (hereinafter referred to as the CPAC) to discharge the functions laid down under these guidelines.

5.2 The CPAC shall consist of **Pr. DG** as Chairperson and a maximum of 25 other members, representing Associations/Organizations of working journalists/mediapersons who should otherwise be eligible for accreditation under these guidelines.

5.3 The CPAC once constituted shall function for a period of two years from the date of its first meeting.

5.4 The CPAC shall meet generally once in a quarter or more frequently, as considered necessary.

5.5 The decisions of the CPAC shall be taken on the basis of majority of the members present and voting.

5.6 There will be a Standing Sub-Committee of the CPAC consisting of five Delhi based members to consider and take decisions on the accreditation cases of urgent nature and other related matters. These cases will be placed before the CPAC at its next meeting.

5.7 The **Pr. DG** will have the power to grant regular accreditation in cases where an accredited news media representative changes his organization to another accredited organization.

6. **General Terms of Accreditation:**

6.1 Accreditation will be given in accordance with these guidelines to news media representatives of various categories in different types of News-Media organizations as per eligibility conditions laid down in schedule I and within the Quota limits specified in Schedule II & III of these guidelines.

6.2 Accreditation shall be granted only to those representatives who reside at Delhi or its periphery.

6.3 Accreditation shall not confer any official or special status on news media representatives, but shall only recognize their identity as a professional working journalist.

6.4 Accreditation of representatives of only those media organization will be considered which have been functioning or operating for at least one year, continuously.

6.5 The publication should carry at least 50 per cent of its contents as news and/or comments of general public interest. It should also include news and information emanating from the headquarters of the Government of India.

6.6 Publications containing information of sectional interest such as house journals, technical/professional publications etc. are not eligible for accreditation.

6.7 The organizations owned and run by Cable Operators providing Cable television service through Cable Television Network will not be eligible for accreditation.

6.8 Accreditation shall be withdrawn as soon as the conditions on which it was given cease to exist. Accreditation is also liable to be withdrawn/suspended if it is found to have been misused.

6.9 If an applicant or a media organization is found to have supplied false/fraudulent/forged information/documents the representative/media organization shall be debarred from accreditation upto a maximum of five years but not less than two years, as decided by CPAC.

6.10 The CPAC reserves to itself the right to recommend or reject grant of accreditation. In all accreditation cases, decision of the CPAC will be final.

7. Procedure for Accreditation:

7.1 The procedure for accreditation shall be laid down by the **Pr. DG** in consultation with

the CPAC.

7.2 The **Pr. DG** can call for any information and documents considered necessary for the purpose of ensuring credibility and genuineness of cases of accreditation, at the time of accreditation or at its renewal or at any other time if so required.

Annexure-I

Eligibility Conditions (Rule 6.1)

(A) News Representatives:

Sl. No.	Category	Conditions
1	2	3
1.	Correspondents/Cameraman and other categories except freelance	Minimum 5 years professional experience as a full time working journalist/cameraman in news organization(s). Working Journalist seeking accreditation should also be getting the gross salary at least equivalent to the total emoluments of the lowest grade as notified by the Govt. for the journalists in the light of the recommendation of the wage board. (Rs.4500/- per month as on 1.10.2005). Latest revision of pay scales will be taken into account. For accreditation on behalf of news organizations, the journalist should be working full-time for the organization and persons working on honorarium/retainership/part-time basis will not be treated as working journalist for the purpose of accreditation.
2.	Cameraman-cum -Correspondent	Minimum 5 years of professional experience as a full-time working journalist as a cameraman/correspondent. His/Her designation should be shown as Cameraman-cum-correspondent in the appointment letter and the Editor/head of the organization should specifically recommend for his/her accreditation in this category.
3.	Freelance Correspondents/Camerapersons	(a) Minimum 15 years professional experience as a full time working journalist.

1	2	3
		<p>(b) Annual income not less than Rs. 36,000/- per financial year from the journalistic work only, for correspondents and still photographers.</p> <p>(c) For TV camerapersons/correspondent-cum-cameramen, a minimum revenue of Rs. 5 lakh per year from news related programmes.</p>
4. Journalists of Long and Distinguished Service		<p>PIO may issue accreditation card to a freelance journalist in the category of Long and Distinguished Service subject to the following conditions.</p> <p>a) Journalist should have attained the age of 65 years.</p> <p>b) He/She has been in the profession of journalism for at least 30 years in reputed news organization(s) whose correspondents are accredited with PIB.</p> <p>c) He/She should have been accredited with PIB for at least 20 years and hold valid accreditation on the date of application.</p> <p>d) Journalists associations/unions having representation in the CPAC should recommend their case to PIO for issue of I/card.</p> <p>e) The accreditation card will be eligible for automatic renewal annually for a period of 5 years from the date of issue of the accreditation card.</p>
5. Technicians		<p>The technician must be working full time with the organization. Editor/head of the organization should specifically recommend for his/her accreditation in this category.</p>
(B) News Organizations (Print Media):		
1. Newspapers (Daily)		Circulation should not be less than 10,000 copies of 6 full size pages or 12 pages of tabloid size per publishing day.

1	2	3
2. Newspaper (Weekly/fortnightly)		Circulation should not be less than 10,000 copies per publishing day. The size of the newspaper should be 6 full size pages or 12 pages of tabloid size for weekly newspaper; and 8 full size pages or 16 pages of tabloid size for fortnightly newspaper.
3. Periodicals/Magazines (Upto fortnightly only)		Circulation should not be less than 10,000 copies with a minimum of 40 pages per publishing day.
4. Wire News Agency		(a) Annual Revenue not less than Rs. 20.00 lakh. (b) Should have at least 30 news subscribers.
5. News Photo Agency/News Feature Agency		(a) Annual Revenue not less than Rs. 2.50 lakh. (b) Should have at least 20 paying subscribers.
(C) News Organizations (Electronic Media):		
1. TV Programme Production/Telecast Organisations		
(i) TV/Radio News Production Organizations having air time arrangements with Channels/Stations (ii) Satellite Channels		Should have at least one news bulletin/ programme of minimum 30 minutes duration per day. At least 15 percent of their respective airtime (approx. 3.5 hours in a 24 hours cycle) dedicated to telecast/transmission of news and news related programmes per day.
(iii) News magazine producing organizations having telecast/broadcast tie-up with TV Channels/Stations.		A minimum total cumulative programme duration of 60 minutes per week on news and news related contents.
2. Television News Agencies		(a) A minimum annual revenue of Rs. 20.00 lakh from news clips etc. (b) Should supply news clips to at least 5 subscribing Satellite TV News telecasting organization on regular basis.
3. Radio News Agencies		(a) A minimum annual revenue of Rs. 15.00

1

2

3

lakhs from news clips etc.

(b) Should supply news clips to at least 5 subscribing Radio organisation on regular basis.

4. Online Media

(1) The general terms and conditions prescribed for the representatives of print and visual media will also be applicable in case of online editors, correspondents, camerapersons.

(2) A news site/portal means a website which **has at least 1/3rd** of its visible content related to news & current affairs originally reported by its own correspondents.

(3) The publications on behalf of which accreditation has already been given will accommodate their online journalists within their existing quota.

(4) The site should have paid subscribers. However, it should not be insisted on the subscribers right now but some preference will be given to the news sites having subscribers.

(5) Online news agencies will be governed as per the existing rules prescribed for news agencies.

(6) The site should have a minimum annual revenue of either Rs. 20 lakhs from its news portions only OR Rs. 2.5 crores from the entire website including its news portion.

(7) The site should be updated regularly and at least 6 times daily.

(8) The news portal should be observing the laws of the land in terms of content, service, promotions, finances and any other aspect of functioning.

(9) The news site should have been functioning for at least one year.

(10) The domain name of the site should be

1	2	3
		registered for at least the next 5 years from the date of application.
		(11) The site should have at least 10,000 page views per day of its news-portion.
		(12) The issue of determining the authenticity of the site may be decided in consultation with VSNL in case of any doubt.
		(13) In the event of a website/portal found involved in any activity perceived as cyber crime now or in future, all accreditations given to representatives of that website/portal will be withdrawn at the discretion of the DG (M&C).

(D) Foreign News Media Representatives and Organizations will also be governed by the same eligibility as mentioned at (A), (B) and (C) of this schedule. However, no foreign freelance journalist will be eligible for grant of accreditation.

Annexure-II

Schedule of Quotas Fixed for Various Categories of Newspapers/Media Establishments (Rule 6.1)

Print Media

1. Newspapers Belonging to Chains and Common Ownership Units With Aggregate Circulation:	Maximum No. of Accreditation
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------

1. Between 75000 and One lakh	15
2. Between 1 lakh and 2 lakh	18
3. Between 2 lakh and 3 lakh	33
4. Between 3 lakh and 5 lakh	45
5. Between 5 lakh and 10 lakh	60
6. 10 lakh and above	67

2. Dailies with Circulation:

1. Between 10,000 and 15,000	01
------------------------------	----

2. Between 15,000 and 25,000	03
3. Between 25,000 and 35,000	04
4. Between 35,000 and 50,000	06
5. Between 50,000 and 75,000	07
6. Between 75,000 and one lakh	12
7. 1 lakh and above	15

3. Periodicals with Circulation:

1. Between 10,000 and 25,000	03
2. Between 25,000 and 75,000	04
3. Between 75,000 and 1 lakh	06
4. Between 1 lakh to 1.5 lakh	09
5. Between 1.5 lakh to 2 lakh	12
6. 2 lakh and above	18
7. Periodicals belonging to chains with common ownership/multi-lingual editions and combined circulation above 5 lakh	22

4. Cartoonist and Cartographers of Newspapers

01 each

5. Cameramen:

1. Circulation between 10,000 and 25,000	02	affairs programmes of a minimum of 30 minutes per day	
2. Circulation between 25,000 and one lakh	04		
3. Circulation between one lakh and 5 lakh	12	• An electronic media organization having news Bulletins/Current Affairs programmes of more than 30 minutes and upto 2 hours per day	8 Cameramen and 8 Correspondents
4. Circulation above 5 lakh	22		
6. News Agencies (Wire) with Gross Annual Revenue:			
1. Between Rs. 20 lakh and 1 crore	18	• An electronic media organization having news Bulletins/Current Affairs programmes for more than 2 hours per day	15 Cameramen and 15 Correspondents
2. Between Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 5 crore	27		
3. Between Rs. 5 crore and Rs. 10 crore	37		
4. Rs. 10 crore and above (Having services in one or more languages)	60		
7. News Feature Agencies with Gross Annual Revenue:			
1. Between Rs. 2.50 lakh and 5 lakh	03	• A TV Programme organization producing a minimum total cumulative programme duration of 60 minutes per week on news and news related contents.	3 Cameramen and 3 Correspondents
2. Rs. 5 lakh and above	06		
8. Indian News Photo Agencies with Gross Annual Revenue:			
1. Between Rs. 2.50 lakh and Rs. 5 lakh	03		
2. Rs. 5 lakh and above	07		
3. Photo (Wire) Agencies	15		
9. Foreign Based Dailies and Periodicals	07		
10. Foreign News Agencies:			
1. Foreign News Agencies	15		
2. Foreign Photo News Agencies	07		
Annexure-III			
<i>Schedule of Quotas fixed for Various Categories of Electronic Media</i>			
<i>(Guideline 6.1)</i>			
1. TV News Production/Telecast/Organisation:			
• The Electronic Media Organization having news Bulletins/current	5 Cameramen and 5 Correspondents		
		2. Electronic Media News Agencies:	
		The eligibility of quota of accreditation in respect of TV/Radio News Agencies from news and news related programmes with a verifiable revenue will be as follows:	
		(a) Radio News Agencies	
		• Revenue of Rs. 15 lakh to 25 lakh per annum	3 Cameramen and 3 Correspondents
		• Revenue of more than Rs. 25 lakh to 75 lakh per annum	6 Cameramen and 6 Correspondents
		• Revenue of over 75 lakh and upto 2 crore per annum	9 Cameramen and 9 Correspondents
		• Revenue of more than 2 crore and upto Rs. 10 crore and per annum	12 Cameramen and 12 Correspondents

- Revenue of more than Rs. 10 crore Per annum 15 Cameramen and 15 Correspondents

(b) TV News Agencies

- Revenue of Rs. 20 lakh to 2.5 crores per annum 3 Cameramen and 3 Correspondents
- Revenue of more than Rs. 2.5 crores to 5 crores per annum 6 Cameramen and 6 Correspondents
- Revenue of over 5 crores to 10 crores per annum 9 Cameramen and 9 Correspondents
- Revenue of more than Rs. 10 crore Per annum 12 Cameramen and 12 Correspondents

3. Foreign Electronic Media:

- Radio Broadcasting Organizations 4 Correspondents
- TV News Telecasting Organization and News Agencies 8 teams of one Cameramen and one Correspondent each
- TV and Radio News Channels with hourly telecast of News and current affairs programmes 12 teams of one Correspondent and one Cameramen each

4. Online Media:

Annual Revenue	Quota
1	2

Annual Revenue between Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs.1 crores earned from news subscriptions only 3 Correspondents and 1 Cameraman

OR

Rs. 2.5 crores to Rs. 5 crores from the entire website

Annual Revenue between Rs. 1 crores to Rs. 2.5 crores earned from news subscriptions only 6 Correspondents and 2 Cameramen

OR

Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 7.5 crores from the entire website

1	2
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Annual Revenue between Rs. 2.5 crores to Rs. 5 crores earned from news subscriptions only 12 Correspondents and 4 Cameramen

OR

Rs. 7.5 crores to Rs. 10 crores from the entire website 15 Correspondents and 5 Cameramen

Annual Revenue above Rs. 5 crores earned from news subscriptions only

OR

Rs. 10 cores and above from the entire website

5. Quota for the 'Technician' category:

The number of technicians per organization shall be the same as the number of camerapersons allotted to it under the same schedule of these guidelines.

*[English]***FDI in Radio Broadcasting Sector**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to invite Foreign Direct Investment in the radio broadcasting sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total allocation made in the sector during each of the last three years;

(d) whether any initiatives/schemes have been undertaken for improving the Broadcasting Engineering Consultants India Limited; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) As per approved policy guidelines on expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies in Phase-III, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the private FM radio is permitted upto 26%.

(c) For private FM radio stations there is no budgetary allocation as the expenditure on establishment of private FM radio stations is borne by the private FM Operators themselves. However, FM radio stations run by All India Radio are provided plan support by the Government. Details of allocation is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Broadcasting Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL) is a premier consultancy agency, system integrator and turnkey solution provider in all the spheres of Broadcast Engineering. It also undertakes operation and maintenance of various types of broadcast projects/systems.

Statement

Annexure Referred to in Reply to Part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 953 for Answer on 20.03.2012

Year	Amount Allocated (Rs. Crores)		Total Budgetary Allocation (Rs. Crores)
	Plan	Revenue Non-Plan	
2008-09	195.00	1007.16	1202.16
2009-10	261.00	1214.38	1475.38
2010-11	183.48	1279.26	1462.74

Award to Police Personnel

954. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of medals awarded to the Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) and police personnel on the Republic Day function during each of the last two years and the current year, State-wise and force-wise;

(b) whether any criteria has been laid down for selection of police personnel to receive the awards; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The total number of Service & Gallantry medals awarded to the Central Para Military Forces Personnel (CPMFs) and Police personnel on the Republic Day during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 are at Statement-I, III, and IV respectively.

(b) The criteria for award of above medals is detailed in the Statute published vide President's Secretariat Notification No. 3-Pres and 4-Pres dated 1st March, 1951 in the enclosed Statement-V.

(c) Police personnel are selected for award of the above medals on the basis of conspicuous and exceptional courage and skill exhibited while on duty.

Statement-I

Medals Awarded to Central Para Military Police Forces (CPMFs) on the Occasion of Republic Day-2010

Sl. No.	Name of Organization CPMFs	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished (PPMDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
1	Border Security Force (BSF)	04	01	03	42
2	Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	01	26	05	50
3	Central Industrial Security force (CISF)	-	-	02	18
4	Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)	-	-	03	08
5	Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)	-	-	01	11

Medals Awarded to Central Para Military Police Forces (CPMFs) on the Occasion of Republic Day-2011

Sl. No.	Name of Organization CPMFs	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished (PPMDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
1.	Border Security Force (BSF)	-	01	05	45
2.	Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	06	62	05	50
3.	Central Industrial Security force (CISF)	-	-	02	19
4.	Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)	-	-	03	09
5.	Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)	-	-	01	10

Medals Awarded to Central Para Military Police Forces (CPMFs) on the Occasion of Republic Day-2012

Sl. No.	Name of Organization CPMFs	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished (PPMDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
1.	Border Security Force (BSF)	-	01	06	46
2.	Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	04	14	06	57
3.	Central Industrial Security force (CISF)	-	-	02	24
4.	Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)	-	01	01	12
5.	Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)	-	-	01	11

Statement-II*Medals Awarded to States/UTs on the Occasion of Republic Day-2010*

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Organization	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished (PPMDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	13	2	19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	02
3.	Assam	-	-	01	08

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	-	-	02	14
5.	Chhattishgarh	-	05	02	07
6.	Delhi	-	11	03	13
7.	Goa	-	-	01	01
8.	Gujarat	-	-	01	13
9.	Haryana	-	-	01	09
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	01	03
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	02	13	01	12
12.	Jharkhand	-	13	01	10
13.	Karnataka	-	-	03	15
14.	Kerala	-	-	01	10
15.	Madhya Pradesh	-	01	02	16
16.	Maharashtra	-	-	02	33
17.	Manipur	-	-	-	01
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	01	02
19.	Mizoram	-	-	-	02
20.	Nagaland	-	-	01	02
21.	Odisha	-	-	02	08
22.	Punjab	-	-	02	15
23.	Rajasthan	-	-	02	15
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-	01
25.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	03	14
26.	Tripura	-	-	01	04
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	08	03	34
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	01	04
29.	West Bengal	-	-	02	17
30.	UTs				
(a)	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	01	01
(b)	Chandigarh	-	-	01	01

1	2	3	4	5	6
(c)	Dadra and Nager Haveli	-	-	-	-
(d)	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
(e)	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	01
(f)	Puducherry	-	-	-	01

Statement-III*Medals Awarded to States/UTs on the Occasion of Republic Day-2011*

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Organization	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished (PPMDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	03	02	19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	02
3.	Assam	01	10	01	10
4.	Bihar	-	07	02	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	03	05	01	07
6.	Delhi	-	03	02	13
7.	Goa	-	-	-	01
8.	Gujarat	-	-	02	13
9.	Haryana	-	-	02	09
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	01	03
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	09	01	13
12.	Jharkhand	-	03	-	-
13.	Karnataka	-	04	02	15
14.	Kerala	-	-	02	09
15.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	03	16
16.	Maharashtra	-	-	03	34
17.	Manipur	-	17	01	04
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	01	02

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Mizoram	-	-	01	02
20.	Nagaland	-	-	01	01
21.	Odisha	-	-	02	08
22.	Punjab	-	8	02	16
23.	Rajasthan	-	-	02	16
24.	Sikkim	-	-	01	01
25.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	03	19
26.	Tripura	-	-	01	04
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	03	03	34
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	01	04
29.	West Bengal	01	-	02	19
30.	UTs				
	(a) Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	01
	(b) Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
	(c) Dadra and Nager Haveli	-	-	-	01
	(d) Daman and Diu	-	-	-	01
	(e) Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-
	(f) Puducherry	-	-	-	02

Statement-IV*Madals Awarded to States/UTs on the occasion of Republic Day-2012*

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Organization	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished (PPMDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	03	02	04	25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	02
3.	Assam	-	02	02	03
4.	Bihar	-	-	02	12
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	04	02	07

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Delhi	-	-	03	17
7.	Goa	-	-	-	01
8.	Gujarat	-	-	02	11
9.	Haryana	-	02	01	07
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	01	04
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	22	02	16
12.	Jharkhand	-	02	-	08
13.	Karnataka	-	02	04	19
14.	Kerala	-	-	03	08
15.	Madhya Pradesh	-	07	04	17
16.	Maharashtra	-	-	03	40
17.	Manipur	-	02	01	07
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	01
19.	Mizoram	-	-	01	03
20.	Nagaland	-	-	-	05
21.	Odisha	-	-	03	11
22.	Punjab	-	-	02	15
23.	Rajasthan	-	-	02	16
24.	Sikkim	-	-	01	01
25.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	03	21
26.	Tripura	-	-	01	06
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	18	04	73
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	01	05
29.	West Bengal	-	-	02	20
30.	UTs				
	(a) Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	01	-
	(b) Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
	(c) Daman and Diu	-	-	01	-
	(d) Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
	(e) Puducherry	-	-	01	02

Statement-V*Statutes and Rules relating to the President's Police Medal and the Police Medal*

The following is a reprint of Notification Nos. 3-Pres and 4-Pres, dated 1st March, 1951 as amended upto the 28th July, 2006.

*PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT**NOTIFICATION*

New Delhi, the 1st March, 1951

No. 3-Pres - The President is pleased to institute the following awards to be conferred on members of Police Forces, Central Police/Security Organizations throughout the Indian Union in consideration of the meritorious service or gallantry and outstanding devotion to duty to be designated 'President's Police Medal' and 'Police Medal' respectively and to make ordain and establish the following statutes governing them which shall be deemed to have effect from the twenty sixth day of January in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty.

President's Police Medal:

Firstly: The award shall be in the form of a medal and styled and designated the PRESIDENT'S POLICE MEDAL and (hereinafter referred to as the Medal).

*Secondly: The Medal shall be circular in shape, made of silver gold gilt, one and three eighth inches in diameter, and shall have embossed on the obverse the design of a heraldic Star in the Centre and shall have engraved on the upper edge, the words "....." and the words "President's Police Medal - INDIA inscribed on the lower edge thereof. Hindi and English inscription shall be separated by a small Star appearing on either side. On the reverse, it shall have embossed the State Emblem in the centre and words "....." and the words "For Gallantry" or "For Distinguished Service" on the upper and lower edge respectively. The words "....." shall be embossed below the State Emblem. The State Emblem and the writings around it, shall be encircled by a wreath. On the rim, the name of the person to whom the medal has been awarded, shall be inscribed.

Thirdly: The Medal shall only be awarded to those who have either performed acts of exceptional courage

and skill or exhibited conspicuous devotion to duty as members of police forces and Central Police/Security Organizations within the territory of India.

Fourthly: The names of those to whom this medal may be awarded may be published in the Gazette of India and a Register of such names may be kept in the Ministry of Home Affairs by such person as the President may direct.

Fifthly: Each Medal shall be suspended from the left breast and the riband, of an inch and three eighth in width, shall, in the case of distinguished service, be half blue and half silver white, and in the case of awards for acts of exceptional courage and gallantry the riband will be half blue and half silver white, the two colours being separated by a vertical red line 1/8" in width.

Sixthly: Any act of gallantry which is worthy of recognition by the award of PRESIDENT'S POLICE MEDAL but is performed by one upon which the Decoration has already been conferred, may be recorded by a Bar attached to the riband by which the medal is suspended. For every such additional act an additional Bar may be added and for each Bar awarded a small silver rose with gold gilt shall be added to the riband when worn alone.

Seventhly: It shall be competent for the President to cancel and annul the award to any person of the above Decoration and that there upon his name in the Register shall be erased. It shall, however, be competent for the President to restore any Decoration, which may have been so forfeited. Every person to whom the said decoration is awarded shall, before receiving the same, enter into an agreement, to return the medal if his name is erased as aforesaid. Notice of cancellation or restoration in every case shall be published in the Gazette of India.

Eighthly: It shall be competent for the President to make rules to carry out the purpose of these statutes.

Police Medal:

Firstly: The award shall be in the form of a medal and styled and designated the POLICE MEDAL (hereinafter referred to as the MEDAL).

*Secondly: The Medal shall be circular in shape made of bronze, one and three eighth inches in diameter and shall have embossed on the obverse the State

Emblem in the Centre and the words "....." inscribed thereunder. The words "....." and "....." shall appear on the upper edge and lower edge respectively.

Hindi and English inscriptions shall be separated by a small 3tax- appearing on either side. On the reverse, it shall have embossed the words the "Indian Police" on the upper and lower sides respectively. These inscriptions shall be separated by two parallel horizontal straight lines wherein the words For Gallantry and "For Meritorious Service" shall be inscribed. This will be semi-circled by wreaths on either side of these lines. On the rim the name of the person to whom the medal has been awarded, shall be inscribed".

Thirdly: The Medal shall be awarded to only those members of a recognized police force or Central Police Security Organization within the territory of India, who have performed service of conspicuous merit and gallantry.

Fourthly: The names of those to whom this medal may be awarded may be published in the Gazette of India and a Register of such names shall be kept in the Ministry of Home Affairs by such a person as the President may direct.

Fifthly: Each medal shall be suspended from the left breast, and the riband of an inch and three eighth in width shall be dark blue with a narrow silver stripe on the either side and a rison stripe in the centre, and in the case of awards for acts of conspicuous gallantry each of the blue portions of the riband shall contain a silver line down the middle.

Sixthly: Any distinguished conduct or act of gallantry which is worthy of recognition by the award of the POLICE MEDAL but is performed by one upon whom the decoration has already been conferred may be recorded by a Bar attached to the riband by which the medal is suspended. For every such additional act an additional Bar may be added and for each Bar awarded a small silver rose shall be added to the riband when worn alone.

Seventhly: It shall be competent for the President to cancel and annul the award to any person of the above medal and that thereupon his name in the Register shall be erased. It shall, however, be competent for the President to restore any Medal which may have been so forfeited.

Every person to whom the said decoration is awarded shall before receiving the same, enter into an agreement to return the medal if his name is erased as aforesaid. Notice of cancellation or restoration in every case shall be published in the Gazette of India.

Eighthly: It shall be competent for the President to make rules to carry out the purpose of these statutes.

Sd/-xx

Shavax A. Lal

Secretary

*Substituted vide President's Sectt. Notification No. 88-Pres/98 dated the 20th July, 1998.

PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 1st March, 1951

No. 4-Pres - In accordance with the Statute 'eighthly' of the statutes relating to the award of the President's Police Medal and the Police Medal, the following rules governing them are notified.

President's Police Medal

1. Recommendations for award on the ground of conspicuous gallantry shall be made as soon as possible after the occasion of which the conspicuous gallantry was shown and in special circumstances recommendations for awards on other grounds may be made at any time for an immediate award.
2. All the recommendations shall state the name and rank of the person recommended, the name of the Police Force, or the Unit of the Central Police/Security Organizations of which he is or was a Member and particulars of the gallantry of service for which the grant of the medal is recommended.
3. The number of medals awarded for Distinguished Service in any one year shall not exceed 140. * There will be no limit on the number of medals to be awarded for gallantry in any one year.

4. The medal shall be awarded:

- (i) For conspicuous gallantry in saving life and property, or in preventing crime or arresting criminals, the risks incurred being estimated with due regard to the obligations and duties of the officer concerned.
- (ii) A special distinguished record in police service or in the Central Police/Security Organizations.
- (iii) Success in organizing Police Service or the Units of Central Police/Security Organization or in maintaining their organizations under special difficulties.
- (iv) Special Service in dealing with serious or wide spread out breaks of crime or public disorder.

*Substituted vide President Sectt.'s Notification No. 81-Pres/2006 dated 28th July, 2006.
- (v) Prolonged service, but only when distinguished by very exceptional-ability and merit.

5. When awarded for gallantly the medal shall carry a monetary allowance at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth below. The charges thereof shall be borne by the revenues of the State/Union Territories concerned in respect of recipients belonging to the State/Union Territories and by the respective Central Police/Security Organizations in respect of Officers belonging to these organizations.

- (a) Where an officer, who has already been awarded either the King's Police and Fire Service Medal or that Medal and a Bar, or Bar thereto for gallantry, is subsequently awarded the President's Police Medal for a further act of gallantry, he shall be paid a monetary allowance attached to the latter Medal in addition to the original allowance and not the full allowance attached to the Medal itself. Where an officer who has

already been awarded the Indian Police Medal for Gallantry is subsequently awarded the President's Police Medal for a further act of gallantry, he shall be paid the full allowance attached to the latter Medal in addition to the original allowance.

- (b) The allowance shall be granted from the date of the act for which the award is given and unless, it is forfeited for misconduct, shall continue until death.
- (c) Where a recipient is in receipt of the allowance at the time of his death, it shall be continued for life or till re-marriage of his widow (the first married wife having the preferences), in the case of posthumous award of the Medal or a Bar, the allowance shall be paid, from the date of the act for which the award is made, to the widow (the first married wife having preference) for her life or till re-marriage.
- (d) When the award is made posthumously to a bachelor the monetary allowance shall be paid to his father or mother and in case the posthumous awardee is widower, the allowance shall be paid to his sons below 18 years or unmarried daughter, as the case may be.
- (e) All the recipients of this gallantry award shall be entitled to the monetary allowance on the uniform rate, irrespective of their ranks. The rate of Monetary Allowance * for the Medal as also for the Bar to the Medal shall be ** as may be fixed by the Central Govt. from time to time.

* Refixed at Rs. 200/- P.M. with effect from 1.8.1997 vide President Sectt. Notification No. 101-Pres/98 dated 18.8.1998 and enhanced to Rs. 750/- with effect from 6.12.1999 vide MHA OM No. 11026/10/98-PMA dated 6.12.1999 respectively.

** Substituted vide President Sectf. Notification No. 101-Pres/98 dated 18.8.98.

6. The Medal is liable to be forfeited when the holder is guilty of disloyalty, cowardice in action or such conduct as in the opinion of the President, brings the force into disrepute.
7. Recommendations for the announcement of awards for distinguished service on the 26th January (Republic Day) and the 15th August (Independence Day) should be forwarded so as to reach the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, not later than the 26th October, and the 15th May, respectively each year.

Police Medal

1. Recommendations for awards on the ground of conspicuous gallantry shall be made as soon as possible after the occasion of which the conspicuous gallantry was shown and in special circumstances recommendations for awards on other grounds may be made at any time for an immediate award.
2. Each recommendations shall state the name and rank of the person recommended, the name of the Police Force or the Unit of the Central Police/Security Organizations of which he is or was a Member and particulars of the action or service for which the grant of the medal is recommended.
3. The number of medals awarded for meritorious service in any one year shall not exceed 1035**. There will be no limit on the number of medals to be awarded for gallantry in any one year.
4. The Medal will be awarded:
 - (i) For conspicuous gallantry. Awards for gallantry will be made as soon as possible after the event occasioning the grant.
 - (ii) For valuable services characterized by resource and devotion to duty including prolonged service or ability and merit.
5. (a) When awarded for gallantry the medal as also the Bar to the Medal shall, subject to the conditions set forth for

President's Police Medal for Gallantry, carry a monetary allowance # on a uniform rate **as may be fixed by the Central Govt. from time to time irrespective of the rank of the recipient.** ## The charges thereof, shall be borne by the revenues of the State/ Union Territories concerned in respect of recipients belonging to the State/ Union Territories and by the concerned Central Police/Security Organizations in respect of the recipient belonging to these organizations.

**Substituted vide President Sectt. Notification No. 99-Pres/90 dated 17.12.1990. Fixed at 175 in 1951 and thereafter re-fixed at 200, 275, 400, 475, 500, 650, 740 and 860 in 1963, 1966, 1971, 1979, 1984, 1988, 1990 and 2001 respectively. Amended vide President's Sectt. Notification No. 81-Pres/2006 dated 28th July, 2006 with effect from the 28th July, 2006. Refixing the number as 1035.

- (b) Where an officer who has already been awarded either the Indian Police Medal or that Medal and Bar or Bars thereto for gallantry is subsequently awarded the Police Medal for a further act of gallantry, he shall be paid a monetary allowance attached to the latter Medal in addition to the original allowance and not the full allowance attached to the Medal itself. Where an officer who has already been awarded the King's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry is subsequently awarded the Police Medal for a further act of gallantry he shall be paid the full allowance attached to the latter Medal in addition to the original allowance.

6. The Medal for gallantry shall be worn next to and immediately after the PRESIDENT'S POLICE AND FIRE SERVICE MEDAL/President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service.
7. The award of the Medal will not be a Bar to the subsequent award of the PRESIDENT'S POLICE MEDAL.

8. The Medal is liable to be forfeited when the holder is guilty of disloyalty, cowardice in action or such conduct as in the opinion of the President brings the force into disrepute.
9. Recommendations for the announcement of awards for meritorious service on the 26th January (Republic Day) and the 15th August (Independence Day) should be forwarded so as to reach the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, not later than the 26th October, and the 15th May, respectively each year.

Sd/-

(Shavax A. Lal)

Secretary

Refixed at Rs. 120/- P.M. with effect from 1.8.1997 vide President Sectt. Notification No. 101-Pers/98 dated 18.8.1998 and enhanced to Rs. 450/- with effect from 6.12.1999 vide MHA OM No. 11026/10/98-PMA dated 6.12.1999 respectively.

Substituted vide President Sectt. Notification No. 101-Pers/98 dated 18/8/98.

[Translation]

Construction of Houses

955. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chhattisgarh Government has sent any proposal to the Union Government for Central assistance for construction of 9874 houses under six schemes meant for lower income groups;

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

(c) the time by which above-said assistance is likely to be sanctioned and released?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes. Government of Chhattisgarh had submitted 6 proposals for Central

Assistance from Chhattisgarh Housing Board and Raipur Development Authority under the Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme for construction of 9784 affordable units. Of these, 4 projects have been approved with the total project cost of Rs. 75.21 crores and Central share of Rs. 5.48 crores for construction of 3740 affordable units. The State Government has not submitted revised proposals for the remaining projects.

(c) The funds for the approved projects have not been released as the State has not complied with all the conditions stipulated by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

Levy Sugar Fund

956. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not releasing the claims of Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund (LSPEF) to CONFED;

(b) the reasons for not restructuring the levy sugar margin during the last 11 years; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Food Corporation of India (FCI) has released the levy sugar claims of the Government of Rajasthan/CONFED against bills upto August, 2011. Some amount has been withheld for want of clarification from the Government of Rajasthan regarding the use of packaging material.

(b) and (c) In so far as fixation of levy sugar margins for the State of Rajasthan is concerned, the proposals for the years 1999-2000 to 2010-11 had been received by the Central Government during the last calendar year 2011. These proposals were pending finalization for want of certain clarification from the State Government which has recently been received. Meanwhile, the Central Government has allowed, on provisional basis, 85% of the transportation charges claimed by the Government of Rajasthan for the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 which is the major component of the wholesaler's margin.

[English]

Expenditure on Storage

957. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of the per quintal expenditure incurred on storage and maintenance of foodgrain stocks in the Government-owned and private godowns; and

(b) the total quantum of foodgrains stored in the Government godowns and the amount spent on their maintenance during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The FCI hires godowns from the Central Warehousing Corporation(CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations(SWCs) which charge at the rate of Rs. 4.90 per quintal per month for storage and maintenance. This rate was finalized for the year 2008-09. Payment for subsequent years is also being made at this rate.

For Godowns hired from the private parties, General Manager(Regions) have powers to pay rentals upto Rs. 4.16 per quintal per month. ED(Zones) have power upto Rs. 5.21 per quintal per month and if higher rates are received the proposals are then finalized by the FCI, Headquarters.

(b) The details of quantity of foodgrain stock stored by FCI in its owned and hired godowns for the last 3 years and the current year is as below:-

(Fig. in lakh MT)

Year	FCI owned	Hired	
		State Govt.	CWC SWC
March, 2009	99.20	4.16	20.96 55.68
March, 2010	100.66	5.53	25.83 68.69
March, 2011	93.48	5.49	29.90 82.29
February, 2012	98.88	5.26	33.73 95.98

The rent paid by FCI to various Govt. Warehousing Agencies for storage and maintenance of foodgrains in the last three years and for 2011-12 (RE), along with details of expenditure on maintenance in FCI owned godowns are as under:-

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Rent paid to CWC/ SWC/ Govt. godown	Maintenance cost incurred in FCI Owned Godowns	Total
2008-09	362.94	53.82	416.76
2009-10	660.89	64.70	725.59
2010-11 (Unaudited)	758.82	71.57	830.39
2011-12 (RE)	1011.38	87.13	1098.51

Farming along Indo-Pak Border

958. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers having land along the Indo-Pak border are facing difficulties in cultivating their farm land;

(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 HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Farmers are facing no difficulties while cultivating their lands behind and ahead of the border fencing. Adequate number of gates have been provided in the border fence for facilitating the farmers to cultivate their lands, which are ahead of border fencing. These gates are opened to allow farmers to cultivate their lands from morning to evening.

(b) and (c) Not applicable in view of para (a) above.

Dope Test by NADA

959. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) has conducted surprise checks at various sports

centres/institutes in various parts of the country recently and found banned substances from the possession of athletes which have tested positive;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any directions to Sports Authority of India (SAI) and the sports federations to issue stern warning to the players to ensure stopping of banned drugs; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the SAI and the sports federations to ensure its compliance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) has conducted surprise checks recently at various sports centres/institutes in various parts of the country. However no banned substances were found from the possession of athletes when the surprise checks were conducted. The details of surprise checks conducted by NADA in the recent past, sports event-wise and state-wise are as under:

Sl. No.	Sports event	Centre/Institute
1.	Weightlifting, Athletics, Boxing and Wrestling	Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala.
2.	Weightlifting, Athletics, Swimming and Hockey	Sports Authority of India Southern Centre, Bangalore.
3.	Boxing, Wushu, Judo, Hockey and Water Sports	Sports Authority of India Central Centre, Bhopal.
4.	Athletics	Calicut, PT Usha School of Athletics.

(c) and (d) The Government has issued directions to NADA to conduct surprise checking of centres/institutes of Sports Authority of India and the sports federations. NADA has taken the following steps to curb the menace of doping in sports:-

(i) Increasing the frequency of testing of athletes during in competition and out of competition including Core probables undergoing training

at various centres for London Olympics, 2012.

(ii) Surprise checking of rooms of Athletes, Coaches and Support Personnel at training institutes and surprise collection of samples.

(iii) Distribution of educational material related to dope related issues amongst Sportspersons, Coaches & Support Personnel.

(iv) Increase in Seminar, Workshops/Teaching Sessions with Athletes and Coaches.

(v) Closer surveillance and vigilance on Coaches and Support Personnel through their Employers

Surrender Policy for Naxalites

960. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various amnesty and surrender schemes for left wing extremists in the Naxal affected States have borne the desired results;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to introduce any uniform policy in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to check violation of human rights and to punish the violators in naxal affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and action with respect to maintenance of law and order primarily lies in the domain of the State Governments concerned, who deal with the various issues related to Left-Wing Extremist activities in the States including investigation and prosecution of crimes relating to violation of human rights. The Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes.

In order to bring Left-Wing Extremists to the mainstream, the States have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. The Government of India has formulated a model surrender-cum-rehabilitation policy for Left-Wing Extremists which *inter alia* provides for an immediate grant of Rs. 1.5 lacs, a stipend of Rs. 2000 per

month for three years, vocational training and incentives for surrender of weapons.

Details of Left-Wing Extremists who surrendered during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	LWE cadres surrendered
2009	150
2010	266
2011	393
2012 (Upto 29.2.2012)	36

High Prices of Seeds

961. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers in the country go into more debt since the signing of initial contracts for 'crop packages' of genetically modified seeds like Bt. Cotton, that require a companion herbicide for best results;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether farmers have to buy expensive seeds from seed companies which is a breach of contract with them;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether rural farmers are compelled to deal with private money lenders to borrow loan in the absence of official document of their lands; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Bt. Cotton is the only crop approved for commercial cultivation in nine states by the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) notified as per the provisions of 'Rule 1989 for the Manufacture, Use/Import/Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro Organisms/Genetically Engineered Organism of Cells' under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Bt. cotton hybrids approved till date do not require any herbicide, in addition, to those required by their non Bt

counterparts for enhancing the results. Also, Cotton farmers in the country are not required to sign any contract.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Indian farmers have a wide choice of seeds to buy from, ranging from varietal seeds to Bt cotton seeds. More than 500 different type of seeds produced by around 50 Indian companies are available for farmers to choose from. By use of high quality hybrid cotton seeds Indian farmers experienced the biggest gain in form of reduced insecticide usage from 46% in 2001 to less than 26% after 2006 and 21% during the last two years 2009 and 2010. Introduction of Bt. cotton hybrids has helped in production increase from 156 lakh bales (170 Kg. lint per bale) in 2001 to an estimated 356 lakh bales in 2011. Bt. cotton was introduced in 2002 and the area increased from 0.29 lakh hectares in 2002 to 95.04 lakh hectare in Kharif 2011 (Target). The productivity was 309 Kg. per hectare in 2001 before the introduction of Bt. cotton which increased to 495 Kg/ha in 2010.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. The limit of collateral free farm loan has been raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. In addition, Government has taken several measures for improving agricultural credit flow and bringing down the rate of interest on farm loan. The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans up to Rs. 3.00 lakhs for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 per cent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payee farmers, i.e. those who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10 and 2% in 2010-11. This has been increased to 3% in 2011-12. In addition, the Government is implementing revival package for Short-term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure involving financial outlay of Rs.13, 596 crore. Twenty five State Government have signed Memorandum of Understanding with Government of India and NABARD. As on January 2012, an amount of Rs.9002.98 crore has been released by NABARD as Government of India's share for recapitalization of 53205 Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) in seventeen States.

Ban on Foodgrain Export

962. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ruled out lifting the ban on wheat and sugar export till a final view is taken on the National Food Security Bill;

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

(c) the views of the State Governments and the experts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The Government has already allowed export of wheat under Open General Licence (OGL) on 9-9-2011. The exports of sugar are permitted by the Government from time to time and regulated through release order mechanism under Advance Authorisation Scheme (AAS)/ Open General License (OGL) with quantitative limits. However, export of Organic Sugar is allowed without release orders up to 10,000 tons per annum. Hence, there is no ban on export of wheat and sugar. In so far as National Food Security Bill is concerned, the same has already been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22-12-2011.

[Translation]

Skilled Manpower in Agriculture Sector

963. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has encouraged co-operation between India and USA at university level to provide skilled manpower in agriculture sector and also promote significant changes/improvement therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any recommendation has been made by the Government to increase the allocation for the agriculture sector in the ensuing Five Year Plan in order to promote new developments in the sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the other steps being taken by the Government to make new changes in agriculture sector and to strengthen skilled manpower?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has signed MOUs with American Universities such as Cornell University, Michigan State

University and University of Illinois. Areas of cooperation include exchange of faculty and students, sandwich educational programme for students, training of scientists/faculty, joint research programmes and exchange of information, academic materials and publications.

(c) and (d) The 12 Plan Working Group on Agricultural Research and Education constituted by the Planning Commission has recommended the Public investment in agricultural research and education to be increased to one percent of AgGDP. The group has recommended an amount of Rs.55,000/- crore for ICAR for the 12th Plan.

The current focus of ICAR is on innovations for promoting knowledge-intensive agriculture, conserving the natural resource-base, developing stress-resistant varieties, cutting-edge biotechnological research, and capacity building for the same.

Superstitious Programmes on TV

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that certain TV channels including Doordarshan are telecasting superstitious/religious programmes encouraging irrationality and vulgarity;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to ban such programmes/serials being telecast by the said channels;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Some instances of private satellite TV channels showing programmes based on superstition have come to the notice of the Government. While some programmes portray superstitious practices and beliefs, some other relate to beliefs about haunted houses and abodes.

(c) to (e) Cable Television Networks(Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder regulates the

telecast of programmes by private satellite TV channels. The Act does not provide for any pre-censorship of programmes telecast by such television channels. However, the Act clearly provides that all programmes telecast by private satellite television should be strictly in accordance with the Programme Code laid down thereunder. Clause 6(1)(j) of the Programme Code already provides that no programme can be transmitted/re-transmitted through Cable Service which encourages superstition or blind-belief. However, considering that despite such provisions, some television channels were telecasting programmes based on superstition and blind belief, the Ministry has recently issued an Advisory to all TV channels to telecast programmes with due care and maturity, strictly adhering to the Programme Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder.

[*English*]

Area under Groundnut Cultivation

965. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether the area under groundnut production is shrinking in the country;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to expand the area of groundnut cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) State-wise details of area coverage under groundnut during 2011-12 (2nd advance estimates) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) As indicated in the following table, the area coverage under groundnut in the country has declined from 62.92 lakh hectares in 2007-08 to 51.92 lakh hectares in 2011-12 (2nd Advance Estimates):

Year	Area ('000 Hectares)
2007-08	6292.0
2008-09	6164.9
2009-10	5477.5
2010-11	5856.1
2011-12*	5192.2
	2nd Advance Estimates For 2011-12

Major reasons for decline in area coverage under groundnut in the recent years include weather aberrations, intermittent dry spells, drought like conditions in major groundnut producing states, the crop's 'susceptibility' to a number of pests and lack of marketing infrastructure and higher fluctuation in prices leading to uncertainty in economic returns.

(d) To encourage farmers to grow oilseeds crops including groundnut in the country, Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) in 14 major oilseeds growing States, 15 maize growing States and 9 oil palm growing States.

Under the scheme, incentives are given to States for implementation of Annual Action Plan under ISOPOM for Oilseeds and Maize Crops. The assistance is given to farmers on production of foundation & certified seeds and distribution of certified seeds of Groundnut @ Rs.1000/- per quintal and Rs. 1200/- per quintal respectively. Under the scheme, a provision for supply of seed minikits has been made for varietal diversification free of cost to the farmers and the varieties of oilseeds including groundnut released during last 10 years are being distributed.

Statement

State-wise Area coverage under Groundnut during the Year 2011-12 (2nd advance estimates)

State	Area ('000 Hectares)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1281.0
Bihar	1.7

1	2
Chhattisgarh	26.8
Gujarat	1542.2
Haryana	4.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.1
Jharkhand	25.2
Karnataka	689.0
Kerala	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	195.1
Maharashtra	302.6
Odisha	71.6
Punjab	1.6
Rajasthan	414.7
Tamilnadu	467.3
Uttar Pradesh	92.0
Uttarakhand	1.0
West Bengal	67.8
Others	6.8
All-India	5192.2

[Translation]

Daily Rated Mazdoors

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

(a) the total number of Daily Rated Mazdoors (DRMs) working in the Secretariat and under Andaman Public Works Department (APWD) in the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, separately;

(b) the number of years for which the said DRMs have been working thereunder alongwith the reason for appointing the said DRMs;

(c) whether the Secretariat is facing shortage of manpower;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the DRMs employed for skilled/semi-skilled work are paid wages fixed for unskilled workers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to make such DRMs permanent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The total number of Daily Rated Mazdoors (DRMs) working in the Secretariat and under Andaman Public works Department (APWD) is 32 and 988 respectively.

(b) In the Secretariat of Andaman and Nicobar Administration Daily Rated Mazdoor have been working for periods ranging from less than 1 year to 6 years. In APWD, Daily Rated Mazdoor have been working from periods ranging from 3 months to 10 years. DRMs have been engaged in APWD for civil and connected works. In Secretariat, DRMs have been engaged due to delay in filling up of erstwhile Group 'D' posts.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam, due to ban on creation of new posts, there is shortage of manpower in the Secretariat.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) DRMs are engaged to manage the works for specific period. There is no provision to make DRMs permanent. Regular vacancies are filled up in accordance with the notified Recruitment Rules.

[English]

Metro Rail between Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar

967. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Detailed Project Report (DPR) to introduce Metro Rail between Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar has been completed by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC);

(b) whether it is also a fact that company for project implementation has been formed; and

(c) if so, the time limit by when the work on the said project is likely to start and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENTS (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam. The State Government of Gujarat has forwarded the Detailed Project Report for Metro Rail between Ahmadabad and Gandhinagar prepared by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) for central assistance to the extent of at least 25% of total cost of the project.

(b) A special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), Metro-link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (MEGA) Company limited fully owned by the Government of Gujarat has been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 with the authorised share capital of Rs. 200 crore.

(c) No such time limit has been fixed for the project.

Cultural Activities in States

968. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government or any of its autonomous organizations have undertaken any cultural activities/programmes for promotion and development of culture in the States of Rajasthan and Bihar during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the achievements made in this regard?

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

Technological Changes in Certification of Films

969. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) proposes to bring in technological changes in the certification of films;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CBFC proposes to introduce a mechanism for online submission of film for getting a certification; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (d) Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) is computerizing entire certification process i.e. from receiving applications to issue of certificates online so as to reduce interface between the CBFC offices and the applicants for certification of films. CBFC has already started receiving applications online.

Assistance for Motorised Boats

970. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is extending financial assistance to fishermen to motorise their traditional boats in the country including Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments including Karnataka have submitted proposals to the Union Government seeking funds under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds released to various States including Karnataka during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme provides financial assistance to all Coastal State Governments and Union Territories (UTs) for motorisation of traditional fishing boats plying in their respective States/UTs. Under the CSS, financial assistance to the tune of 50 percent of the unit cost with a ceiling limit of Rs.30,000 per Out Board Motor (OBM)/In Board Motor (IBM) is provided. This financial assistance is shared equally between the Centre and concerned State Government. In case of UTs, the entire financial assistance is met by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details of proposals received and funds released to various coastal States including Karnataka during the last three fiscal years and current year is as below:

Sl. No. States	Financial year-wise funds released (Rs. in lakhs)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1. Gujarat	26.60	0.00	0.00	36.90
2. Goa	5.00	10.00	15.00	11.25
3. Karnataka	24.7	13.78	59.28	41.60
4. Kerala	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00
5. Tamil Nadu	50.00	150.00	100.00	400.00
6. Andhra Pradesh	20.00	42.00	0.00	0.00
7. Odisha	50.00	50.00	30.00	15.00
8. Daman and Diu	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00
9. Lakshadweep Islands	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
10. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	15.00	64.45
Total	176.30	277.78	255.28	569.2

Recovery of Dues

971. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Doordarshan has appointed arbitrators for recovery of dues amounting to several crores of rupees from the producers;

(b) if so, the total fees paid so far to the arbitrators;

(c) whether the Government/Doordarshan have sought any legal opinion from the Law Ministry and other autonomous body for recovery of such dues;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that former Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts have been appointed as Arbitrators in 27 cases for a total claim of Rs.395,09,09,803/- for Doordarshan and a sum of Rs.204,29,450/- has been paid to the Arbitrators as fee.

(c) to (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that as per Arbitration clause contained in the agreements with the producers and agencies, when a dispute is covered by an arbitration agreement, it cannot be adjudicated upon by any other judicial authority. Accordingly, Doordarshan initiates recovery proceedings with Arbitral Tribunal only.

Inclusion of Tribals under AAY

972. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has permitted the States to include all the tribals under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments including Kerala have requested the Union Government to increase the number of families to be covered under AAY and accordingly increase the allocation of foodgrains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The guidelines issued to the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments for identification of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families stipulate that all primitive tribal households may be identified as AAY families.

Requests have been received from some State Governments including State Government of Kerala for coverage of additional families and allocation of foodgrains under AAY. As the State Governments are required to identify AAY families within the ceiling on number of AAY

families given to each State/UT, their request for coverage of additional families under AAY beyond the targeted number could not be acceded to.

Further, the State Government of Kerala has requested for enhancing the number of AAY families in the State to include all tribal families and allocation of foodgrains to such families. The request from the State Government was considered and State Government was informed that the present guidelines for identification of AAY families provide for inclusion of all primitive tribal households and that the State may prioritize inclusion of the tribal families under AAY.

[*Translation*]

Banned Books

973. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of banned books in the country have risen over the past several years;

(b) if so, the number of books banned alongwith the reasons therefor during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the books which are presently banned in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) State Governments can invoke Section 95 Cr PC, if the contents of any publication/book are such as to attract punishment under Section 124-A or 153-A or 153-B or 292 or 293 or 295-A of the Indian Penal Code. Therefore, the Government of India does not have a complete list of banned/proscribed book(s) in the country.

Police Reforms Programme

974. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to declare the police reforms programme as a national programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any advisory to the State Governments for implementation of

the recommendations received from the various committees regarding police reforms;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has received feedback from the State Governments in this regard; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) Notable amongst the various Commission/Committees which were constituted for reforms in the police force in the country during the last three decades are: the National Police Commission (1977), Ribeiro Committee (1998), the Padmanabhaiah Committee (2000), Group of Ministers on National Security (2000), Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice System (2001), and a Review Committee (2004). The recommendations of the Commission/Committees were sent to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for implementation.

The Review Committee submitted its report in 2005. The reports of all previous Commission/Committees were also examined minutely by the Review Committee and all actionable recommendations culled out. The Committee made 49 recommendations to the Govt. These recommendations were sent to the State Governments for implementation. The matter is regularly followed up with State Governments. Implementation of these recommendations is at various stages.

'Police' being a State subject in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is the State Governments / UT Administrations, which have to implement the various police reforms measures. The Centre can at best persuade the States from time to time to bring the requisite reforms in the Police administration to meet the expectations of the people.

Grants for Promotion of Culture

975. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Culture provides grants

to institutions and individuals for promotion of cultural activities including drama and theatre in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are reports of irregularities in the process of giving grants by the Ministry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps taken proposed to prevent recurrence of such incidents alongwith the action taken against the guilty officers?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Apart from providing grants to all its autonomous institutions, Ministry of Culture provides awards and grants to Non-Government organizations and individual artistes, for promotion of diverse cultural activities, under its various schemes given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) During the year, certain irregularities came to the notice of Ministry in respect of seven cases of Odisha for grant under the scheme of "Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals engaged for specified Performing Arts Projects".

(e) While necessary corrective and remedial action has been initiated to fix responsibility in the present case, Ministry has taken following steps to ensure better transparency in the sanction of grants:

(i) grants are given only on the recommendation of an expert committee;

(ii) recommendations of the expert committee are placed on Ministry's website, for public information;

(iii) all the documentary requirements like indemnity bond, etc. are insisted upon at the application stage;

(iv) all the cases recommended in a particular meeting of the expert committee are processed together, for necessary approvals; and

(v) sanctioned funds are transferred electronically direct into bank account of the beneficiary.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme
1.	Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals engaged for specified Performing Arts Projects.
2.	Cultural Functions Grant Scheme (CFGs).
3.	Grant in aid to Voluntary Organisations for organizing Centenaries/Anniversaries
4.	Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art.
5.	Financial Assistance for Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas.
6.	Cultural Heritage Youth Leadership Programme.
7.	Financial Assistance for Publication of Magazines and Journals dedicated to Indian Culture and Heritage.
8.	Financial Assistance for Book Fairs, Book Exhibitions and Participation in International Book Fairs/ Publishing Events, etc.
9.	Award of Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields.
10.	Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the field of Culture.
11.	Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research.
12.	Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and Such other Walks of life who may be in Indigent circumstances and their dependents.
13.	Building Grants including Studio Theatres.
14.	Tagore Cultural Complexes.
15.	Financial Assistance for Setting Up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums.
16.	Revised Norms/Guidelines for Setting up of New Science Cities and Science Centres.
17.	Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organizations/Societies for development and maintenance of National Memorials.
18.	Tagore Commemoration Grant Scheme (TCGS)

Agricultural Technology Management Agency

976. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) being run in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish more such agencies during the current year; and

(c) the details of activities organised or proposed to be organised thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Presently, Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) is in operation in 604 districts of 28 states and 3 UTs. State-wise list is given at Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) The activities undertaken under the Scheme include capacity building of extension functionaries and farmers, front line demonstrations, exposure visits, Kisan melas, farmer' group mobilization, farm schools and farmers scientists interactions.

Statement*State-wise List of ATMA Set up*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of ATMAs set up
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22
2.	Bihar	38
3.	Chhattisgarh	18
4.	Delhi	1
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	26
7.	Haryana	21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12

1	2	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
10.	Jharkhand	24
11.	Karnataka	30
12.	Kerala	14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	50
14.	Maharashtra	33
15.	Odisha	30
16.	Punjab	20
17.	Rajasthan	33
18.	Tamil Nadu	29
19.	Uttaranchal	13
20.	Uttar Pradesh	72
21.	West Bengal	19
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
23.	Assam	14
24.	Manipur	9
25.	Mizoram	8
26.	Meghalaya	7
27.	Nagaland	11
28.	Sikkim	4
29.	Tripura	4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	1
31.	Pondicherry	2
Total		604

[English]

Inter-Cropping

977. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inter-cropping is beneficial in cutting down the use of chemicals which helps in production but harm the environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any research has been made by the research institutes in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Intercropping systems which are having synergistic effect help to reduce use of chemicals. Intercropping with trap crops reduces use of pesticides

while intercropping with leguminous crops in cereals reduces rate of application of chemical fertilizers.

(c) and (d) Project Directorate for Farming Systems Research, Modipuram studies crop intensification/diversification of prevailing cropping systems of the country through its 31 on-station and 32 on-farm centres. Trap crops are also tested for pest and disease management in organic farming at 13 locations through Network Project on organic farming. Some of the salient research findings are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Research Findings of Inter-Cropping

Sl. No.	Cropping System	Research Findings
1.	Maize for cobs+ vegetable cowpea in 1:1 ratio on broad beds and sesbania in furrows during Kharif and mustard in furrows and 3 rows of lentil on broad beds in Rabi while 3 rows of green gram on beds in summer.	21.84 t/ha as Rice Equivalent Yield with productivity of 59.84 kg grain/ha/day.
2.	Rice-potato-onion + maize relay cropping.	Additional rice-equivalent yield of 20.43 t/ha.
3.	Rice-garlic-maize relay cropping.	Additional net returns of Rs. 51.910/ha/year over existing rice-wheat system.
4.	Conventional tillage, cropping system of castor+ green gram-summer greengram, mulch/residue incorporation.	Recorded the highest pearl millet equivalent yield and net returns.
5.	Cotton + cowpea-pearlmillet crop sequence followed by cotton+ cowpea-fodder pearl millet and intensification of cotton-pearlmillet.	Net return up to Rs. 91.508/ha.
6.	1/3 Farm Yard Manure (FYM) + 1/3 Vermicompost (VC) + 1/3 Neem Cake with intercropping of soybean in maize, radish in potato and coriander in onion.	Scope for management of pest and diseases through trap cropping reduces use of chemical fertilizers through complimentary intercropping systems.

Fall in Pulses Production

978. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of pulses is falling day by day;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to boost the pulse production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) The production of total pulses has increased from 14.20 million tonnes during 2006-07 to 18.24 million tonnes during 2010-11 which is 4.03 million tonnes higher as compared to 2006-07 (last year of 10th

plan period) recording a continuous increase in production in 11th Five year Plan.

In order to enhance the production and productivity of pulses in the country, National Food Security Mission-Pulses (NFSM-Pulses) is being implemented since 2007-08. Presently, NFSM-Pulses is under implementation in 468 districts of 16 States. Under the programme, assistance is being provided for seed production, seed distribution, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Herbicides, Improved farm implements, assistance for increased water use efficiency through distribution of sprinklers, pipeline for carrying water to the fields and pumpsets etc. Besides, training of farmers and extension workers are also organised for transfer of latest production technology.

In addition, to demonstrate the production and protection technology of pulses among the farmers on their fields through compact area approach, Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) is implemented in the country with 1000 units (one unit of 1000 ha each) covering one million hectare area of pulses during 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Further, a programme of Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses Villages in Rainfed Areas is also being implemented in 11 major pulses growing States in the country to provide support for in-situ moisture conservation, accelerated pulses production programme with inclusion of mini kits & pests surveillance and market linked extension support through Small Farmers Agriculture Consortium (SFAC) for framework of Farmers Producer Groups (FPOs) & extending end to end support to the farmers for ensuring better economic return to the farmers. The Government has also increased the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for kharif and rabi pulses. These incentives will help the farmers to adopt modern techniques for increasing pulse production at farm level.

Master Plan of Greater Noida

979. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has received the Master Plan of Greater Noida (Noida Extension) for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the reasons for delay in approval of the said Master Plan and the steps being taken by the Board to expedite the approval process; and

(d) the time by which the Master Plan is likely to be approved by the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) NCRPB has informed that an compliance to the Allahabad High Court Order dated 21.10.2011, the Government of Uttar Pradesh (Housing & Urban Planning Department) has submitted the Master Plan for Greater Noida-2021 which includes the Noida Extension also to the NCR Planning Board on 15.12.2011, The Master Plan of Greater Noida is a Comprehensive Development Plan for the entire Greater Noida area with the perspective year 2021. This has been examined and placed before the Planning Committee constituted under section 4 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act 1985 on 16.3.2012 for consideration and recommendation. As per existing practice, the recommendations of the Planning Committee would be placed before the Board.

Surveillance on Maoists

980. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to create fingerprint database for surveillance of maoists in various districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is facing some hurdles or impediments in the implementation of this project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action plan to overcome the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no specific proposal to create fingerprint database, especially for surveillance of Maoists in the country. However, under the Crime & Criminal Tracking System

(CCTNS) Scheme of the Ministry of Home affairs, there is a provision to build National and State level fingerprint databases.

(c) and (d) The scheme is at nascent stage of implementation. Therefore, it is premature to comment upon anticipated hurdles or impediments to the project.

[Translation]

Allotment of Houses to Slums Dwellers

981. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a report that the houses allotted to slum dwellers have been illegally occupied by others in collusion with the officers of the DDA;

(b) if so, whether any committee has been constituted by the Government for conducting investigation in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government to the outcome of the said committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB), Government of NCT of Delhi have informed that there is no report that the houses allotted to slum dwellers have been illegally occupied by others in collusion with the officers of the DDA.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of answer given at (a).

Museum at Vaishali

982. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the relic of Lord Buddha was found in Vaishali during an excavation in 1958;

(b) if so, whether the High Court of Patna had directed the Government to set up a museum in Vaishali to house the said remains of Lord Buddha;

(c) if so, whether the Government had agreed in the court that it would bear the cost of setting up such a museum;

(d) if so, whether the Government has not set up the said museum even after one year has passed since the court's directive;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Central Government has agreed to provide financial assistance to the project subject to the submission of detailed proposal from the Government of Bihar.

(d) and (e) According to information received from the Government of Bihar, out of the total required area for the museum, an area of 2.5 acres of land has been acquired so far.

(f) The matter is being pursued with the State Government.

[English]

Delay in Implementation of CCA Decision

983. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA) and Cabinet Secretariat has directed to evict and recover market rent from Kendriya Bhandar following cancellation of their allotment of accommodation;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has failed to implement the said directions;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore alongwith the action proposed to be taken against the officials responsible therefore;

(d) whether any delay in implementation of Cabinet decision is required to be reported to the competent authority;

(e) if so, whether the delay in implementation of the eviction order of the CCA issued in 2005 has been reported to the authorities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the said authorities thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Madam, the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation directed as under:-

(i) The residential/Office accommodation allotted to the Kendriya Bhandar at various places so far shall be got vacated in a phased manner over a period of three years with one-third of the units of accommodation being vacated at the end of the 1st calendar year (twelve months) from the month of November, 2005.

(ii) Market rate of Licence fee, as fixed by the Central Government from time to time, shall be charged w.e.f. 1.11.2005 onwards from the Kendriya Bhandar for the residential/office accommodation allotted to it at Delhi and other stations till the date of vacation of accommodation.

(b) No, Madam. The CCA decision has been implemented and Kendriya Bhandar has been asked to vacate all allotted units of GPRA within a period of 3 years, in phased manner, vide Dte. of Estates O.M. dated 10/11/2005. Kendriya Bhandar has vacated 17 units of GPRA so far. For remaining 25 units, market rent is being charged by the Dte. of Estates. However, eviction proceedings have not been initiated, keeping in view the Draft Note for CCA circulated by DOP&T for review of its earlier decision and recommendation of Parliamentary Standing Committee to allow Kendriya Bhandar function from the exiting GPRA units. The final CCA Note is yet to be placed before CCA by DOP&T.

(c) Not required in view of reply to Part (b) above.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Not required in view of reply to part (b) above.

(f) Not required in view of reply to Part (b) above.

[*Translation*]

Funds for Recruitment of Police Personnel

484. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided funds for recruitment of police personnel and modernisation programmes for the police forces;

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

(c) whether the State Governments have utilised the said funds;

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

(e) the details of the schemes being implemented for strengthening the police force in order to maintain law and order in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Home Affairs has not released any funds to State Governments for recruitment of police personnel. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a Non-Plan Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) towards supplementing the efforts of State Governments in modernizing their police forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism etc. A statement indicating State-wise and year-wise release of funds under MPF Scheme in the last three years, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, utilization reported by State Governments and funds released in the current financial year 2011-12, as on 15.3.2012, is given in the enclosed Statement.

Besides the MPF Scheme, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been supplementing the efforts and resources of State Governments by various measures which include deployment of Central paramilitary forces to assist the State Police Forces, sanctioning of India Reserve Battalions to States, reimbursement of security related expenditure under the SRE Scheme, assistance in training of State Police Forces through the Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organizations and Bureau of Police Research & Development etc.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11	2011-12
	Funds released	Amount spent	Amount unspent	Funds released	Amount spent	Amount unspent	Funds released in 2010-11	Funds released in 2011-12 (as on 15.3.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	83.83	74.53	9.30	115.54	56.94	58.60	89.96	4.09
Arunachal Pradesh	14.72	14.72	0.00	11.50	11.30	0.20	10.75	6.99
Assam	68.11	59.72	8.39	60.79	49.93	10.86	48.51	46.97
Bihar	41.57	41.57	0.00	59.34	41.34	18.00	63.67	27.02
Chhattisgarh	26.54	24.81	1.73	17.04	17.04	0.00	29.08	5.59
Goa	4.00	3.51	0.49	7.08	1.06	6.02	2.30	0.08
Gujarat	48.02	46.75	1.27	52.18	43.74	8.44	55.27	33.23
Haryana	27.51	27.51	0.00	46.63	46.63	0.00	30.41	5.23
Himachal Pradesh	9.99	9.93	0.06	7.10	7.10	0.00	6.36	5.91
Jammu and Kashmir	109.65	109.65	0.00	111.18	111.18	0.00	148.25	109.72
Jharkhand	69.85	66.00	3.85	33.49	28.30	5.19	36.90	4.95
Karnataka	69.61	69.61	0.00	63.96	60.10	3.86	83.01	52.50
Kerala	22.90	22.90	0.00	32.54	32.54	0.00	42.68	26.74
Madhya Pradesh	40.37	40.37	0.00	54.87	47.28	7.59	72.41	36.92
Maharashtra	75.86	72.08	3.78	72.48	70.48	2.00	42.26	63.55
Manipur	39.23	33.63	5.60	27.44	27.08	0.36	26.63	25.85
Meghalaya	10.81	10.81	0.00	9.73	8.59	1.14	8.48	5.41
Mizoram	12.69	12.13	0.56	11.48	11.28	0.20	19.55	10.94
Nagaland	38.42	38.42	0.00	31.50	31.50	0.00	33.77	29.40
Odisha	42.54	42.54	0.00	51.87	51.84	0.03	54.24	14.33
Punjab	21.56	21.56	0.00	33.50	32.45	1.05	26.08	32.03
Rajasthan	49.10	47.77	1.33	51.18	44.00	7.18	47.88	32.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sikkim	6.12	5.78	0.34	4.72	4.12	0.60	2.17	5.01
Tamil Nadu	50.10	50.10	0.00	60.67	45.44	15.23	92.52	42.73
Tripura	20.66	20.66	0.00	22.92	7.00	15.92	23.08	15.95
Uttar Pradesh	102.31	91.43	10.88	125.17	92.93	32.24	77.61	49.85
Uttarakhand	19.39	19.39	0.00	5.29	5.29	0.00	6.35	5.75
West Bengal	32.18	31.93	0.25	48.81	48.76	0.05	43.73	46.52
Total	1157.64	1109.81	47.83	1230.00	1035.24	194.76 (*)	1224.63	**745.63

(*) Utilization certificates for the funds released during 2010-11 will become due from the State Governments on 01-04-2012.

(**) Utilization certificates for the funds released during 2011-12 will become due from the State Governments on 01-04-2013.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Poor Families

985. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) the scheme/projects implemented to rehabilitate poor families living in urban areas nearby railway stations and tracks in the country including Gujarat;

(b) whether any communication from the Ministry of Railways has been received in this regard;

(c) if so, the details and the present status thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the extend to which the schemes like Rajiv Awas Yojana, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor etc. are helpful in providing dwelling units to such poor people?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) This Ministry is implementing the Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission which focus on basic services to the urban poor and integrated development of slums. Under these programmes, the selection of the

projects is done by the States/UTs and resettlement of slums near the railway tracks can also be taken up.

In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011.

The Phase I of RAY is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with an outlay of Rs. 5,000 crores. Under this Scheme, financial assistance will be provided to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. The scheme emphasizes a 'whole city' 'all slums' 'whole slum' approach. In respect of Central Government land including Railways land, it is expected that the agencies concerned will work in cooperation with the State Governments/Urban Local Body, and design suitable solutions to redevelop/relocate the slums.

(b) No project proposal has been received from the Ministry of Railways with regard to slum rehabilitation projects in Gujarat.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Under BSUP and IHSDP, 1524 Projects with the total project cost of Rs. 40217.02 Crores and Central share (ACA) of Rs. 21,836.16 Crores has been approved for construction of 1.57 million dwelling units across the country.

Under the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the

Urban Poor (ISHUP), 9910 beneficiaries have availed benefits and a subsidy of Rs.8.8 Crore has been released during the last 3 years.

Under RAY, 8 Pilot Projects with a total project cost of Rs. 446.22 Crores have been approved.

[Translation]

Paddy Production in Nalanda

986. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Gram Panchayat in Nalanda district of Bihar has surpassed the Chinese record of paddy production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to provide assistance on similar lines for paddy farming to other farmers of the country in order to increase production in other States and districts in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. As per the reports received from the State Government, the yield of wet paddy has been recorded at 22.4 tonnes/ha and that of dry paddy at 20.16 tonnes/ha in the district of Nalanda, Bihar under the demonstration on System of Rice Intensification (SRI) which was organized at farmer's field during Kharif 2011. It has surpassed the yield of 19 tonnes/ha which was recorded earlier in China. The crop cutting experiments were conducted by the State Government in the presence of Block Development Officer, Circle Officer, Block Agriculture Officer and others.

The Government of India has been providing financial assistance of Rs.3,000/-for organizing demonstration of 0.4 ha each on SRI under National Food Security Mission-Rice (NFSM-Rice) in identified districts of 16 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Similarly, under the sub-scheme 'Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI)' of

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), rice crop promotion programmes including SRI are being extended to the farmers in the seven States of eastern India namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Besides, the farmers are being trained in the States by organizing Farmers Field School (FFS) at Panchayat level by the State Department of Agriculture of the concerned States. The Government of India is providing financial assistance of Rs. 17,000/- per training of 30 farmers under NFSM and other crop development programmes.

[English]

Setting up of Central Agricultural University

987. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to open Central Agricultural University in the remote under developed areas of the country including Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the University is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) It has been decided to set up a Central Agricultural University each in Bundelkhand and Barapani. There is no proposal at present to set up a Central Agricultural University in Odisha.

(b) and (c) Setting up of these two Central Agricultural Universities has been approved in principle.

[Translation]

Foreign Nationals in Jails

988. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign nationals arrested and lodged in various jails in the country alongwith the

expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years, State-wise and nationality-wise;

(b) the total number of such prisoners released during the said period, State-wise and nationality-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints that certain prisoners who have completed their term are still lodged in jails;

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

(e) whether the Supreme Court has given any judgment in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) at the end of year 2010, a total of 5108 foreign prisoners were kept in various jails of the country. Data on expenditure on foreign national lodged in jails and total number of prisoners released are not maintained centrally.

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

(e) and (f) "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 Government.

[*English*]

Visa on Arrival Scheme

989. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of nations whose citizens are eligible for visas on arrival in India is likely to be expanded to include more countries; and

(b) if so, the details of countries likely to be offered the facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Madam. Presently, there is no proposal to extend visa on arrival facility to more countries.

(b) Does not arise.

Violation by DTH operators

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that some Direct to Home (DTH) operators are down linking foreign channels to win customers in the domestic market by violating the downlinking/uplinking guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact thereof on the domestic DTH operators;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The Direct to Home (DTH) guidelines for obtaining license enjoin that no DTH licensee shall carry or include in his DTH service any television broadcast or channel which has not been registered by the Central Government for being viewed within the territory of India. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is the administrative Ministry for issue of DTH licenses and no reports of any violation of uplinking/downlinking guidelines have been reported against the six private DTH operators holding license for DTH operations.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Caste Based Census

991. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agencies to whom the work of caste based census have been assigned, State-wise; and

(b) the present status of the caste based census?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The field work for the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) is being conducted by the respective State/UT Governments. The financial and technical support for this

exercise is being provided by the Government of India. The Nodal Ministries in the Government of India are the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Technical support is being provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India).

The field data-collection in each Enumeration Block is being conducted by a team of 2 persons, an enumerator who is appointed by the State/UT Government and a Data Entry Operator who is handling the Tablet PC for data entry operation. The tasks related to hardware and software development and field data entry operations has been entrusted to a consortium of three Central Public Sector Undertakings, namely, the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) and the Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) Limited. The State-wise allotment is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The field-work of the SECC has already commenced in 31 States/UTs. So far, enumerator's data collection has been completed in more than 8 lakh 25 thousand census enumeration blocks of these States/UTs. The dates of field-work for the remaining four States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are being finalized by the nodal Ministry in the Central Govt., namely, the MoRD in consultation with the respective State Governments.

Statement

State-wise allocation

Name of State/UT	Nodal CPSU
1	2
Chandigarh	BEL
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	BEL
Daman and Diu	BEL
Puducherry	BEL
Tripura	BEL
Haryana	BEL
Punjab	ITI

1	2
Andhra Pradesh	ECIL
Chhattisgarh	BEL
Goa	ITI
Himachal Pradesh	ITI
Karnataka	BEL
Nagaland	ECIL
Rajasthan	BEL
Sikkim	ECIL
Uttarakhand	ITI
Madhya Pradesh	ITI
Maharashtra	BEL
Odisha	ECIL
Meghalaya	ITI
Arunachal Pradesh	ITI
Assam	ECIL
Bihar	ECIL
Delhi	ITI
Gujarat	BEL
Jammu and Kashmir	ITI
West Bengal	ECIL
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	ECIL
Jharkhand	ECIL
Lakshadweep	ITI
Mizoram	ECIL
Kerala	ITI
Manipur	BEL
Tamil Nadu	BEL
Uttar Pradesh	ITI

Bundelkhand Package

992. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that farmers of the country particularly Bundelkhand area are on the verge of death due to starvation, hunger and debt;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether package for Bundelkhand area has not reached the farmers; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) Ministry of Agriculture does not maintain data on death of farmers due to starvation, hunger and debt. In so far as Bundelkhand region is concerned, Government of India is implementing a Special Package for drought mitigation with an outlay of Rs. 7266 crore (Rs.3506 crore and Rs.3760 crore for Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh respectively) for a period of three years (2009-2012). The Package focuses on rainwater harvesting and water management especially through completion of ongoing and incomplete irrigation projects for speedy accrual of benefits to farmers. Bundelkhand Package also includes components of crop diversification, strengthening livelihood systems through appropriate interventions in animal husbandry, horticulture and agricultural marketing sectors. Under this package, an amount of Rs. 925.69 crore to Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 1287.03 crore to Madhya Pradesh has been released so far as Additional Central Assistance.

Awareness Campaigns on Central Schemes

993. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to launch any campaign/formulate any plan to familiarize the common people with the Central schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide additional assistance for targeted schemes keeping in view the feedback of the people received through the above campaign;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has the mandate for launching awareness generation and familiarization campaigns for Central Government Schemes including the flagship programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Rural Health Mission, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Universal Mid-Day Meal Programme, etc. Accordingly, it has launched campaigns for awareness generation about Bharat Nirman programme and other Central Government Schemes during 2011-12.

The Ministry, since 2006, through Press Information Bureau (PIB) has been organizing 'Public Information Campaigns (PICs)' to disseminate information to the targeted beneficiaries all over the country focusing on the Bharat Nirman and flagship programmes of Government of India. The campaign seeks to empower ordinary citizens particularly from the rural, remote, hilly and disturbed areas including SC/ST areas so that they can avail the advantages of these programmes to improve the quality of their life. PIC is a 3 day campaign organized normally at a rural venue in collaboration with other media units of this Ministry, local district administration and other State Government departments. This multimedia, multi sectoral campaign hosts about 25 to 40 stalls. The information is also disseminated through advertisements in newspapers, audio-visuals and outdoor publicity, film shows, photo exhibitions and folk and traditional arts.

Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP) organizes Publicity Programmes by using the method of film shows, photo exhibitions, group discussions etc.

Song & Drama Division puts up theatre and other live Arts shows at various venues all over the country to exhibit Government Schemes taken up for the welfare of the people.

(c) to (e) The Central Government Schemes are reviewed from time to time by the concerned Ministries incharge of these Schemes and corrective measures taken including provision of additional assistance, wherever necessary.

[English]

Indo-Pak Intelligence Sharing Agreement

994. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India and Pakistan have mutually agreed to share intelligence related to terrorism affecting both the nations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to India from such sharing of information?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Basic Facilities for Fishing Community

995. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for providing drinking water and better sanitation to the fishermen in the country including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of these schemes; and

(d) the amount released and utilised under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) There is no proposal with the Government for providing drinking water and better sanitation to the fishermen in the country. However, under the Centrally Sponsored 'National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen' there is a provision for providing assistance for installation of a tube-well for every 20 houses in a fisherman village under the component 'Development of Model Fishermen Villages'. All the States including Kerala are eligible to seek assistance under the said Scheme. The cost of installation of a tubewell is limited to Rs. 30,000/- (Rs.35,000/- for North-Eastern States), which is shared by the Centre and the States on 50:50 basis. In the case of

North-Eastern States this sharing is on 75:25 basis while the entire cost is borne by the Centre in respect of Union Territories. The details of tubewells approved during the last three years and current year are as under:

Name of States	Number of Tubewells approved			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Bihar	0	0	102	0
Gujarat	21	0	0	0
Jharkhand	24	72	66	10
Madhya Pradesh	0	4	0	50
Manipur	11	0	0	8
Meghalaya	0	0	3	0
Mizoram	0	11	0	0
Nagaland	23	26	30	0
Rajasthan	0	3	0	0
Uttarakhand	3	1	3	0

[Translation]

Growth of Retail Market

996. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the organised retail market including franchise market is growing constantly in the country;

(b) if so, the turnover thereof during the last financial year;

(c) whether the said sector has penetrated substantially into two and threetier cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the share of the said cities during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) accounted by the trade sector as per National Accounts Division of Central Statistical Organization, 2010-11, has increased at current prices from Rs. 7,05,025

crores in 2007-08 to Rs. 11,02,285 crores in 2010-11. However no separate data for retails trade is centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) No such data is centrally being maintained.

National Authority under AMASR Act

997. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed National Authority/ Competent Authorities under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) (AMASR) Act, 2010, have been constituted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any provision in the Act for constitution of such an authority at Tehsil and Block levels;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether the proposed national authority would be within reach of the poor people?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) National Monuments Authority (NMA) has been constituted and 26 Competent Authorities in almost all the states, have been appointed as per the provisions of 'The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010.'

(c) to (e) There is no such provision in the amended Act to constitute such an authority at Tehsil and Block levels. However, the Competent Authorities appointed by the Government have been entrusted the work of receiving of applications from the individuals, government agencies, etc., who intend to construct/reconstruct/repair/renovate their properties in the buffer zone of any centrally protected monument/site. The Competent Authorities after getting the field report and with his recommendation forwarded the NOC applications to the NMA for its consideration. In addition, Competent Authorities have been delegated powers to dispose off NOC applications for repairs and renovation in regulated area. As such the authority is within the reach of the concerned people.

Tree Borne Oilseeds

998. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any norms for the cultivation of Jatropha to promote model plantation of various Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs);

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government is considering to open a separate department for promoting model plantation of various tree borne oilseeds including Jatropha and Oil Palm;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the department is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The norms for promotion and cultivation of Tree Borne Oilseeds including Jatropha have been issued. The details of the norms are given in the enclosed Statement. For promoting TBOs including Jatropha on waste land of State Governments/Institutes under the Central Sector Scheme "Integrated Development of Tree Borne Oilseeds", the details of targets and achievements are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board under the administrative control of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is in existence since 8th March, 1984 under the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983 (29 of 1983) as a statutory body and has been entrusted with the nodal responsibility for implementation of a Central Sector Scheme "Integrated Development of tree borne oilseeds" for promotion of Tree Borne Oilseeds including Jatropha since 9th Plan onwards. However, the oil palm development programme under Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm & Maize (ISOPOM) is being implemented in the states of Andhra

Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Gujarat, Goa, Odisha, Kerala, Mizoram and Maharashtra. Besides ISOPOM, Government of India has launched Oil Palm Area Expansion (OPAE) programme for bringing 60,000 hectares during 2011-12 under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY).

(e) In view of (c) and (d) above, question does not arise.

Statement

Norms for Assistance under Central Sector Scheme on "Integrated Development of Tree Borne Oilseeds"

1. **Back ended credit linked subsidy (30% subsidy, 50% loan, 20% own share) Quantum of assistance**
- Subsidy restricted to 30% of project cost with ceiling as under:-

(i) Government/Semi Govt. Organizations

(ii) NGOs/VOs/Individuals

1.1 Establishment of model seed procurement centre & installation of pre-processing and processing equipments

1.1.1 Establishment of model seed procurement centre - One

1.1.2 Installation of multi-purpose pre-processing and processing equipments

1.1.3 Installation of oil expeller

1.2 Nursery raising, commercial plantation & maintenance

2. Promotional programmes

Organisations: Central and State Government Organizations, Autonomous bodies like Institutes of ICAR, ICFRE and CSIR; Central/State/Deemed Universities, Semi Govt. organisations.

Assistance: Maximun of Rs. 75.00 lakhs with ceiling under different project as under:-

2.1 Technology development & refinement: 100% assistance.

2.2 Development of elite planting material and model plantation

Sl. No.	Name of plant	Plants per ha. (Nos.)	Assistance Actual cost with ceiling of (Rs.)
1.	Simarouba	500	16,000
2.	Neem	400	11,000
3.	Jojoba	2500	80,000
4.	Karanja	500	13,000
5.	Mahua	200	9,000
6.	Wild apricot	400	10,000
7.	Jatropha	2500	25,000
8.	Cheura	250	9,000
9.	Kokum	250	10,000
10.	Tung	500	14,000

2.3 Maintenance (For 2 years after plantation)

Sl. No.	Name of Plant	Year of maintenance	Actual expenditure subject to ceiling per year (Rs.)
1.	Simarouba	2	1500
2.	Neem	2	1500
3.	Jojoba	2	2500
4.	Karanja	2	1500
5.	Mahua	2	1500
6.	Wild pricot	2	1500
7.	Jatropha	1	2500
8.	Cheura	2	1500
9.	Kokum	2	1500
10.	Tung	4	1500

2.4 Establishment of TBO garden/park

Assistance: 80% of the actual expenditure subject to ceiling of Rs. 0.40 lakh/ha garden

area towards cost of nuresey raising, plantation, maintenance, fencing, irrigation etc.

2.5 Feasibility studies for various components

Assistance: Actual expenditure towards survey, project staff, survey equipments, contingency or any other expenditure.

3. Transfer of Technology

Organisations: Central and State Government Organizations, Autonomous bodies like Institutes of ICAR, ICFRE and CSIR; Central/ State/Deemed Universities, Co-operative Institutions, Federation, Corporations etc.

Assistance Rs. 75.00 lakh/year

Organisations: NGOs/VOs Assistance
Rs. 1.00 lakh/year

3.1 Farmers Training and Trainers Training (Two days for 50 participants)

Assistance: Actual expenditure subject to the ceiling of Rs. 20000/- for farmers training and Rs. 40,500/- for trainers training.

3.2 Publication & publicity material

Assistance: 100% assistance for publication and publicity material in regional languages on different TBOs.

3.3 Observation-cum-study tour

Assistance: Rs. 31,500/- plus actual bus fare/ Second Class Train Fare for 50 farmers/seed collectors for visit to potential areas/institutions.

3.4 Seminar/workshop/ exhibition: Need based.

4. Monitoring, evaluation & technical support: Actual expenditure.

Statement-II

Details of Target and Achievement made in Plantation of Tree Borne Oilseeds including Jatropha during the last three years

(Area in ha.)

Sl. No.	TBOs	Year							
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Jatropha	1445	1323	1079	963	662	660	3186	2946
2.	Karanja	55	44	386	372	1050	1002	1491	1418
3.	Neem	120	120	287	274	135	86	542	480
4.	Simarouba	20	16	15	10	200	200	235	226
5.	Mahua	20	0*	66	51	20	10	106	61
6.	Tung	25	25	100	100	415	415	540	540
7.	Wild Apricot	-	-	50	50	100	0*	150	50
8.	Jojoba	3.75	2	26	15	-	-	29.75	17
Grand Total		1688.75	1530	2009	1835	2582	2373	6279.75	5738 **

Model plantation programme of Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs) including Jatropha plantation is not under implementation since 2010-11 as Research Work has been undertaken to develop authentic data on state wise acreage/availability of land under different category of TBOs cultivation in addition to identification of elite planting material of TBOs, seed resources assessment, developing suitable package of practices, developing high yielding varieties with better quality of reliable seed source.

Programme not implemented by the organization.

**Short fall in achievement is due to non-availability of elite planting material. However the total achievement is about 91.37% of the targets set.

Quality of Soil

999. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the health of soil including the quality after continued use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides etc. and its likely impact on the overall food production;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the plan of action initiated to improve soil health and productivity;

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote sustainable growth in agriculture in the country;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this direction;

(e) the number of soil testing laboratories in each State/UT at present; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to set up more such laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indian Council of

Agricultural Research (ICAR) investigations have revealed emergence of multi-nutrient deficiencies including micro and secondary nutrients (viz. sulphur, zinc and boron) in several parts of the country particularly in intensively cultivated Indo-Gangetic plains. The latest estimates on nutrient deficiencies at the country level are of the order of around 90, 80, 50, 41, 49, 33, 13, 12, 5 and 3 percent for nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, sulphur, zinc, boron, molybdenum, iron, manganese and copper respectively.

Investigations under All India Coordinated Research project (AICRP) on 'long term fertilizer experiments' over the last few decades concluded that only integrated use of optimal dose of NPK and organic manure can maintain soil health and give higher sustainable quality yields. Accordingly, Government is advocating Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) envisaging conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources of nutrients viz. Farm Yard manure (FYM)/Compost, bio-fertilizers, green manures etc. to sustain good soil health and higher crop productivity in the country.

(c) and (d) In order to promote sustainable agricultural growth in the country, soil test based balanced and judicious use of fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures like Farm Yard Manure (FYM), compost, vermi-compost, green manure and bio-fertilizer is being promoted through the scheme National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSH&F).

(e) There are 1049 soil testing laboratories (STLs) in the country. The number of STLs in each State/UT is given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) The Government is encouraging setting up of STLs under National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSH&F) and also under flagship schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) and Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme.

Statement

State-wise Number of Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) in the country during 2010-11)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of STLs
1	2	3
I. South Zone		
1	Andhra Pradesh	118
2	Karnataka	26

1	2	3
3	Kerala	24
4	Tamil Nadu	47
5	Puducherry	2
6	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2
	Total	219
II. West Zone		
7	Gujarat	148
8	Madhya Pradesh	30
9	Maharashtra	39
10	Rajasthan	48
11	Chhattisgarh	10,
12	Goa	2
	Total	277
III. North Zone		
13	Haryana	32
14	Punjab	70
15	Uttarakhand	16
16	Uttar Pradesh	283
17	Himachal Pradesh	15
18	Jammu and Kashmir	18
19	Delhi	1
	Total	435
IV. East Zone		
20	Bihar	39
21	Jharkhand	8
22	Odisha	11
23	West Bengal	20
	Total	78
V. NE Zone		
24	Assam	11
25	Tripura	6

1	2	3
26	Manipur	5
27	Meghalaya	3
28	Nagaland	3
29	Arunachal Pradesh	6
30	Sikkim	1
31	Mizoram	5
	Total	40
Grand Total		1049

Year of Horticulture

1000. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has declared 2012 as the year of Horticulture;

(b) if so, the special schemes and benefits likely to accrue to the farmers during this year;

(c) whether the consumers are also likely to be benefited by this announcement;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds likely to be released to each State/UT in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is celebrating 2012-13 to highlight the significant achievements of the horticulture sector and to give it a renewed thrust. Efforts will be made to create awareness among the masses and various stakeholders by organizing workshops/seminars conferences, Exhibitions, Kisan Melas etc.

During the Eleventh Plan, area under horticulture crops increased from 19.39 million ha in 2006-07 to 21.82 million ha in 2010-11. Similarly, production of horticulture crops increased from 191.8 million MT to 240.43 million

MT during the corresponding period. This resulted in higher per capita availability of fruits and vegetables, besides substantial increase in its exports, which helped the country to earn foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 14,000 crore.

(c) and (d) Consumers will benefit from enhanced production, reduction of post harvest losses and improved marketing. Thus better produce will be available to consumers at affordable prices.

(e) During 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 1850 crore have been allocated for implementation of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission on North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) schemes.

[English]

Committee for TV Content

1001. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of increasing depiction of violence, vulgarity, obscenity, etc. on various TV channels;

(b) if so, whether the Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to look into the specific complaints or take suo-moto cognizance against violations of TV programmes and Advertising codes and recommended appropriate course of action;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the composition of the committee;

(d) the number of complaints received and the action taken on such complaints during each of the last three years and the current year, channel-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to take concrete action against the violators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Some instances of depiction of obscenity, vulgarity and violence, etc. on various TV channels have been brought to the notice of the Ministry. All private satellite TV channels are required by the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 to telecast programmes strictly as per the Programme and Advertising Codes stipulated thereunder. Whenever any violation thereof takes place, appropriate action is taken as per the said Act.

(b) The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to look into the cases of violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes and to make recommendations thereon.

(c) The composition of the Committee is as under:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) Add. Secretary, M/o I&B | - Chairman |
| (ii) Joint Secretary, M/o Home Affairs | - Member |
| (iii) Joint Secretary, M/o Law & Justice | - Member |
| (iv) Joint Secretary, M/o Women & Child Development | - Member |
| (v) Joint Secretary, M/o Health & Family Welfare | - Member |
| (vi) Joint Secretary, M/o External Affairs | - Member |
| (vii) Joint Secretary, M/o Defence | - Member |
| (viii) Joint Secretary, Dept. of Consumer Affairs | - Member |
| (ix) Representative from ASCI | - Member |
| (x) Joint Secretary (Broadcasting) M/o Information & Broadcasting | - Member-Convener |

(d) The details of action taken during the last three years in case of programmes and advertisements showing obscenity, vulgarity and violence are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Whenever violation of Programme and Advertising Codes is established, the Government takes appropriate action, viz, issue of Show Cause Notices, Advisories and Warnings to the erring channels and in some cases, orders are also issued to take the channel off air for a prescribed duration of time.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Channel	Reasons for issue of Show Cause Notice (SCN)	Date of SCN	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
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	Indiavision Channel	News item regarding act of suicide committed by a nun at Thiruvananthapuram.	No SCN	An advisory dated 23.06.2009 issued to the Channel.
4	Asianet	News item regarding act of suicide committed by a nun at Thiruvananthapuram.	No SCN	An advisory dated 23.06.2009 issued to the Channel.
5	India TV	Telecast of news item based on the show 'Sach Ka Saamna' being aired on Star Plus Channel	No SCN	An Advisory dated 24.08.2009 issued to the channel.
6	Aaj Tak	Telecast of news item based on the show 'Sach Ka Saamna' being aired on Star Plus Channel	No SCN	An Advisory dated 24 08.2009 issued to the channel.
7.	9X TV	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.
8.	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.
9.	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.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	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.
11.	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.
12.	Bindass	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Dadagiri'	26.08.2009	A warning dated 04.03.2010 issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
13.	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.
14.	FTV.com India	Telecast of obscene visuals	11.09.2009	An order dated 10.03.2010 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of channel for 9 days.
15.	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 shift the timing of the reality show 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 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 direction. Matter Closed.

1	2	3	4	5
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 was issued to the channel for prohibition of 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 a favorable verdict. The Ministry filed an appeal before the Division Bench of the Hon'ble Madras High Court. The Hon'ble H/C has allowed the appeal. Accordingly, the channel was prohibited for 7 days from 15-02-2012 to 22-02-2012.
8.	Hungama	Telecast of the animated tele-serial 'Shin Chan' containing obscene and indent content	06.07.2010	No violation established.
9.	Star Plus	Telecast of serial "Tere Liye" containing vulgar remarks likely to be offensive against a particular community.	26.08.2010	A warning dated 28.02.2011 has been issued.
10.	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.
11.	Colors	Telecast of reality show "Bigg Boss -4" for being against good taste and decency, obscene and not suitable for unrestricted	09.12.2010	An Order dated 23.12.2010 issued to the channel directing to shift the programme

1	2	3	4	5
		public exhibition		anytime after 11.00 p.m. and to run an apology scroll. The channel has obtained a stay order from the hon'ble Bombay High Court. The programme came to an end in January 20011.
12.	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 channel has agreed to drop the programme.
13.	Imagine TV	Telecast of tele-serial 'Armaan Ka Balidaan - Arakshan'	30.12.2010	An Advisory dated 23.02.2011 was issued to the channel.
Year 2011				
1	Bindass	Telecast of the programme 'Emotional Atyachar - Season 2' containing obscene visuals and indecent and vulgar language.	22.02.2011	An Order dated 26.07.2011 issued to the channel directing them to run apology scroll for 7 days.
2.	Bindass	Telecast of programme "Dadagiri-Revenge of the Sexes" showing indecent content.	19.04.2011	A Warning issued to the Channel on 3.8.2011.
3.	TLC	Telecast of different programmes showing obscenity and vulgarity.	19.04.2011	An Advisory issued on 9.8.2011.
4.	Sony TV	Telecast of reality show 'Comedy Circus Mahasangram' showing indecent and child denigrating content.	20.04.2011	An Advisory dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel
5.	Bindass	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'love Lock UP'	05.05.2011	Warning issued on 28.07,2011 to the channel.
6.	Channel [V]	Telecast of reality show 'Full Toss Vella Boys' showing obscene and indecent content.	05.05.2011	A Warning dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel.
7.	PEOPLE TV	Telecast programme 'Aazhcha Kazhcha' showing obscene content	19.05.2011	An Advisory issued to the channel on 19.08.2011.
8.	Bindass	Telecast programme 'Meri To Lag Gay Naukari' appears vulgar, obscene and indecent	27.05.2011	A Warning issued on. 20.9,2011

1	2	3	4	5
9.	News 9	Telecast programme 'Sheyla's Size Problemsi' appears vulgar, obscene and indecent. The visuals appear to degrade and denigrate women.	01.06.2011	An order issued on 23.9.2011 for apology scroll.
10.	Sony Pix	Telecast of some English feature films, certain content of which appeared to offend good taste and decency.	11.07.2011	Under consideration
11.	FX channel	Telecast of various programmes containing obscene, vulgar and indecent content.	18.07.2011	-do-
12.	NDTV Good Times	Telecast of programme 'Life's a Beach' showing obscene and indecent visuals.	25.07.2011	A letter has been sent to EMMC to watch the programme for any violation.
13.	Star world channel	Telecast of various programmes containing obscene, vulgar and indecent content.	27.07.2011	An advisory dated 14-12-2011 has been issued to the channel.
14.	Fox crime channel	Telecast of various programmes containing obscene, vulgar and indecent content.	28.07.2011	Under consideration.
15.	Various TV channels	Advertisement of Axe Effect deodorant.	No SCN	The matter was taken up with ASCI. ASCI has issued direction to the advertisers to modify/ withdraw the advertisement.
16.	Various TV channels	Advertisement of Set Wet deodorant.	No SCN	-do-
17.	Various TV channels	Advertisement of Zatak deodorant.	No SCN	-do-
18.	Channel [V]	Telecast of programme 'love Net 2' containing indecent, vulgar and obscene content.	12.09.2011	Under Consideration
19.	Zee Trendz	Telecast of programme 'Bikini Destination' containing obscene, indecent and vulgar visuals.	12.09.2011	-do-.
20.	MTV	Telecast of programme 'Rodies 8-Shortcut to Hell' containing obscene, vulgar, indecent portrayal.	14.09.2011	Under Consideration

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Sony	Telecast of promotional trailer of the film "The Dirty Picture", certified 'A' by CBFC.	29.09.2011	-do-
22.	Times Now	Telecast of promotional trailer of the film "The Dirty Picture", certified A' by CBFC.	29.09.2011	-do-
23.	FTV	Telecast of programmes "Designers in high definition", 'Chantellie Ligerie, Paris' and 'Lingerie' which were obscene.	03.11.2011	-do-
24.	Sahara Samay	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals.	11.11.2011	Order issued on 22.11.2011 for apology scroll. The channel has complied.
25.	P7	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals.	11.11.2011	-do-
26.	All Channels	To follow rule 6(1)(n) of cable Television Networks Rules 1994 to telecast films or film promos or trailers etc. alongwith CBFC certificate.	No SCN	An advisory dated 06-01-2011 was issued to all TV channels and IBF to follow rule 6(1)(n) of cable Television Networks Rules 1994 to telecast films or film promos or trailers etc. alongwith CBFC certificate.,
Year 2012				
1	Enterr 10	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Musafir' and 'Plan' - 'A' certificate films.	27.01.2012	Under consideration

*[Translation]***Security Measures in Government Buildings**

1002. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the recommendation of a committee the Government proposes to prohibit the staff and visitors to carry their mobile phones inside the Government buildings in view of security threat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

*[English]***Productivity of Crops**

1003. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the productivity of various crops like paddy, wheat, pulses, etc. in the country is far less in comparison to the neighbouring countries and research activity in the field of agriculture in the country has also

slowed down to a great extent;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the research activity in the country so as to ensure that the farmers are benefited to a large extent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The comparative productivity in the region is given in Annexure. Productivity depends on various factors such as dependence on rainfall, extent of inputs such as fertilizer, micro nutrients, etc., seed replacement rate, duration of the crop of the crop, the extent of the area sown under any crop and the nature of lands used for its cultivation. India's crop productivity per unit area, per unit time and per unit energy is almost comparable to other countries.

(c) and (d) Department of Agricultural Research (DARE)/Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is working in frontier areas of research viz. marker assisted selection, stem cell research, nanotechnology, cloning genome resource conservation etc. so as to enhance agricultural production. DARE/ICAR in the XI Plan has established a National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management in Maharashtra to address the issues related to impending climate change and two institutes namely National Institute of Biotic Stress Management and Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology are in the pipeline for undertaking high quality research. In addition, the Central Government has launched several schemes including Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Horticulture Mission and National Project for Soil Health and Fertility for enhancing agricultural productivity.

Statement

Productivity of Rice, Wheat, Maize and Pulses in India and neighbouring countries (FAO, 2010)

Crop	Productivity in India and neighbouring countries (kg/hectare)						
	India	China	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Nepal	Myanmar	Srilanka
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rice	3264	6548	3059	4182	2716	4123	4055
Wheat	2829	4748	2552	2395	2128	1906	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maize	1958	5459	3558	5837	2118	3636	2806
Pulses*	694	1567	762	871	791	1114	—
Pigionpea	696	—	—	951	875	1246	—
Pea	1076	1123	652	955	—	1161	—
Lentil	692	2000	454	919	809	700	—

*DAC

National Mission on Micro Irrigation Scheme

1004. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted under the National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) for in distribution of subsidy to the States including Maharashtra;

(b) whether the subsidy has been disbursed to farmers of Jalgaon area of Maharashtra as per the criteria under the said scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof during 2010-11 and 2011-12; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Under National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) assistance is being provided @ 60% of total system cost to small, marginal, SC & ST farmers and @ 50% for general farmers including 10% of state share. The States have the flexibility to enhance their share of assistance from their own resources.

(b) to (d) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Subsidy disbursed under National Mission on Micro Irrigation scheme in Jalgaon Area of Maharashtra

Year	Area (ha)	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	23690	78.21
2011-12*	29445.35	79.72

*Till February, 2012

Due to the pendency of proposals of previous year at the time of launch of NMMI in June, 2010. Government of Maharashtra decided to give 50% subsidy instead of 60% to all farmers as per the earlier norms under Micro Irrigation (MI) scheme till the previous back log is cleared.

Criteria for Bharat Ratna

1005. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has modified the eligibility criteria for the Bharat Ratna to include sportspersons in its ambit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of individuals who have been awarded the Bharat Ratna since its institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The eligibility criteria for Bharat Ratna earlier was exceptional service towards the advancement of Art, Literature and Science, and in recognition of public service of the highest order. With the approval of the President of India this eligibility criteria has been modified with effect from November 18, 2011, according to which Bharat Ratna is to be awarded in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order in any field of human endeavour.

(c) A list of Bharat Ratna awardees is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*List of Recipients of Bharat Ratna*

Sl. No.	Name	Awarded in
1	2	3
1.	Shri Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (1878-1972)	1954
2.	Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan (1888-1975)	1954
3.	Dr. Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman (1888-1970)	1954
4.	Dr. Bhagwan Das (1869-1958)	1955
5.	Dr. Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya (1861-1962)	1955
6.	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964)	1955
7.	Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant (1887-1961)	1957
8.	Dr. Dhondo Keshav Karve (1858-1962)	1958
9.	Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy (1882-1962)	1961
10.	Shri Purushottam Das Tandon (1882-1962)	1961
11.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad (1884-1963)	1962
12.	Dr. Zakir Husain (1897-1969)	1963
13.	Dr. Pandurang Vaman Kane (1880-1972)	1963
14.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri (Posthumous) (1904-1966)	1966
15.	Smt. Indira Gandhi (1917-1984)	1971
16.	Shri Varahagiri Venkata Giri (1894-1980)	1975
17.	Shri Kumaraswamy Kamraj (Posthumous) (1903-1975)	1976
18.	Mother Mary Teresa Bojaxhiu (Mother Teresa) (1910-1997)	1980
19.	Shri Acharya Vinoba Bhave (Posthumous) (1895-1982)	1983

1	2	3
20.	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (1890-1988)	1987
21.	Shri Marudur Gopalan Ramachandran (Posthumous) (1917-1987)	1988
22.	Dr. Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar (Posthumous) (1891-1956)	1990
23.	Dr. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (b-1918)	1990
24.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi (Posthumous) (1944-1991)	1991
25.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Posthumous) (1875-1950)	1991
26.	Shri Morarji Ranchhodji Desai (1896-1995)	1991
27.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (Posthumous) (1888-1958)	1992
28.	Shri Jehangir Ratanji Dadabhai Tata (1904-1993)	1992
29.	Shri Satyajit Ray (1922-1992)	1992
30.	Shri Gulzarilal Nanda (1898-1998)	1997
31.	Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali (Posthumous) (1909-1996)	1997
32.	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (b-1931)	1997
33.	Smt. Madurai Shanmukhavadiyu Subbulakshmi (1916-2005)	1998
34.	Shri Chidambaram Subramaniam (1910-2000)	1998
35.	Shri Jayaprakash Narayan (Posthumous) (1902-1979)	1999
36.	Professor Amartya Sen (b-1933)	1999
37.	Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi (Posthumous) (1890-1950)	1999
38.	Pandit Ravi Shankar (b-1920)	1999
39.	Sushri Lata Dinanath Mangeshkar (b-1929)	2001
40.	Ustad Bismillah Khan (1916-2006)	2001
41.	Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi (1922-2011)	2009

Graft Cases

1006. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has referred some cases of graft to the Central Vigilance Commission for investigation during 2011-12;

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

(c) the time frame fixed for disposal of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that no such cases have been referred by its Vigilance Department to the Central Vigilance Commission for investigation during the year 2011-12.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

[Translation]

Infiltration and Terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir

1007. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strength of security forces in terrorism prone States of Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States have been reduced;

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

(c) whether the cases of terrorism and infiltration have witnessed a decline during the said period;

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

(e) the details of instances of infiltration reported from international borders during the said period, border-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check infiltration on borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The level of deployment and withdrawal of Forces in the States of J&K and North-East is dependent upon the assessment of the overall security situation at any point of time. However, the details of deployment/withdrawal are not disclosed in public interest.

(c) The situation in Kashmir, in terms of terrorist violence and infiltration in the last 3 years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The information on extremist violence in the last 3 years and current year in North-Eastern States are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The Govt. in tandem with the State Government have adopted a multipronged approach to contain cross border infiltration in Jammu & Kashmir, which includes, inter-alia, strengthening of border management and multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along international border/line of control and infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technology, weapons and equipment for security forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination, synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against the terrorists within the States. The counter infiltration efforts are reviewed periodically at various levels in the State Govt. and in the Central Government. The Government has adopted various counter terrorist methods to neutralise the efforts and capabilities of militants to disturb peace in the State. The Government has also encouraged policies to mainstream the youth and discourage the local youth from joining militancy.

(e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(f) Government has adopted multi-pronged strategy to check infiltration on international borders viz.:

(i) Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders, viz., patrolling, laying nakas, establishing of observation posts all along the International Border (IB) & strengthening of existing defences of the BOPs.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>(ii) Erection of Border Fencing along the IB with Bangladesh, Pakistan and Myanmar.</p> <p>(iii) Installation of Border Floodlight on the IB with Bangladesh and Pakistan.</p> <p>(iv) Introduction of Force multipliers and Hi Tech surveillance equipments for further enhancing the border domination.</p> | <p>(v) Up-gradation of intelligence network and coordination with sister agencies.</p> <p>(vi) Conduct of special operations along the border and in depth areas.</p> <p>(vii) Frequent visit to border by unit Commandant and other Senior Officers to supervise effective domination of the border.</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Statement-I*Terrorist violence & infiltration in the last 3 years and current year in Jammu and Kashmir*

Year	No. of incidents	Civilians killed	SFs killed	Terrorists neutralised	Infiltration attempts
2009	499	71	79	239	485
2010	488	47	69	232	489
2011	340	31	33	100	247
1st Jan to 15th March 2012	34	4	0	6	12*

*Upto February, 2012.

Statement-II*Extremist violence in the last 3 years in North-Eastern States*

State	No. of incidents				Extremists killed				SFs killed				Civilians Killed			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assam	424	251	145	26	194	109	46	5	22	12	14	-	152	53	18	2
Meghalaya	12	29	56	35	6	14	11	1	-	-	8	-	3	4	12	12
Tripura	19	30	13	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	8	2	1	-
Arunachal Pradesh	53	32	53	13	19	11	21	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	1
Nagaland	129	64	61	37	15	5	8	16	-	-	-	-	16	-	7	2
Mizoram	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Manipur	659	367	298	246	336	108	28	21	19	6	10	5	81	33	26	7

Note:- For the year 2012, the information is given upto 15th March, 2012

Disaster Management

1008. PROF. RAMSHANKAR:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up a separate force to effectively tackle natural disasters in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State and District level disaster management plans are in place for implementation in times of disasters;

(d) if so, whether the concerned civic and emergency response agencies have been thoroughly briefed on these plans;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to conduct mock drills to test the preparedness for disaster response in the metro cities as held in Delhi recently; and

(g) if so, the details of such drills that have been conducted so far and the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has already constituted National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) under Section 44 of the DM Act, 2005 by up-gradation/conversion of standard battalions of Central Armed Police Force, as a specialist force to deal with the disaster or threatening disaster situation. A total of 10 battalions of NDRF have been raised, out of which 04 battalions have been trained to deal with Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) calamities besides natural calamities. Based on vulnerability profile of different regions of the country, these specialist battalions have been presently stationed at the various strategic locations all over the country viz. Guwahati (Assam), Kolkata (West Bengal), Mundali (Odisha), Arrakonam (Tamil Nadu), Pune (Maharashtra), Gandhi Nagar (Gujarat), Bhatinda

(Punjab), Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh), Bihta, Patna (Bihar) and Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh).

(c) to (e) Sections 23 and 31 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides that State Disaster Management Plan for every State and District Disaster Management Plan for every District shall be prepared by State Executive Committee and District Disaster Management Authority respectively and shall be approved by State Disaster Management Authority. The State Disaster Management Plan is required to prepare in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). The guideline for preparation of State Disaster Management Plans has been issued by NDMA on July 2007 and till date 14 States have prepared draft State Disaster Management Plans.

(f) and (g) NDMA undertakes mock exercises in vulnerable Districts and industries on various types of natural and man-made disasters to help the State Governments and District administration in reviewing the adequacy and efficacy of the State and District level Disaster Management Plans and to identify gaps in resources and systems. It is mentioned that this was for the first time that a mega mock drill was conducted in Delhi and it contemplates to undertake similar such mock drills in other vulnerable States.

The details of mock drills carried out by NDMA for the period 2006- March 2012 are as given below:

Sl. No.	Details	Nos.
(a)	Mock exercises conducted in States/UTs.	231
(b)	Mock exercises conducted in schools/colleges.	96
(c)	States/UTs covered.	35
(d)	Districts covered.	127
(e)	First responder trained.	8.5 lakh approx.
(f)	Community sensitized.	16.5 lakh approx.

*[English]***Reorientation of NCCF**

1009. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to reorient the role of the National Cooperative Consumer Federation of India Limited (NCCF) to allow it greater autonomy to engage with market institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to allow NCCF to generate money from market sources; 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 NCCF as a Cooperative Body already enjoys autonomy under Multi-State Cooperative Act. 2002. It has full freedom to engage with market institutions. No re-orientation is under consideration of Government.

(c) and (d) NCCF generates money from its usual business in different consumer items. Government has given comfort letter for Rs. 100.00 crores to NCCF to borrow from banks. As and when NCCF requests for more funds, such proposal will be considered.

Export of Processed Foods Products

1010. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

(a) whether the exports of commodities related to food processing industries have witnessed a rising trend during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of processed food products exported alongwith the details of foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has extended/ provided various technical/ financial facilities to the industry to encourage the export of processed food products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the development and modernisation of food processing industries to make them more competitive in the global market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Export of processed food products during the last three years was:

Year	Quantity in Metric Tonne	Value Rs. in lakhs
2008-09	4925584.96	1697868.81
2009-10	3441470.37	1550800.95
2010-11	4667511.68	2474233.27
2011-12 (April to July)	1715645.76	1130618.29

However, State-wise figures are not maintained.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Agricultural and Processed Foods Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides financial assistance under it's various schemes such as scheme for Market Development, scheme for Infrastructure Development, scheme for Quality Development, scheme for Research & Development and scheme for Transport Assistance for promotion of exports. They also participate in international trade fairs along with its member exporters. They carry out regular interaction with exporters, provide facilities for creation of infrastructure facilities and R&D support as and when required and disseminate market intelligence through website and Agri Trade Portal.

(e) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries under its various plan schemes viz. Technical upgradation/setting up/expansion of Food Processing Industries, Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point and International

Organisation for Standardization provides financial assistance for the development and modernization of food processing industries to make them more competitive in global markets.

Foodgrain Procurement Cost

1011. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foodgrain procurement cost is high across the country;

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

(c) the details of foodgrains arrival in the market and procurement by the Union Government during the last two years and the current year, State-wise and foodgrainwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The foodgrains are procured at Minimum Support Price (MSP) from the farmers which is uniform across the country. The acquisition cost of foodgrains includes MSP and statutory taxes levied by the concerned State Governments and procurement incidentals such as mandi labour charges, storage and interest charges, gunny cost, milling charges for rice and administrative charges paid to State Government procurement agencies etc. The acquisition cost for 2011-12 as per revised estimates is Rs.1892.88 per quintal for rice and Rs.1399.46 per quintal for wheat. Out of those, the procurement incidentals were only Rs.178.17 per quintal for Rice and Rs.134.74 per quintal for Wheat while the balance comprised of MSP and taxes and statutory levies.

(c) Details of foodgrain arrivals and procurement are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II

Statement-I

Statewise Arrivals and Procurement of Rice during KMS 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

(In lakh tonnes)

States /U.T.	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12*	
	Arrival	Procurement	Arrival	Procurement	Arrival	Procurement	Arrival	Procurement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	186.15	90.58	150.03	75.55	181.67	96.09	83.59	43.1
Assam	0.04	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.23	0.16	0.08	0.05
Bihar	12.35	10.83	10.68	8.9	11.44	8.82	15.63	10.49
Chandigarh	0.13	0.1	0.21	0.14	0.19	0.1	0.21	0.13
Chhattisgarh	57.66	28.48	58.4	33.57	62.7	37.46	65.88	40.95
Delhi	2.32	-	4.27	-	2.89	-	3.44	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.11	0.04
Haryana	22.18	14.25	28.16	18.19	26.38	16.87	30.09	19.78
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	Negligible	0.01	-	Negligible
Jammu and Kashmir	0.28	0.07	-	-	0.04	0.11	0.02	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharkhand	0.38	1.43	0.14	0.23	Negligible	Negligible	2.73	1.83
Karnataka	Neg	1.07	0.16	0.86	0.35	1.8	1.6	2.57
Kerala	3.54	2.37	3.89	2.61	3.93	2.63	2.54	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	3.16	2.47	2.69	2.55	4.73	5.16	13.48	6.32
Maharashtra	1.65	2.61	2.33	2.29	1.94	3.08	2.07	1.39
Odisha	42.14	28.01	37.71	24.97	36.95	24.65	27.69	18.31
Puducherry	0.11	0.07	0.01	0.08	-	0.4	-	0.02
Punjab	131.58	85.54	141.34	92.75	130.77	86.35	120.17	77.31
Rajasthan	0.41	0.11	0.07	-	0.08	-	0.07	-
Tamil Naidu	17.93	12.01	18.53	12.41	23.04	15.43	18.49	12.39
Uttar Pradesh	69.1	40.07	41.63	29.01	35.02	25.54	41.46	28.42
Uttarakhand	7.03	3.49	8.09	3.75	8.86	4.22	8.3	2.84
West Bengal	12.49	17.44	8.32	12.4	11.76	13.1	4.15	9.17
All India Total	570.63	341.03	516.78	320.34	542.97	341.98	445.80	276.83

*Position as 16/03/2012

Statement-II

*Statewise Arrivals and Procurement of Wheat during the last three years and the current years
(In '000 Tonnes)*

States /U.T.	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12*	
	Arrival	Procurement	Arrival	Procurement	Arrival	Procurement	Arrival	Procurement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	500	500	497	497	183	183	557	557
Chandigarh	12	10	12	12	10	9	8	7
Delhi	118	6	31	0	52	10	37	8
Gujarat	629	415	451	75	367	1	850	105
Haryana	5337	5237	6931	6924	6362	6347	6949	6928
Himachal Pradesh	Negligible	Negligible	1	1	1	Neg	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	2	2	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	2720	2410	2398	1968	4434	3539	6181	4965
Maharashtra	10	10	0	0	-	0		
Punjab	10583	9941	10980	10725	10280	10209	11094	10958
Rajasthan	1149	935	1385	1152	756	476	1611	1303
Uttar Pradesh	3137	3137	3882	3882	3269	1645	4934	3461
Uttarakhand	214	85	290	145	224	86	240	42
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-
Total	24412	22689	26859	25382	25947	22514	32462	28335

[Translation]

Cold Storages

1012. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tonnes of fruits, vegetables and foodgrains perished due to nonavailability of cold storage;

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

(c) the total number of cold storages in the country at present, State-wise;

(d) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government to increase the number of cold storage in the country including Kerala;

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

(f) whether the Government proposes to allow external commercial borrowing to set up cold storages; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) Post Harvest losses to the extent of 5.8-18.0% in fruits and vegetable category and to the extent of 2.8 - 10% in food grains category have been reported by Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET) while conducting a comprehensive quantitative assessment of storage losses of agriculture produce at various levels.

To reduce post harvest losses, presently, Government of India implements National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Horticulture Board (NHB) schemes under which credit linked back-ended subsidy @ 40% of project cost in general areas and 55% in hilly and scheduled areas are available for cold storage, CA/MA storage, refer vans and other post harvest infrastructure in the country. Under Horticulture Mission for North Eastern and Himalayan States (HMNEH) scheme credit linked back-ended subsidy @ 55% of project cost is available for these components for North Eastern and Himalayan States. Kerala is covered under NHM and NHB.

Total number of cold storages in the country as on 31.03.2011 is 6156. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) and (g) As per extant policy, External Commercial

Borrowing (ECB) is permitted investment to cold storage or cold room facility, and farm level pre-cooling.

These details have been published under RBI's Master Circular on External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) and Trade Credits dated July 01, 2011 updated on January 20, 2012.

Statement

Statewise Distribution of Cold Storages as on 31/03/2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No.	Total Capacity in MTs
		No.	Capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	2	210
2.	Andhra Pradesh	331	11,31,807
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	5,000
4.	Assam	27	1,02,979
5.	Bihar	290	13,54,807
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	6	12,216
7.	Chhattisgarh	75	3,71,939
8.	Delhi	95	1,26,158
9.	Gujarat	477	16,50,684
10.	Goa	29	7,705
11.	Haryana	248	3,98,904
12.	Himachal Pradesh	18	19,858
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	48,069
14.	Jharkhand	51	1,97,874
15.	Kerala	193	58,105
16.	Karnataka	178	4,76,947
17.	Lakshadweep (UT))	1	15
18.	Maharashtra	484	5,92,308

1	2	3	4
19.	Madhya Pradesh	223	9,40,679
20.	Manipur	0	0
21.	Meghalaya	3	3,200
22.	Mizoram	1	3,471
23.	Nagaland	2	6,150
24.	Odisha	104	3,01,139
25.	Pondicherry (UT)	3	85
26.	Punjab	504	16,79,218
27.	Rajasthan	132	4,04,585
28.	Sikkim	1	2,000
29.	Tamilnadu	157	2,73,857
30.	Tripura	12	33,581
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1988	1,25,94,486
32.	Uttrakhand	16	70,899
33.	West Bengal	484	58,11,806
Total		6156	2,86,80,741

Source: DMI, NHM and NHB

Economic Model for Delhi Metro

1013. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any Economic Model in order to increase the revenue of Delhi Metro;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of Delhi Metro Stations in Delhi which have been identified for development of the surrounding areas under the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Under the Delhi Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Phase-III project, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has been mandated to raise Rs.1586 crore from property

development out of the total approved cost of Rs. 35,242 crore. DMRC has started an internal study based on International replicable examples to formulate strategy for raising Rs. 1600 crore from property development including Transit Oriented Development (TOD) to part finance Phase-III.

(c) The study to provide conceptual design for TOD for the stretch between Chattarpur to Arjangarh has commenced.

[English]

Increasing Urban Poverty

1014. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

(a) the number of people living below poverty line in small, big and metropolitan cities of the country, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for increase in incidents of poverty in the urban areas over the years, despite implementation of poverty alleviation schemes and programmes;

(c) the amount allocated and spent by the Government in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the reasons for under-utilization of the available resources;

(e) whether the Government has taken any concrete steps to improve the living standard of these poor, people as well as to provide jobs and housing facility to them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) As per the Tendulkar Committee estimates released by the Planning Commission 807.59 lakhs urban people were below poverty line in the year 2004-05. A Statement showing State-wise number of urban poor is given in the enclosed Statement-I. City-wise data of urban poor is not available.

(b) The major reasons behind increase in incidence of the poverty in urban areas are as under:

- (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 pursued by the urban poor.
- (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.

(c) and (d) Statements showing state-wise amount allocated and spent under the urban poverty alleviation scheme of the Government, namely the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during the last three years and the current year are given in enclosed Statement-II.

The Government has been able to utilize funds allocated under SJSRY. This is an ongoing scheme and Central funds are released to the States/Union Territories only after they fulfill the prescribed criteria regarding submission of utilization certificates (UCs) as well as release of matching state share to the past release.

(e) and (f) For improving living standards of urban poor including livelihoods and housing, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the following programmes on all India basis, covering all States/Union Territories:-

- (i) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) started in 1997 on all India basis has been comprehensively revamped since 1st April, 2009. The revamped scheme aims at providing 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, skills

training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

- (ii) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched on 3rd December, 2005, supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor/slum dwellers 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). Government grant to States/Union Territories under BSUP/IHSDP ranges from 50% to 90%. Mission Duration is 7 years from 2005-06.
- (iii) 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 those 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. This is a demand driven scheme and open to individuals to avail the benefits under this scheme.
- (iv) The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) aims at supporting the construction of one million houses for EWS/LIG/MIG with at least 25% of the units for EWS category through provision of subsidy for infrastructure @ Rs. 50,000 per affordable dwelling unit or 25% of the infrastructure cost, whichever is less. The scheme aims at partnership between various agencies/Government/parastatals/Urban Local Bodies/developers for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all.
- (v) The scheme of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) - aims to provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum

redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. Fifty percent (50 %) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment - in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation & maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required. Funds have been released to States for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme - the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana. The schemes of ISHUP and AHP have been dovetailed with RAY.

Statement-I

Number and Percentage of population below poverty line urban areas (2004-2005)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	Percentage (%) of persons
1	2	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.33	23.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.67	23.50
3.	Assam	8.44	21.80
4.	Bihar	40.90	43.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.43	28.40
6.	Delhi	18.92	12.90
7.	Goa	1.72	22.20
8.	Gujarat	41.94	20.10
9.	Haryana	15.77	22.40
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.30	4.60
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.87	10.40
12.	Jharkhand	15.56	23.80
13.	Karnataka	50.76	25.90

1	2	4	5	1	2	4	5
14. Kerala		15.65	18.40	25. Tamil Nadu		61.35	19.70
15. Madhya Pradesh		61.66	35.10	26. Tripura		1.35	22.50
16. Maharashtra		116.12	25.60	27. Uttar Pradesh		130.26	34.10
17. Manipur		2.06	34.50	28. Uttarakhand		6.35	26.20
18. Meghalaya		1.21	24.70	29. West Bengal		57.94	24.40
19. Mizoram		0.38	7.90	30. Pondicherry		0.71	9.90
20. Nagaland		0.16	4.30	All India		807.59	25.70
21. Odisha		22.69	37.60	Note: The new poverty lines have been generated for all the states. However, in the absence of adequate data, the expert group has suggested use of poverty line of the neighboring states for union territories.			
22. Punjab		17.20	18.70	Source: Tendulkar Committee Estimates of Poverty released by The Planning Commission.			
23. Rajasthan		42.84	29.70				
24. Sikkim		0.18	25.90				

Statement-II

Central Funds allocated, releases and expenditure under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozaar Yojana (SJSRY) During 2008-09, 2009-2010, 2010-11 & 2011-12

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		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	3115.78	4327.22	4327.22	3390.53	3390.53	3390.53	3790.43	5226.02	5226.02	4827.60	4827.60	4827.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	222.53	0.00	0.00	207.85	103.93	103.93	201.79	201.79	103.93	259.97	129.99	0.00
3.	Assam	2956.48	2947.90	2947.90	2956.05	1478.03	1478.03	2869.96	2869.96	2869.96	3274.79	1637.40	0.00
4.	Bihar	1855.09	1980.98	1980.98	1790.24	895.12	895.12	2001.40	2001.40	0.00	3158.72	1579.36	30.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	1122.37	637.36	637.36	1075.14	881.30	881.30	1201.95	1201.95	1201.95	1342.71	1342.71	671.35
6.	Goa	110.94	0.00	0.00	90.56	0.00	0.00	101.24	0.00	0.00	115.29	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1450.38	1548.80	1548.80	1501.44	1501.44	1501.44	1678.53	1928.53	924.75	3843.37	3843.37	0.00
8.	Haryana	547.14	1334.27	1334.27	585.34	585.34	585.34	654.37	654.37	654.37	1597.70	1597.70	400.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11.64	12.43	12.43	12.15	12.15	12.15	50.00	50.00	0.00	109.54	54.77	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	160.24	0.00	0.00	120.93	0.00	0.00	135.21	135.21	0.00	293.30	146.65	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	727.93	0.00	0.00	728.91	0.00	0.00	814.88	814.88	0.00	1627.99	814.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	3648.54	4896.14	4896.14	3524.71	3524.71	3524.71	3940.45	5376.04	3036.67	4874.28	4874.28	2585.39
13.	Kerala	953.22	1017.91	1017.91	948.13	948.13	948.13	1059.96	474.03	474.03	1376.53	1376.53	1034.46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4722.97	5043.48	5043.48	4087.96	4087.96	4087.96	4570.13	5914.80	4167.05	5719.08	5719.08	2663.09
15.	Maha-rashtra	8998.10	9608.72	9608.72	8075.96	8075.96	8075.96	9028.52	10464.11	3436.00	10304.04	10304.04	1832.56
16.	Manipur	445.06	445.71	445.71	461.88	461.88	461.88	448.43	448.43	0.00	799.30	399.65	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	381.48	190.74	190.74	369.51	0.00	0.00	358.74	0.00	0.00	469.49	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	349.70	350.20	350.20	369.51	369.51	369.51	358.74	641.66	641.66	358.74	358.74	0.00
19.	Nagaland	286.11	286.53	286.53	277.13	277.13	277.13	269.06	419.06	134.53	269.06	269.06	0.00
20.	Odisha	1664.03	1776.95	1776.95	1476.59	1476.59	1476.59	1650.75	1650.75	800.35	2083.28	2083.28	641.58
21.	Punjab	241.04	120.52	120.52	358.93	0.00	0.00	401.27	0.00	0.00	2275.11	2275.11	37.00
22.	Rajasthan	2773.39	1574.91	1574.91	2623.52	1311.76	1311.76	2932.96	2932.96	518.63	4187.60	2093.80	488.15
23.	Sikkim	63.58	63.67	63.67	46.19	46.19	46.19	44.84	194.84	132.84	44.84	44.84	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	4012.17	4284.44	4284.44	3817.38	3817.38	3817.38	4267.63	4267.63	3867.00	6346.09	6346.09	847.44
25.	Tripura	445.06	248.84	248.84	461.88	0.00	0.00	448.43	224.25	205.40	523.81	523.81	0.00
26.	Uttranchal	530.71	566.72	566.72	488.70	488.70	488.70	546.34	546.34	0.00	583.96	291.98	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6880.05	8846.94	8846.94	6462.43	6462.43	6462.43	7224.67	7224.67	7224.67	11119.01	11119.01	4248.55
28.	West Bengal	1824.27	1948.07	1948.07	1940.44	1940.44	1940.44	2169.31	2169.31	2033.29	5764.81	5764.81	248987
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43.55	0.00	0.00	37.50	0.00	0.00	37.50	18.75	0.00	23.34	23.34	9.17
30.	Chandigarh	58.06	0.00	0.00	78.52	0.00	0.00	78.52	39.26	0.00	147.13	147.13	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.81	0.00	0.00	17.58	17.58	17.58	17.58	8.79	0.00	17.30	8.65	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	22.58	0.00	0.00	16.41	0.00	0.00	16.41	0.00	0.00	12.23	0.00	
33.	Delhi	92.20	0.00	0.00	93.34	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	350.00	175.00	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	7.80	7.80	7.80	6.66	6.66	6.66	50.00	50.00	0.00	150.00	75.00	0.00
Total		50750.00	54067.25	54067.25	48500.00	42160.85	42160.85	53620.00	58149.79	37653.10	78250.00	70246.78	22806.91

* Based on the Utilization Certificates received from State/UT Governments

‡ Based on the expenditure reported by States through Quarterly progress reports upto the Quarter Ending December, 2011

[Translation]

Dues Against Sugar Mills

1015. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

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

(a) the total amount outstanding against the sugar mills as sugarcane dues during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any provision for payment of interest on the amount owed by the mills as sugarcane dues;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has formulated/ proposes to formulate any strict policy to ensure timely payment of dues by sugar mills; and

(e) 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 total amount outstanding against the sugar mills as sugarcane dues during each of the last three years and the current year (upto 31.01.2012) State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 stipulates that payment for the sugarcane purchased by the sugar mills should be made within 14 days of the date of delivery failing which interest at the rate of 15% per annum on the amount due for the delayed period beyond 14 days becomes payable.

(d) and (e) The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, as amended from time to time, already contains the necessary provisions for timely payment of cane price to sugarcane farmers for sugarcane supplied by them to sugar mills and the powers for enforcing the provisions of the said Order relating to payment of cane price dues are delegated and vested with the State Governments who have the necessary field formations.

Statement

*State-Wise Cane Price payable & due for the last three years & current year
(Sugar season-wise)*

(In Lakh Rs.)

State/Zone	2009-10 & Earlier Sugar Seasons	2010-11 Sugar Season		2011-12 Sugar Season	
		Balance cane price payable as on 31.01.2012	Total price payable for cane purchased	Balance cane price payable as on 31.01.2012	Total Price payable for cane purch- ased as on 31.01.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab	0.00	73384.87	86.52	55993.29	10624.55
Haryana	0.00	92952.46	0.00	62954.80	15020.66
Rajasthan	0.00	880.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
West UP	0.00	414563.52	233.86	326406.16	93967.18
Central UP	937.20	533753.30	428.71	405101.99	132583.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
East UP	5866.84	346296.88	67.92	280980.36	88274.52
Total UP	6804.04	1294613.70	730.49	1012488.51	314824.90
Uttarakhand	629.73	65577.13	1797.03	53492.61	24394.82
Madhya Pradesh	1151.25	11437.61	205.19	6247.53	480.57
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South Gujarat	1340.80	212217.65	33.74	76369.19	25422.59
Saurashtra	0.00	7991.42	0.00	4548.89	1880.67
Total Gujarat	1340.80	220209.07	33.74	80918.08	27303.26
South Maharashtra	0.96	529673.99	1824.33	217683.32	7564.36
North Maharashtra	1639.52	288002.73	193.68	125760.59	18246.44
Cent. Maharashtra	96.53	606712.78	1335.00	231406.30	5585.82
Total Maharashtra	1737.01	1424389.50	3353.01	574850.21	31396.62
North Bihar	3213.46	83130.25	231.25	46077.71	21719.85
South Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Bihar	3213.46	83130.25	231.25	46077.71	21719.85
Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	3309.32	199575.55	0.00	124290.80	43041.92
Karnataka	2031.21	627513.00	3877.00	368922.00	130790.00
Tamil Nadu	215.23	389808.49	2171.67	124547.17	33170.86
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	0.00	5695.63	0.00	3350.74	814.45
West Bengal	0.00	1387.09	0.00	387.28	219.28
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	0.00	10564.06	243.40	1322.09	972.95
Goa	0.00	2427.27	0.00	813.72	64.49
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All India Total	20432.05	4503545.75	12729.30	2516656.54	654839.18

*[English]***Grants to Agricultural Universities**

1016. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is providing special grants to State Agricultural Universities in the country since 2005-06;

(b) if so, the details of universities which have got the special grant;

(c) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a proposal to the Union Government for giving special grant to Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government have approved special grants since 2006-07. The details are as under:-

Year	Name of the University	Amount (Rs.)
2006-07	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	100 crores
2007-08	GB Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar	50 crores
2007-08	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	50 crores
2008-09	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, (Maharashtra)	100 crores
2010-11	SKUAS&T, Srinagar	100 crores
2011-12	Kerala Vety. & Animal Sciences University at Pookode, Kerala	100 crores
2011-12	SKUAST, Jammu	32 crores

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Proposals received for special grants are considered on merit, subject to availability of funds.

Accidents in Delhi Metro

1017. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of accidents involving the Delhi Metro is increasing;

(b) if so, the total number of people killed and injured in this regard alongwith the amount of compensation paid to the families of the deceased during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the action taken against the officials for not maintaining the safety norms and ensuring quality of work; and

(d) the steps/safeguards taken by the Delhi Metro to reduce such accidents?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise. However, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has reported that in event of an accident and incident resulting in injury/death of passenger, the matter is investigated for necessary corrective action, which includes public education and awareness campaign also.

*[Translation]***Increase in Horticulture Production**

1018. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes being implemented by the Government to promote horticulture in the country;

(b) the number of States covered under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the country including Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra;

(c) whether some States have proposed/requested to cover some more districts under these schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government thereto, State-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(e) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to the States under the Scheme, State-wise;

(f) whether the Union Government has achieved the desired success in implementing these schemes in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) 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 in the country by adopting an area based regionally differentiated cluster approach by ensuring an end-to-end approach covering production, post harvest management and marketing. Besides, the National Horticulture Board is also implementing the Scheme of 'Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post Harvest Management'.

(b) Under NHM, eighteen States including Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra and three Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Puducherry are covered.

(c) and (d) Most of the States have been requesting to cover some more districts under National Horticulture Mission (NHM). However, NHM envisages a cluster approach for developing potential horticulture crops duly ensuring backward and forward linkages. While selecting the districts and clusters, comparative advantage of crops based on agro-climate conditions, potential for development and marketing opportunities are taken into

consideration. Accordingly, 372 districts have been covered under NHM.

The General Council of NHM had decided that in order to avoid thin distribution of resources, efforts should be made to consolidate the implementation of the NHM programme rather than expand it. Non-NHM districts are eligible for assistance for creation of infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing. These districts can avail assistance for horticulture development from schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

(e) State-wise details of financial assistance provided under NHM from 2005-06 to 2011-12 (16th March, 2012) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. Desired success has been achieved in implementing the NHM in the country. Under NHM, from 2005-06 to 2011-12 (up to February, 2012), 2289 new nurseries were setup, additional area of about 21.15 lakh hectare was brought under new gardens of various horticulture crops and 3.86 lakh hectare of old and senile orchards was rejuvenated. An area of 1.39 lakh hectare was covered under organic farming. An area of 20134 hectare was covered under protected cultivation (green house/shade net house cultivation, mulching etc.) Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) was adopted in an area of 9.46 lakh hectare apart from setting up of 386 INM/IPM infrastructure like disease forecasting units, bio control labs, plant health clinics and leaf/tissue analysis labs. Total 23889 community tanks were created for providing critical irrigation to horticulture crops. Under post harvest management component, 7675 units have been set up viz pack houses, cold storage/CA/MA storage units, pre-cooling units, ripening chambers, refrigerated vans, mobile/primary processing units. To ensure proper handling and marketing of horticulture produce, 387 market infrastructure viz whole sale markets rural markets and infrastructure for collection, sorting grading and packing have been created.

Under HMNEH, from 2001-02 to 2011-12 (up to February, 2012), 1243 new nurseries and 27 tissue culture units were setup, additional area of about 6.80 lakh hectare was brought under new gardens of various horticulture crops and 0.645 lakh hectare of old and senile orchards was rejuvenated. Total 1135 community tanks were created

for providing critical irrigation to horticulture crops. An area of 1030 hectare was covered under protected cultivation (green house/shade net house cultivation). Total 40 disease forecasting units and 53 mushroom units were also set up. Under post harvest management component, 35 cold storage units and 88 processing units were set up. To ensure proper handling and marketing of horticulture produce, 48 whole sale markets, 306 rural markets/apni mandies and 18 state grading laboratories were set up.

Statement

State wise details of financial assistance provided from NHM during 2005-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	620.80
2.	Bihar	134.27
3.	Chhattisgarh	412.77
4.	Goa	11.80
5.	Gujarat	269.45
6.	Haryana	326.79
7.	Jharkhand	211.95
8.	Karnataka	608.58
9.	Kerala	344.58
10.	Madhya Pradesh	328.14
11.	Maharashtra	801.61
12.	Odisha	256.47
13.	Punjab	185.93
14.	Rajasthan	258.68
15.	Tamil Nadu	486.96
16.	Uttar Pradesh	422.82
17.	West Bengal	146.04
18.	Delhi	3.00

1	2	3
19.	Lakshadweep	0.93
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.37
21.	Puducherry	1.53
Total States		5840.47

*upto 16.3.2012

Target for Agricultural Production

1019. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any target for enhancing agricultural production of coarse grain, cotton, foodgrains, oilseeds, paddy, pulses, sugarcane, wheat in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details and the achievement in this regard alongwith the average production of the above items during the said period;

(c) the efforts and strategy made/being made by the Government to make the country self-reliant in foodgrain production and to improve the economy of the farmers; and

(d) the assistance being provided to the States for increasing the production of foodgrains in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. To enhance agricultural production and productivity of foodgrains in the country, Government of India has fixed crop production targets for the years 2009-10 to 2011-12, in respect of coarse grain,

cotton, foodgrains, oilseeds, paddy, pulses, sugarcane, wheat, viz a viz details of achievements, which are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) For making the country self-reliant in production of foodgrains, various Crop Development Schemes and Programmes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Maize and Oil palm (ISOPOM), Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton, 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, 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 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM. 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.

The Statements indicating assistance provided to state governments under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton, Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Year-wise target for enhancing agricultural production of coarse grain, cotton, foodgrains, oilseeds, paddy, pulses, sugarcane and wheat/achievements for the year 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Million Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Crop	2009-2010		2010-11		2011-2012	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (2nd Adv. Estimate)
1.	Total Coarse Grain	43.10	33.55	44.00	43.68	42.00	42.08
2.	Cotton*	260.00	240.22	260.00	330.00	340.00	340.87
3.	Total foodgrains	239.10	218.11	244.50	244.78	245.00	250.42
4.	Oilseeds @	316.00	248.82	332.00	324.79	336.00	305.29
5.	Paddy	100.50	89.09	102.00	95.98	102.00	102.75
6.	Total Pulses	16.50	14.66	16.50	18.24	17.00	17.28
7.	Sugarcane@	3400.00	2923.02	3150.00	3423.82	3500.00	3478.65
8.	Wheat	79.00	80.80	82.00	86.87	84.00	88.31

*Lakh bales of 170 kg. each.

@ Lakh tonnes

Statement-II

*NFSM-Allocation, Release of funds and amount spent under NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat and NFSM-Pulses by the State during 2008-09
(Rs. in crore)*

State	Rice			Wheat			Pulses			Grand Total		
	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp	Alloc.	Total Rel.	Total Exp
1. Andhra Pradesh	36.69	24.15	24.98	0.00	0.00	0	68.34	59.00	56.84	105.03	83.15	81.82
2. Assam	32.43	26.86	30.32	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	32.43	26.86	30.32
3. Bihar	39.28	37.00	11.43	40.87	24.02	22.38	29.46	20.03	8.04	109.61	81.05	41.85
4. Chhattisgarh	35.30	29.00	20.61	0.00	0.00	0	52.22	42.65	33.9	87.52	71.65	54.51
5. Gujarat	4.45	2.76	0.34	9.48	2.43	4.7	7.21	3.04	1.67	21.14	8.23	6.71
6. Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.53	10.30	22.67	1.68	0.75	0.75	27.21	11.05	23.42
7. Jharkhand	12.77	9.50	3.19	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	12.77	9.50	3.19
8. Karnataka	19.39	17.73	7.07	0.00	0.00	0	15.92	11.92	11.18	35.31	29.65	18.25
9. Kerala	1.89	1.89	1.89	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	1.89	1.89	1.89
10. Madhya Pradesh	20.89	14.16	6.10	42.85	26.18	27.17	50.83	24.05	24.79	114.58	64.38	58.06
11. Maharashtra	15.06	14.53	11.57	19.51	18.82	16.94	42.78	37.57	39.65	77.35	70.92	68.16
12. Odisha	40.02	35.64	40.02	0.00	0.00	0	28.43	25.90	28.44	68.45	61.54	68.46
13. Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.09	33.91	39.21	4.10	1.78	1.96	45.19	35.69	41.17
14. Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.59	10.96	18.53	14.63	7.12	7.48	40.22	18.08	26.01
15. Tamil Nadu	41.18	30.99	27.29	0.00	0.00	0	6.14	2.02	2.33	47.32	33.01	29.62
16. Uttar Pradesh	33.74	44.89	11.61	120.07	89.61	92.83	38.43	20.70	18.29	192.24	155.20	122.73
17. West Bengal	49.02	47.53	28.55	5.69	2.20	2.8	15.69	13.63	7.94	70.39	63.36	39.29
Total	382.11	336.63	224.97	330.68	218.43	247.2	375.87	270.15	243.26	1088.65	825.21	715.46

NFSM- Allocation, Release of funds and amount spent under NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat and NFSM-Pulses by the State during 2009-10 (Rs. in crore)

State	Rice			Wheat			Pulses			Grand Total		
	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp	Alloc.	Total Rel.	Total Exp
1. Andhra Pradesh	46.69	38.32	36.84	0	0.00	0.00	95.54	84.02	91.07	142.23	122.34	127.91
2. Assam	41.3	36.11	41.07	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	41.30	36.11	41.07
3. Bihar	19.83	0.00	17.13	57.54	25.00	50.94	48.26	18.34	21.67	125.63	43.34	89.74
4. Chhattisgarh	49.88	20.66	20.09	0	0.00	0.00	42.55	0.00	13.22	92.43	20.66	33.31
5. Gujarat	1.92	0.00	0.65	6.58	4.51	5.87	14.19	10.47	7.89	22.69	14.98	14.41
6. Haryana	0	0.00	0.00	23.21	20.35	18.41	10.74	8.30	8.35	33.95	28.65	26.76
7. Jharkhand	16.95	4.68	8.17	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	16.95	4.68	8.17
8. Karnataka	25.05	12.48	18.81	0	0.00	0.00	39.2	34.67	39.26	64.25	47.15	58.07
9. Kerala	3.91	2.78	2.78	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	3.91	2.78	2.78
10. Madhya Pradesh	14.59	0.00	6.90	56.42	25.00	37.23	53.97	34.33	39.70	124.98	59.33	83.83
11. Maharashtra	25.63	22.13	26.54	21.26	18.69	21.75	68.18	65.05	64.67	115.07	105.87	112.96
12. Odisha	40.25	40.25	40.20	0	0.00	0.00	24.74	22.16	22.61	64.99	62.41	62.81
13. Punjab	0	0.00	0.00	52.96	50.30	46.51	11.64	10.92	8.40	64.60	61.22	54.91
14. Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00	31.95	26.38	22.87	20.25	11.68	17.14	52.20	38.06	40.01
15. Tamil Nadu	29.69	17.79	27.11	0	0.00	0.00	14.92	12.28	9.65	44.61	30.07	36.76
16. Uttar Pradesh	77.16	41.17	33.41	164.27	135.92	153.37	71.08	49.19	40.88	312.51	226.28	227.66
17. West Bengal	72.02	51.82	56.60	7.83	7.27	6.27	20.19	12.56	11.37	100.04	71.65	74.24
Total	464.87	288.19	336.30	422.02	313.42	363.22	535.45	373.97	395.88	1422.34	975.58	1095.40

NFSM-Allocation, Release of funds and amount spent under NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat and NFSM-Pulses by the State during 2010-11
(Rs. in crore)

State	Rice			Wheat			Pulses			A3P			Grand Total		
	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp	Alloc.	Rel.	Total Exp	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp
1. Andhra Pradesh	49.93	39.52	46.33	0.00	0	0	52.47	47.1	48.1	32.8	32.80	12.54	135.2	119.42	106.97
2. Assam	59.15	58.92	28.51	0.00	0	0	6.00	5.48	5.48	2.18	2.18	1.09	67.33	66.58	35.08
3. Bihar	18.59	15.08	16.83	35.61	29.37	30.4	15.11	1.1	11.92	6.01	6.01	6.01	75.32	51.56	65.155
4. Chhattisgarh	37.67	5.46	14.33	0.00	0	0	17.07	5.33	7.3	8.75	8.75	5.12	63.49	19.54	26.75
5. Gujarat	1.65	0	1.94	6.64	4.44	5.21	17.68	6.34	12.61	13.12	13.11	10.40	39.09	23.89	30.16
6. Haryana	0.00	0	0	24.09	22.08	22.56	10.82	9.3	9.67	4.37	4.37	3.97	39.28	35.75	36.2
7. Jharkhand	10.69	5.78	3.94	0.00	0	0	11.59	5.79	3.73	4.92	4.92	1.61	27.2	16.49	9.28
8. Karnataka	19.53	9.63	15.07	0.00	0	0	41.82	33.92	34.36	28.97	28.97	28.58	90.32	72.52	78.01
9. Kerala	2.62	2.1	2.1	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	2.62	2.1	2.1
10. Madhya Pradesh	11.32	7.9	7	44.58	28	28.89	92.18	58.14	60.13	66.68	66.68	55.25	214.76	160.72	151.27
11. Maharashtra	23.92	19.13	18.26	26.40	21.12	19.94	61.41	50.02	51.18	56.85	56.85	56.78	168.58	147.12	146.16
12. Odisha	43.13	39.45	41.56	0.00	0	0	17.42	13.07	15	6.01	6.01	6.01	66.56	58.53	62.57
13. Punjab	0.00	0	0	41.34	34	37.21	6.52	3.02	5.88	0.55	0.55	0.55	48.41	37.57	43.64
14. Rajasthan	0.00	0	0	22.20	9	16.62	52.60	34.25	38.89	32.8	32.80	23.24	107.6	76.05	78.75
15. Tamil Nadu	26.00	17.86	22.52	0.00	0	0	15.33	5.11	9.99	7.11	7.11	6.93	48.44	30.08	39.44
16. Uttar Pradesh	80.56	10	44.22	121.62	98.77	102.31	58.05	34.91	40.16	33.89	33.89	27.25	294.12	177.57	213.94
17. West Bengal	49.04	24.8	40.23	8.02	5.86	6.57	5.09	0	3.09	3.28	3.28	2.72	65.43	33.94	52.61
Total	433.80	255.6	302.84	330.50	252.64	269.71	481.16	312.88	357.49	308.29	308.28	248.05	1553.75	1129.43	1178.09

*NFSM-Allocation, Release of funds and amount spent under NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat and NFSM-Pulses by the State during 2011-12
as on 12.03.2012*

Rs. in Crore

State	Rice			Wheat			Pulses			A3P			Grand Total		
	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp
1. Andhra Pradesh	39.27	35.00	20.76	0.00		0.00	47.12	42.19	38.83	23.97	11.68	30.89	110.36	88.87	90.48
2. Assam	25.24	25.24	49.21	0.00		0.00	9.49	9.49	4.12	3.02	1.85	1.85	37.75	36.58	55.18
3. Bihar	19.26	17.79	13.89	37.47	36.10	35.06	14.96	16.44	6.42	4.72	4.54	1.87	76.41	74.87	57.24
4. Chhattisgarh	34.48	30.00	21.82	0.00		0.00	23.68	22.45	5.75	5.13	2.80	2.29	63.29	55.25	29.86
5. Gujarat	1.90	0.35	1.37	6.15	4.54	2.97	13.52	13.52	8.93	8.70	5.55	3.39	30.27	23.96	16.66
6. Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.28	14.37	8.51	9.80	9.38	2.09	3.87	3.32	1.83	34.95	27.07	12.43
7. Jammu and Kashmir	3.59	2.69	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.59	2.69	0.00
8. Jharkhand	8.29	0.00	3.22	0.00		0.00	16.00	11.20	2.68	2.81	1.00	6.24	27.10	12.20	12.14
9. Karnataka	17.38	12.31	7.87	0.00		0.00	45.35	45.35	34.14	17.58	15.60	16.78	80.31	73.26	58.79
10. Kerala	3.04	2.28	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.04	2.28	0.00
11. Madhya Pradesh	10.61	8.57	6.51	43.53	31.74	22.63	78.79	72.83	48.02	41.10	33.68	36.02	174.03	146.82	113.18
12. Maharashtra	20.45	19.17	14.56	22.17	16.28	7.27	74.35	69.20	38.07	34.70	31.20	32.76	151.67	135.85	92.66
13. Odisha	35.97	38.03	26.62	0.00		0.00	20.41	22.29	7.06	4.63	4.44	3.21	61.01	64.76	36.89
14. Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.39	27.53	14.59	8.83	7.17	0.44	0.50	0.48	0.00	47.72	35.18	15.03
15. Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.65	22.44	16.05	50.23	45.60	25.38	21.79	11.24	20.80	94.67	79.28	62.23
16. Tamil Nadu	21.44	21.58	3.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.44	9.66	2.55	3.70	3.30	0.00	36.58	34.54	5.59
17. Tripura	3.63	3.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.63	3.63	0.00
18. Uttar Pradesh	66.55	61.34	48.25	118.51	101.21	62.22	77.69	68.39	32.11	20.97	14.02	10.77	283.72	244.96	153.35
19. West Bengal	40.84	30.63	21.75	7.43	3.64	2.63	6.70	0.00	1.84	2.06	1.40	0.00	57.03	35.67	26.22
Total	351.94	308.61	238.87	317.58	257.85	171.93	508.36	465.16	258.43	199.25	146.10	168.70	1377.13	1177.72	837.93

Statement

Showing allocation release and expenditure of the State under RKVY as on 14.03.2012. (Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2007-08					2008-09						
		Allocation	Total Release	Expendi- ture	Unspent Balance	UC Reed	UC Pending	Allocation	Total Release	Expendi- ture	Unspent Balance	UC Reed	UC Pending
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93.13	61.08	61.08	0.00	61.08	0.00	316.57	297.17	296.01	1.16	296.01	1.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.85	1.90	1.90	0.00	1.90	0.00	6.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	23.77	0.00		0.00		0.00	142.62	144.12	142.62	1.50	142.62	1.50
4.	Bihar	64.02	57.77	57.77	0.00	57.77	0.00	148.54	148.54	148.54	0.00	148.54	0.00
5.	Chhatisgarh	60.54	52.96	52.96	0.00	52.96	0.00	116.48	117.45	117.45	0.00	117.45	0.00
6.	Goa	2.29	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	0.00	6.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	53.71	49.81	47.61	2.20	47.61	2.20	243.39	243.39	243.39	0.00	243.39	0.00
8.	Haryana	23.12	21.52	21.52	0.00	21.52	0.00	74.00	39.50	39.49	0.01	39.49	0.01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17.39	16.17	16.17	0.00	16.17	0.00	15.11	15.11	15.11	0.00	15.11	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.85	0.00		0.00		0.00	16.17	1.20	1.20	0.00	1.20	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	61.66	55.68	55.68	0.00	55.68	0.00	58.62	29.31	29.31	0.00	29.31	0.00
12.	Karnataka	171.97	154.30	154.30	0.00	154.30	0.00	316.57	314.14	314.14	0.00	314.14	0.00
13.	Kerala	61.41	55.40	55.40	0.00	55.40	0.00	60.11	30.06	30.06	0.00	30.06	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	110.01	101.62	101.62	0.00	101.62	0.00	146.05	146.05	146.05	0.00	146.05	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	142.20	128.20	128.20	0.00	128.20	0.00	269.63	261.77	261.77	0.00	261.77	0.00
16.	Manipur	1.35	0.00		0.00		0.00	4.14	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.90	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	7.00	6.37	6.37	0.00	6.37	0.00	13.53	6.77	6.77	0.00	6.77	0.00
18.	Mizoram	1.05	0.00		0.00		0.00	4.29	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.00
19.	Nagaland	9.45	3.19	3.19	0.00	3.19	0.00	13.89	6.95	6.95	0.00	6.95	0.00
20.	Odisha	46.59	39.30	39.30	0.00	39.30	0.00	115.44	115.44	115.44	0.00	115.44	0.00
21.	Punjab	39.85	36.05	36.05	0.00	36.05	0.00	87.52	87.52	87.52	0.00	87.52	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	71.68	55.76	55.76	0.00	55.76	0.00	233.75	233.76	233.76	0.00	233.76	0.00
23.	Sikkim	2.77	2.77	2.77	0.00	2.77	0.00	11.37	5.68	5.68	0.00	5.68	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	188.21	153.60	153.60	0.00	153.60	0.00	140.38	140.38	140.38	0.00	140.38	0.00
25.	Tripura	4.69	4.16	4.16	0.00	4.16	0.00	34.02	16.08	16.08	0.00	16.08	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	116.15	103.90	103.90	0.00	103.90	0.00	316.57	316.57	316.57	0.00	316.57	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	30.54	28.25	28.08	0.17	28.08	0.17	20.60	10.30	10.30	0.00	10.30	0.00
28.	West Bengal	60.87	54.93	54.93	0.00	54.93	0.00	147.38	147.38	147.38	0.00	141.85	5.53
	Total States	1475.12	1245.39	1244.02	2.37	1244.02	2.37	3080.53	3876.34	2873.67	2.67	2868.14	8.20
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.52			0.00		0.00	6.43	2.26	0.01	2.25	0.01	2.25
30.	Chandigarh	0.22			0.00		0.00	2.20	0.14	0.00	0.14		0.14
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.25			0.00		0.00	0.61	0.00		0.00		0.00
32.	Daman and Diu				0.00		0.00	1.42	0.26		0.26		0.26
33.	Delhi	0.56	0.10		0.10		0.10	1.83	0.00		0.00		0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.92			0.00		0.00	12.08	6.14	6.04	0.10		6.14
35.	Pudducherry	3.13	0.40		0.40		0.40	6.67	0.00		0.00		0.00
	Total UTs	14.58	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	31.24	8.80	6.05	2.75	0.01	8.79
	District Agri Plan							0.00	53.90				0.00
	NIRD, ISEC, IEG, IIM-CMA & Admn Contingency							0.00		1.66			
	Grand Total	1489.70	1256.89	1244.02	2.87	1244.02	2.87	3165.67	2886.80	2879.72	5.42	2868.15	15.65

*This includes two new sub-Schemes of RKVY viz. (i) Extending Green Revolution to Eastern India & (ii) Special Initiative for Pulses & Oilseeds in Dryland Areas.

Statement

Statement Showing allocation release and expenditure of the State under RKVY as on 14.03.2012. (Rs. in Crore)

		2009-10				2010-11				Total		
Allocation	Total Release	Expendi- ture	Unspent Balance	UC Reed	UC Pending	Allocation	Total Release	Expendi- ture	Unspent Balance	UC Reed	UC Pending	unspent balance
410.00	410.00	410.00	0.00	410.00	0.00	*393.45	432.29	432.29	0.00	432.29	0.00	1.16
16.10	15.98	15.98	0.00	15.98	0.00	39.08	28.95	28.95	0.00	28.95	0.00	0.00
79.86	79.66	79.86	0.00	79.86	0.00	256.87	216.87	216.87	0.00	216.87	0.00	1.50
110.79	110.79	110.79	0.00	110.79	0.00	380.94	415.10	415.10	0.00	415.10	0.00	0.00
131.78	136.14	136.14	0.00	136.14	0.00	461.00	503.44	503.42	0.02	503.42	0.02	0.02
11.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.31	7.07	4.71	2.36	4.71	2.36	2.36		
386.19	386.19	386.19	0.00	386.19	0.00	353.45	388.63	388.63	0.00	388.63	0.00	2.20
112.77	112.77	112.75	0.02	112.75	0.02	204.74	226.80	221.76	5.04	221.76	5.04	5.07
33.02	33.03	33.03	0.00	33.03	0.00	94.85	94.85	94.85	0.00	94.85	0.00	0.00
42.05	42.85	42.85	0.00	42.85	0.00	162.16	96.42	95.44	0.98	95.44	0.98	0.98
70.13	70.13	70.13	0.00	70.13	0.00	160.96	96.90	96.08	0.82	61.10	15.80	0.82
410.00	410.00	410.00	0.00	410.00	0.00	284.03	284.03	284.03	0.00	284.03	0.00	0.00
110.92	110.92	110.92	0.00	110.92	0.00	192.35	149.65	149.65	0.00	149.65	0.00	0.00
247.44	247.44	247.44	0.00	247.44	0.00	589.09	559.18	559.18	0.00	559.18	0.00	0.00
407.24	404.39	404.39	0.00	404.39	0.00	653.00	653.00	653.00	0.00	653.00	0.00	0.00
5.86	5.86	5.86	0.00	5.86	0.00	24.81	15.50	15.50	0.00	15.50	0.00	0.00
24.68	24.68	24.68	0.00	24.68	0.00	46.12	46.12	27.38	18.74	27.38	18.74	18.74
4.15		0.00		0.00	0.00	7.49	3.75	3.75	0.00	3.75	0.00	0.00
20.38	20.38	20.38	0.00	20.38	0.00	13.24	13.25	13.25	0.00	13.25	0.00	0.00
121.49	121.49	121.49	0.00	121.49	0.00	274.40	274.40	274.40	0.00	274.40	0.00	0.00
43.23	43.23	43.23	0.00	43.23	0.00	179.12	179.12	179.12	0.00	179.12	0.00	0.00
186.12	186.12	186.12	0.00	186.12	0.00	572.47	628.01	628.01	0.00	628.01	0.00	0.00
15.29	15.29	15.29	0.00	15.29	0.00	6.56	6.56	6.56	0.00	6.56	0.00	0.00
127.90	127.90	127.90	0.00	127.90	0.00	225.71	250.03	250.03	0.00	250.03	0.00	0.00
31.28	31.28	31.28	0.00	31.28	0.00	116.86	116.48	116.48	0.00	116.48	0.00	0.00
390.97	390.97	390.97	0.00	390.97	0.00	635.92	695.36	695.36	0.00	695.36	0.00	0.00
71.36	71.46	64.91	6.55	64.91	6.55	2.61	1.31	1.31	0.00	1.31	0.00	6.72
147.38	147.38	142.82	4.56	105.44	41.94	476.15	335.98	278.18	57.80	278.18	57.80	62.36
3770.25	3756.53	3745.40	11.13	3708.02	48.51	5662.00	6719.05	5633.29	85.76	6618.31	100.74	101.93
12.21	1.28		1.28		1.28	10.15						3.53
3.70	0.42		0.42		0.42	0.14						0.00
0.29			0.00		0.00	0.64						0.00
0.30			0.00	0.00		1.70						0.00
2.36	0.24	0.24		0.24		0.00						0.00
10.12	1.09		1.09		1.09	1.81						0.00
0.69	0.00		0.00		0.00	18.56						0.00
29.67	3.03	0.00	3.03	0.00	3.03	33.00	0.00	6.28				
6.82			0.00		0.00							0.00
1.66		1.37		1.37		1.37	60.00	1.03	1.03			1.03
3806.74	3760.93	3745.40	15.53	3708.02	52.91	6755.00	6720.08	6634.32	85.76	6618.31	101.77	109.58

* Allocation of Rs. 35.00 crore Green Revaluation in Eastern India for Assam, Rs. 39.44 crore for saffron Mission for J & K & increased allocation of Rs. 82.26 crore in respect of Andhra Pradesh is to be met from savings from overall allocation of Rs. 6755.00 crore.

showing Allocation and Release for Normal RKVY & Sub Schemes under RKVY for 2011-12 as on 14.03.2012 (Rs. in Crore)

State	Normal RKVY		BGREI		Pulses Villages		Oil Palm		Veg Clusters		Nutri-Cereals		ATOP	
	Allo- cation	Release Stream-I	Allo- cation	Release	Allo- cation	Release	Allo- cation	Release	Allo- cation	Release	Allo- cation	Release	Allo- cation	Release
Andhra Pradesh	425.07	318.81			25.10	25.10	102.00	192.00	17.00	17.00	11.32	12.21	24.50	30.00
Arunachal Pradesh	4.14	3.10							3.50	3.50	0.62	0.62		
Assam	179.45	134.59	33.32	33.32					12.00	12.00				
Bihar	380.52	505.39	55.33	55.33	10.18	10.18			12.00	12.00			24.50	24.50
Chhattisgarh	88.09	56.74	55.21	55.21	11.22	11.22	0.48	0.00	12.00	12.00	10.29	5.12	25.00	4.89
Goa	46.05	17.27							3.50	1.75				
Gujarat	409.68	307.26			14.40	14.40	4.80	4.80	12.00	12.00	15.02	15.02	15.00	15.00
Haryana	126.27	94.70							12.00	12.00	3.47	4.42	15.00	15.00
Himachal Pradesh	81.25	00.93							12.00	12.00				
Jammu and Kashmir	41.03	15.39							12.00	9.00				
Jharkhand	108.84	81.63	31.68	31.68					12.00	12.00	1.11	1.18		
Karnataka	419.37	314.53			30.86	30.86	33.60	33.60	17.00	17.00	26.87	26.57	30.00	30.00
Kerala	155.11	116.33							12.00	12.00				
Madhya Pradesh	229.41	172.06			56.48	55.48			12.00	12.00	21.66	21.66	30.00	30.00
Maharashtra	477.47	358.10			50.98	50.98	0.96	0.96	17.00	17.00	91.48	91.48	30.00	30.00
Manipur	18.75	14.07							3.50	3.50				
Meghalaya	8.16	6.12							3.50	3.60				
Mizoram	11.31	8.48					14.80	14.80	3.80	1.79				
Nagaland	29.04	21.78							3.50	3.50				
Odisha	214.01	160.50	62.62	62.62	9.90	9.90	17.76	17.76	12.00	12.00	2.96	2.96		
Punjab	99.67	74.75							12.00	12.00			15.50	15.50
Rajasthan	444.33	333.25			43.22	43.22			12.00	12.00	67.68	67.68	45.00	62.04
Sikkim	13.15	9.86							3.50	3.50	0.43	0.43		
Tamil Nadu	205.68	154.26			7.32	7.32	33.60	33.60	17.00	17.00	10.79	10.79	15.50	15.80
Tripura	14.49	10.87							3.50	3.50				
Uttar Pradesh	929.32	396.99	85.66	85.66	38.36	38.36			12.00	12.00	4.40	4.40	30.00	30.00
Uttarakhand	113.90	42.71							12.00	6.00			5.47	2.94
West Bengal	376.41	141.10	72.20	72.20					17.00	7.69	0.64	0.64		
Total States	5250.87	3721.63	396.02	396.02	267.00	267.00	298.00	297.52	293.00	269.10	294.39	286.10	300.00	202.23
DAPs + NIRD + Monitoring	60.00	3.60	3.98	0.59	3.00	0.16	2.00	0.84	* 7.00		5.65	0.30	0.00	
Grand Total	5310.57	3725.23	400.00	396.91	300.00	297.16	300.00	298.36	300.00	268.19	300.00	288.46	300.00	292.23

* Rs. 7.00 crore has been allocated to NCT of Delhi under Vegetable Cluster

showing Allocation and Release for Normal RKVY & Sub Schemes under RKVY for 2011-12 as on 14.03.2012 (Rs. in Crore)

MMPS		RADP		Saffron Mission		Total sub Sch-emes	Total allocations	Releases			Expen- diture	UC Read	UC Pen- ding	Un Spent Balance	
Allo- cation	Release	Allo- cation	Release	Allo- cation	Release	Allo- cation	Allo- cation	Sub- schemes	Total Stre- am-I	Total Stre- am-II	Total				
17.75	17.75	15.00	15.00			302.67	727.74	300.08	627.47	100.26	734.13	308.99	306.09	429.14	425.14
0.00						4.12	8.28	4.12	7.22	1.04	8.26	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13
3.00	3.00					48.32	227.77	44.32	182.91	44.88	227.77	112.39	112.39	115.33	116.18
24.29	24.29					126.30	506.32	126.30	411.68	08.13	806.82	348.72	203.48	303.34	155.10
12.38	12.38	15.00	15.00			141.58	230.57	115.62	18246	22.25	20441	74.97	74.97	129.64	129.64
0.00						3.50	4045	1.75	19.02	5.76	24.78	23.11		24.78	1.67
14.50	14.56	30.00	30.00			105.80	516.49	105.80	413.06	102.42	515.46	257.74	257.74	257.74	257.74
12.18	12.18					42.65	188.02	4340	138.30	31.47	160.87	63.05	53.89	116.96	65.92
6.68	6.68					16.68	80.03	18.66	70.41	20.32	99.93	26.10	25.10	74.83	74.83
0.00				50.00	10.00	62.00	103.03	16.00	31.30	5.13	38.62	17.40	17.40	19.12	19.12
14.88	14.88					50.72	168.46	80.72	141.35	27.41	108.46	18.47	18.47	150.09	150.09
18.80	18.58	20.00	20.00			170.53	808.40	176.43	401.08	104.84	595.90	200.28	207.73	388.17	166.62
6.82	6.82					18.82	173.03	18.42	135.18	36.78	173.93	77.56	77.56	96.37	96.37
24.82	24.62	25.00	25.00			168.96	300.37	188.00	341.02	87.49	308.37	138.66	135.06	262.71	262.71
24.80	24.80	35.00	35.00			250.20	727.67	28040	608.30	119.37	727.67	192.14	182.14	535.53	535.53
						3.50	22.28	3.50	17.57	4.68	22.25	11.13	11.13	11.12	11.12
3.00	3.00					6.50	14.66	0.60	1242	2.04	14.68	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.33
5.00	2.60					23.30	34.61	19.05	27.43	2.83	30.36	12.55	12.55	17.51	17.81
5.00	5.00					8.50	37.54	8.50	30.28	7.20	3744	18.77	18.77	18.77	18.77
17.72	17.72	20.00	20.00			142.95	386.46	142.00	303.46	53.80	35648	159.67	150.67	197.29	197.29
11.70	11.70					30.20	138.47	30.20	113.45	24.42	138.87	38.62	38.62	103.25	103.25
17.81	17.61	35.00	35.00			240.71	685.04	247.75	681.00	111.08	692.06	264.68	264.68	427.40	427.40
3.00	3.00					6.93	20.06	6.93	10.79	3.20	20.09	5.17	5.17	14.11	14.91
18.17	16.17	25.00	25.00			127.38	333.06	127.38	201.04	51.42	333.06	170.08	170.08	162.98	102.98
0.00	3.80						17.00	3.50	14.37	3.62	1749	4.55	4.55	13.44	13.44
27.52	27.82	30.00	30.00			227.94	787.26	22744	02443	132.33	757.26	205.00	205.09	552.17	952.17
	0.00					17.87	131.77	8.84	61.46	14.44	66.88	30.71	39.71	26.18	26.18
10.40	5.20					100.24	476.68	88.73	22640	47.08	273.44	120.10	120.10	183.75	153.75
300.00	292.30	250.00	250.00	50.00	10.00	2478.37	7729.24	2391.36	6112.99	1240.55	7383.54	2944.15	2744.19	4609.35	4409.39
						21.63	81.63	1.92	0.50		5.85				
300.00	292.30	250.00	250.00	50.00	10.00	2500.00	7810.47	2393.26	6113.50	1240.55	7359.39	2944.15	2744.19	4615.20	4415.24

*Macro Management of Agriculture**State/UT wise allocation and releases during XI Plan period (Rs. in lakhs) as on 14.03.2012*

Name of State/UT	2007-08			2008-09		
	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
Andhra Pradesh	5200.00	4543.82	3884.12	6535.00	3428.72	6430.35
Arunachal Pradesh	2650.00	2650.00	2527.02	2050.00	2050.00	2275.68
Assam	2050.00	1594.64	1629.64	1625.00	812.50	812.50
Bihar	2400.00	3042.14	2184.62	3900.00	4593.03	4514.75
Chhattisgarh	2350.00	2455.48	2461.09	2170.00	2170.00	2137.27
Goa	300.00	432.63	304.75	100.00	140.00	317.01
Gujrat	4350.00	5771.65	5382.86	3645.00	5045.00	4664.65
Haryana	2250.00	2250.00	2323.11	1690.00	2300.00	2277.85
Himachal Pradesh	2300.00	2214.88	2259.09	2000.00	2585.09	2766.47
Jammu and Kashmir	4240.00	2554.04	2790.13	3660.00	3026.35	3555.91
Jharkhand	1700.00	850.00	479.80	1065.00	532.50	944.76
Karnataka	7010.00	7346.88	7165.66	5025.00	4885.43	5550.34
Kerala	3450.00	1725.00	2041.01	1275.00	907.50	2301.61
Madhya Pradesh	6500.00	4789.92	5194.85	6285.00	5834.64	6822.08
Maharashtra	12450.00	12034.63	11661.85	9275.00	10313.09	11822.50
Manipur	2650.00	3309.25	3309.25	2050.00	2050.00	2050.00
Mizoram	3000.00	3000.00	2764.28	2325.00	2716.28	2380.00
Meghalaya	1850.00	925.00	1062.23	1425.00	1425.00	1424.88
Nagaland	3000.00	2384.00	2384.00	2325.00	2325.00	2325.00
Odisha	3300.00	3736.11	3748.25	3280.00	4360.00	3308.38
Punjab	1300.00	650.00	1575.54	1750.00	1750.00	1278.23
Rajasthan	8600.00	7835.42	5356.56	5750.00	3775.00	6421.42
Sikkim	2400.00	2335.46	2365.46	1850.00	1850.00	1785.08
Tamil Nadu	5450.00	6662.51	6298.6	3460.00	4270.00	3746.16
Tripura	2400.00	1444.80	2539.07	1850.00	1850.00	1095.03
Uttar Pradesh	8100.00	7153.27	7525.24	11375.00	10893.24	11723.06
Uttaranchal	2650.00	2353.87	2661.95	2300.00	2300.00	2211.39
West Bengal	3500.00	3364.21	2985.30	4425.00	3811.30	3985.18
Delhi	50.00					1.51
Pondicherry	50.00	25.00	10.5	35.00	17.50	11.83
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40.00	20.00	19.52	8.00	8.00	6.28
Chandigarh	0.00					0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30.00	10.00	5.73	6.00	6.00	3.64
Lakshadweep	30.00	15.00		6.00	6.00	2.60
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	15.00			0.00
Total	107600.00	99579.61	96916.08	94520.00	92037.17	100953.40
Direct Funded Component	1400.00	546.50		480.00	240.53	
DVC	1000.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Grand Total	110000.00	100126.11		95000.00	92277.70	

Macro Management of Agriculture

State/UT wise allocation and releases during XI Plan period (Rs. in lakhs) as on 14.03.2012

2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
6535.00	6253.22	3559.28	6307.19	3676.390	5027.47	5335.59	5335.591	4421.100
2050.00	2250.00	2070.93	3021.00	3221.000	3201.58	1722.50	2022.500	652.570
1625.00	812.50		2337.00	1168.500		1332.50		
3900.00	3814.75	4279.92	3857.48	3305.400	3470.98	3263.25	3263.250	1383.300
2170.00	2170.00	2258.99	2081.71	2081.710	2069.35	1761.03	1761.030	654.540
100.00	100.00	100.67	45.51	45.510	45.68	38.50	38.500	19.250
3645.00	3830.30	3650.73	3657.56	3919.130	4229.07	3094.12	4188.120	1703.750
1690.00	2690.00	2685.78	1608.04	1334.410	1305.05	1360.33	1360.330	493.120
2000.00	2000.00	1925.95	2015.79	2290.790	2330.84	1705.26	1705.260	638.410
3660.00	3090.50	2989.233	3716.06	1582.730	1238.67	3143.61	2501.710	408.929
1065.00	876.48	817.83	1076.45	887.860	1063.755	910.63	897.933	383.760
5025.00	5025.00	5031.32	4789.57	4789.570	4885.91	4051.75	4051.750	1786.930
1275.00	1275.00	1278.13	1183.85	1183.850	1287.73	1001.48	1001.480	512.180
6285.00	6170.58	6674.70	6165.40	6915.400	6945.49	5215.64	5515.640	3234.260
9275.00	9275.00	8639.29	8910.17	10910.170	11490.17	7537.59	7537.590	3612.530
2050.00	2350.00	2350.00	3021.00	4721.000	4721.00	1722.50	2072.500	2072.500
2325.00	1801.63	1424.79	3420.00	4009.250	4129.25	1202.50	1617.500	459.250
1425.00	1425.00	2476.63	2109.00	2109.000	1054.50	1950.00	1950.000	975.000
2325.00	2475.00	2475.00	3420.00	3671.000	3671.00	1950.00	2200.000	975.000
3280.00	2353.63	3389.32	3199.44	3873.890	3871.06	2706.58	2706.580	1052.100
1750.00	1875.00	1707.23	1627.27	813.635	1533.07	1376.59	688.295	
5750.00	4791.48	5918.87	5585.15	5585.150	5470.99	4724.77	4724.770	1787.870
1850.00	1745.54	1948.58	2736.00	2836.000	2547.23	1560.00	1577.050	947.560
3460.00	2935.04	2987.55	3283.01	4608.010	4581.23	2777.27	3777.270	1457.880
1850.00	1080.25	1875.48	2736.00	3628.650	3681.36	1560.00	1560.000	615.150
11310.00	12060.00	12512.70	10879.01	10129.010	10138.25	9203.14	9203.140	4319.140
2300.00	2236.34	2428.16	2322.54	2322.540	2199.20	1964.76	1964.760	
4425.00	5077.68	3936.80	4288.79	3844.840	1917.07	3628.11	1814.055	
40.00			50.00			25.00	12.500	
40.00	0.00	9.09	50.00	25.000		25.00	25.000	
8.00	8.00	4.00	8.00	4.000		4.00	2.000	
6.00	6.00	1.81	6.00	6.000		3.00	8.000	
6.00	0.00		3.00					
			6.00	3.000		3.00		
94500.00	91853.92	91408.763	99526.00	99502.395	98106.96	77860.00	77084.104	34566.079
500.00	290.78		474.00	487.00		140.00	138.83	
0.00	0.00		0.00					
95000.00	92144.70		100000.00	99989.40		78000.00	77222.934	

TMC (MM-II) Statement

(Rs. in Lakh)
As on 15.03.2012

Sl. No.	State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allo- cation (CS) 2008-09	Fund rele- ased 2008-09	Expen- diture (CS) 2008-09	Allo- cation (CS) 2009-10	Fund rele- ased 2009-10	Expen- diture (CS) 2009-10	Allo- cation (CS) 2010-11	Fund rele- ased 2010-11	Expen- diture (CS) 2010-11	Allo- cation (CS) 2011-12	Fund rele- ased 2011-12	Expen- diture (CS) 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1700.00	882.12	1122.40	1115.00	777.40	571.56	69.00	68.50	116.52	125.00	53.25	478.33
2.	Gujarat	1650.00	1290.23	1290.44	1115.00	855.44	993.59	105.00	105.00	152.46	175.00	104.09	149.40
3.	Haryana	450.00	385.69	446.34	370.00	366.34	369.83	77.50	77.20	74.65	85.00	82.28	66.23
4.	Karnataka	500.00	412.74	423.90	325.00	248.90	314.97	71.50	71.22	68.43	70.00	57.18	32.14
5.	Madhya Pradesh	450.00	142.60	357.36	340.00	729.73	726.31	185.00	184.71	186.51	100.00	95.73	66.25
6.	Maharashtra	1750.00	958.89	1983.18	1215.00	1200.00	1180.73	781.50	781.23	788.10	225.00	212.60	162.53
7.	Odisha	150.00	141.46	144.64	135.00	129.64	125.00	120.50	101.09	101.09	85.00	85.00	85.50
8.	Punjab	10.00	0.00	234.06	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Rajasthan	330.00	103.60	160.18	170.00	131.82	138.96	57.00	56.66	55.50	70.00	43.61	46.89
10.	Tamil Nadu	400.00	400.00	391.48	235.00	324.11	330.95	71.00	69.08	70.69	50.00	49.93	20.40
11.	Tripura	100.00	5.00	16.00	100.00	20.00	20.00	50.00	20.00	0.00	50.00	20.00	8.55
12.	Uttar Pradesh	60.00	59.12	48.09	40.00	36.09	46.60	13.50	13.01	11.42	30.00	27.01	8.90
13.	West Bengal	250.00	218.61	141.45	135.00	0.00	82.92	27.50	13.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Total States	7800.00	5000.06	6759.52	5300.00	4819.47	4901.42	1629.00	1560.70	1625.37	1095.00	830.68	1125.12
15.	Misc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total	7800.00	5000.06	6759.52	5300.00	4819.47	4901.42	1629.00	1560.70	1625.37	1095.00	830.68	1125.12
16.	ICAR/Instt	1160.00	799.99	738.91	660.00	576.31	652.10	330.00	248.72	243.19	390.00	229.03	53.51
17.	Others	40.00	11.45	6.05	40.00	16.35	8.52	20.00	13.60	13.60	10.00	2.36	1.34
18.	Sub Total	1200.00	811.44	744.96	700.00	592.66	660.62	350.00	262.32	256.79	400.00	231.39	54.85
19.	G. Total	9000.00	5811.50	7504.48	6000.00	5412.13	5562.04	1979.00	1823.02	1882.16	1495.00	1062.07	1179.97

Storage Facilities

1020. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers have inadequate storage facilities and holding capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that due to this, the farmers sell their produce soon after harvest to local traders/middlemen who store the goods and sell them at higher prices during lean period;

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

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to enhance the infrastructure facilities for storage or establish warehouses storage facilities at all the States, Districts, Panchayats and Block Levels; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The Draft Report of The Working Group on Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Secondary Agriculture and Policy Required for Internal and External Trade for the XIth Five Year Plan has indicated storage capacity gap of nearly 57 million tonnes.

(c) to (f) In order to prevent distress sale of agricultural produce by farmers to local traders and middlemen, the Ministry of Agriculture launched a Central Sector Scheme for i Construction/Renovation of Rural Godowns in 2001. The main objectives of the scheme include creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet the requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce and agricultural inputs; promotion of grading, standardization and quality Control of agricultural produce to improve their marketability; prevention of distress sale immediately after harvest by providing the facility of pledge financing and marketing credit etc. 27,110 projects having a capacity of 310.29 lakh metric tonnes have been sanctioned under the Scheme so far. The Central Warehousing Corporation is also operating 466 warehouses with a total storage capacity of 99.5 lakh metric tonnes.

Under the Scheme, the project for construction of rural godowns can be taken up by individuals, farmers, Group of farmers/growers, Partnership/Proprietary firms, Non-Government Organizations (NGO's), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Companies, Corporations, Co-operatives, Local Bodies other than Municipal Corporations, Federations, and Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees, Marketing Boards in the country. The scheme is demand-driven and not location specific. Bank? sanction the projects depending on viability. Under the scheme, the entrepreneurs are free to construct godown at any place outside the limits of Municipal Corporation area.

Fishermen Endangered by Natural Calamities

1021. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any record regarding the number of Indian fishermen endangered by natural calamities and external forces during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding missing fishermen during this period;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the said period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries maintains no such databank. However, the Ministry under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme provides financial assistance to all Coastal State Governments and Union Territories(UTs) for supply of safety kits consisting of Global Positioning System(GPS), communication equipment, echo-sounder and search & rescue beacon to fishermen to ensure their safety at sea.

Besides, the Indian Coast Guard is organizing community interaction programmes for the fishermen to bring in awareness about safety issues at sea. The Indian

Coast Guard also undertakes certain welfare measures such as organizing of medical camps, distribution of medicines, life jackets etc. to develop a bond with fishing community. Community interaction programmes are also conducted by the Coast Guard to sensitize the fishing community on the prevailing security situation and develop them to be the eyes and ears for intelligence gathering.

Skill Development and Training to Small Farmers

1022. SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan for the skill development and training of farmers including small and marginal farmers is under consideration of the Government with a view to improve their economic condition and boost the agricultural production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any mechanism has been developed in every State to impart such trainings to farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Madam. The Skill Development and Training of farmers (including small and marginal farmers) is as an important activity under existing ongoing programmes of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) The details of schemes having skill development and training component for imparting training to the farmers (including small and marginal farmers) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) There exists an inbuilt mechanism in all the schemes /programmes under implementation, wherein the State Department of Agriculture and allied Sectors are involved in implementation of skill development and training of farmers -particularly small and marginal farmers. Brief details of such mechanism are included in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Skill Development of Farmers including Small and Marginal Farmers in the ongoing schemes/ programmes of Ministry of Agriculture

I. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC)

1. Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA)

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms", financial support is provided to the States/UTs for implementation of innovative extension strategies through the district level Agency "Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMA)" for carrying out different extension activities including skill development of farmers through training, exposure visits and demonstrations. The scheme provides for setting up of Farm Schools on agriculture and allied activities at farmers' fields for skill developments of farmers (including small and marginal farmers). The farm school facilitates farmers to undergo season long training at 6 critical stages on agriculture and allied activities with specific focus on acquisition of skills by progressive farmers and technical experts. At least 50% beneficiaries under this scheme have to be small and marginal farmers. Presently the scheme is under implementation in 604 districts of 31 States / UTs.

2. National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

National Food Security Mission was launched during 2007 aimed at increasing the production of rice by 10 million tons, wheat by 8 million tons and pulses by 2 million tons by the end of the Eleventh Plan. Amongst different interventions, Farmer Field Schools are being implemented on a large scale to provide first hand information to the farmers in their fields and equip them with necessary skills to enable them to adopt the improved crop production technologies for higher productivity. It may involve demonstration of Improved Package of Practices/SRI/Hybrid Rice Technology as the

case may be. All the farmers including small and marginal farmers in the Mission areas are eligible for participating in the FFS. It is implemented in the Full Crop Season for a single day in a week or fortnight - total 8 to 20 Sessions. NFSM scheme is being presently implemented in selected districts of 19 States.

3. National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

The National Horticulture Mission, apart from providing technology and resource support for promoting horticulture in the Project States other than North Eastern and Himalayan States, has also got component of transfer of technology through skill training/exposure visits of farmers, including small and marginal farmers.

4. Horticulture Mission for North Eastern and Himalayan States (HMNEH)

The HMNEH scheme, apart from providing technology and resource support for promoting horticulture in North Eastern and Himalayan States, has also got component of transfer of technology through training/exposure visit of farmers, including small and marginal farmers.

5. Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training Testing and Demonstration

The scheme is implemented through four Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes located at Budni (M.P), Hissar (Haryana), Garladinne (A.P), and Biswanath Chariali (Assam) with the objectives of organizing need based skill oriented training for trainers, officials from State Governments, rural youths, technicians farmers etc. in the selection, operation, maintenance/repairs of specialised equipments, energy conservation, scheduling and management of various agricultural implements and machinery.

6. National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility - Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute

The project has a component of capacity building of farmers for balanced use of fertilizers through training and demonstration on farmer's fields.

7. National Project on Organic Farming

Farmers' trainings are being conducted to educate them on different practices of organic farming by using low cost input, internalizing the input management through natural resource management, thus reducing the dependence on purchased input and cost of cultivation. Apart from this, field demonstration are being conducted on production of organic inputs like vermin-compost, phospho-compost, use of bio-gas slurry, setting up of model organic farm etc.

8. Training on seed related issues under National Seed Research and Training Centre

For effective transfer of seed production and seed technology, training programmes for the farmers are organized on field to upgrade the quality of farmer saved seeds under seed village programme, which would lead to improvement in productivity of crops.

II. Department of Agriculture Research and Education (DARE)

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has created a network of 610 Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country aiming at assessment, refinement and demonstration of technology/products. As part of its activities, the KVKs conduct skill oriented vocational training programmes for farmers in modern agricultural technologies.

Relocation of Settlements near Monuments

1023. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has identified a number of historical structures as national monuments and banned all building activities within the parameter of 100 meters;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rules framed in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to relocate the people living near important national monuments across the country including the Ashokan Rock Edict at Kalkaji in South Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to preserve the said important monuments particularly the Ashokan Rock Edict?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Archaeological Survey of India looks after 3,677 monuments/sites that are declared as of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. An abstract is given in the enclosed Statement. Under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act 2010, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Framing of Heritage Bye-laws and Other Functions of the Competent Authority) Rules, 2011 and National Monuments Authority (Appointment, Functions and Conduct of Business) Rules, 2011 have already been notified and the above institutional mechanism has been provided for, to deal with the applications for grant of permission to undertake repairs/renovation/re-construction or construction in 'prohibited' and 'regulated' areas.

The persons having buildings or houses in the prohibited area (100 metres from protected monuments) of any Centrally - protected monument may undertake repairs and renovation after obtaining permission from the Competent Authority on the recommendation of the National Monuments Authority.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal as on date with the Archaeological Survey of India to relocate the people living near important national monuments across the country including the Ashokan Rock Edict at Kalkaji in South Delhi. The conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments is a continuous process, on need basis as per archaeological norms, subject to the availability of resources.

Statement

Centrally Protected monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India – State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03

1	2	3
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	202
9.	Haryana	90
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	12
13.	Karnataka	507
14.	Kerala	26
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Nagaland	04
20.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
21.	Odisha	78
22.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
23.	Punjab	33
24.	Rajasthan	163
25.	Sikkim	03
26.	Tamilnadu	413
27.	Tripura	08
28.	Uttar Pradesh	742
29.	Uttarakhand	042
30.	West Bengal	133
Total		3677

[*Translation*]

Insurance Scheme

1024. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various crops included under various insurance schemes for farmers in the country including Rajasthan;

(b) the total hectare of land under various crops covered under the insurance schemes and the amount of premium collected during the last three years, State-wise and crop-wise;

(c) the details of crop insurance claims and premiums paid during the said period, State-wise and crop-wise including Rajasthan;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding non-payment of claims to the farmers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) Details are given in enclosed Statement-I to X.

(d) to (f) All the admissible claims are settled/paid as per provisions of the schemes. However, some complaints from farmers are received from time to time. Some of the complaints are: delayed payment of claims, under payment of claims on account of incorrect submission of insurance proposals by banks; unrealistic assessment of crop loss due to large unit area of insurance etc. As far as possible, all the complaints are suitable addressed.

Statement-I

NAIS - Crops covered under Kharif and Rabi Seasons in NAIS Implementing States/UT

Sl. No.	Kharif Season		Rabi Season	
	Food Crops / Oilseeds	Annual Commercial / Annual Horticulture Crops	Food Crops / Oilseeds	Annual Commercial / Annual Horticulture Crops
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Paddy	Cotton	Wheat	Cotton
2.	Jowar	Sugarcane	Paddy	Chilly
3.	Bajra	Potato	Rapeseed/Mustard	Onion
4.	Maize	Banana	Bajra	Tapoica
5.	Ragi (Madua)	Pineapple	Groundnut	Banana
6.	Black Gram (Urd)	Tapoica	Gram	Ginger
7.	Green Gram (Moong)	Jute	Barley	Jeera(Cumin)
8.	Tur (Arhar)	Chilly	Linseed (Alsai)	Corrainder
9.	Groundnut	Ginger	Jowar	Garlic
10.	Sunflower	Onion	Sunflower	Methi

1	2	3	4	5
11. Seasmum(TIL/ugingelly)		Turmeric	Safflower	Isabgol
12. Castor		Tomato	Maize	Brinjal
13. Soyabean			Ragi (Madua)	Fennel
14. Gram (Chana/Bengalgram)			Black Gram (Urd)	French Bean
15. Niger			Green Gram (Moong)	Field Pea
16. Navane			Tur (Arhar)	Sugarcane
17. Save			Seasmum (TIL/Gingelly)	Potato
18. Guar (Cluster Bean)			Masoor (Lentil)	
19. Moth			Pea (Mater)	
20. Cowpea (Lobia)			Horsegram (Kulthi)	
21. Horsegram (Kulthi)			Taramira	

Note: NAIS has not been implemented in Rajasthan since Kharif 2010 season

Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)

Crops Notified

	Crops
Kharif 2011	Groundnut; Cotton, Red Chilly, Oil palm, Maize, Paddy, Blackgram, Redgram, Groundnut, Greengram, Ragi, Jowar, Tur, Soyabean, Sunflower, Potato, Onion, Grapes, banana, Pepper, Moth, Chaulai, Sesame, Guar, Castor, Tapioca, Turmeric, Rdgram, Tomato, Ginger
Rajasthan	
Kharif 2011	Bajra, Jowar, Maize, Paddy, Greengarm, Moth, Blackgram, Chaulai, Groundnut, Soyabean, Sesame, Guar, Cotton, Chilly & Castor
Rabi 2011-12	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Maize, Rapeseed & Mustard, Arhar, Gram, Lentil, Potato, Onion, Brinjal, Tomato, Mango, Banana, Litchi, Citrus, Apple, Tomato, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Pea, Linseed, Lentil, Jowar, Cashew, Pomegranate, Oranges, Sweet Orange, Taramira, Cumin, Isabgol. Methi, Corainder, Peas, Garlic, Ajwain, Kinnow, Gingelly & Tapioca
Rajasthan	
Rabi 2011-12	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Mustard, Taramira, Cumin, Isabgol. Methi, Corainder, Peas, Tomato, Potato, Garlic, Ajwain & Kinnow

Statement-II

*All Crop Insurance Schemes: Area Insured, Premium Collected and Claims Paid during:
Kharif 2008 Crop Season*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/Uts.	Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2851455	11075	80215
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	276	1	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	7306	17	5
5.	Bihar	525315	3777	6610
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1488888	2425	6805
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	838	0	0
12.	Gujarat	1794250	8264	46724
13.	Haryana	699	6	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5476	26	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	858	1	0
16.	Jharkhand	252513	653	2680
17.	Karnataka	1587295	4251	14427
18.	Kerala	7830	49	20
19.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2549744	6502	1779
21.	Maharashtra	2237532	7502	46958
22.	Manipur	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	661	4	1
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Odisha	613211	2623	3450
27.	Pondicherry	79	0	0
28.	Punjab	338	5	1
29.	Rajasthan	2805322	4491	25031
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamilnadu	37685	391	378
32.	Tripura	505	2	1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	915758	2027	2473
34.	Uttrakhand	16712	128	750
35.	West Bengal	155819	590	964
Total		17856365	54808	239277

Statement-III

*All Crop Insurance Schemes: Area Insured, Premium Collected and Claims Paid during: Rabi 2008-09
Crop Season*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/Uts.	Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	788425	1999	3660
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	20126	124	70
5.	Bihar	653735	4668	21099
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhatisgarh	99036	176	104
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	56417	137	1149
13.	Haryana	2171	17	9

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16041	45	459
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2635	2	0
16.	Jharkhand	55260	124	596
17.	Karnataka	544358	762	932
18.	Kerala	17782	119	89
19.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1833466	2163	6573
21.	Maharashtra	51694	73	545
22.	Manipur	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	2615	23	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	144564	496	837
27.	Pondicherry	3918	7	49
28.	Punjab	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	1670287	5971	8473
30.	Sikkim	373	1	0
31.	Tamilnadu	975499	5507	87201
32.	Tripura	2151	17	5
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1789125	3898	2790
34.	Uttarakhand	46967	116	638
35.	West Bengal	341758	7677	38299
Total		9118403	34125	153577

Statement-IV

All Crop Insurance Schemes: Area Insured, Premium Collected and Claims Paid during: 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/Uts.	Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3639880	13075	83876
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	276	1	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam	27432	142	75
5.	Bihar	1179050	8445	27709
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1587924	2601	6909
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	838	0	0
12.	Gujarat	1850667	8401	47873
13.	Haryana	2871	23	9
14.	Himachal Pradesh	21517	71	464
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3493	4	0
16.	Jharkhand	307773	777	3277
17.	Karnataka	2131653	5013	15359
18.	Kerala	25612	168	109
19.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4383210	8665	8351
21.	Maharashtra	2289226	7574	47502
22.	Manipur	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	3276	27	1
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	757775	3120	4287
27.	Pondicherry	3997	7	49
28.	Punjab	336	5	1
29.	Rajasthan	4475609	10462	33504
30.	Sikkim	373	1	0
31.	Tamilnadu	1013184	5898	67579
32.	Tripura	2656	20	6

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2704882	5925	5264
34.	Uttarakhand	63679	243	1389
35.	West Bengal	497577	8267	39263
Total		26974769	88933	392854

Statement-V

*All Crop Insurance Schemes: Area Insured, Premium Collected and Claims Paid during:
Kharif Crops 2009 Season*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/Uts.	Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4570204	22066	71666
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	245	1	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	23625	98	69
5.	Bihar	1433216	14512	35322
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1744713	2941	12378
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	206	0	0
12.	Gujarat	2052346	11031	80677
13.	Haryana	65796	518	30
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22089	128	386
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2990	8	31
16.	Jharkhand	993793	2763	25135
17.	Karnataka	1495452	5459	18366
18.	Kerala	14807	178	127
19.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3695977	10693	4496
21.	Maharashtra	2167668	11212	38445
22.	Manipur	10907	75	223
23.	Meghalaya	2234	9	8
24.	Mizoram	134	1	11
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	1094553	5329	5440
27.	Pondicherry	744	2	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	5374008	13176	144308
30.	Sikkim	36	0	0
31.	Tamilnadu	99517	977	2243
32.	Tripura	151	1	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2235922	5045	13571
34.	Uttarakhand	32894	315	800
35.	West Bengal	221897	958	1889
Total		27356124	107496	455622

Statement-VI

All Crop Insurance Schemes: Area Insured, Premium Collected and Claims Paid during: Rabi Crops 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/Uts.	Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	479735	1728	3241
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	19486	176	329
5.	Bihar	913657	11382	13788
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	73377	75	45
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	67064	186	464
13.	Haryana	21045	198	402
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10858	259	578
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3459	6	0
16.	Jharkhand	22520	55	318
17.	Karnataka	234807	472	1630
18.	Kerala	22767	188	100
19.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2369525	4877	3863
21.	Maharashtra	96113	170	139
22.	Manipur	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	2308	45	2
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	131502	465	650
27.	Pondicherry	4043	19	3
28.	Punjab	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	2075191	15085	15427
30.	Sikkim	18	0	0
31.	Tamilnadu	1029959	5521	10817
32.	Tripura	452	3	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1842445	3896	3557
34.	Uttarakhand	37132	127	159
35.	West Bengal	300427	7600	1996
Total		9757891	52532	57508

Statement-VII*All Crop Insurance Schemes: Area Insured, Premium Collected and Claims Paid during: 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/Uts.	Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5049939	23794	74907
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	245	1	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	43111	273	398
5.	Bihar	2346873	25894	49110
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1818090	3016	12423
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	206	0	0
12.	Gujarat	2119410	11216	81140
13.	Haryana	86842	716	433
14.	Himachal Pradesh	32948	387	964
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6448	14	31
16.	Jharkhand	1016313	2818	25454
17.	Karnataka	1730259	5931	19996
18.	Kerala	37574	366	227
19.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6065502	15570	8359
21.	Maharashtra	2263781	11382	38583
22.	Manipur	10907	75	223
23.	Meghalaya	4542	55	10
24.	Mizoram	134	1	11
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Odisha	1226054	6794	6090
27.	Pondicherry	4787	21	3
28.	Punjab	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	7449199	28261	159735
30.	Sikkim	54	0	0
31.	Tamilnadu	1129477	6498	13060
32.	Tripura	603	4	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	407B367	8941	17127
34.	Uttarakhand	70026	442	960
35.	West Bengal	522324	8558	3885
Total		37114015	160028	613130

Statement-VIII

*All Crop Insurance Schemes: Area Insured, Premium Collected and Claims Paid during:
Kharif Crops 2010 Season*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/Uts.	Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3437862	22085	77657
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	303	1	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	17277	99	55
S.	Bihar	1566918	15749	23659
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1710078	3043	123
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	772	0	0
12.	Gujarat	2122650	12192	6859
13.	Haryana	31870	562	263

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12698	103	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2225	6	9
16.	Jharkhand	322756	1089	5004
17.	Karnataka	1003091	4239	4674
18.	Kerala	16836	238	54
19.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4105058	22401	7905
21.	Maharashtra	1376854	7221	1819
22.	Manipur	407	3	10
23.	Meghalaya	891	5	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	1132903	5928	11578
27.	Pondicherry	598	2	5
28.	Punjab	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	5725257	28017	3761
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamilnadu	105665	1235	673
32.	Tripura	802	5	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1555861	4984	6366
34.	Uttarakhand	47396	564	1296
35.	West Bengal	318553	1581	1707
Total		24615583	131353	153480

Statement-IX

All Crop Insurance Schemes: Area Insured, Premium Collected and Claims Paid During Rabi Crops 2010-11 Season

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/Uts.	Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	741356	3864	690

1	2	3	4	5
2. Andaman and Nicobar		186	1	0
3. Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	0
4. Assam		12029	149	10
5. Bihar		1395653	22704	3648
6. Chandigarh		0	0	0
7. Chhattisgarh		116574	166	13
8. Dadar and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0
9. Daman and Diu		0	0	0
10. Delhi		0	0	0
11. Goa		0	0	0
12. Gujarat		79014	279	296
13. Haryana		28334	578	746
14. Himachal Pradesh		21705	998	5
15. Jammu and Kashmir		1665	3	0
16. Jharkhand		26494	79	195
17. Karnataka		141220	649	400
18. Kerala		23605	212	142
19. Lakshdweep		0	0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh		3349038	13359	32420
21. Maharashtra		66705	293	44
22. Manipur		70	0	2
23. Meghalaya		746	14	1
24. Mizoram		0	0	0
25. Nagaland		0	0	0
26. Odisha		64409	576	476
27. Pondicherry		2616	12	4
28. Punjab		0	0	0
29. Rajasthan		3799277	36309	,27008
30. Sikkim		0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Tamil Nadu	1105700	7808	13784
32.	Tripura	70	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1582252	4972	4625
34.	Uttarakhand	28059	377	0
35.	West Bengal	398849	9654	199
Total		12985630	103058	84706

N.B: Zero stands for not implementing.

Statement-X

All Crop Insurance Schemes: Area Insured, Premium Collected and Claims Paid During: 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/Uts.	Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4179219	25949	78347
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	489	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	29306	248	65
5.	Bihar	2962571	38453	27306
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1826651	3208	136
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	772	0	0
12.	Gujarat	2201665	12471	7155
13.	Haryana	60204	1140	1009
14.	Himachal Pradesh	34403	1101	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3891	9	9
16.	Jharkhand	349250	1168	5199

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Karnataka	1144311	4888	5075
18.	Kerala	40442	450	196
19.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7454097	35760	40325
21.	Maharashtra	1443559	7514	1863
22.	Manipur	477	3	11
23.	Meghalaya	1637	19	1
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	1197312	6504	12054
27.	Pondicherry	3215	14	9
28.	Punjab	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	9524534	64326	30769
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamilnadu	1211365	9043	14456
32.	Tripura	872	5	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3138113	9957	10992
34.	Uttrakhand	75455	941	1296
35.	West Bengal	717402	11235	1907
Total		37601212	234410	238186

N.B: Zero stands for not implementing.

[English]

Task Force for Cold Chain

1025. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force on cold chain development has submitted its report to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Task Force gave any recommendation for reducing the postharvest losses of

perishable goods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The Government of India constituted a Task Force on Cold Chain in May 2007 which submitted its report in August, 2008.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the Task Force detailed in Chapter-VII on the report are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Chapter - VII***Policy Recommendations**

The issue of incentives for cold chain development is of critical significance as it affects the efficiency of the entire Indian Food System in the long term, more specifically perishables (horticulture and agricultural proteins), and processed foods and having a resultant impact on food and nutritional security. The policy framework therefore, needs to create a conducive environment for the development of cold chain as it requires a structural transformation in approach and implementation and needs to be developed accordingly.

The existing institutional support for perishables cold chain is grossly inadequate to meet future challenges. Thus the support mechanism needs to encompass the entire range of institutional arrangements starting from the use of natural resources, inputs, marketing and trade, R&D, transfer of technology and finances. The policy framework needs to change from its current incremental development approach to a radical developmental approach to catalyze the cold chain infrastructure looking at its capital intensive and technology intensive nature as also the related social issues in terms of impact on prices, both to the farmer and the consumer.

The policy to be framed for the development of integrated cold chain, therefore, would require addressing the challenges discussed in the previous section. Thus the policy development has to be driven by investment requirements during the Eleventh Plan period for the development of cool/cold chain.

Attracting large investment to a sector which has no history of attracting investments needs bold and dynamic policies to attract investment in the sector in an integral manner. Therefore, it is of paramount importance to declare this sector as an infrastructure sector to attract investment and to ensure that all the concurrent benefits flow to the sector for stimulating its growth.

Though, the existing schemes cover almost all the aspects relating to agriculture produce marketing, these needs reengineering to enable viable, sustainable development unlike the unviable creation of potatoes cold storages in the past. Some of the specific policy

recommendations on account these have been detailed below.

Tariff Policy

As energy costs constitute an overwhelming percentage (>60 percent) in the overall cost operations of cold chain infrastructure, a separate tariff policy could be developed and advocated by the Government of India in this respect in order to lessen the burden of the energy cost to make the sector competitive. Today the electricity tariff is fixed by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission specifically constituted for the purpose. The electricity regulatory commissions have been making public hearings of the demands of the various consumer groups and pronouncing their decisions on various categories of electricity tariff including creation of new consumer categories. For e.g. Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission has prescribed a new tariff category i.e. Agro-Industries Consumers category in order to cater to the specialized need of agro-industries sector in horticulture, floriculture, pisciculture, cold storages, etc. It is proposed that every state Govt. that intends to avail the benefits of the specialized cold chain infrastructure and National Green Grid system as implemented by the NHM, must ensure creation of specialized electricity tariff category (as a precondition) for cool chain sector by taking up with their Electricity Regulatory Commissions. In addition to the soft tariff policy for the cold chain, the State Governments may consider giving additional subsidy to this sector in such a way so that the net tariff of this specialized category should not be more than either four times of the electricity tariff for the agriculture or the half of the commercial tariff rate whichever is higher. Similar benefits should also be ideally extended to related processing industries.

Considering that cold chain sector is energy intensive sector, it will be essential to promote non-conventional energy sources for cold chain infrastructure, though this mode of energy production has not picked up substantially. As currently the capital equipment for such energy sources are cost intensive, it will be essential to provide attractive CAPEX subsidy to those entrepreneurs who would like to set up captive power system from environment friendly non conventional energy sources for the cold chain infrastructure. It is recommended that entrepreneurs may be reimbursed half of the actual cost of installation of such systems in addition to their cold chain infrastructure subsidy.

This can be administered on case by case basis from within the Green Infrastructure Fund already proposed earlier.

Subsidy Policy

Subsidy or financial assistance from the government is one major policy initiative that is required to leverage private investments into the cold chain development. While subsidy policy/policies already exist, the assessments of cold chains in four states reflect the need to attract an enhanced outlay/financial assistance to enable viability of operations, more so as the sector today is more or less non-existent. Also, the policy and the schemes therein due to their enactment a few years back, do not reflect the prevailing costs and therefore need revision (The Task Force, during the course of its field study, has undertaken analysis of the current project costs in case of Controlled Atmosphere Chambers for apples and Ripening Chambers which reflect the above. The financial working and sensitivity analysis with respect to varying subsidy levels are provided in appendix 3).

The policy inherently needs to incorporate flexibility in calculation of project cost and requires the development of an institutional mechanism to amalgamate financial assistance provided under various schemes of the government. Therefore, development of cold chain infrastructure requires upward-revision in subsidy norms from the present level of 25 per cent of project cost to at least 40 per cent. The policy should also provide flexibility to enable investors to invest in a chain of these infrastructural facilities to bring lessons from their operations elsewhere and bring efficiency into operations. Thus, the policy should allow an investor to claim financial assistance for more than 1-2 facilities in contrast to the present norms.

While the availability of capital by banking institutions for development of such infrastructure catering to highly perishable sector presents the biggest challenge to the investor, the high cost of interest burden on borrowed capital simultaneously acts as a limitation on its operation cost. Although high cost of energy for the cold chain forms the largest part of its operation cost, nonetheless the interest payment liability follows it. Hence, it is essential to provide relief to the entrepreneurs on its operational cost to foster the growth of this highly specialized sector by way

of providing subsidy on the interest payment liability. It is proposed to establish an interest subsidy pool within the National Green Fund which should ideally lighten the interest cost burden to the point of making it operationally viable, more specifically for small players. During the sensitivity analysis for components such as CA store, ripening chamber, pack houses, etc., it was found that the interest cost burden in the initial three years of the project is critical to achieve the breakeven point for these units. Interest subventions typically have been provided to ensure the competitiveness of the various industry sectors. The interest subvention could be considered subject to the condition that interest rate on loans will not fall below 7 percent - rate applicable to the agriculture sector under priority sector lending scheme. The Task Force proposes interest subvention of around 5 percent and the creation of a general budget provision of the Central Government towards this.

For e.g. the Department of Food and Public Distribution provides a full interest subvention to all Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks for the total duration of the loan, i.e., four years including two years moratorium extended to sugar units for loans for clearance of cane price arrears of 2006-07 sugar season and cane price of 2007-08 sugar season relating to the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) fixed / to be fixed by the Central Government. The interest subvention is limited to 12 percent per annum of which 5 percent is met out of general budget provisions of the Central Government and the remaining 7 percent from the Sugar Development Fund.

Taxation and Related Policy

Given the capital intensive nature and lower returns (as it would be prudent to control price load on the final produce), the cold chain industry may be given the status of infrastructure industry or agri-infrastructure industry or food processing industry and may be allowed the relevant benefits on the same pattern. It is recommended that the Government could consider imposition of zero duty on refrigeration/cold chain equipment as well as related R&D equipment and models - custom duty for import, excise duty for domestically manufactured equipment.

The National Commission on Farmers had recommended making India a single market for agricultural

produce. The trucks carrying goods are stopped at different points for verification of payments of Central/state sales tax, entry tax, octroi charges etc. The laws affecting the transport industry such as Motor Vehicle Act and consequent State Rules, Carriage of Goods Act, Octroi etc need suitable amendments, be that by the centre or States, to ensure smooth operation of National Green Grid and the SPV.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Recently, the agriculture and plantation sector has been removed from the list of activities prohibited for FDI and has been listed under the permitted activities in the sector specific policy of FDI. The activities under agriculture sector where FDI has been permitted up to 100 per cent under the automatic route are floriculture, horticulture, cultivation of vegetables and mushrooms under controlled conditions and services related to agro and allied sectors, animal husbandry, pisciculture and aquaculture etc. FDI up to 100 per cent under automatic route is allowed for infrastructure facilities like cold storage, transportation, warehousing and also for infrastructure development in processing/storage activities.

According to the status of "infrastructure industry" to cold chain industry will help attract FDI into this sector which is capital, technology and management intensive. FDI will typically address all the three issues leveraging learning from elsewhere. This would also help benchmark the industry with global standards.

Investment Policy

Like agriculture, investment into cold chain and its components thereof, needs to be put under the priority lending category. One measure could be to encourage financing for these investments by amending RBI's current priority sector lending guidelines by expanding the guidelines to include such investments in cold chain sector without any upper ceiling, to make more funds available to this sector.

Horticulture/Agriculture Waste Management Policy

Currently, no special policy exists for agricultural waste management. Given the bio-degradable nature and the potential (as bio-fertilization resource and bio-energy), an appropriate policy and support system needs to be formulated to ensure that these wastes are managed appropriately.

Marketing Policy

Marketing of perishables and products flowing out of cold chain should be given a special marketing status. Towards this the Government may consider facilitating both backward and forward linkages while establishing the National Green Grid to facilitate the movement of perishables at an economic cost. Even short-term credit by financial institution against the warehouse receipt for storage of such selected perishable commodities in accredited cold storages may be encouraged for the growth of this sector. With the development of cold chain in India, a national market for perishable could emerge. This can further facilitate the cause of the trading of some selected horticulture commodities through Futures Markets. Various marketing federations/co-operatives, direct retailing and marketing companies, processing industries, APMCs/wholesale markets/terminal markets may be encouraged to enter into agreements with various producers and their groups along with the cold chain service providers to market the horticulture and other allied perishable produce to promote the sector. National Centre for Cold Chain Development (NCCD) as well as state Horticulture Mission (SHM) may make special effort in integrating various marketing organizations and establishments to the producers.

There is a need to have a specialized National Marketing Network set up for perishable horticulture produce in the cold chain on a national scale. It is proposed that a specialized marketing federation "Cold Chain Marketing Federation" may be established by the industry in its own interest, for linking producers with markets for perishables through the cold chain. This is essential to bring a pan-India and overseas perspective to the demand-supply aspects and to encourage, educate and support the farmer and their groups to effectively market horticultural crops. This federation could be a joint effort of various industry bodies like CII, FICCI, ASSOCHAM etc. and will work in collaboration with NCCD.

Insurance premium maybe softened to improve coverage. Insurance cover should also be broad-based to provide risk coverage against the deterioration of stocks due to failure of machinery, leakage of refrigerant and air circulation and the claim be settled quickly. While the standard insurance policies give comprehensive protection to cold storage building, machinery and stocks it does not

cover electric break down due to fluctuations in supply which are not under the direct control of the insuree. While the softening of the insurance premium will help improve coverage in the sector, broad-basing the causality of the risk factor associated with the functioning of the machinery or any accident thereof, it will also help improve its acceptability and further the cause of the trade. It is also proposed that the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) may tie-up with insurance companies to offer additional comprehensive service packages on single window basis including the claim settlement on a fast-track in case of damage during transit.

Leveraging RIDF to strengthen last mile basic infrastructure

Basic rural infrastructure, in spite of the various initiatives like PMGSR, Rural Godowns, Drinking Water Mission etc. is still inadequate. The provisions under RIDF are proposed to be amended to upgrade the basic infrastructure in the catchments of cold chain infrastructures by the respective states in collaboration with NABARD. It will also entitle funding for establishment of cold stores and cold rooms connecting to the green grid in the rural areas.

The State Horticulture Mission (SHM) will identify the weak links in basic support infrastructure in the areas where the physical structures of cold chain are proposed to be established. The SHM and in close co-ordination with the rural infrastructure development department of the state develop a project plan for seeking assistance under RIDF. The disbursements for various components in cold chain development may be linked to the development of support infrastructure.

Strengthening Export Linkages

The setting up of the Integrated Multi Product Multi Purpose Commodity Complex in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Bangalore, Nagpur, Guwahati, Jammu and Kalka will facilitate establishment of cold chain linkages of the production centres through National Green Grid to the airport and seaport for the export of perishable commodities. This will also reduce the time for the exportable commodities from far-off catchment areas to reach the port of embarkation faster while ensuring better quality of produce thereby improving its attractiveness in overseas markets in the Gulf and Europe, APEDA has set

up or in some cases, is in the process of setting up Centres for Perishable Cargo at all major International Airports including that at Cochin, Goa, Nasik, Kolkata, Bagdogra, Ahmadabad, Guwahati as well as at the seaport in Haldia etc. Proper coordination between the Green Grid Points/Mega Perishable Commodity-Centre and such Perishable Cargo Centres will facilitate the exports of horticulture produce by way of reducing the transportation cost of perishable commodity to the port of embarkation while ensuring better quality.

One of the major weaknesses that account for India's negligible share in international markets apart from tariff and non-tariff barriers, is the non-availability of economical refrigerated/CA (Controlled Atmosphere) containers by shipping lines. Since the import of goods using refrigerated containers is limited, it hinders the availability of requisite number of containers to tap the global markets economically. Currently, the shipping lines are forced to bring empty reefer containers to the country via Port Terminal outside of the country (where the mother vessel can berth). The absence of incoming reefer containers along with trans-shipment at terminal ports add costs which makes the entire operations uneconomical.

The limited availability of reefer containers and time delays due to transshipment based on availability of mother vessels in the neighboring sea-ports, resulting in the exporters using air freight services (which are significantly higher than sea cargo rates) make perishable produce from India non-competitive in international markets.

Towards this it is suggested that the Ministry of Surface Transport and Shipping may consider developing either Kochi or Nav Sheva Port as Terminal Port (with facilities for berthing Mother Vessels) which can be linked with other ports along the East and West coast to serve the domestic as well as export needs. The reefer container bank can be leveraged to provide the required number of reefer containers and the connectivity with the National Green Grid will ensure timely availability of perishables for export.

Funding Schemes

Multiple schemes exist under various departments and ministries which support the development of cold storage in the country. A list of these schemes is enclosed in Appendix - 2 to this report. Subsidy intervention for

creation of the cold storages have been provided in the schemes of the NHM, NHB, DMI in the DAC, while Ministry of Food Processing also has provisioned the same with regards to processed food. These schemes are so designed that they only promote the creation of standalone cold storages and individually owned reefer vans rather than creation of an integrated cold chain in its real sense.

While NHM schemes provide for subsidy in the plains for horticultural produce, the Technology Mission for North East (TMNE) provides subsidy for similar interventions in North-East states and the hilly States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. NHM schemes are more attractive than the Schemes offered by both DMI and NHB for cold stores. While DMI has the uniqueness of providing cold storage within the ambit of marketing infrastructure, the NHB & TMNE schemes for cold storages lose their relevance *vis-a-vis* similar schemes of NHM. Hence, it is proposed that with the further amendment of the NHM, the cold storage program under NHB and TMNE be merged with that of NHM. NHB must be left with specialized activity in productivity enhancement and value addition of horticultural crops while extending advisory and support services to NHM for furthering the cold chain development in the country. A comparative analysis of the various schemes is enclosed as Appendix 3 to this report.

The Working Group of the Planning Commission (agricultural marketing infrastructure for the XI plan) has observed "that though the various schemes differ in-terms of scale of subsidy, mode of administration, and channel of fund flow, most of the schemes are back ended subsidy scheme and are credit linked with 25 percent grant". The Working Group further mentions that agriculture being a disadvantaged area for private investment, (as has been observed in practice), for promoting infrastructure in this sector, the scale of grant/incentives has to be much more attractive. Business in agriculture is risky due to small holdings, resource-poor farmers, technological backwardness, weather dependence, and the dispersed nature of raw-material sourcing. To provide adequate protection for meeting these risk factors, the incentives for investment have to be much more attractive in this sector. The present level of subsidy of 25 percent covers primarily the interest cost and hardly subsidizes the capital cost of the project, even though the incentive is called "capital subsidy". If an enterprise has set up a project of Rs. 10

lakhs, he is eligible for Rs. 2.5 lakh back-ended subsidy which exactly equals the interest cost. There is virtually no capital subsidy. Thus, it is proposed to scale up the subsidy for promoting infrastructure investment during XI Five Year Plan.

A sensitivity analysis made for the infrastructure project in the plain area shows that with a 25 per cent CAPEX subsidy to the investors the project IRR will be in the range of 10-11 per cent whereas with a subsidy level of 40 per cent the Project IRR will be around 12 per cent or marginally more, and with a subsidy level of 55 per cent the project IRR ranges between 13-14 per cent. As the IRR projected with a subsidy of 25 per cent does not make the high investment in this sector very attractive, investors may not be tempted to bring appropriate energy efficient technologies and standardized material handling and packaging methodologies thereby defeating the very purpose of an integrated cold chain system in India. The sensitivity analysis is enclosed in the Appendix-4 to this chapter.

As regards the financials of SPV as calculated by IL&FS in the note for SPV, the indicative IRR with a 40 per cent subsidy is shown as 12 per cent. The subsidy level of a minimum of 40 per cent has been proposed for infrastructure projects in the plain areas. The same percentage of subsidy is also proposed for SPVs to ensure a reasonable return on investment as comparable to bank rates. However, for value chain linkages and thermally, managed vending carts/platforms which will directly benefit both the small and marginal farmers as well as small time retailers, a subsidy level of 50 per cent has been proposed. Considering the difficulty in attracting investment in infrastructure in Hilly Areas and Himalayan States of the North-East Region, and J&K, H.P., and Uttarakhand etc., with production potential for distribution through National Green Grid, it is recommended to provide a higher level of subsidy @ 55 per cent in these areas with an altitude more than one thousand metres and above. In addition to this, it has been proposed to accord this higher level of subsidy (at par with the Hilly Areas and Himalayan States) to the Scheduled Tribal Areas (as per V Schedule to the Constitution of India). For this purpose, the only two states of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh with tribal population of 25 per cent or more have been taken for simplicity of calculation while in reality bankable investment proposals

in any of the Scheduled Tribal Areas will be entitled to this higher level of subsidy. This higher level of subsidy has been proposed only on geographic consideration keeping in mind the difficulty in attracting private investments for capital intensive infrastructure projects. While the decision may be taken to continue with existing scheme of NHM for cold chain development in conventional sense in other parts of the country, the proposed scheme as above will serve additionally to stimulate the growth of integrated cold chain in India.

Agro Processing SEZs

1026. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) the details of agro processing Special Economic Zones (SEZs) established in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to promote such agro processing SEZs for value addition to domestic agricultural produce, dairy and poultry processing;

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

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to make the domestic agricultural producing units competitive in the global market including extending fiscal concessions and duty benefits to the said SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) A Statement showing the list of Agro Processing SEZs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) A Special Economic Zone may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Governments or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services for both or as Free Trade and Warehousing Zone including agro processing SEZs. Proposals for setting up of SEZ are considered by the Board of Approval only after written consent of the concerned State Governments SEZs being set up under the Act are primarily private investment driven.

Fiscal concessions and duty benefits are extended to SEZ Developers as well as units as per the provisions of SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006 made thereunder.

Statement

List of Notified SEZs in Agro Processing SEZs

Sl. No.	Name of the Developer	Location	State	Type	Area (hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Latur Industrial Area, District Latur, Maharashtra	MH	Agro Processing	139
2.	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC)	Akola Industrial Area, Village Mouje Yevata and Shivapur, Taluka & District-Akola	MH	Agro Processing	100
3.	Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Limited	Ganeshnagar Under Dhansiri Sub-Division, Demapur District, Nagaland.	NG	Agro and Food Processing	50.7
4.	Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Kendra Vikas (Jabalpur) Limited	Village - Umariya, Tehsil-Shahpura, District - Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	MP	Agro Based Products	101.21

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Ansal Colours Engineering SEZ Limited (Ansal Kamdhenu Engineering SEZ Ltd.)	Village Bhagan, Tehsil-Ganaur (Sonapat) and Village Kurar Ibrahimpur, Tehsil - Sonapat on National Highway, Haryana	HR	Agro and Food Processing Products (Engineering)	101.24

Payment to Millers

1027. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government fixes the procurement price of levy rice every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether payments relating to statutory charges by the Food Corporation of India to the millers are payable only on production of the relevant official/statutory receipts as evidence for payments;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether cases of payment without proof/evidence of payment have been detected during the last three years; 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) Yes, Madam. Every year, before the start of Kharif Marketing

season Government fixes levy prices of rice for all rice procuring States. Levy prices fixed for the Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2011-12 for different States is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) In case of most of the taxes levied by State Governments on rice procurement, Food Corporation of India (FCI) is making payment of statutory charges to the millers on production of the relevant official/statutory receipts as evidence for payment. In some of the States, Rural Development Cess is directly paid to the State Government concerned by FCI.

In case of Value Added Tax (VAT), initially it was being paid to the millers by FCI without evidence of payment. However, FCI was providing the details of such payments made to Commercial Tax Department of the States concerned. In Andhra Pradesh, it came to the notice that millers were not depositing VAT to the Commercial Tax Department of the State although FCI was paying VAT to the millers. In view of this, the system for payment of VAT to the millers has been changed and now payment is made to the millers by FCI only after submission of documents providing evidence of payment of VAT to the State Government.

Statement

Procurement price for Levy Rice for KMS 2011-12 for respective regions

(Rs. /Qtl.)

Sl. No.	Region	Common		Grade 'A'	
		Raw-Rice	Parboiled Rice	Raw-Rice	Parboiled Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6
North Zone					
1.	Punjab	1855.00	1843.50	1903.60	1891.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Haryana	1822.70	1811.70	1870.40	1858.70
3.	Uttar Pradesh	1757.60	1747.50	1803.50	1792.70
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1718.30	1708.80	1763.10	1752.90
5.	Uttarakhand	1758.20	1748.10	1804.10	1793.30
6.	Rajasthan	1776.20	1765.80	1822.60	1811.50
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1718.30	1708.80	1763.10	1752.90
8.	UT Chandigarh	1790.50	1780.00	1837.30	1826.10
East Zone					
1.	West Bengal	1724.10	1714.50	1769.10	1758.90
2.	Odisha	1748.90	1738.90	1794.60	1783.90
3.	Jharkhand	1725.20	1715.50	1770.50	1760.10
4.	Bihar	1717.50	1708.00	1762.30	1752.10
West Zone					
1.	Gujarat	1726.50	1716.90	1771.50	1761.20
2.	Maharashtra	1735.30	1725.50	1780.50	1770.10
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1753.30	1743.30	1799.10	1788.40
4.	Chhattisgarh	1755.20	1745.20	1800.90	1790.20
South Zone					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1814.70	1803.80	1862.20	1850.60
2.	Karnataka	1742.50	1732.60	1787.90	1777.40
3.	Tamila Nadu	1718.10	1708.60	1762.80	1752.70
4.	UT Puduchery	*	*	*	*
North-East Zone					
1.	Assam	1733.50	1723.80	1778.80	1768.40
2.	Dimapur	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
3.	Shillong	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
4.	Nagaland	1717.40	1707.90	1762.20	1752.00

Note:*

Variety	Single Boiled Rice
Common	1701.40
Grade 'A'	1745.50

[Translation]

Problem of Agriculture Sector

1028. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey in regard to the problems being faced by the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to overcome the problem faced by the agriculture sector; and

(d) the funds earmarked, allocated and released to the States for the promotion of the same during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture has prepared a report on the State of Indian Agriculture - 2011-12 with a comprehensive coverage about management of natural resources such as soil, water and climate; farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, farm machinery and equipment, irrigation, agricultural labour, credit and insurance; agricultural production and programmes, agricultural prices and markets, r agricultural research,

education and extension services; animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries; posf; harvest management and value addition. Copies of the report, both in Hindi & English, have been laid in Parliament. The report is also uploaded on the website of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, www.agricoop.nic.in.

(c) In order to meet the growing food requirement, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) incentivizes the states to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors while providing flexibility and autonomy to the states in planning and execution of schemes. Beside RKVY, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses and Maize (ISOPOM) are the other major schemes being implemented to increase agricultural production and productivity in the country. Further, a new initiative, 'Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India' (BGREI) has been started to increase the productivity through promotion of innovative production technologies and agronomical practices in eastern India. In order to enhance productivity, emphasis is given to easy and reliable access to inputs such as quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation, suitable technology, extension services, support infrastructure and innovative marketing systems.

(d) Details of funds provided by the Department under various schemes, being implemented during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I to XI.

Statement-I

State-wise and Year-wise details of release under National Food Security Mission from 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in Crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	Year States	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84.15	123.81	119.42	88.87
2.	Assam	27.06	36.16	66.58	36.58
3.	Bihar	81.05	44.14	51.56	74.87
4.	Chhattisgarh	71.65	21.16	19.54	55.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Gujarat		8.33	15.08	23.89	23.96
6. Haryana		11.05	28.65	35.75	27.07
7. Jammu and Kashmir		0.00	0.00	0	2.69
8. Jharkhand		9.80	4.93	16.49	12.20
9. Karnatka		30.15	47.65	72.52	73.26
10. Kerala		1.89	2.78	2.1	2.28
11. Madhya Pradesh		64.38	59.33	160.72	146.82
12. Maharashtra		72.17	107.40	147.12	135.85
13. Odisha		62.24	63.41	58.53	64.76
14. Punjab		35.69	61.22	37.57	35.18
15. Rajasthan		18.83	39.15	76.05	79.28
16. Tamil Nadu		33.51	30.58	30.08	34.54
17. Tripura		3.63			
18. Uttar Pradesh		155.20	226.28	177.57	244.96
19. West Bengal		63.36	71.65	33.94	35.67
Total		830.51	983.38	1129.43	1177.72

Statement-II

State-wise and Year-wise details of release under National Horticulture Mission during 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in Crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	States	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129.68	95.67	105.18	92.70
2.	Bihar	31.22	24.35	0.00	10.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	30.00	60.00	96.57	85.00
4.	Goa	1.00	1.50	2.12	2.00
5.	Gujarat	35.32	25.21	54.97	76.25
6.	Haryana	33.00	56.00	51.50	76.23

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jharkhand	50.00	30.84	16.00	25.00
8.	Karnataka	125.37	80.02	93.25	95.21
9.	Kerala	75.17	0.00	44.00	49.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	60.00	35.45	51.00	45.00
11.	Maharashtra	130.22	91.73	126.14	93.75
12.	Odisha	23.41	35.00	32.59	46.73
13.	Punjab	14.12	25.78	35.00	46.74
14.	Rajasthan	40.98	25.00	40.00	35.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	96.88	61.80	77.50	62.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	63.73	91.43	54.00	51.00
17.	West Bengal	6.07	0.00	28.80	18.00
Total States		946.17	739.78	908.62	909.61

Statement-III

State-wise and Year-wise details of release under Macro Management of during 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in Crore) As on 29.02.2012

Name of State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Release	Release	Release	Release
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	34.29	62.53	36.76	53.36
Arunachal Pradesh	20.50	22.50	32.21	20.22
Assam	8.12	8.12	11.68	0.00
Bihar	45.93	38.15	33.05	32.63
Chhattisgarh	21.70	21.70	20.82	17.61
Goa	1.40	1.00	0.46	0.38
Gujrat	50.45	38.30	39.19	41.88
Haryana	23.00	26.90	13.34	13.60
Himachal Pradesh	25.85	20.00	22.91	17.05
Jammu and Kashmir	30.26	30.90	15.83	25.02

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	5.32	8.76	8.88	8.98
Karnataka	48.85	50.25	47.90	40.52
Kerala	9.07	12.75	11.84	10.01
Madhya Pradesh	58.35	61.71	69.15	55.16
Maharashtra	103.13	92.75	109.10	75.38
Manipur	20.50	23.50	47.21	20.72
Mizoram	27.16	18.02	40.09	16.17
Meghalaya	14.25	14.25	21.09	19.50
Nagaland	23.25	24.75	36.71	22.00
Odisha	43.60	23.54	38.74	27.07
Punjab	17.50	18.75	8.14	6.88
Rajasthan	37.75	47.91	55.85	47.25
Sikkim	18.50	17.46	28.36	15.77
Tamil Nadu	42.70	29.35	46.08	37.77
Tripura	18.50	10.80	36.29	15.60
Uttar Pradesh	108.93	120.60	101.29	92.03
Uttanchal	23.00	22.36	23.23	19.65
West Bengal	38.11	50.78	38.45	18.14
Total	919.97	918.39	994.65	770.35

Statement-IV

State-wise and Year-wise details of release under National Mission on Micro Irrigation during 2008-09 to 2011-12

States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Released	Released	Released	Released
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	97.27	143.11	240.00	252.24
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	9.54	12.52	10.19	20.00

	1	2	3	4	5
Delhi		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa		0.02	0.11	0.24	0.25
Gujarat		48.99	44.47	120.00	130.64
Haryana		12.07	2.12	13.61	16.93
Jharkhand		0.00	0.00	1.50	9.91
Karnataka		73.19	63.81	92.54	84.64
Kerala		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Madhya Pradesh		46.50	34.75	79.61	88.69
Maharashtra		147.48	107.07	222.37	206.40
Odisha		3.38	5.28	8.10	8.23
Punjab		5.05	8.59	12.61	16.00
Rajasthan		23.82	56.93	120.00	130.95
Tamil Nadu		0.00	0.00	65.91	56.25
Uttar Pradesh		1.50	0.00	8.12	0.00
West Bengal		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TMNE States					
Arunachal Pradesh				0.75	
Assam					
Manipur					0.50
Meghalaya				0.50	
Mizoram				0.50	
Nagaland					
Sikkim					0.40
Tripura				0.50	
Himalayan States					
Jammu and Kashmir					2.00
Uttrakhand					0.75
Grand Total		468.81	478.76	997.05	1025.78

Statement-V*Release under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States from 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in Crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	State	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
B. Mini Mission - II					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.65	14.92	26.85	40.00
2.	Assam	36.75	37.43	29.95	25.00
3.	Manipur	25.00	30.29	39.51	46.50
4.	Meghalaya	28.62	19.32	26.75	34.44
5.	Mizoram	30.50	35.00	38.90	38.35
6.	Nagaland	24.50	39.50	44.00	39.69
7.	Sikkim	26.75	34.28	24.55	39.45
8.	Tripura	17.00	30.00	26.20	39.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.15	17.00	30.00	33.57
10.	Himachal Pradesh	21.00	15.89	15.00	30.00
11.	Uttarakhand	20.00	17.00	29.00	30.00
Grand Total		265.92	290.63	330.71	396.50

Statement-VI*State-wise and Year-wise details of release under National Bamboo Mission during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in Crore) As on 31.07.2011

Sl. No.	State	2008-09 Amount Released	2009-10 Amount Released	2010-11 Amount Released	2011-12 Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.18	0.00	0.40	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	5.49	4.27	5.67	2.60
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Gujarat		4.50	3.70	1.60	1.00
6. Himachal Pradesh		1.88	0.00	1.64	1.00
7. Jammu and Kashmir		1.10	0.20	0.00	0.37
8. Jharkhand		2.77	1.09	3.52	2.25
9. Karnataka		3.24	3.23	4.22	3.75
10. Kerala		0.49	0.30	0.00	0.00
11. Madhya Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. Maharashtra		4.84	1.91	3.00	0.00
13. Odisha		1.41	1.85	3.06	5.00
14. Punjab		0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
15. Rajasthan		2.70	2.00	1.88	1.50
16. Tamil Nadu		1.50	0.00	0.4	0.00
17. Uttar Pradesh		1.89	0.63	1.18	3.25
18. Uttarakhand		2.85	0.79	2.20	1.20
19. West Bengal		1.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total		37.92	19.97	29.85	21.92
CNE States					
23. Arunachal Pradesh		1.96	0.50	2.00	3.00
24. Assam		7.55	3.38	6.94	1.00
25. Manipur		4.98	1.30	13.07	15.81
26. Meghalaya		3.55	3.39	0.95	0.00
27. Mizoram		8.25	9.00	17.38	17.12
28. Nagaland		13.70	9.65	11.55	17.00
29. Sikkim		2.14	1.55	3.33	2.21
30. Tripura		1.38	0.40	1.90	0.00
Sub-Total (N.E.)		43.51	29.17	57.12	56.14
Grand Total		81.43	49.14	86.97	78.06

Statement-VII*State-wise and Year-wise details of release under ISOPOM during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in Crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.00	37.32	57.57	28.35
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	8.00	8.60	7.99	4.18
4.	Chhattisgarh	8.84	12.62	11.67	8.76
5.	Gujarat	16.00	23.63	17.86	22.34
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	7.00	6.56	5.03	5.23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.10	0.59	0.89	0.83
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.83	1.32	2.06
10.	Karnataka	27.00	17.38	57.49	22.04
11.	Kerala	0.60	0.35	0.00	0.23
12.	Madhya Pradesh	35.00	43.29	56.19	61.29
13.	Maharashtra	29.00	34.28	54.98	60.00
14.	Mizoram	3.90	5.54	8.77	3.61
15.	Odisha	5.75	31.64	30.50	29.13
16.	Punjab	0.31	0.58	0.61	1.40
17.	Rajasthan	31.40	30.02	50.71	50.51
18.	Tamil Nadu	19.00	17.54	11.33	9.68
19.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.50	18.22	12.22	9.02
21.	West Bengal	4.00	7.55	6.14	1.00
Total		240.40	296.54	391.27	319.66

Statement-VIII*State-wise and Year-wise details of release under Technology Mission on Cotton during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in Crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	State	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.82	7.77	0.68	0.53
2.	Gujarat	12.90	8.55	1.05	1.04
3.	Haryana	3.86	3.66	0.77	0.82
4.	Karnataka	4.13	2.49	0.71	0.57
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1.43	7.30	1.85	0.96
6.	Maharashtra	9.59	12.00	7.81	2.13
7.	Odisha	1.41	1.30	1.01	0.85
8.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Rajasthan	1.04	1.32	0.57	0.44
10.	Tamil Nadu	4.00	3.24	0.70	0.50
11.	Tripura	0.05	0.20	0.20	0.20
12.	Uttar Pradesh	0.59	0.36	0.13	0.27
13.	West Bengal	2.19	0.00	0.13	0.00
14.	Total States	50.01	48.19	15.61	8.31

Statement-IX*State-wise and Year-wise details of release under National Project on Management of Soil Health and Family (NPMSHF) during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in Crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount released during 2008-09	Amount released during 2009-10	Amount released during 2010-11	Amount released during 2011-12	Total Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.75	1.83	1.49	4.66	9.74
2.	Karnataka	1.25	2.71	0.00	0.00	3.96
3.	Kerala	1.50	1.77	0.00	0.00	3.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Rajasthan	4.15	2.68	4.09	0.00	10.91
5.	Uttar Pradesh	0.15	2.40	0.00	0.00	2.55
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86
7.	Punjab	0.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	1.70
8.	West Bengal	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.64
9.	Uttrakhand	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
10.	Nagaland	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
11.	Odisha	2.17	0.00	2.17	0.00	4.35
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.00	1.50
13.	Maharashtra	0.65	2.80	0.60	0.00	4.05
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.35	1.44	0.00	0.00	1.79
15.	Mizoram	0.60	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.72
16.	Goa	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
17.	Jharkhand	0.00	2.56	0.00	0.00	2.56
18.	Bihar	0.00	9.05	3.43	0.00	12.48
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.60
20.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	2.50
21.	Tripura	0.00	1.36	0.00	0.00	1.36
22.	Manipur	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.89
23.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	1.44	0.00	1.44
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.65	1.30
25.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.59
26.	ISS, ICAR, Bhopal	0.00	3.90	1.68	4.12	9.70
27.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.86	1.86
Total		16.62	37.96	16.89	11.29	82.76

Statement-X

State-wise and Year-wise details of release under Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms during 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in Crore) As on 29-2-2012

State	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	10.25	9.89	10.73	15.00
Bihar	22.56	12.47	9.73	45.21
Chhattisgarh	4.00	0.50	3.98	16.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	1.89	5.57	5.10	22.00
Haryana	4.77	7.38	1.20	9.71
Himachal Pradesh	3.37	5.15	2.53	11.48
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	4.45	2.00
Jharkhand	0.00	6.05	7.81	8.00
Karnataka	4.52	2.50	6.35	13.00
Kerala	4.70	3.43	5.10	7.73
Maharashtra	14.25	9.39	11.35	28.00
Madhya Pradesh	21.98	15.34	9.90	14.33
Odisha	14.24	15.11	12.32	31.37
Punjab	6.38	2.11	4.64	8.00
Rajasthan	5.75	11.87	5.18	20.36
Tamil Nadu	12.66	11.13	14.93	21.25
Uttar Pradesh	25.86	41.59	24.34	38.38
Uttanchal	1.80	6.64	2.00	3.00
West Bengal	18.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	2.00	0.00	3.75	3.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.39	1.98	3.37	5.93
Manipur	2.86	0.00	1.75	2.68
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram	1.93	1.22	0.76	4.03
Nagaland	2.70	3.79	2.10	5.97
Tripura	2.86	1.78	0.00	5.90
Sikkim	1.68	0.75	0.00	2.49
Total	191.55	175.64	153.37	344.82

Statement-XI*State-wise and Year-wise details of release under RKVY from 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in Crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09 Total Release	2009-10 Total Release	2010-11 Total Release	2011-12 Total Release
1	2	8	12	16	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	297.17	410.00	432.29	734.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	15.98	28.95	8.26
3.	Assam	144.12	79.86	216.87	227.77
4.	Bihar	148.54	110.79	415.10	506.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	117.45	136.14	503.44	141.05
6.	Goa*	0.00	0.00	7.07	24.78
7.	Gujarat	243.39	386.19	388.63	515.48
8.	Haryana	39.50	112.77	226.80	169.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15.11	33.03	94.85	99.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.20	42.85	96.42	36.52
11.	Jharkhand	29.31	70.13	96.90	168.56
12.	Karnataka	314.14	410.00	284.03	595.90
13.	Kerala	30.06	110.92	149.65	86.97
14.	Madhya Pradesh	146.05	247.44	559.18	264.55
15.	Maharashtra	261.77	404.39	653.00	727.67
16.	Manipur	0.90	5.86	15.50	22.25
17.	Meghalaya	6.77	24.68	46.12	7.33
18.	Mizoram*	0.80	0.00	3.75	30.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
19. Nagaland		6.95	20.38	13.25	37.54
20. Odisha		115.44	121.49	274.40	356.96
21. Punjab		87.52	43.23	179.12	69.44
22. Rajasthan		233.76	186.12	628.01	692.08
23. Sikkim		5.68	15.29	6.56	20.08
24. Tamil Nadu		140.38	127.90	250.03	333.06
25. Tripura		16.08	31.28	116.48	17.99
26. Uttar Pradesh		316.57	390.97	695.36	757.26
27. Uttarakhand		10.30	71.46	1.31	65.89
28. West Bengal		147.38	147.38	335.98	273.94
Total States		2876.34	3756.53	6719.05	6992.44

Statement

State-wise and Year-wise details of release under 'Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds' from 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore) As on 06.3.2012

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	207.92	77.42	0.52	32.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.08	2.90	0.13
3.	Assam	8.12	1.93	0.87	11.59
4.	Bihar	5.60	14.32	18.04	20.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	4.76	9.08	3.18
6.	Delhi	9.30	11.81	28.90	14.22
	(National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India, etc)				
7.	Gujarat	3.19	14.09	21.92	58.29
8.	Haryana	1.09	8.24	3.45	9.79
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.64	4.04	4.82	3.53
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.41	2.17	2.58	2.58

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Jharkhand		0	16.80	0	0
12. Karnataka		158.60	20.35	13.77	4.95
13. Kerala		0.60	16.47	0.48	0
14. Madhya Pradesh		4.03	22.21	34.58	35.99
15. Maharashtra		105.01	11.96	9.60	224
16. Manipur		0	1.70	5.05	2.777
17. Mizoram		0	1.25	0	0.41
18. Nagaland		0	0	0.72	0
19. Odisha		6.90	15.61	9.96	2.30
20. Punjab		2.42	2.84	5.56	7.73
21. Rajasthan		10.51	20.32	0.54	0
22. Sikkim		1.22	0.10	0	0
23. Tamil Nadu		2.23	42.84	26.38	35.95
24. Tripura		0	0.80	0.01	0
25. Uttar Pradesh		18.33	35.59	15.97	10.52
26. Uttrakhand		0.60	16.34	10.55	6
27. West Bengal		0	7.09	0.07	0.08
28. Meghalaya		0	0.30	0.87	0
29. Puducherry		0.17	0.59	0.15	0
Total		548.91	366.02	227.34	258.92

[English]

Small Farm Management

1029. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need to introduce modern scientific method and technology in agricultural practices, particularly in small farm management to revitalise the agriculture sector in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government had identified major the challenges in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to encourage small farm management?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various schemes for providing improved

and modern agricultural technologies to farmers including small farmers. These interventions include supply of seeds and quality planting materials, agriculture mechanization, storage and post harvest management, precision farming, conservation agriculture and watershed development, integrated nutrient management, integrated pest management, training and skill development in agricultural operations etc. These technological interventions are provided through the following major schemes:

- 1) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY);
- 2) National Food Security Mission (NFSM);
- 3) National Horticulture Mission (NHM);
- 4) Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA);
- 5) Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (TMNE);
- 6) Micro Irrigation Mission (MI);
- 7) Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM);
- 8) Integrated Nutrient Management (INM);
- 9) Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA).

Apart from enhancing livelihood support to the farmers, these interventions help in increasing productivity of farms and better economic returns.

(c) and (d) Continuous fragmentation of operational land holding size, ensuing threat of climate change, concerns over natural resources conservation and preservation of bio diversity are some of the major challenges for revitalizing country's agriculture.

While frontier science and adoption of appropriate technology has been helping increase of food grain production in the country, traditional agriculture with its self regenerative nature and focus on basic needs of the villages with food, fodder, manure, fuel, fibre, tool/ implements with eco-friendliness and protection of bio-diversity are finding new roles in nation's vision for self sufficiency in food, nutritional and livelihood security.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has

been continuously pursuing adaptive and anticipatory research to address these major challenges through various projects like National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), All India Co-ordinated Research Projects (AICRP), National Agriculture Innovation Project (NAIP) etc.

(e) Ministry of Agriculture has been taking active steps to encourage small farm management and making them viable through various programmes and schemes. Major initiatives under these programmatic interventions are as under:

- (1) Promoting suitable technologies relating to improved seeds, conservation of natural resources, improved water use efficiency, integrated nutrient and pest management etc.;
- (2) Integration of District Agriculture Development Plans (DAP) with project proposals to meet local agro climatic situations and land-cropping patterns;
- (3) Adoption of cluster approach for various crop development programmes to achieve greater reach of technologies and services to small and marginal farmers;
- (4) Compensating adverse economies of scale by organizing small farmers into groups for availing benefits of quality inputs, farm mechanization, market access etc.;
- (5) Provisioning of Venture Capital assistance to small farm enterprises through Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC);
- (6) Improved risk management system through strengthening existing agricultural insurance mechanisms and development & promotion of climate resilient technologies;
- (7) Convergence with other Rural Development schemes like MNREGA for focusing on development of infrastructure and irrigation facilities in the rural areas especially for benefiting small and marginal farmers; and
- (8) Fostering innovations and knowledge management to evolve better technologies and approaches while addressing constraints of small scale farming.

*[Translation]***Assistance to Agriculture Sector**

1030. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any scheme to provide special financial incentives to the private sector to increase capital investment for seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and manufacturing of agro processing equipment for the development of the agriculture sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government proposes to provide financial assistance for the said purpose;

(c) whether there is a steady expansion/growth in the said sectors during the past years in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the annual expansion and growth rate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) No, Madam. Department has not implemented any scheme to provide special financial incentives to private sector to increase capital investment for seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and manufacturing of agro processing equipment for the development of agriculture sector. However, credit linked back-ended capital subsidy is provided under various schemes being implemented by the Department for creating infrastructure for the development of agriculture and allied sector as per the guidelines of schemes. Private sector investment in Agriculture and allied sectors has enhanced from Rs.67723 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 109742 crore in 2009-10.

*[English]***Cease Fire on Indo-Bangladesh Border**1031. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ceasefire agreement is in force with Bangladesh on the mutual borders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cases of violations of ceasefire have been reported;

(d) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last year and the current year alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether instances of infiltration have increased during the ceasefire period;

(f) if so, the details of such cases reported during the said period and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(g) whether there is any proposal to relax visa norms for the citizens of Bangladesh; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No cease-fire agreement has been signed with Bangladesh on mutual borders.

(b) to (f) Not applicable in view of para (a) above.

(g) No such proposal to relax visa norms for the citizens of Bangladesh is in place.

(h) Not applicable in view of para (g) above.

Migration to Urban Areas1032. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that due to rural backwardness, people from rural areas migrate to cities adding to the civic problems such as slums, shortage of drinking water, unhygienic conditions etc.;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of the migration trends with regard to the metro cities including Mumbai;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated number of people living in cities without shelter in various States, State-wise including Mumbai; and

(e) the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government to provide adequate residential infrastructure in such cities?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Rural-urban migration is only one of the factors in urban population growth contributing to civic problems in cities. Other factors include natural increase in urban population and re-classification of cities and towns due to annexation of rural areas to cities and in-situ re-classification of villages into towns. Migration may be due to urban pull and rural push factors depending on cities and their regional contexts.

(c) and (d) Census of India, 2011 data on migration, including those to the metro cities including Mumbai and the number of people living in various cities in States without shelter are not released by the Registrar General of India.

(e) Land and housing being State subjects, it is up to the States to provide adequate residential infrastructure in their cities. However, under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) Central assistance is provided to States/Union Territories to take up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 select cities under Basic Services to the Urban poor (BSUP) and in other 886 cities/towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)-components of JNNURM. The Central assistance for shelter and basic service ranges from 50% to 90%.

Financial Crisis in NAFED

1033. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) has been

reeling under tremendous financial crisis for the last few years;

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

(c) whether the Government had received any request from the NAFED to tide over their financial difficulties;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) With a view to diversify its business activities, NAFED had entered into an agreement with 62 Private parties under Public Private Partnership (PPP)/Tie-up business and invested Rs. 3945.50 Crores. However, NAFED could not recover an amount of Rs. 1780.43 crores (Principal Rs. 1053.68 Crores + interest & service charges Rs.726.75 Crores) as on 30.11.2011 from its tie-up associates and at present, passing through financial constraints mainly due to funds blocked in tie-up business.

NAFED submitted a proposal to this Department to provide government assistance in the form of (i) Government guarantee to enable NAFED to avail long term loan of Rs. 1200 crores from financial institutions to clear the defaulted short term loans of blanks and (ii) interest free advance of Rs. 920.21 crores over next eight years to meet the resource gap required to service the long term loan of Rs.1200 crores. However, subsequently NAFED has decided to scale down the earlier proposal envisaging sacrifices from all stake holders. NAFED has not submitted the revised detailed proposal to the Government.

[Translation]

Housing Scheme for Fishermen

1034. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any housing scheme for fishermen community in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the financial assistance provided by the Government under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Under "Development of Model Fishermen Villages" component of Centrally Sponsored 'National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen', there is a provision for providing assistance to the States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh for housing, drinking water and community halls / work sheds for fishermen. The cost of a house, tubewell and community hall is limited to Rs. 50,000/-, Rs. 30,000/- (Rs. 35,000/- for North-Eastern States) and Rs. 1,75,000/- respectively which is shared by the Centre and the States on 50:50 basis. In the case of North-Eastern States this sharing is on 75:25 basis while the entire cost is borne by the Centre in respect of Union Territories.

(c) An amount of Rs. 12.72 crore, Rs. 11.12 crore, Rs. 17.18 crore and Rs. 12.18 crore has been released by the Central Government during the last three years and current fiscal year respectively under the said component.

[English]

Documentation of Antiques

1035. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities;

(b) whether documentation of ancient idols and sculptures under the Mission has been completed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) was launched in 2007 with the objective to prepare a National database on monuments and antiquities from secondary sources and by collating antiquities available, in different formats and catalogues.

(b) to (d) So far, against an estimated 70 lakh antiquities, NMMA has completed documentation of 3.5 lakh registered antiquities and about 5 lakh antiquities from different museums across the country. The Mission was approved for the period 2007-2012.

Sewage Treatment

1036. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has the capacity to treat only about 18 per cent of the sewage produced in cities and towns;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the plan of action prepared by the Union Government, in consultation with the State Governments to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) According to the report published by Central Pollution Control Board in the year 2009 on 'Status of water supply, wastewater generation and treatment in Class I Cities & Class - II Towns of India' (Series: CUPS/70/2009-10), the estimated sewage generation from Class-I and Class-II Towns is 38254.81 million litres per day (MLD) out of which only 11787.38 MLD (30.81%) is being treated and the remaining 26467.44 MLD is disposed off without any treatment

(b) The State wise details of Sewage generated a long with treatment capacity for Class I & II towns in the country, as per report of CPCB, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In order to supplement the effort of State Govts./ULBs, Government of India has launched reform linked Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in December 2005 with a view to provide infrastructure facilities including sewerage & sewage treatment in all the urban areas of the country over a period of seven years (2005-2012).

Statement*Status of Sewage generation & Treatment in Class I & II cities in India*

State/Union Territory	Total sewage generation (in MLD)	Treatment Capacity (MLD)
1	2	3
1. Andaman and Nicobar	12.01	0
2. Andhra Pradesh	1978.20	664.42
3. Assam	386.60	0
4. Bihar	1117.12	137.5
5. Chandigarh	429.76	164.79
6. Chhattisgarh	391.29	87.18
7. Delhi	3800.00	2330
8. Goa	23.62	0
9. Gujarat	1908.47	782.5
10. Haryana	670.21	312
11. Himachal Pradesh	28.94	35.63
12. Jammu and Kashmir	241.79	0
13. Jharkhand	908.68	0
14. Karnataka	2023.78	55.62
15. Kerala	806.49	0
16. Madhya Pradesh	1379.63	195.1
17. Maharashtra	10200.02	4254.25
18. Manipur	26.74	0
19. Meghalaya	32.09	0
20. Mizoram	5.71	0
21. Nagaland	14.98	0
22. Odisha	739.15	53
23. Pondicherry	64.44	0
24. Punjab	1685.66	453.8

1	2	3	4
25. Rajasthan	1530.16	54	
26. Tamilnadu	1261.88	362.72	
27. Tripura	24.00	0	
28. Uttar Pradesh	3851.71	1252.74	
29. Uttrakhand	186.04	24.33	
30. West Bengal	2525.63	567.8	
Total	38254.82	11787.38	

Source - derived from CPCB report series CUPS/70/2009-10

[Translation]

Schemes for Livestock

1037. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for schemes relating to fisheries, poultry farming, pig and goat farming etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has launched any special campaign for making rural people aware about the above schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which the schemes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing the following schemes relating to fisheries, poultry farming, pig and goat farming etc.

- Central Sector Scheme "Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits".
- Pig Development
- Fodder and Feed Development Scheme

- Livestock Health
- National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding
- Conservation of Threatened Breeds of Small Ruminants. Rabbits. Pigs. Pack Animals and Equines
- Livestock Insurance
- Central Cattle Development Organizations
- Intensive Dairy Development Programme
- Poultry Development
- Regional Stations For Forage Production & Demonstration
- Central Fodder Seed Production Farm
- Central Sheep Breeding Farm
- Development of Inland Fisheries and aquaculture
- Development of Marine Fisheries Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations
- Strengthening of database and Geographical Information System for fisheries sector
- Assistance to Fisheries Institutions and National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)

The detailed information regarding the schemes is disseminated through the State Governments and other implementing agencies. The schemes are of a continuous nature and the implementation is done on a regular basis depending upon the availability of funds and demand from the States/UTs.

[English]

Street Vendors

1038. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

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

(a) whether street vendors have submitted a representation to the Union Government to evolve a

mechanism for their protection against harassment from police and civic agencies;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government would come out with a Central Law in support of street vendors and hawkers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) Government of India has contemplated a possible Central legislation for protection of livelihoods rights and social security of urban street vendors in the country. Since the matter is at the consultation stage, it is not possible to give any time frame at this stage.

Assistance to NGOs

1039. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides financial assistance to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in the agriculture sector in different States of the country;

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided to various NGOs in the North Eastern States including Assam during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any complaints against any of the said NGOs regarding financial irregularities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Normally, assistance to NGOs working in the field of Agriculture is not provided directly by the Government of India. The States provide such assistance under some schemes and programmes.

(b) Assistance provided to the NGOs under different Schemes of Ministry of Agriculture in North Eastern States includes the details given in enclosed Statement.

- (c) No, Madam.
(d) Not Applicable.
(e) Not Applicable.

Statement

Details of assistance provided to the NGOs in the different areas of Agriculture

1. Central Sector Scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India".

A. Setting up of Bio-Control Laboratory

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Name & Address of NGOs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Manipur	M/s. Action for Rural Upliftment Service (AFRUS), Heirok, Part-I, P.O.-Waniina, District-Thoubal.	4.83	-	-	-

2. Research & Development Project under National Bamboo Mission (NBM):

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Name & Address of NGOs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Assam	Director, Cane & Bamboo Technology Centre(CBTC) Narkal Basti, Zoo-Narang Road, Guwahati-781024	130.84	76.96	45.00	-
2.	Manipur	President, FEEDS/ KVK-Sylvan, B.P.O. Hengbung, P.O. Kangpokpi, Senapati District, Manipur-795129	-	-	600.00	859.00

3. Krishi Vigyan Kendras run by NGOs with funding support from Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO KVK (State/UT-wise)	Funds released during				Total
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Nov. 2011)	

Manipur

1.	Uttou Joint Farming Cum Pisciculture Society Ltd, Bishnupur, Manipur	37.25	51.05	206.59	57.6	352.49
2.	Foundation for Environment and Eco. Dev. Services, Senapati, Manipur	39.00	50.3	165.8	51.96	307.06
Total		76.25	101.35	372.39	109.56	659.55

Tripura

1.	Sri Ramkrishna Seva Kendra, West Tripura, Tripura	38.75	46.6	133.19	33	251.54
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Infrastructure in Naxal Affected Areas

1040. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase connectivity in the naxal affected areas to contain naxalism in the worst affected States including Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that due to the lack of a road in Jharkhand connecting its Pratap Pur block with Manatu block (district Palamau) via Chak the entire area has become a hub of naxalism;

(d) if so, whether the Government has instructed the Road Transport and Highways Department to include this strategic road in RRP Phase-II; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time frame for its construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) The Government is implementing the Road Requirement Plan (RRP) Phase-I for development of 5477 kms road stretches in 34 Districts of 8 States affected by Left Wing Extremism at an estimated cost of Rs. 7300 crore. Further, 8014 kms. of road stretches at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,700 crore has been identified by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways under Road Requirement Plan Phase-II, based on the proposals received from the State Governments and after prioritizing the stretches in consultations with the State DGPs/Security forces. No proposal for inclusion of road connecting Partap pur block to Manatu Block (via Chak village) in Jharkhand under RRP-II was received from the Government of Jharkhand and hence has to be included under the Scheme.

[*Translation*]

Production of Spices

1041. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast potential for increasing the production of spices in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to encourage farmers in Rajasthan for growing spices; and

(d) the assistance provided for the purpose during the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Rajasthan has potential and natural advantage for production of spices particularly seed spices. The dry and cool climate and cloud free weather in winters favours growing of spices like coriander, cumin, fenugreek and fennel in different parts of the state. Intensive cultivation of spices is being promoted in following major districts:

- Cumin - Barmer, Jalore, Pali, Jodhpur, Nagaur.
- Coriander - Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Bundi, Chittorgarh.
- Fenugreek - Jaipur, Nagaur, Jhalawar, Kota, Baran, Banswara, Jhunjhunu.
- Fennel - Sirohi, Tonk

Financial Assistance is being provided to the spice growers for quality seed, nutrient and plant protection management of spices under National Horticulture Mission (NHM). The level of assistance available to the spices grower in the State under these the schemes is as under:

- Coriander and Cumin - @50% of the cost or Rs. 5500/- per ha.
- Fennel and Fenugreek - @50% of the cost or Rs. 4500/- per ha.

Under NHM, during 2009-2010 to 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 347.34 lakh was provided to State Horticulture Mission, Rajasthan for cultivation of spices as per the State demand. Similar assistance is also being provided under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

[*English*]

Shortage of Police Personnel

1042. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of police personnel in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the various posts in the State police are lying vacant in the country;

(c) if so, the total number of such police posts vacant and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the nexal affected States had sought assistance from the Union Government to fill up the vacant posts in their respective States;

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

(f) the effective measures taken by the Union Government to fill up all the vacant posts of State police personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per the data compiled by

Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), the State-wise sanctioned and actual strength and vacancy position of State police (Civil & Armed), as on 1.1.2011, is given in the enclosed Statement. The posts in State Police Forces remain vacant due to various reasons such as retirement, resignation, promotion of police personnel, lengthy recruitment process, etc.

(d) to (f) 'Police' being a State subject as per VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to fill up the vacancies in police forces. The recruitment to State Police Forces is done by the State Governments themselves and no funds are sanctioned by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the purpose to the States. However, the State Governments have been advised from time to time in various fora by the Ministry of Home Affairs to fill up the existing vacancies in the State Police Forces.

Statement

Sanctioned and actual strength of total police force as on 1.1.2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total strength of State Police (Civil & Armed Police), as on 1.1.2011		Vacancy
		Sanctioned	Actual	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,31,099	90,503	40,596
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11,955	6,882	5,073
3.	Assam	62,149	54,773	7,376
4.	Bihar	85,939	62,500	23,439
5.	Chhattisgarh	50,869	41,636	9,233
6.	Goa	6,108	5,137	971
7.	Gujarat	87,877	64,376	23,501
8.	Haryana	61,307	44,354	16,953
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17,187	13,405	3,782
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	77,464	72,995	4,469
11.	Jharkhand	73,005	51,071	21,934
12.	Karnataka	91,256	81,842	9,414

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	49,394	45,962	3,432
14.	Madhya Pradesh	83,524	75,742	7,782
15.	Maharashtra	1,53,148	1,37,826	15,322
16.	Manipur	31,081	22,938	8,143
17.	Meghalaya	12,268	10,126	2,142
18.	Mizoram	11,246	10,563	683
19.	Nagaland	24,226	24,145	81
20.	Odisha	53,291	43,445	9,846
21.	Punjab	79,565	68,333	11,232
22.	Rajasthan	79,554	71,026	8,528
23.	Sikkim	5,421	3,932	1,489
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,20,441	1,02,297	18,171
25.	Tripura	44,310	36,647	7,663
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3,68,260	1,49,168	2,19,092
27.	Uttarakhand	20,775	15,820	4,955
28.	West Bengal	72,998	59,738	13,260
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,417	3,431	986
30.	Chandigarh	7,873	6,143	1,730
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	325	284	41
32.	Daman and Diu	281	263	18
33.	Delhi	81,467	82,818	1,186
34.	Lakshadweep	349	225	124
35.	Puducherry	3,941	2,955	986
All India		20,64,370	15,63,301	5,03,633

Conference on Processing

1043. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board (NMPPB) had organised a National Conference on processing of meat and poultry in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NMPPB has signed an MoU with the National Minority Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC) and the Central Agricultural University, Imphal during the said conference;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to increase export of meat products during the XIIth Plan; and

(f) the details of countries which imported meat products from India during the XIth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) As part of its mandate of developing the meat and poultry processing sector, NMPPB had organized three "Mayors Conference" on June 07, 2011, November 02, 2011 and January 17-18, 2012 respectively where the participants were sensitized about the issues in the meat and poultry processing sector and benefits of putting up modern abattoirs/ slaughter houses.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. NMPPB has signed MoUs with National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) and Central Agriculture University, Imphal during the Third Mayors Conference held on 17th -18th January, 2012 at New Delhi.

(e) The Ministry of Food processing Industries is concerned only with increasing the processing levels of the food processing industry, including meat industry, in the country. Matters relating to increasing the exports of processed foods are not a part of the mandate of the Ministry.

(f) Vietnam, Malaysia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Philippines, Jordan, Myanmar, UAE, and Kuwait are among the top importers of meat product from India.

[Translation]

Drip Irrigation

1044. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering special schemes to increase the use of drip irrigation systems;

(b) if so, the land in hectares brought under drip/ sprinkler irrigation system during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of the financial assistance given by the Union Government to the States during the above period, State-wise;

(d) whether any special subsidy has been provided by the Union Government to the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, small and marginal farmers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Madam. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 'National Mission on Micro Irrigation' (NMMI) is already under implementation to increase the use of drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation, in all states from June, 2010.

(b) and (c) An area of 6.90 lakh ha and 4.50 lakh ha has been covered under drip and sprinkler irrigation, respectively during 2010-12 (till Jan, 2012) State-wise area covered under drip and sprinkler irrigation is given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise financial assistance given by the Union Government during 2010-12 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Assistance is provided @ 60% of total system cost to small, marginal, SC&ST farmers and @ 50% for general farmers in which 10% is State share. However, states are free to provide additional assistance to the farmer beneficiaries.

Statement-I

State-wise area covered under drip and sprinkler irrigation (2010-12)

State	(Area in ha.)	
	2010-11	2011-12 (till Jan, 2012)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	122758	91774
Bihar	13485.04	14620.80
Chhattisgarh	21830.93	16129
Goa	119.065	34.00
Gujarat	78294	60492.00

1	2	3
Haryana	9340.2	2556.92
Jharkhand	1217.1	0.00
Karnataka	87447	36695
Kerala	2340.01	3078.64
Madhya Pradesh	41238.24	36544.88
Maharashtra	118025.08	70116.86
Odisha	12013.96	8605.24
Punjab	4925	4026.31
Rajasthan	147613	87207
Tamil Nadu	26153.16	14228.05
Uttar Pradesh	3108.632	3419.86
West Bengal	294	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
Mizoram	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0
Tripura	0	0
Sikkim	0	0
Total	690202.42	449528.56

Statement-II*State-wise Financial assistance released (2010-12)*

(Rs. in Crore)

State	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto 15th March, 2012)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	240.00	252.20
Bihar	0.00	3.00
Chhattisgarh	10.19	20.00
Goa	0.24	0.25

1	2	3
Gujarat	120.00	130.64
Haryana	13.61	16.93
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	2.00
Jharkhand	1.50	9.91
Karnataka	92.54	84.64
Kerala	0.00	2.00
Madhya Pradesh	79.61	88.69
Maharashtra	222.37	232.80
Odisha	8.10	8.23
Punjab	12.61	16.00
Rajasthan	120.00	130.95
Tamil Nadu	65.91	56.25
Uttar Pradesh	8.12	0.00
Uttrakhand	0.00	0.75
Arunachal Pradesh	0.75	0.00
Mizoram	0.50	0.75
Meghalaya	0.50	0.00
Tripura	0.50	0.00
Sikkim	0.00	4.00
Manipur	0.00	0.50
Nagaland	0.00	1.00
Total	997.05	1061.49

*[English]***Use of GM Seeds**

1045. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to promote the use of Genetically Modified (GM) seeds in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Multi-national Companies are testing GM crops/seeds without taking the Government concerned into confidence;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Government of India does not provide any financial assistance in the form of subsidy for promoting the use of Genetically Modified (GM) seeds. However, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has provided considerable science based thrust to the development of transgenic research. The ICAR - Network project on transgenic crops was launched in X Plan with budget outlay of Rs. 32.86 crores and continued in the XI plan with budget allocation of Rs. 92.80 crores.

Besides, since 2005-06, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) is implementing a component "Use of Biotechnology in Agriculture" under Central Sector Scheme "Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds", for providing financial assistance for post release monitoring of transgenic crops through State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Department of Agriculture of States/Krishi Vigyan Kendras; strengthening of State Seed Testing Laboratories for quality control of GM seeds; public awareness through SAUs, scientific organization/Institutes and promotion of tissue culture through SAUs/Specialized Institutions/Seeds Corporation.

Also, Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has supported a number of R&D projects with ultimate aim to identify important genes and manipulate these for generating transgenic plants with improved agronomic character and resistance against various pathogens/stresses. In addition, it has undertaken accelerated crop improvement programme for improving crops viz. wheat, rice, chickpea, maize and soyabean for biotic stresses, quality trait improvement, submergence and salt tolerance through marker assisted breeding.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. The Multinational companies/research organizations involved in any kind of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) and products thereof including GM crops are required before undertaking any such activity,

to seek prior approval of the committees constituted under the 'Rules for the Manufacture, Use/Import/Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro Organisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells notified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests through their Notification No. 621 in official Gazette of Govt. of India on December 5, 1989 under the provisions of the 'Environment (Protection) Act', 1986.

Further, recognizing the important role of State Governments in monitoring of GM crops, the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) in its 111th meeting held on 06.07.2011 decided that the applicants shall henceforth obtain No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the State Government in the first instance before issuance of the approval letter for conducting trails so as to avoid disruption of ongoing research trails.

Price of Sugar and Wheat

1046. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government of India has decided to ease import norms on raw I sugar as well as off load more wheat in the open market to reverse inflationary trends;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the said action of the Government has failed to control the price rise;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to control the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Currently imports of raw sugar is fully exempt from basic customs duty. This exemption is valid upto 31.03.2012. Major quantity of raw sugar was imported I during the low production years of 2008-09 and 2009-10. As per Department of Revenue, 22.37 and 33.96 lac tons of raw sugar was imported during 2008-09 and 2009-10 sugar season, respectively.

In order to check inflation in the prices of wheat, 6.75 lac tons of wheat have been allocated to States/UTs for distribution to retail consumers for the period from October, 2011 to March, 2012 under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS). Similarly, 9 lac tons of wheat has been allocated for tender sale to bulk consumers through FCI and sale to small/Private Traders from FCI godowns under OMSS. 20,000 tons of wheat has been allocated to NCCF & 10,000 tons of wheat has been allocated to Kendriya Bhandar for distribution to retail consumers.

(c) and (d) The prices of wheat and sugar are stable in the domestic market.

(e) The market prices of essential commodities including sugar and wheat depend upon a number of factors viz., production, stock, supply, demand, export, import, market sentiments etc. It is the endeavour of Government to control the domestic prices of sugar through the policy of regulated release mechanism and also that of wheat by appropriate market intervention.

[*Translation*]

Loan for Purchasing of Agricultural Implements

1047. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the banks for grant of loans to the farmers for purchasing small agriculture implements like drip and sprinkler set in the country including Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Term loans for investment requirements in agriculture and allied sector including for purchasing of small agriculture implements like drip and sprinkler set in the country including Uttar Pradesh are eligible for bank credit. Such loans provided are treated as priority sector lending to agriculture as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides refinance support for such activities financed by the banks.

Revamp of FCI

1048. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and assign some additional functions to it to check open storage and damage to foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures likely to be taken in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the other measures proposed to be taken for ensuring safety of foodgrains in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) To strengthen the functional areas, like Quality Control, Storage etc., the Government carried out the organizational restructuring of FCI in the year 2010. Further to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth (CAP), the Government formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs).

Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring to the private entrepreneurs. A capacity of about 151 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 states under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. Out of this tenders have been finalized for creation of storage capacity of about 89 lakh tonnes as on 15.02.2012 by the private entrepreneurs. CWC and SWCs are constructing 5.4 and 14.75 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme, out of which a capacity of about 5 lakh tonnes has already been completed by CWC/SWCs.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Various steps are taken by FCI to prevent damage to foodgrains. Prophylactic and curative measures are carried out regularly for the control of insects/pests. Effective rodent control measures are also undertaken. Regular quality checks are conducted to ensure proper preservation of foodgrains in storage. Adequate dunnage is provided for the foodgrain stocks stored in CAP. The dunnage material is cleaned and disinfected. To protect the CAP stocks from rain, sun, etc. each stack is covered with a polythene cover. The polythene covers are tied with

nylon ropes. Wheat stocks stored in CAP by the State Govts./Agencies are subjected to joint inspection on a regular basis by officers of FCI and the concerned State Govts./Agencies. Stocks are generally issued on the principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO).

[English]

Manpower for DD/AIR Projects

1049. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) the manpower requirement for the operation and maintenance of various newly sanctioned projects of All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD) in the country, DD/AIR-wise;

(b) whether the Government/Prasar Bharati have made any recruitment for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) 2183 number of new posts have been proposed to be created for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of new schemes of AIR and 5835 new posts are required in Doordarshan.

(b) No such recruitment has been made so far.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The proposal for creation of posts for projects in AIR is under consideration of the Government. With the amendment of Section 11 of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990, the long standing issues pertaining to the status of employees have been resolved. The amendment *inter-alia* provides that all employees recruited after 05.10.2007 shall be Prasar Bharati employees. Pursuant to this, the Ministry of I&B and Prasar Bharati have taken steps for the constitution of Prasar Bharati Recruitment Board (PBRB) and Recruitment Regulations for undertaking recruitments. Recruitments can be taken up once the PBRB is set up,

the Recruitment Regulations are notified and the posts are created.

[Translation]

Production of Foodgrains and Oilseeds

1050. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted a study regarding very low production due to less interest being taken by farmers in the farming of foodgrains and oilseeds in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a gap between production of foodgrains and oilseeds;

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

(e) the measures taken to bridge the comparative gap between the production of foodgrains and oilseeds; and

(f) the assistance and incentives given to the farmers to boost the production of oilseeds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The interest of the farmers in farming of foodgrains and oilseeds has not declined as no significant reduction in total cropped area under foodgrains and oilseeds has been noticed in the past five years. The area under foodgrains and oilseeds in the past 5 years is given in enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The total foodgrains production during 2011-12 is 250.42 Million Tonnes (as per 2 Advance Estimates of Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) as against the projected demand of 244 Million Tonnes (Planning Commission). Therefore, India can be said to be self sufficient in foodgrains production.

However, as per 2nd Advance Estimate of DES the total Oilseeds production during 2011-12 is 30.53 Million Tonnes against the projected demand of 53 Million Tonnes (Planning Commission). Therefore, the gap in supply is met through imports especially of vegetable oils.

(e) and (f) For increasing the production and productivity of foodgrains and oilseeds Government of India has initiated a number of development schemes and

programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and its sub schemes targeting strategic areas like Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI) for improving production of rice based cropping systems, Integrated development of 60,000 Pulse Villages in rainfed areas and Initiatives for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP) and Integrated scheme of Oilseeds, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM). Under the scheme of ISOPOM financial assistance is provided to farmers for production of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified seed, distribution of seed minikits, distribution of plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipments, weedicides, supply of micro nutrients & improved Agriculture implements, supply of rhizobium culture/ phosphate solubilising bacteria, distribution of gypsum/ pyrite/ liming/ dolomite, distribution of sprinkler sets and water carrying pipes, training publicity, etc.

Statement

Area under Foodgrains and Oilseeds in the past five years

Year	Area in Million hectares	
	Total Foodgrains	Total Oilseeds
2007-08	124.07	26.69
2008-09	122.83	27.56
2009-10	121.33	25.96
2010-11	125.73	26.82
2011-12 (2nd adv estimates)	126.76	27.22

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India.

Modernisation of Jails

1051. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the jails in the country are overcrowded;

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

(c) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance for modernisation and decongestion of jails;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total funds granted, released and utilised alongwith the reasons for non-utilisation of funds during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Gujarat;

(e) the total requests received from the various State Governments to release additional funds for prison reforms, programme and special infrastructure scheme alongwith the total funds granted during the said period, State-wise; and

(f) the other measures taken for modernisation of prisons and to implement the second phase of the modernisation programme on prison reforms and construction of new jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) at the end of year 2010, the total number of prisoners were 3,68,998 against the available capacity of 3,20,450. State/UT-wise capacity of jails at the end of 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In order to reduce overcrowding and improving the condition of prisons, the Central Government had initiated a scheme for modernization of prisons in the year 2002-03 with a total outlay of Rs. 1800 crore on a sharing basis of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively. The scheme covered 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. No funds have been granted from 2009-10 to 2011-12 under scheme of modernisation of prisons.

(e) Since the scheme had expired on 31.3.2009, the proposal of Government of Gujarat so received for additional funds was forwarded to the Planning Commission

on 21.4.2010 with a request to consider the same by providing funds to Government of Gujarat to complete the ongoing projects. Under special infrastructure scheme, proposals were received from Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha for an amount of Rs. 144 lakh from 2008-09 to 2011-12.

(f) With a view to provide more fund under modernisation of prisons, proposal of second phase are under active consideration in this Ministry.

Statement

State/UT-wise statement showing available capacity of jails in the country as per data compiled by National Crime Record Bureau at the end of December 2010

Sl. No.	Name of State	Available capacity
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15751
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56
3.	Assam	7414
4.	Bihar	33119
5.	Chhattisgarh	5449
6.	Goa	395
7.	Gujarat	9111
8.	Haryana	14315
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1331
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2775
11.	Jharkhand	12884
12.	Karnataka	13100
13.	Kerala	5120
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25570
15.	Maharashtra	24156
16.	Manipur	970
17.	Meghalaya	530

1	2	3
18.	Mizoram	1166
19.	Nagaland	1390
20.	Odisha	16839
21.	Punjab	11951
22.	Rajasthan	17796
23.	Sikkim	207
24.	Tamil Nadu	20939
25.	Tripura	1322
26.	Uttar Pradesh	45309
27.	Uttarakhand	2881
28.	West Bengal	20472
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	309
30.	Chandigarh	1000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60
32.	Daman and Diu	120
33.	Delhi	6250
34.	Lakshadweep	16
35.	Puducherry	377
Total		320450

[English]

Assistance for Security

1052. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government to sanction a special security package for the States to enable them to meet the Security threats and deal with the problem of drug trafficking across the border; and

(b) if so, the details of requests received so far and the action taken thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The

Government of Punjab requested the Ministry of Home Affairs to provide funds for strengthening the intelligence wing of Punjab Police. Based on the request, funds amounting to Rs. 4.5 crore has been released to the Govt. of Punjab during the current financial year, 2011-12, for procuring equipment for the intelligence wing. No other State has asked for special package under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces.

Per Capita Availability of Pulses

1053. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of 15 million tones production of pulses in 2010, there has been considerable decrease in the per capita availability of the same;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the schemes being implemented for increasing the production of pulses; and

(d) the achievement made in this regard during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The per capita net availability of pulses since 2009 is given below:

(Grams per day)

Year	Per capita availability of pulses
2009	37.0
2010	35.4
2011(P)	39.4

P - Provisional

(b) Stagnation in production of pulses around 15 million tones coupled with continuous increase in population has led to a decline in per capita availability of pulses. However, with record production of 18.24 million tones in 2010-11, per capita availability has increased to 39.4 grams per day.

(c) and (d) To increase production of pulses in the country the Government implements National Food Security

Mission - Pulses (NFSM-Pulses), Accelerated Pulses Production Programme and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses villages in Rainfed Areas.

Production of pulses since 2008-09 is given below:

(Million Tonnes)

Year	Production of Pulses
2008-09	14.57
2009-2010	14.66
2010-2011	18.24
2011-2012 (2nd Advance Estimate)	17.28

[*Translation*]

Mercy Petitions

1054. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases in which capital punishment has been awarded;

(b) the details of cases in which the sentence has been executed alongwith the details of cases pending for execution and the reasons for pendency;

(c) whether the Government proposes to fix any time limit for disposal of mercy petitions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No such data is maintained centrally. However, as informed by NCRB, 675 persons were awarded capital punishment during period 2006-2010.

(b) As per the information received from NCRB, only one execution has been carried out since year 2000. Details of cases pending for execution is not maintained centrally. However, presently 18 mercy petition cases of 25 death convicts are pending under Article 72 of the Constitution. Three mercy petition cases of five death convicts have been rejected recently and they have

approached the courts against the rejection of mercy petition and are thus sub-judice.

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

[English]

Indo-Bangladesh Home Ministers' Meet

1055. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a meeting of Home Ministers of India and Bangladesh was held recently;
(b) if so, the details of issues discussed and the outcome thereof; and
(c) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Home Minister level Talks between India and Bangladesh were held during 23rd - 26th February, 2012 at New Delhi, in which security related issues such as cross-border terrorism, handing over of leaders of Indian insurgent Groups (IIGs) reportedly staying in Bangladesh and also action against their camps/ hideouts, smuggling of arms/ammunitions, fake currency notes etc. were discussed. Both sides also agreed that Extradition Treaty, under consideration by both the Government, may be finalized at an early date.

In so far as Border Management Issues are concerned, issue of strengthening of security along Indo-

Bangladesh border and erection of fencing were also discussed. Both sides agreed to implement Coordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP) expeditiously to curb the illegal cross-border movement. Among other issues, measures to check trafficking in women and children, smuggling of drugs and capacity building of law enforcement activities etc. were discussed. Both sides agreed to enhance cooperation in security related issues and other areas of mutual interest.

Action has already been initiated on the issues agreed to in the Home Minister level Talks held in February, 2012.

Subsidy for Cultivation of Pulses and Oilseeds

1056. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government provides subsidy to cultivate pulses and oilseeds; and
(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Assistance is being provided to the states for cultivation of pulses & oilseeds under National Food Security Mission on pulses, (NFSM-Pulses), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM) and 60,000 pulses village programme under RKVY. Besides, the assistance is also provided under Macro Mode of Agriculture (MMA) to the States which are not covered either under NFSM or ISOPOM programme. The state-wise and scheme-wise release of funds during last 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	NFSM-Pulses			60,000 pulses & Oilseeds village	ISOPOM			MMA(Consolidated including Pulses & oilseeds)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59.00	84.02	79.90	33.00	30.00	37.32	57.57	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0			0	0	0	0	0	20.50	22.50	32.21
3. Assam		0	7.66	0	0	0	0	8.13	8.13	11.69	
4. Bihar		20.02	18.34	7.11	0	8.00	8.60	7.99	0	0	0
5. Chhattisgarh		42.65	0	14.08	0	8.84	12.62	11.67	0	0	0
6. Goa		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	1.00	0.46
7. Gujarat		3.04	10.47	19.45	27.00	16.00	23.63	17.86	0	0	0
8. Haryana		0.75	8.30	13.67	0	7.00	6.56	5.03	0	0	0
9. Himachal Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0.10	0.59	0.89	25.85	20.00	22.91
10. Jammu and Kashmir		0	0	0	0	0	0.83	1.32	30.26	30.91	15.83
11. Jharkhand		0	0	10.71	0	0	0	0	5.32	8.76	8.88
12. Karnataka		11.92	34.67	62.89	33.00	27.00	17.38	57.49	0	0	0
13. Kerala		0	0	0	0	0.60	0.35	0	9.08	12.75	11.84
14. Madhya Pradesh		24.05	34.33	124.86	36.00	35.00	43.29	56.19	0	0	0
15. Maharashtra		37.57	65.05	106.87	51.00	29.00	34.28	54.98	0	0	0
16. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.50	23.50	47.21
17. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.25	14.25	21.09
18. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	3.90	5.54	8.77	27.16	18.02	40.09
19. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0	23.25	24.75	36.71	
20. Odisha		25.90	22.16	19.08	0	5.75	34.64	30.50	0	0	0
21. Punjab		1.78	10.92	3.57	0	0.31	0.58	0.61	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan		7.12	11.68	67.05	57.00	31.40	30.02	50.71	0	0	0
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.50	17.46	28.36
24. Tamil Nadu		2.02	12.28	12.22	0	19.00	17.54	11.33	0	0	0
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.50	10.80	36.29
26. Uttar Pradesh		20.70	49.19	68.80	27.00	14.50	18.22	12.22	0	0	0
27. Uttrakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.00	22.36	23.22
28. West Bengal		13.63	12.56	3.28	0	4.00	7.55	6.14	0	0	0
Total States		270.15	373.97	621.16	264.00	240.40	296.54	391.27	245.70	235.19	336.79

DMS Booths

1057. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of milk sold through DMS booths in each of the last twelve months;

(b) whether there is any mechanism for supervising and monitoring to ensure the conditions for operating the DMS booths;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has identified/detected any case of violation of conditions by DMS booths allottees due to laxity in supervising and monitoring over them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The quantum of milk sold through DMS booths in each of the last twelve months are as under:

Month	Sale in Lakh Litre	Month	Sale in Lake Litre
March, 2011	58.07	September, 2011	54.42
April, 2011	55.06	October, 2011	53.94
May, 2011	53.48	November, 2011	52.19
June, 2011	50.64	December, 2011	55.54
July, 2011	54.96	January, 2011	55.88
August, 2011	55.06	February, 2011	53.39

(b) and (c) DMS booths are supervised and monitored through filed inspections carried out by designated officials of DMS to ensure the conditions for operating of DMS booths.

(d) This Department has not detected any case of violation of conditions by DMS booths allottees due to laxity in supervision and monitoring over them.

(e) Not applicable in view of (d) above.

[Translation]

Tender Amount under JNNURM

1058. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to bear the tender premium amount under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in view of the weak financial condition of the urban local bodies;

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

(c) whether the next instalments of additional Central assistance under the JNNURM are not being released by the Union Government owing to lacunae in the implementation of the Urban Reforms Programme;

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

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to implement the Urban Reforms Programme in consultation with the State Governments by adopting a practical approach after reviewing the said programme in view of the difficulties experienced therein by the States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) There is no provision under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) to meet any cost escalation including tender premium and the same has to be borne by the State/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) concerned.

(c) to (f) JnNURM is a reforms driven programme for planned development of identified cities. States/Cities execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Government of India indicating their commitment to implement identified reforms. The first installment for projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of JnNURM is released on signing of MoA. Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under JnNURM is reform linked and release of second and subsequent installments of funds is subject to achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional

reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal level as envisaged in the MoA.

As some of the States/ULB's have not achieved all the reforms as per their commitment in the MoA, the Ministry was unable to consider release of subsequent installments of ACA for the approved projects.

The Government has reviewed the position and decided on 01.12.2010 to accord approval for consideration/release of further installments of ACA after withholding 10% of the Central Share in case of UIG projects in States/ULBs where significant progress has been made in the implementation of reforms. It has been further decided that States may use their own funds to meet the balance amount and complete the ongoing projects and obtain reimbursement of the withheld amount upon completion of reforms.

[*English*]

National Conference on FPIs

1059. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Conference of the State Food Processing Ministers was held recently to consider a uniform food processing policy and other matters related to Food Processing Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the suggestions made in the conference;

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) National Conference of the State Food Processing Ministers has not been held recently during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12. However, a conference was organized on 06.10.2009.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

[*Translation*]

Diplomatic Security Force

1060. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted Diplomatic Security Force (DSF) to ensure the security of embassies and its surrounding areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of employees working at present in this force;

(d) whether the DSF is in a moribund state at present;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to revive this force, ensure security of embassies and check terrorist activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. Government has constituted Diplomatic Security Force (DSF). 1 Deputy Commissioner of Police, 1 Assistant Commissioner of Police and 1 Inspector have been deployed to supervise the DSF Unit. Besides, a sizable number of Police personnel/Central Armed Police Forces personnel have been deployed under the operational control of DSF on static guard duties at various embassies and diplomatic premises.

Security arrangements for diplomatic missions and diplomats of foreign countries, as also for international organisations, located in the country are reviewed periodically on the basis of inputs given by the central security agencies and appropriate advisories issued to Delhi Police/State Police. The actual arrangements, based on these inputs and advisories, as well as local threat assessments, are made by the Delhi Police/State police concerned. Based on the inputs given by the central security agencies, Delhi Police/State Police take suitable measures to strengthen security.

Setting up of Transmitters

1061. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set by the Government/Prasar Bharati for setting up of High Power Transmitters/Low Power Transmitters/very Low Power Transmitters in the country during the 11th Five year Plan, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether the Government/Prasar Bharati has achieved its targets in this regard;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the efforts made so far/being made to achieve the set targets, State-wise and location wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that as part of continuing schemes from 10th Plan of Doordarshan, 29 new TV transmitters (HPTs-9, VLPTs-20) were targeted to be set up under 11th Plan. Out of these, 27 TV transmitters (HPTs-8, VLPTs-19) have since been commissioned. State-wise locations of the above transmitters are given at enclosed Statement-I. The remaining 2 transmitters viz. HPT, Mehboobnagar (A.P.) and VLPT, Jogindernagar (A&N Islands) are at different stages of implementation.

As part of 11th Plan scheme of digitization of Doordarshan network projects of 40 digital high power TV transmitters were approved in April, 2010. State-wise locations of these transmitters are given at enclosed Statement-II. Out of these, only seven digital transmitters (at Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Bangaluru, Chennai) were envisaged to be set up during 11th Plan period. Procurement action for these seven digital transmitters is underway.

As regards All India Radio (AIR), the schemes for installation of total 299 new MW/FM transmitters of various

capacities in the country was approved during 11th Plan, 167 Nos. of transmitters under the Continuing Scheme and 132 nos. of transmitters under the New Schemes of 11th Plan. The state-wise details of various types of transmitters are given in enclosed Statement-III and IV.

The status of setting of the new AIR Transmitters are as under:-

Sl. No.	11th Plan	Total approved New Transmitters	Completed Till Feb. 2012	In Progress	Pending due to allotment of Site from State Govts.
1.	Continuing Scheme	167	115	46	6
2.	New Scheme	132	1	131	-

(d) It is a constant endeavor of Prasar Bharati to complete the projects at the earliest. However, the main reasons for delay in completion the projects are due to delay in offering of suitable sites by the State Government and due to delays in construction of building/towers etc.

(e) The following steps have been taken by Prasar Bharati to complete the scheme:

- A High level Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of CEO, Prasar Bharati for Project monitoring and implementation.
- This Ministry has delegated the power to purchase equipment/stores of less than Rs. 300 Cr. to Prasar Bharati.
- An Empowered Committee of Finance has been constituted to resolves all issues related to finance.
- Project monitoring committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of DG, AIR and DG:DD to strengthen the monitoring mechanism for AIR and DD projects respectively.
- Nodal Officers have been nominated for the schemes included in RFD.

Statement-I*Doordarshan Transmitters installed/under implementation, as part of 11th Plan*

States/U.T	Transmitters commissioned during 11th Plan period (till Feb., 2012)	Transmitter under implementation
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	HPT, Port Blair HPT, Port Blair (DD News) VLPT, Kadamtala VLPT, Harinagar VLPT, R.K. Puram VLPT, Long Island VLPT, Neil Island VLPT, Teressa VLPT, Chowra VLPT, Hutbay (DD News) VLPT, Digilpur (DD News) VLPT, Mayabunder (DD News) VLPT, Rangat (DD News) VLPT, Cambell Bay (DD News) VLPT, Nancowry (DD News)	VLPT, Jogindernagar
Andhra Pradesh		HPT, Mehboobnagar
Assam	HPT, Kokrajhar	
Bihar	HPT, Saharsa	
Chhattisgarh	HPT, Bilaspur	
Himachal Pradesh	HPT, Dharamshala	
Lakshadweep Island	VLPT, Amini (DD News) VLPT, Aggiti (DD News) VLPT, Minicoy (DD News) VLPT, Andrott (DD News) VLPT, Kadmat (DD News) VLPT, Kalpeni (DD News)	
Madhya Pradesh	HPT, Chhattarpur	
Rajasthan	HPT, Bikaner	

Statement-II

List of New Transmitters setup under 11th Plan scheme (Continuing Scheme)

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of the proposed Transmitters	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM	Completed
2.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh	5 kW FM	Completed
3.	Mehboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM	n progress
4.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM	Completed
5.	Suryapet*	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM	Completed
6.	Anini	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM	Site not allotted
7.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM	n progress
8.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM	In progress
9.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM	In progress
10.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM	In progress
11.	Golpara	Assam	1 kW FM	Completed
12.	Karim ganj	Assam	1 kW FM	In progress
13.	Lumding	Assam	1 kW FM	Completed
14.	Silchar	Assam	5 kW FM	In progress
15.	Patna	Bihar	10 kW FM	In Progress
16.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (UT)	10 kW FM	In Progress
17.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	10 kW FM	Completed
18.	Junagarh	Gujarat	10 kW FM	Completed
19.	Rohtak	Haryana	10kW FM	Completed
20.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	10 kW FM	Completed
21.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM	In progress
22.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10 kW FM	In progress
23.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	10 kW FM	In progress
24.	Bellary	Karnataka	10 kW FM	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	10 kW FM	Completed
26.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM	In progress
27.	Amravati	Maharashtra	10 kW FM	Completed
28.	Oras	Maharashtra	5 kW FM	Completed
29.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 kW FM	Site not allotted
30.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 kW FM	Site not allotted
31.	Cherapunjee	Meghalaya	1 kW FM	In progress
32.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 kW FM	In progress
33.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 kW FM	Completed
34.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 kW FM	In progress
35.	Kohima*	Nagaland	10 kW FM	Completed
36.	Phek	Nagaland	1 kW FM	In progress
37.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 kW FM	In progress
38.	Zunheboto	Nagaland	1 kW FM	In progress
39.	Rairangpur	Odisha	1 kW FM	Completed
40.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry (UT)	10 kW FM	Completed
41.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 kW FM	In progress
42.	Fazilka	Punjab	20 kW FM	In progress
43.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	10 kW FM	In progress
44.	Chauntan hill	Rajasthan	20 kW FM	In progress
45.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	1 kW MW	Completed
46.	Udaipur*	Rajasthan	10 kW FM	Completed
47.	Gangtok	Sikkim	10 kW FM	In progress
48.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	10 kW FM	Completed
49.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	10 kW FM	Completed
50.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW FM	Completed
51.	Nutan bazar	Tripura	1 kW FM	Completed
52.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 kW FM	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
53.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM	In progress
54.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM	Completed
55.	Lakhimpurkheri	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM	In progress
56.	Maunath bhanjan	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM	In progress
57.	Rai bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	20 kW FM	Site not allotted
58.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	5 kW FM	In progress
59.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM	Site not allotted
60.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10kWFM	In progress
61.	Gairsan	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM	In progress
62.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	10 kW FM	Site not allotted
63.	New tehri	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM	In progress
64.	Balurghat	West Bengal	10 kW FM	In progress
65.	Bardhwan	West Bengal	10 kW FM	In progress
66.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	10 kW FM	In progress
67.	Koochbihar	West Bengal	10 kW FM	In progress
68-167.	Low Power FM Transmitters in North Eastern Region (100 Nos.)		100 Watt	89 completed 11 in Progress

* Commissioned on Interim setup

Statement-III

List of New Transmitters setup under 11th Plan scheme (New Scheme)

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of the proposed Transmitters	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM	In progress
2.	Dibrugarh	Assam	1 kW FM	In progress
3.	Tezpur	Assam	1 kW FM	In progress
4.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	5 kW FM	In progress
5.	Bhuj	Gujarat	5 kW FM	In progress

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Drass	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM	In progress
7.	Green Ridge (Uri Sector)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM	In progress
8.	Himbotingla (Kargil)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM	In progress
9.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM	In progress
10.	Nathatop (Udhampur)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM	In progress
11.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM	In progress
12.	Padum	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM	In progress
13.	Tiesuru (Ladakh)	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM	in progress
14.	Bhadrawati	Karnataka	1 kW FM	In progress
15.	Trichur	Kerala	1 kW FM	In progress
16.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM	In progress
17.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM	In progress
18.	Jaigaon	Maharashtra	5 kW FM	In progress
19.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	1 kW FM	In progress
20.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	1 kW FM	In progress
21.	Sangli	Maharashtra	1 kW FM	In progress
22.	Tura	Meghalaya	5 kW FM	In progress
23.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	5 kW FM	In progress
24.	Jeypore	Odisha	1 kW FM	In progress
25.	Sambalpur	Odisha	5 kW FM	In progress
26.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	5 kW FM	In progress
27.	Kota	Rajasthan	1 kW FM	In progress
28.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	1 kW FM	In progress
29.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	5 kW FM	In progress
30.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW FM	In progress
31.	Aimora	Uttrakhand	5 kW FM	In progress
32.	Kurseong	West Bengal	5 kW FM	In progress
33-132.	Low Power FM Transmitters in All Over Country (100 Nos.) List in Annexure-IV(A)		100 Watt	1 Commissioned & 99 in progress

Statement-IV

List of places for installation of 100 watts FM Transmitters under 11th Plan

Sl. No.	State	Place	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	Kurnool
2.		Adoni	Kurnool
3.		Khammam	Khammam
4.		Banswada	Nizamabad
5.		Kamareddy	Nizamabad
6.		Kakinada	Kakinada
7.	Assam	Nazira	Sibasagar
8.		North Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur
9.	Bihar	Bettiah	Paschim champaran
10.		Motihari	Motihari
11.		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur
12.		Madhubani	Madhubani
13.		Supaul	Supaul
14.		Forsibganj	Araria
15.		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur
16.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	Kanker
17.		Korba	Korba
18.		Konta	Dantewada
19.		Dongargarh	Rajnandgaon
20.		Pandaria	Bilaspur
21.		Kharod	Janjgir Chmpa
22.		Jagdapur	Jagcalpur
23.	Gujrat	Bharuch	Bharuch
24.		Dwaraka	Dwaraka

1	2	3	4
25.		Mehsana	Mahesana
26.		Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar
27.		Porbandar	Porbandar
28.		Jamnagar	Jamnagar
29.		Ahwa	Ahwa
30.	Haryana	Sirsa	Sirsa
31.		Ambala	Ambala
32.	Jharkhand	Giridih	Giridih
33.		Deoghar	Deoghar
34.		Dumka	Dumka
35.		Gumla	Gumla
36.		Ghatsila	Purbi Singhbhum
37.		Chatra	Chatra
38.		Bokaro	Bokaro
39.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Tumkur
40.		Sagar	Shimoga
41.		Devangere	Devangere
42.		Hosdurg	chitradurg
43.		Kumata	Kumata
44.	Kerala	Punalur	Kollam
45.		Kalpetta	Waynad
46.		Idukki	Painavu
47.		Kasargode	Kasargode
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Satna
49.		Jhabua	Jhabua
50.		Mandsaur	Mandsaur
51.		Harda	Harda
52.		Chanderi/ Ashoknagar	Guna

1	2	3	4
53.		Ratlam	Ratlam
54.		Neemach (Commiss- ioned)	Neemach
55.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Wardha
56.		Gondia	Gondia
57.		Jalana	Jalana
58.		Buldana	Buldana
59.		Brahmapuri	Chandrapur
60.		Malegaon	Nashik
61.	Mizoram	Saiha	Saiha
62.		Lawngtalai	Lawngtalai
63.	Odisha	Nuapara	Nuapara
64.		Baligurha	Phulbani
65.		Rayagada	Rayagada
66.		Angul	Angul
67.		Sundergarh	Sundergarh
68.		Parlakheimundi	Gajapati
69.		Paradeep	Paradeep
70.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur
71.		Firozpur	Firozpur
72.	Rajasthan	Anupgarh	Ganganagar
73.		Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu
74.		Nathdwara	Raj Samand
75.		Bharatpur	Bharatpur
76.		Karauli	Karauli
77.		Sikar	Sikar
78.	Tamilnadu	Thirupattur	Vellore
79.		Ramesh- waram	Ramanath- puram

1	2	3	4
80.		Vellore	Vellore
81.	Uttarakhand	Pauri	Pauri
82.		Kalagarh	PauriGharwal
83.		Haridwar	Haridwar
84.		Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh
85.		Kashipur	Rudrapur
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Hardoi
87.		Bahraich	Bahraich
88.		Orai	Jalaun
89.		Balrampur	Balrampur
90.		Mahoba	Mahoba
91.		Pilibhit	Pilibhit
92.		Mathura	Mathura
93.	West Bengal	Purlia	Purlia
94.		Medinipur	Medinipur
95.		Balrampur	Balrampur
96.		Basanti	24 Pargana
97.		Farakka	Farakka
98.		Krishna Nagar	Krishna Nagar
99.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	Silvasa	Silvasa
100.	Lakshdweep	Kavaratti	Lakshdweep

[English]

Implementation of PDS

1062. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that widespread hunger and malnutrition have resulted from lack of proper implementation of universal Public Distribution System;

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

Government thereto alongwith the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to initiate a fresh policy in this regard to overcome the lacunae in the present system; 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) to (d) For tackling the problem of hunger, starvation and malnutrition in the country and to ensure that people living below poverty line get adequate food grains, the Government has been providing food grains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Wheat Based Nutrition Programme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), Annapurana, Emergency Feeding Programme and Village Grain Bank Scheme.

Though there have been requests for universal PDS, Government is not considering to introduce Universal Public Distribution System as the focus on poor will get diluted. It would require procurement of huge quantities of wheat and rice which would result in less availability of foodgrains in the market, leading to rise in open market prices. If the same quantity of foodgrains is distributed equally among all, then the scale of issue will have to be reduced. Further, in order to manage the level of food subsidy, the issue prices of rice and wheat may have to be increased substantially from the present Central Issue Prices (CIPs) which have not been revised during the last nine to eleven years. This may result in BPL and AAY families getting reduced scale of foodgrains and paying higher prices.

Suicides by Students

1063. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of suicides committed by the students and youth during the Telangana agitation during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to analyse the reasons for such suicides; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) "Police" and "Public Order" are the State subjects under List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The primary responsibility of the "policing" and "law and order" lie with the State Government concerned. Data relating to the number of suicides committed by the students and youth during Telangana agitation are not maintained centrally.

Low Cost Housing

1064. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes/undertake projects to improve low cost housing in urban areas in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has chalked out any plan in this regard;

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

(d) the time by which the plan/project is likely to be started; and

(e) the manner by which funds are likely to be allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Government of India through the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 aims to promote development of cost-effective, quality approved building materials and technologies with a view to bringing down the cost of houses to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG). However, 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP: 2007.

Government of India has set up Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) under the aegis of this Ministry. BMTPC has been involved in propagation of the alternate building materials & technologies including low cost housing through demonstration construction,

seminars, exhibitions, training programmes and awareness programmes all over the country.

(b) BMTPC has initiated a Pilot Project on "Confidence Building in Alternate Housing Technologies through Demonstration construction & Training". The Pilot Project aims to facilitate wide spread dissemination and adoption of both existing proven and emerging cost-effective and sustainable building materials and construction technologies as an alternate to the conventional in different geo-climate parts of the country.

(c) to (e) The proposed "Confidence Building in Alternate Housing Technologies through Demonstration construction & Training" being a pilot project, no State specific plan or allocation of funds has been chalked out. The project is likely to be started in 2012-13.

[Translation]

Private Security Agencies

1065. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government maintains the record of private security agencies working in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government for stringent monitoring of security agencies in view of the security threats being posed by such unregistered agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The Ministry of Home Affairs does not maintain the record of private security agencies working in the country. However, for regulation of private security agencies, the Central Government has enacted the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and notified the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006. So far, 29 States/UTs have framed and notified rules as per the provisions of the Act. Under the Act, the power to grant licence to a private security agency vests in the State/UT Government concerned. Action against such agencies which function without a valid licence is also required to be taken by the concerned State/UT Government.

[English]

Setting up of Centres of Excellence

1066. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up centres of excellence for production of vegetables in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) Under Indo - Israel Work Plan, Centre of Excellence has been established at Gharunda, Karnal (Haryana) with total assistance of Rs.6.00 crore. A number of technologies in the field of horticulture mechanization, protected cultivation, nursery management, micro-irrigation and PHM were achieved through visit of Israeli Experts in the State of Haryana. The experts from Israel Trained the officers and farmers from the State on above mentioned fields.

[Translation]

Demand of SSB Volunteers

1067. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received various requests and demands from Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) volunteers (Guerrilla force);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time since when the demands are pending; and

(c) the time by which these requests and demands are likely to be addressed alongwith the number of persons likely to be benefited therefrom in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, we had received a number of demands from SSB Volunteers whereby these SSB Volunteers had demanded for their permanent absorption in SSB, financial assistance/ monthly pension and compassionate appointment of wards of deceased Volunteers.

The said demands were considered by the Government and after having examined such demands/requests, it had not been found feasible to accede to their demands as their association in SSB activities was purely on random/temporary basis and such SSB Volunteers were never borne on the rolls of SSB. These Volunteers were associated for a maximum of 30 days in a year and during the period of their association with SSB activities, these Volunteers were paid Rs. 38/- (Rupees thirty eight only) as pocket money/diet charges along with uniform kit once in a year. However, considering the services rendered by them in the erstwhile 'Stay Behind Role' of the then Special Service Bureau prior to year, 2001, the Ministry of Home Affairs in April, 2008 granted one time relaxation of three years in their upper age limit for recruitment to the post of Constable (General Duty/Followers) in SSB in addition to the existing relaxation in age available for SC/ST/OBC categories subject to fulfillment of other prescribed eligibility conditions. Furthermore, on the request of the Volunteers, the Ministry of Home Affairs has also requested all the concerned State Governments to utilize services of the erstwhile SSB Volunteers in the State Police Organizations or in other State departments/projects/schemes. Out of the nearly 80,000 Volunteers who were associated in SSB activities from time to time, the number of Volunteers likely to be benefitted would depend upon the willingness/response of such Volunteers and response/policies formulated by the State Governments with regard to utilization of services of such Volunteers.

Theft at Sewagram Ashram

1068. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some articles belonging to Mahatma Gandhi had gone missing from Sewagram Ashram in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the Government had initiated an investigation into the matter;

(c) if so, whether investigation team has submitted its report;

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

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to submit the said report?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A spectacle handed over to Sewagram Ashram by Mrs. Nirmala Behn Gandhi, daughter-in-law of Mahatma Gandhi in 1985 to keep it in the Ashram, has gone missing.

(b) to (d) The State Government of Maharashtra has initiated investigations through C.I.D. and the investigation is still continuing.

(e) The time by which the report is likely to be submitted cannot be indicated. The matter is being pursued.

Base Depots of FCI

1069. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India proposes to set up base depots in the country particularly in Gautam Buddh Nagar and Bulandshahar districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said depots are likely to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Supply of foodgrains under various schemes of Government of India can be made from any of the depots with the Food Corporation of India. Hence, all the depots of FCI are considered as base depots. To open more depots in the country due to the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth (CAP), the Government formulated the Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). A capacity of about 151 lakh tonnes is to be created under the scheme in 19 states. Under the PEG Scheme, a capacity of 10,000 MT has been approved for Gautambudh Nagar district but no capacity has been approved for Bulandshahar district. As per scheme guidelines, the time schedule for completion of godowns is one year, in case of non-railway siding godowns and two years for railway siding godowns, after placement of

order based on tenders. FCI has about 1,40,000 MT own storage capacity in Bulandshahar district and the monthly allocation is about 9,000 MT, as such foodgrain requirements under all schemes are being met with the already available storage capacity.

(c) Does not arise.

Committee on BPL Cards

1070. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted several committees with regard to issuance of Below Poverty Line Cards;

(b) whether these committees have given different recommendations; and

(c) if so, the limit fixed/proposed to be fixed on the number of BPL card holders under the Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Adopting the methodology used by Expert Group set up by Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Late Prof. Lakdawala, the population living Below Poverty Line during 1993-94 as per Planning Commission's estimates at all India level is 36%. For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes about 243.250 lakh Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families.

Planning Commission is the nodal agency of Government of India for estimating poverty at National and State levels. Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group to review the methodology of estimation of poverty under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar. The

Expert Group submitted its report in December, 2009. As per Planning Commission, the Expert Group has, *inter-alia*, estimated all-India rural poverty headcount ratio for 2004-05 at 41.8%, urban poverty headcount ratio at 25.7% and All India level at 37.2%.

Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the rural households living Below the Poverty Line who could be assisted under various programmes. Ministry of Rural Development constituted an Expert Group in August, 2008 to suggest methodology for conducting the BPL census in rural areas. The terms of reference of the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena to advise the Ministry of Rural Development on the methodology for conducting the BPL Census for the 11th Five Year Plan did not include estimation of poverty. The Expert Group submitted its Report in August, 2009. The Group has *inter-alia* recommended that the percentage of people entitled to BPL status should be revised upwards to at least 50%.

Further, Ministry of Rural Development has requested all States/UTs to conduct a Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC - 2011) for collection of Socio-Economic and Caste data of households in the rural and urban areas of the country.

Government of India will take into account multiple dimensions of deprivation based on data collected in SECC - 2011 for arriving at specific entitlements that rural households will receive under various central government programmes and schemes after the SECC - 2011 survey results are available and analyzed. Ministry of Rural Development and Planning Commission will consult with States, experts and civil society organizations to arrive at a consensus on the methodology which would seek to ensure that no poor or deprived household is excluded from coverage under different government programmes and schemes.

Centrally Protected Monuments

1071. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally protected monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), State and UT-wise, alongwith their conditions;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for maintaining and improving the conditions of the said monuments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount of funds likely to be spent on the said action plan alongwith the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of Centrally protected monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are given in the enclosed Statement. The protected monuments are in a good state of preservation.

(b) to (d) Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process. Every year the to Conservation Programme of monuments is reviewed wherein completed works are (d) dropped and new works are incorporated depending upon the need of the repairs and availability of resources. The allocation of funds for conservation for current financial year is Rs.133.05 Crores.

Statement

List of Centrally Protected Monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India, State and UT-Wise

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Protected Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	202
9.	Haryana	90
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40

1	2	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	12
13.	Karnataka	507
14.	Kerala	26
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Nagaland	04
20.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
21.	Odisha	78
22.	Pondicherry (U.T.)	07
23.	Punjab	33
24.	Rajasthan	163
25.	Sikkim	03
26.	Tamilnadu	413
27.	Tripura	08
28.	Uttar Pradesh	742
29.	Uttaranchal	042
30.	West Bengal	133
Total		3677

Activities of Madarsas in Border Areas

1072. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that madarsas situated in border areas are involved in illegal/anti-India activities;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per available inputs, no such case has been reported to or noticed by the Central Intelligence Agencies.

[*English*]

Per Capital Availability of Foodgrains

1073. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether per capita foodgrains availability has declined over the years in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government to augment the per capita availability of foodgrains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The per capita net availability of foodgrains since 2007 is given below:

(Grams per day)

Year	Per Capita availability of foodgrains
2007	442.8
2008	436.0
2009	444.0
2010	437.1
2011 (P)	462.9

P-Provisional

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

Regional/Zonal Offices of CPWD

1074. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Regional/Zonal Offices of the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) established throughout the country;

(b) whether there is any criteria for establishing the Regional/Zonal Offices of the CPWD in various parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Details of the Regional/Zonal Offices of Central Public Works Department are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Regional/Zonal offices of Central Public Works Department have been established in various parts of the country keeping in view the functional requirement/ work-load, territorial jurisdiction and availability of the posts of appropriate level.

Statement

Details of the Regional/Zonal Offices in CPWD

Regions

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	Head Quarter
1	2	3
1	Delhi Region	New Delhi
2	Northern Region	Delhi
3	Eastern Region	Kolkata
4	Southern Region	Chennai
5	Western Region	Mumbai

Zones

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	Name of Zone	Head Quarter
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi Region	New Delhi Zone-I	Delhi

1	2	3	4
2.	New Delhi Zone-II	Delhi	
3.	New Delhi Zone-III	Delhi	
4.	New Delhi Zone-IV	Delhi	
5.	Electrical (Delhi Region)	Delhi	
6.	Electrical (New Delhi Region)	Delhi	
7.	IIT Project Zone	Delhi	
8.	Northern Region	Northern Zone-I	Chandigarh
9.		Northern Zone-II	Lucknow
10.		Northern Zone-III	Jaipur
11.		Electrical (Northern Region)	Delhi
12.	Eastern Region	Eastern Zone-I	Kolkata
13.		Eastern Zone-II	Patna
14.		North East Zone	Shillong
15.		Electrical (Eastern Region)	Kolkata
16.		RSVY Project	Patna
17.	Southern Region	Southern Zone-I	Chennai
18.		Southern Zone-II	Hyderabad
19.		Southern Zone-III	Bangalore
20.		Electrical (Southern Region)	Chennai

1	2	3	4
21.	Western Region	Western Zone-I	Mumbai
22.		Western Zone-II	Nagpur
23.		Central Zone	Bhopal
24.		Electrical (Western Region)	Mumbai

Inclusion of MP in IAP

1075. DR. AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include Member of Parliament as a member of the district monitoring Committee under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) being implemented in naxal affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission is implementing the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 78 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts for accelerated development. The aim of this initiative is to provide public infrastructure and services in 78 affected/contiguous Districts. Originally, a sum of Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 30 crore was released to 60 Districts during the financial years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 respectively. This Scheme has now been extended to 18 more LWE affected Districts, taking the total coverage to 78 Districts.

As regards, implementation of the IAP, the guidelines of the Scheme stipulate that - "A Committee headed by District Collector/District Magistrate and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer will be responsible for implementation of this Scheme. The District-level Committee will have the flexibility to spend the amount for development scheme according to needs assessed by it. A suitable form of consultation is to be ensured with the local Members of Parliament on the schemes to be taken up under the IAP".

[*Translation*]

Honey Based Agro Industry

1076. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up any honey based industry in Rajasthan including Bharatpur area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to encourage bee-rearing in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The Government does not propose to set up any honey based industry in Rajasthan including Bharatpur area. However, Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance to food processing units in respect of grain, meat, poultry, egg, milk products, fish, consumer food industries and fruit and vegetable processing in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works subject to 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, Uttarkhand, Sikkim and North Eastern States, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas under its plan scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries.

[*English*]

Procurement of Bodo Paddy

1077. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal for purchasing the 'Bodo Paddy' through a Government agency like Food Corporation of India in the country, particularly in North Eastern Region; and

(b) if so, the additional infrastructure proposed to be created to procure and store the same in rural areas during the monsoon season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per existing procurement policy, Government extends price support for paddy, wheat and coarse grains through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Governments/State agencies. All the foodgrains conforming to uniform specifications offered for sale by farmers at specified procurement centres are bought by the procurement agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP). The farmers have the option to sell their produce to FCI/State agencies at MSP or the open market whatever is advantageous to them. There is no specific separate proposal for purchase of Bodo paddy under price support operations.

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

[*Translation*]

Loan for Purchase of Animals

1078. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide loan at low rate of interest for purchase of animals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is likely to instruct the banks to provide loan to the farmers for purchase of animals without any hurdles; 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 (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, the Government is implementing a Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) under which back ended capital subsidy is provided to the beneficiaries through eligible financial institutions. The rate of subsidy is 25% of the project cost for general category and 33.33% for SC and ST beneficiaries.

[*English*]

Assistance for Soil Conservation

1079. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance is provided to States for effective conservation of soil;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received from various States during 2010-11 and 2011-12, State-wise; and

(c) the present status of such proposals, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture is providing financial assistance to State Governments for soil and water conservation through various watershed development programmes, namely;

National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA), Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP&FPR), Reclamation and Development of Alkali & Acid Soils (RDAAS) and Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA). Annual Works Plan are prepared by the States based on which funds are allocated for implementation of these programmes. State wise physical and financial achievements during 2010-11 to 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*State-wise Physical & Financial Achievement of Watershed Development Programmes of Ministry of Agriculture
(Physical - Area in hectare & Financial - Rs. in Lakh)*

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Physical & Financial Achievement for Watershed Development Programmes			
		2010-11		2011-12 (as on 01.01.2012)	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10453	1000.31	9319	544.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20852	2088.90	5300	640.00
3.	Assam	10960	1141.84	4050	425.00
4.	Bihar	2978	384.96	0	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	10295	886.07	8700	678.82
6.	Gujarat	33770	3527.90	22333	2525.00
7.	Haryana	7945	999.63	7729	775.51
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10449	1341.66	4668	633.00
9.	Jharkhand	10366	1217.97	7016	821.84
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7766	762.29	2500	338.00
11.	Karnataka	39471	2500.00	18192	1600.00
12.	Kerala	10484	791.06	2134	220.40
13.	Madhya Pradesh	53471	5012.02	32800	2780.00
14.	Maharashtra	64113	5966.50	0	0.00
15.	Manipur	30519	2921.00	19236	2312.75
16.	Meghalaya	14800	1654.50	12370	1396.16

1	2	3	4	5	6
17. Mizoram		31388	3810.00	11920	1232.00
18. Nagaland		24065	2746.16	17840	2074.00
19. Odisha		14737	1641.22	7900	898.80
20. Punjab		4654	559.25	200	75.00
21. Rajasthan		59693	4936.31	41667	3265.00
22. Sikkim		9050	896.37	3086	319.09
23. Tamil Nadu		23544	2250.42	50020	2941.21
24. Tripura		14075	1818.20	4695	571.42
25. Uttar Pradesh		70163	6932.60	45318	4214.26
26. Uttarakhand		18160	1638.10	21273	1052.08
27. West Bengal		5371	813.63	1250	228.64
28. Goa		1129	82.60	948	60.04
Grand Total		614721	60321.47	362464	32622.38

[*Translation*]

Crops Cultivation

1080. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has developed/promotes resistant crops for cultivation in natural calamities prone areas and areas affected by adverse weather condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote shifting cultivation/rotation of crops in the country in order to overcome the problem of less production and productivity in agriculture;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to shift agro based industries from the cultivable land to overcome the problem of shortage of cultivable land; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Agricultural Research System (NARS) has developed crop varieties having tolerance/resistance against biotic stresses and abiotic stresses induced due to adverse weather conditions such as drought, heat, flood, water stagnation etc. These crop varieties are under cultivation in different agro-climatic conditions for mitigating the adverse impact of weather/climate.

(c) and (d) To augment productivity appropriate crop rotations like rice-wheat, rice-pulses, rice-oilseeds, pulses-wheat, pulses-maize, etc depending upon the suitability of soil and climate are promoted through various crop

development programmes. Shifting cultivation is prevalent in North Eastern Hill States which is unsustainable and less productive. Alternate practice of settled farming is recommended for adoption which is environment friendly and sustainable.

(e) and (f) Most of the Agro based industries are established in those areas where concerned crops are grown abundantly and as such do not displace large area under cultivation. For increasing the cultivable area and cropping intensity, utilization of rice fallows and better land use through inter-cropping are also promoted. Land being the state subject, the State Governments have been advised to earmark lands with low biological potential such as uncultivable lands, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc, for non-agricultural development activities, including industrial and construction activities.

[English]

Criminal Justice System

1081. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up two separate cadres for investigation and prosecution to speed up the criminal justice system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to form distinct cadres for investigation and prosecution under the police administration;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to form these two cadres in order to separate investigation and prosecution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) 'Police' is a State subject in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

Therefore, the matter falls under the purview of the State Governments. There is no proposal under consideration of Central Government to set up two separate cadres of investigation and prosecution.

However, a Committee was constituted by Ministry of Home Affairs in December 2004 to review the status of implementation of recommendations made by the various Committees/Commission relating to Police Reforms. The Committee short-listed 49 recommendations from out of the recommendations of the previous Commission/Committees on into a professionally competent and service oriented organization. One of the recommendations of Review Committee contained the Recommendation No. 14 regarding Separation of Investigation from Law & Order and another Recommendation No. 40 was about Directorate of prosecution - control over prosecution should rest with senior police officers, which was vital for maintaining proper standards of prosecution. As 'Police' is a State subject, these recommendations were sent to all State Governments for appropriate consideration and implementation. The matter is regularly followed up with State Governments. Implementation of these recommendations alongwith others is at various stages.

Apart from this the Law Commission of India in its 154th Report has recommended for the need of an independent Prosecuting Agency. Accordingly, a new section 25A has been inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, which empowers the State Governments to establish the Directorate of Prosecution.

Besides, in the W.P.(Civil) No. 310/96 Prakash Singh and others Vs Union of India and others, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 22.9.2006 has directed State Governments/UTs for implementation of its various directions including 'Separate investigating police starting with towns/urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas.'

The matter was heard successively on different dates. It was last heard on May 16, 2008, when Hon'ble Supreme Court, as regards the implementation of the various directions made earlier in its judgement dated September 22, 2006, directed to set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice K.T. Thomas, former retired Judge of the Supreme Court and two other Members.

The Committee has already submitted its report to Hon'ble Supreme Court and the said report has been circulated to States/Union Territories by the Registry of Supreme Court on 04.10.2010. The matter is now under consideration of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

[*Translation*]

Missing Persons

1082. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of missing persons—men, women and children are increasing in the country including the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered alongwith the persons traced/untraced and the steps taken to trace all the persons during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and gender-wise;

(c) the total number of women and children rescued from human traffickers and the action taken against such persons during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to evolve a Central mechanism for recording of missing/found persons with the coordination of the State Governments and the Delhi Police; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) State/UT wise details of missing persons - men, women and children, cases registered, traced/untraced for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively are given in the enclosed Statement. However, data on total number of women and children rescued from human traffickers are not maintained separately by NCRB.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women and children, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and children. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent detailed advisories dated 4th September, 2009 and dated 14th July, 2010 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, inter-alia, advised to adopt appropriate measures to improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women and children, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts. 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 /children help desk' at police station level.

In a separate advisory on Advisory on missing children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children-regarding dated 31st January, 2012, it was specifically advised to the States/UTs to prevent children from being victims of any heinous or organized crime such as, victims of rape, sexual abuse, child pornography, organ trade etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Karnataka	1697	2299	3996	3096	3801	6897	1482	2052	3534	2306	3260	5566	215	247	462	790	541	1331
Kerala	401	595	996	936	2106	3042	344	524	868	637	1846	2483	57	71	128	299	260	559
Lakshadweep	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Madhya Pradesh	4121	5377	9498	5628	8266	13894	3948	4782	8730	5157	7293	12450	173	595	768	471	973	1444
Maharashtra	5927	7172	13099	12403	13584	25987	4918	6034	10952	9332	10939	20271	1009	1138	2147	3071	2645	5716
Manipur	28	17	45	65	55	120	27	15	42	42	45	87	1	2	3	23	10	33
Meghalaya	65	103	168	68	52	120	55	91	146	47	35	82	10	12	22	21	17	38
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	50	67	117	26	9	35	28	38	66	12	7	19	22	29	51	14	2	16
Odisha	633	1249	1882	773	1698	2471	246	422	668	213	465	678	387	827	1214	560	1233	1793
Puducherry	25	32	57	36	35	71	25	32	57	36	35	71	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	198	79	277	679	368	1047	3	2	5	66	14	80	195	77	272	613	354	967
Rajasthan	1248	1483	2731	1812	2566	4378	1044	1179	2223	1349	1981	3330	204	304	508	463	585	1048
Sikkim	93	133	226	84	184	268	42	74	116	35	91	126	51	59	110	49	93	142
Tamilnadu	763	1092	1855	1394	1513	2907	616	864	1480	987	1242	2229	147	228	375	407	271	678
Tripura	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Uttar Pradesh	2236	900	3136	2458	1088	3546	1943	761	2704	1565	764	2329	293	139	432	893	324	1217
Uttarakhand	260	171	431	423	268	691	198	133	331	209	155	364	62	38	100	214	113	327
West Bengal	3926	7601	11527	7069	9148	16217	1370	1985	3355	2198	2352	4550	2556	5616	8172	4871	6796	11667
Total	30366	37861	68227	50218	59091	109309	23358	26703	50061	33224	40703	73927	7008	11158	18166	16994	18388	35382

*Figures are provisional

NR: Data not received

State/UT	2010																	
	Missing						Traced						Un-Traced					
	Chil- dren Male	Chil- dren Fe- male	Total Chil- dren (M+F)	Ad- ults Male	Ad- ults Fe- male	Total Ad- ults (M+F)	Chil- dren Male	Chil- dren Fe- male	Total Chil- dren (M+F)	Ad- ults Male	Ad- ults Fe- male	Total Ad- ults (M+F)	Chil- dren Male	Chil- dren Fe- male	Total Chil- dren (M+F)	Ad- ults Male	Ad- ults Fe- male	Total Ad- ults (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	16	31	64	53	117	14	16	30	44	40	84	1	0	1	20	13	33
Andhra Pradesh	1501	2199	3700	2416	3054	5470	1233	1833	3066	1620	2395	4015	268	366	634	796	659	1455
Arunachal Pradesh	26	34	60	38	35	73	13	29	42	16	14	30	13	5	18	22	21	43
Assam	403	592	995	530	725	1255	218	364	582	282	421	703	185	228	413	248	304	552
Bihar	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Chandigarh	70	89	159	134	167	301	37	49	86	68	76	144	33	40	73	66	91	157
Chhattisgarh	1467	3341	4808	2644	4391	7035	1183	2382	3565	1870	3241	5111	284	959	1243	774	1150	1924
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	8	17	11	10	21	6	5	11	7	8	15	3	3	6	4	2	6
Daman and Diu	9	11	20	14	14	28	8	8	16	12	11	23	1	3	4	2	3	5
Delhi	2634	2457	5091	4048	3456	7504	2047	1890	3937	2662	2203	4865	587	567	1154	1386	1253	2639
Goa	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Gujarat	1045	1823	2868	2470	4053	6523	913	1362	2275	1845	3163	5008	132	461	593	625	890	1515
Haryana	755	504	1259	1742	1517	3259	435	264	699	612	610	1222	320	240	560	1130	907	2037
Himachal Pradesh	173	147	320	466	835	1301	140	103	243	354	579	933	33	44	77	112	256	368
Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Jharkhand	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Karnataka	2279	2566	4845	3655	4629	8284	1948	2286	4234	2690	3840	6530	331	280	611	965	789	1754
Kerala	411	626	1037	956	2072	3028	346	549	895	703	1826	2529	65	77	142	253	246	499

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	4254	6466	10720	5940	9196	15136	3901	5788	9689	5088	7798	12886	353	678	1031	852	1398	2250
Maharashtra	6573	8250	14823	13069	15353	28422	5239	6461	11700	9132	11293	20425	1334	1789	3123	3937	4060	7997
Manipur	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Meghalaya	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	-1	0	-1
Nagaland	196	241	437	93	50	143	91	117	208	19	20	39	105	124	229	74	30	104
Odisha	789	1732	2521	922	2310	3232	441	736	1177	436	898	1334	348	996	1344	486	1412	1898
Puducherry	29	43	72	36	56	92	28	43	71	36	56	92	1	0	1	0	0	0
Punjab	170	112	282	684	372	1056	2	8	10	84	12	96	168	104	272	600	360	960
Rajasthan	1541	1951	3492	2316	3206	5522	1268	1574	2842	1726	2483	4209	273	377	650	590	723	1313
Sikkim	145	197	342	121	245	366	79	115	194	61	128	189	66	82	148	60	117	177
Tamilnadu	994	1510	2504	1804	2211	4015	808	1254	2062	1142	1731	2873	186	256	442	662	480	1142
Tripura	81	218	299	172	345	517	79	218	297	140	326	466	2	0	2	32	19	51
Uttar Pradesh	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Uttarakhand	342	212	554	565	451	1016	269	164	433	323	281	604	73	48	121	242	170	412
West Bengal	5016	10819	15835	8688	11984	20672	1931	3587	5518	2707	3777	6484	3085	7232	10317	5981	8207	14188
Total	30927	46164	77091	53598	70790	124388	22677	31205	53882	33680	47230	80910	8250	14959	23209	19918	23560	43478

*Figures are provisional

NR: Data not received

Data on Missine/Traced/Untraced Children/Adults for the year 2011 as received from State Crime Records Bureaux as on 15.03.2012*

State/UT	2011																	
	Missing						Traced						Un-Traced					
	Chil- dren Male	Chil- dren Fe- male	Total Chil- dren (M+F)	Ad- ults Male	Ad- ults Fe- male	Total Ad- ults (M+F)	Chil- dren Male	Chil- dren Fe- male	Total Chil- dren (M+F)	Ad- ults Male	Ad- ults Fe- male	Total Ad- ults (M+F)	Chil- dren Male	Chil- dren Fe- male	Total Chil- dren (M+F)	Ad- ults Male	Ad- ults Fe- male	Total Ad- ults (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	48	67	71	73	144	16	42	58	49	61	110	3	6	9	22	12	34
Andhra Pradesh	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Assam	494	1071	1565	687	1243	1930	283	682	965	356	668	1024	211	389	600	331	575	906
Bihar	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Chandigarh	3	5	8	11	6	17	1	0	1	5	2	7	2	5	7	6	4	10
Chhattisgarh	1139	2455	3594	1973	3244	5217	824	1577	2401	1168	2028	3196	315	878	1193	805	1216	2021
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	8	11	2	3	5	2	5	7	2	2	4	1	3	4	0	1	1
Daman and Diu	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Delhi	2446	2665	5111	4587	4214	8801	1879	1873	3752	3137	2774	5911	567	792	1359	1450	1440	2890
Goa	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Gujarat	722	1573	2295	1816	3105	4921	481	871	1352	911	1649	2560	241	702	943	905	1456	2361
Haryana	622	441	1063	1415	1262	2677	313	217	530	495	497	992	309	224	533	920	765	1685
Himachal Pradesh	41	39	80	73	169	242	19	12	31	21	61	82	22	27	49	52	108	160
Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Jharkhand	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Karnataka	1398	1906	3304	2512	3411	5923	873	1249	2122	1326	2214	3540	525	657	1182	1186	1197	2383

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kerala	337	717	1054	982	1850	2832	256	575	831	554	1480	2034	81	142	223	428	370	798
Lakshadweep	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Maharashtra	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Manipur	8	11	19	20	20	40	6	10	16	12	19	31	2	1	3	8	1	9
Meghalaya	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Mizoram	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	2	2
Nagaland	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Odisha	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Puducherry	16	52	68	36	54	90	12	40	52	15	41	56	4	12	16	21	13	34
Punjab	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Rajasthan	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamilnadu	568	1303	1871	1494	1893	3387	431	1068	1499	787	1378	2165	137	235	372	707	515	1222
Tripura	70	245	315	113	270	383	45	212	257	82	204	286	25	33	58	31	66	97
Uttar Pradesh	119	72	191	184	143	327	84	44	128	93	84	177	35	28	63	91	59	150
Uttarakhand	279	218	497	427	359	786	193	147	340	203	215	418	86	71	157	224	144	368
West Bengal	3311	7917	11228	5556	8216	13772	1280	2622	3902	1640	2158	3798	2031	5295	7326	3916	6058	9974
Total	11595	20747	32342	21959	29537	51496	6998	11249	18247	10856	15535	26391	4597	9498	14095	11103	14002	25105

*Figures are provisional

NR: Data not received

*[English]***News Readers in NSD**

1083. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all the National and regional languages units of the News Services Divisions (NSD) of All India Radio are manned by casual newsreader-cum-translators;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to appoint newsreader-cum-translator on permanent basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) In order to ensure uninterrupted news broadcast, national and regional language units of News Services Division (NSD) of All India Radio have to resort to engagement of News Reader-cum-Translators (NRT) on casual assignment basis, as only 41 out of the sanctioned strength of 118 NRTs are in position.

(c) With the amendment of Section 11 of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990, the long standing issues pertaining to the status of employees have been resolved. The amendment inter-alia provides that all employees recruited after 05.10.2007 shall be Prasar Bharati employees. Pursuant to this, the Ministry of I&B and Prasar Bharati have taken steps for the constitution of Prasar Bharati Recruitment Board (PBRB) and Recruitment Regulations for undertaking recruitments. Recruitments can be taken up once the PBRB is set up and the Recruitment Regulations are notified.

*[Translation]***Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes**

1084. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of a multi purpose cultural complex at Raipur has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the present status of the said project;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for expansion of the said project; and

(e) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) No Madam. The proposal for setting up a Multi-Purpose Cultural Complex (MPCC) at Raipur at a total project cost of Rs. 2.00 crore with a central assistance of 50% amount, i.e., Rs. 1.00 crore, was approved by the Ministry of Culture in the year 2004-05. The Ministry has since released the full amount of Central share. First instalment of Rs. 25.00 lakh was released on 29th March 2005. Second instalment of Rs. 75 lakh was released on 20th March 2008.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

*[English]***Irrigation Facilities in Rajasthan**

1085. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, Rajasthan has carried out any research work to develop irrigation facilities in the deserts of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the findings; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Madam. Research in Central Arid Zone Research Institute covers improvement of water use efficiency, rather than development of irrigation facilities per se.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Custodial Deaths

1086. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of torture and deaths in police and judicial custody reported by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the total number of police personnel arrested and the action taken against them during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Asia Centre for Human Rights (ACHR) has recently published a report on deaths in police and judicial custody in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such cases reported, State-wise including Jammu and Kashmir; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the effective measures taken to stop such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) A Statement indicating the State-wise details of total number of cases registered by NHRC regarding torture and deaths in police custody during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) No such data is maintained by NHRC. However, State-wise details of cases registered by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) indicating number of policemen charge-sheeted and convicted during the years 2008-2010 under torture and deaths in police custody are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively.

(c) and (d) No such report from the Asia Centre for Human Rights (ACHR) has been received in this Ministry.

(e) 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. The Central Government issues advisories, while the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) issues guidelines and recommendations in respect of custodial deaths. NHRC has framed guidelines for reporting all deaths in custody whether natural or otherwise, within 24 hours of its occurrence. The NHRC also calls for various reports for ascertaining any foul play or negligence by public servants, which resulted in custodial death.

Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides for enquiry by the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquest in cases of death in the custody of the police.

Statement-I

State's/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Police Custodial Death	Custodial Torture By Police	Police Custodial Death	Custodial Torture By Police	Police Custodial Death	Custodial Torture By Police	Police Custodial Death	Custodial Torture By Police
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	12	5	9	2	14	6	10	14
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Assam	9	1	6	5	7	6	3	3
Bihar	5	10	4	4	6	8	8	7
Goa	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	13	7	9	4	9	3	5	3
Haryana	6	14	6	12	3	14	2	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1	2	4	3	3
Karnataka	3	8	3	2	5	7	1	2
Kerala	2	2	6	3	2	7	1	3
Madhya Pradesh	5	7	8	9	5	6	6	7
Maharashtra	25	4	20	7	31	7	20	5
Manipur	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	7
Meghalaya	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Nagaland	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Odisha	2	3	3	1	7	8	4	6
Punjab	5	1	3	2	6	5	7	6
Rajasthan	4	5	4	13	2	22	2	11
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamilnadu	6	67	8	21	6	21	7	24
Tripura	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	30	395	16	476	15	654	16	425
West Bengal	5	1	8	0	5	5	5	14
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Chandigarh	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	17	0	18	3	30	1	15
Puducherry	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Chhattisgarh	1	0	1	3	1	7	5	38
Jharkhand	2	6	5	5	6	5	3	5
Uttarakhand	0	13	0	20	4	21	1	16
Total	141	572	124	615	146	855	118	639

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008			2009			2010		
		CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	53	0	1	4	4	2	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Karnataka	3	3	9	0	1	1	6	0	1	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	2	1	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	31	5	0	0	18	1	0	0	23	3	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0
21.	Punjab	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	4	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	2	2	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5	5	16	0	6	6	4	4	9	8	19	3
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	3	3	0	0
	Total State	100	44	29	0	82	45	12	4	70	38	25	3
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	All India Total	101	44	29	0	84	45	12	4	70	38	25	3

Source: Crime in India

Note: Policemen Charge-Sheeted & Policemen Convicted may relate to deaths occurred in previous years also.

Encroachment and Vandalism of Monuments

1087. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether encroachment and vandalism of different categories of monuments continues unabated in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take more concrete steps to stop vandalism and encroachment of the said monuments to protect them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN
POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. No such instances have been reported in recent past. However, in the past encroachments at centrally protected monuments and archaeological sites and remains have occurred due to several factors such as rapid urbanization, increasing pressures on land, commercialization, etc. A State-wise list of monuments, archaeological sites and remains under encroachment is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As and when an encroachment is noticed by the field office of Archaeological Survey of India, FIR is lodged with the local police followed by Show Cause Notice by the Archaeological Survey of India to the offender. As all the Superintending Archaeologist of the Circles are also vested with the powers of Estate Officer, action is also initiated under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised occupants) Act, 1971, wherever applicable. Non compliance of the Show Cause Notice is followed by demolition order to the offender as well as the District Collector/Magistrate to cause removal of such encroachment within a specified period. In certain specific cases, ASI also avails of the last option to file litigation against the encroachers before the appropriate Court of Law.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement*List of Centrally Protected Monuments under Encroachment*

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
1	2	3
1. Agra Circle		
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	1. Burhiya ka Tal	Itimadpur, Agra
2.	2. Jama Masjid	Itimadpur, Agra
3.	3. Jama Masjid	Agra
4.	4. Excavated site	Kankali Tila, Mathura
5.	5. Kota Mound	Mathura
6.	6. Gate way & Sarai, Ekdil	Etawah .
7.	7. Mosque and Sarai	Khudagunj, Farrukhabad

1	2	3
8.	8. Mound known as old fort of Kannauj	—
9.	9. Mound known as Lakha Mandap, Barnawa	Baraut, Bagpat, Distt. Baghpat
10.	10. Khanquah Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
11.	11. Khatia Khana, Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
12.	12. Fort wall near Lal Darwaza Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
13.	13. Jagner Fort	Agra
	2. Aurangabad Circle	Distt.
	Maharashtra	
14.	1. Kotla of Twelve Imams	Ahmednagar
15.	2. Mucca Masjid	Ahmednagar
16.	3. Ancient site locally known as Ladmod	Newasa, Ahmednagar
17.	4. Bibi-ka-Maqbara	Aurangabad
18.	5. Ancient Site at Paithan	Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad
19.	6. Ellora Caves	Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad
20.	7. Grishneshwar Temple	Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad
21.	8. Devi Temple at Patna	Patna Distt. Jalgaon
22.	9. Changdeo Temple	Chandeo, Distt. Jalgaon
23.	10. Balapur Fort	Balapur, Distt. Akola
24.	11. Anchaleshwar Temple	Chandrapur
25.	12. Mahakali Temple	Chandrapur
26.	13. Fort wall with Ruins of Palace and gateway at Ballarsha	Ballarsha, Distt. Chandrapur
27.	14. Group of temples at Markandadeo	Tq. Chamorshi, Distt. Gadchiroli
28.	15. Taponeshwar Temple	Tapona, Dist. Yeotmal
	3. Bangalore Circle	
	Karnataka	
29.	1. Gowrishwara Temple	Yelandur
30.	2. Someshwara Temple	Kolar
31.	3. Cheluvanarayana temple	Melkote
32.	4. Jaina tombs	Moodabidri

1	2	3
4. Bhopal Circle		
Madhya Pradesh		
33.	1. Gond Fort called Satkhanda and the tower on Rajghat called Shahburz and the Temples there in	Mandla, Distt. Mandla (Mandla)
34.	2. Pre-Historic Rock Shelters at Bhimbetka	Distt. Raisen
35.	3. Gourjhamar Fort at Gourjhamar	Distt. Sagar (M.P.)
5. Bhubneswar Circle		
Odisha		
36.	1. Barabati Fort	Cuttack
37.	2. Khandagiri & Udayagiri caves	Bhubaneswar
38.	3. Sisupalgarh	Bhubaneswar
6. Chennai Circle		
Tamilnadu		
39.	1. Megalithic Site, Thirupporur	Kanchipuram District
7. Chandigarh Circle		
Punjab		
40.	1. Mound known as Mud fort	Abohar, Distt. Firozpur
41.	2. Prithvi Raj Chauhan Fort	Hansi, Hissar, Haryana
42.	3. Ancient Site, Theh	Polar, Siwan, Distt. Kaithal
43.	4. Ancient Site, Khokra Kot	Distt. Rohtak
44.	5. Ther Mound, Sirsa	Distt. Sirsa
45.	6. Gateways of Mughal Sarai, Gharaunda	Gharaunda
46.	7. Ancient Site known as Jarasandh Ka Qila, Asandh	Distt. Karnal
	8. Mughal Kos Minar	Ambala City, Distt. Ambala
8. Delhi Circle (NCT Delhi)		
48.	1. Nili Masjid, Hauz Khas	Hauz Khas
49.	2. Ancient Mosque, Palam	Palam
50.	3. Qudasia Mosque, Qudasia Garden	Qudasia Garden
51.	4. Sunehri Masjid near Red Fort, Delhi Fort	Near Red Fort, Delhi Fort

1	2	3
52.	5. Purana Qila (Indraprastha), Two miles south of the	(Indraprastha), Two miles south of the
53.	6. Tughluqabad, Badarpur Zail	Badarpur
54.	7. Begumpuri Masjid, Begumpur	Begumpur
55.	8. Sarai Shahji, Near Shivalik Malviya Nagar	Malviya Nagar
56.	9. Rajpur (Mutiny Cemetery), Old Rajpur Cantonment, North District	Old Rajpur Cantonment
57.	10. D' Eremao Cemetery	Kishangaj
58.	11. Tomb of Razia Begum in Mohalla Bulbuli Khana, Sahajahanabad	Sahajahanabad
	9. Dehradun Circle (Uttarakhand)	
59.	1. Mahashu Temple	Hanoi, Chakrata, Dehradun
60.	2. Temples at Gangolihat	Gangolihat, Pithoragarh
61.	3. Adibadri Group of temples	Adibadri, Chamoli
	10. Dharwad Circle	
	Karnataka	
62.	1. Ali Shaheed Peer Mosque	Bijapur (East)
63.	2. Allahpur Gate	Bijapur (East)
64.	3. Ambar Khan	Bijapur (East)
65.	4. Badi Kaman	Bijapur (East)
66.	5. Bahumani Gate	Bijapur (East)
67.	6. Bathulla Khan's Mosque	Bijapur (East)
68.	7. Fort Wall (from Managoli gate to Bahumani Gate)	Bijapur (East)
69.	8. Golgumbaz & other structures within the protected area	Bijapur (East)
70.	9. Haji Hassan Saheb's tomb	Bijapur (East)
71.	10. Managoli Gate or Fateh Gate	Bijapur (East)
72.	11. Moats of the Fort wall (from Bahumani gate to Mangoli gate)	Bijapur (East)
73.	12. Mubarak Khan Mahal	Bijapur (East)
74.	13. Mustafa Bad Gun	Bijapur (East)
75.	14. Mustafa Khan Mosque	Bijapur (East)
76.	15. Nagthan Gate	Bijapur (East)

1	2	3
77.	16. Nov Gumbaz	Bijapur (East)
78.	17. Padshapur Gate	Bijapur (East)
79.	18. Water Pavilion to the North of Mubarak Khan's mosque	Bijapur (East)
80.	19. Water tower No. 114 with inscriptions to the south of Asar Mahal	Bijapur (East)
81.	20. Water tower No. 115 to the south of Chinch Didi Mosque	Bijapur (East)
82.	21. Water tower No. 142 to the north west of Nav Gumbaz and to the west of Kawas Khan's Mahal	Bijapur (East)
83.	22. Water tower No. 147 to the south of Badi Kaman	Bijapur (East)
84.	23. Water Tower No. 286 to the north east of Mecca Masjid	Bijapur (East)
85.	24. Sanda Burz	Bijapur (West)
86.	25. Shapur Gate	Bijapur (West)
87.	26. Jorapur Gate	Bijapur (West)
88.	27. Mecca Gate	Bijapur (West)
89.	28. Gun Farangi Shahiburz	Bijapur (West)
90.	29. Sarwad Mosque	Bijapur (West)
91.	30. Landa Khasba Gun	Bijapur (West)
92.	31. Small Pavilion in front of Asar Mahal	Bijapur (West)
93.	32. Water Pavilion	Bijapur (West)
94.	33. Arquilla Moat	Bijapur (West)
95.	34. Chinch Didi Mosque	Bijapur (West)
96.	35. Andu Masjid	Bijapur (West)
97.	36. Ibrahim Old Jami Mosque	Bijapur (West)
98.	37. Gummat Bavdi	Bijapur (West)
99.	38. Sikandar Shah Tomb	Bijapur (West)
100.	39. Yakub Dabuli Mahal (30)	Bijapur (West)
101.	40. Ikhlaskhan Mosque	Bijapur (West)
102.	41. Shah Nawazkhan's Mosque/tomb	Bijapur (West)

1	2	3
103.	42. Moti Darga (Mahal)	Bijapur (West)
104.	43. Hyderkhan's tomb	Bijapur (West)
105.	44. Nityanavarasa Mosque	Bijapur (West)
106.	45. Tomb No. 47	Bijapur (West)
107.	46. Suneri Masjid	Bijapur (West)
108.	47. Tomb No.22 near Chand Bavadi	Bijapur (West)
109.	48. Masjid Katijapur	Bijapur (West)
110.	49. Aqueduct running from Bhat bavadi south west of Torvi village to Taj Bavadi	Bijapur (West)
111.	50. Chand Bavadi	Bijapur (West)
112.	51. Mulla Mosque	Bijapur (West)
113.	52. Zanziri Mosque of Jahan Begaum's Mosque (20)	Bijapur (West)
114.	53. Malik Sandal Mosque	Bijapur (West)
115.	54. Fort	Gulbarga
116.	55. Khan Jahan Barid tombs	Bidar
117.	56. Bidar Fort (Inner & outer)	Bidar
	11. Guwahati Circle	
	Assam	
118.	1. Sri Suryapahar Ruins	Distt. Goalpara
119.	2. Rock-cut Caves	Jogighopa, Distt. Bongaigaon
120.	3. Cachari Ruins	Khaspur, Distt. Cachar
121.	4. Temple of Chaturdasa Devata	Udaipur, Distt. South Tripura
	12. Hyderabad Circle	
	Andhra Pradesh	
122.	1. Golkonda Fort	Hydrabad
	13. Jaipur Circle	
	Rajasthan	
123.	1. Chittourgarh Fort	Chittourgarh
124.	2. Ranthombhor Fort	Ranthombhor

1	2	3
	14. Lucknow Circle	
	Uttar Pradesh	
125.	1. Small high mound at Bara	Allahabad
126.	2. Ruined fort of Samudra-Gupta and Hansagupta at Jhunsi	Allahabad
127.	3. Tomb of Solar Saifud-din	Bahraich
128.	4. Tomb of Rajab Salar Alias Hatila Salar	Bahraich
129.	5. Jama Masjid	Banda
130.	6. Monuments in memory of General White lock's force	Banda
131.	7. Extensive brick strewn mound at Asothar	Fatehpur
132.	8. Bagh Badshahi at Khajuha	Fatehpur
133.	9. Hathikhana mosque or Jaichnadi mosque at Hathgaon	Fatehpur
134.	10. Circular mound, the site of a temple at Khairai	Fatehpur
135.	11. Tikhariya extensive mound & a group of Hindu sculptures	Fatehpur
136.	12. Kurari Four temple	Fatehpur
137.	13. Square sand stone pillar bearing an inscription Mahipal Deva Samrat dated 974 in the Municipal Garden attached to the town hall	Fatehpur
138.	14. Tomb of Bahu Begum	Faizabad
139.	15. Tomb of Shuja-ud-Daula (Gulab Bari)	Faizabad
140.	16. Tomb of Hazi Iqbal	Faizabad
141.	17. Tomb of Nawab Sadar Jahan at Pihani	Hardoi
142.	18. Memorial Tomb at Khasaura	Hardoi
143.	19. Gandwa, Brick mound locally called banker garh	Hardoi
144.	20. Jain temple mounds at Sumerpur	Hamirpur
145.	21. Panch Mahal complex, Jhansi Fort	Jhansi
146.	22. Mound at Bithur	Kanpur City
147.	23. Memorial well Garden	Kanpur City
148.	24. Subedar Ka Talab	Kanpur City
149.	25. Three images and a Gupta Pillar in the compound of a temple at Behta, Ghatampur	Kanpur Dehat

1	2	3
150.	26. Bundela temple at Banpur	Lalitpur
151.	27. Jain temple at Banpur	Lalitpur
152.	28. Large temple in front of Panch Marhia Madanpur	Lalitpur
153.	29. Jain temple and a Torana or gateway at Siron Khurd	Lalitpur
154.	30. Cemetery Kaiser Pasand near Kaiserbagh Bus Stand	Lucknow
155.	31. Kalan-ki-Lat at Amindabad	Lucknow
156.	32. British Cemetery at Chiria Jheel at Sapru Marg	Lucknow
157.	33. Two Cemeteries at Lucknow – Faizabad Raod, miles 4.5	Lucknow
158.	34. Tomb of janab-e-Aliya	Lucknow
159.	35. Bara Imambare (Asaf-ud-Daula's Imambara)	Lucknow
160.	36. Asafi Masjid	Lucknow
161.	37. Maqbara Shahnajaf or Tomb of Ghazi-ud-Din Haider	Lucknow
162.	38. Rauza-e-Kazmain/Kazmain buiiding	Lucknow
163.	39. Picture gallery	Lucknow
164.	40. Jama Masjid at Hussainabad	Lucknow
165.	41. Chhota Imambara/tomb of Mahammad Ali Shah	Lucknow
166.	42. Tahsin Ali Masjid	Lucknow
167.	43. Amjad Ali Shah's Mausoleum	Lucknow
168.	44. Sher Darawaza/Neil's Gate	Lucknow
169.	45. Kaisarbagh Gate	Lucknow
170.	46. General Wali Kothi	Lucknow
171.	47. Karbala Talkatora	Lucknow
172.	48. Dargah Hazarat Abbas	Lucknow
173.	49. Dianut-Daula Karbala	Lucknow
174.	50. Malka Jahan Karbala	Lucknow
175.	51. Nasir-ud-din Haider's Karbala, Daliganj	Lucknow
176.	52. Nagram mound	Lucknow
177.	53. Paharnagar Tikuria mound	Lucknow
178.	54. Sikehawali Kothi	Lucknow

1	2	3
179.	55. Jama Masjid	Mahoba
180.	56. Lake of Kirat Sagar	Mahoba
181.	57. Lake of Madan Sagar	Mahoba
182.	58. Lake of Vijay Sagar	Mahoba
183.	59. A flat roofed temple at Urvara	Mahoba
184.	60. Large tank at Pathari Kadin	Mahoba
185.	61. Isauli Mosque	Sultanpur
186.	62. Large Dih called Majhangaon with brick towers on four comers	Sultanpur
187.	63. Mound known at Kutti Satruhan Das	Sravasti
188.	64. Small round shaped mound, Tandwa	Sravasti
189.	65. Tomb of Qurban Mohammed at Banger Mau	Unnao
190.	66. Old Nawabi Mosque	Ambedkar Nagar
	15. Mumbai Circle (Maharashtra)	
191.	1. Sholapur Fort	Distt. Sholapur
192.	2. Ardhanari Nateshwar Temple	Velapur, Distt. Sholapur
193.	3. Raigad Fort	Distt. Raigad
194.	4. Kolaba Fort	Alibag, Distt. Raigad
195.	5. Mound locally known as Sonar Bhat	Nalasopra (Gas), Distt. Thane
196.	6. Group of monuments, Agarkot	Distt. Raigad
197.	7. Jageshwari Caves	Distt. Mumbai Suburban
198.	8. Ancient site at Brahampuri	Distt. Kolhapur
199.	9. Bhuleshwar Mahadev Temple	Malsiras, Distt. Pune
200.	10. Hirakot Old Fort	Alibag Distt. Raigad
201.	11. Bassein Fort	Vasai, Distt. Thane
202.	12. Portuguese Monastery Over the Cave and Large Watch Tower on the Adjoining Hill, Mandapeshwar	Distt. Mumbai, Suburban
203.	13. Dilawar Khans tomb, Rajgurunagar	Distt. Pune
204.	14. Sindhudurg Fort at Malvan	Distt. Sindhudurg
	16. Patna Circle (Bihar)	

1	2	3
205.	1. Sher Shah Tomb	Sasaram
206.	2. Buddhist Stupa	Kesaria, Distt. Champaran
	17. Ranchi Circle	
	Jharkhand	
207.	1. Ancient mound locally known as Kulugarha, Basput together with adjacent land, survey plot No. 1095 and 1096	Itagarh, Block Gamharia, Distt. Saraikela Kharswan.
208.	2. Site of an old Fort and ancient tank.	Ruam, Block Musabani, Distt. E. Singhbhum.
209.	3. Asura Site	Khuntitola, Block Khunti, Distt. Ranchi
210.	4. Asura Site	Kunjala, Block-Murhu, Distt. Ranchi
211.	5. Asura Site	Saridkel, Block Khunti, Distt. Ranchi
212.	6. Asura Site	Kathartoly, Block Murhu, Distt. Ranchi
213.	7. -do-	Hansa, Block Murhu, Distt. Ranchi.
	18. Raipur Circle	
214.	1. Danteswari temple	Dantewada Distt.
215.	2. Chaiturgarh Fort	Lepha, Distt. Korba
216.	3. Kotmi Fort	Kotmi, Bilaspur
217.	4. Ram Chandra temple	Rajim, Raipur
218.	5. Sita Bengra Caves	Ramgarh him Udayapur, Sarguja
219.	6. Jogimara Caves	Ramgarh him Udayapur, Sarguja
	19. Srinagar Circle (J&K)	
220.	1. Ancient Fort and Samadhi of Queen of Raja Suchet Singh	Ramnagar, District Udhampur
221.	2. Ancient Palace	Ramnagar, district Udhampur, J&K State
222.	3. Ancient Site & Remains	Burzhom, Srinagar
223.	4. Hemis Monastery	Hemis, district Leh
224.	5. Phyang Monastery	Phyang, district Leh
225.	6. Likir Monastery	District Leh
226.	7. Lamayuru Monastery	Lamayuru, district Leh
227.	8. Rock-cut sculpture of Maitreya	Mulbeg, district Kargii
228.	9. Buddhist Monastery	Alchi, Ladakh J&K State
229.	10. Shey Palace	Shey, Ladakh

1	2	3
	20. Shimla Circle (Himachal Pradesh)	
230.	1. Gauri Shankar Temple	Naggar, Tehsil-Kullu District-Kullu
231.	2. Narbadeshwar Temple	Sujanpur, Tehsil-Tira Sujanpur, District-Hamirpur H.P.
	21. Trissur Circle (Kerala & T.N.)	
232.	1. Bekal Fort 16th Century AD	Palikkare, Palikkare Panchayat, Kasargod
233.	2. Remains of Fort 16th Century AD	Thangassery, Thangassery Panchayat, Kollam Taluk, Kollam
234.	3. Fort (Yakkara Desam) 16th Century AD	Palakkad, Palakkad Municipality, Palakkad
235.	4. Angengo Fort 17th - 18th Century AD	Anjengo, Anjengo Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram
236.	5. Jain Temple 14th Century AD	Kidanganad, Sultan Bathery, Sultanbathery Panchayat, Wynad
237.	6. Burial Cave (Ancient Site) C.500 BC-AD 500	Kandanassery, Kandanassery Panchayat PO Mattam, Thrissur
	22. Vadodara Circle (Gujarat)	
238.	1. Malik Alam's Mosque	Ahmedabad
239.	2. Saiyed Usman Mosque Ahmedabad	Usmanpura/Ahmedabad
240.	3. Small Stone Mosque, Ahmedabad	Paldi/Ahmedabad
241.	4. Dariyakhan Tomb, Ahmedabad	Back of Dudheshwar/Ahmedabad
242.	5. Achyut Bibi's Mosque, Ahmedabad	Dudheshwar/Ahmedabad
243.	6. Bahlol Khan Mosque at Dholka	Dholka/Ahmedabad
244.	7. Ancient Site Gohilwad Timbo	Amreli Distt.
245.	8. Ruined Hindu temple & Jain Temples on the top of Hill	Pavagadh/Godhra-Panchmahal
	9. Nawab Sardar Khan Roza with its compound Wall	Jamalpur/Ahmedabad
247.	10. MirAbuTurab Tomb, Ahmedabad	Jamaipur/Ahmedabad
248.	11. Ram Laxman Temple, Baradia	Baradia/Distt. Jamnagar
249.	12. Shah Kupai Masjid, Ahmedabad	Karian Khas Bazar/Ahmedabad

[Translation]

Funding for Agricultural Research

1088. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds for agricultural research has not been increased during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of funds made available and utilized during the above period alongwith the reasons for reduction in allocation of funds;

(c) whether there is an urgent need to give stimulus and increase the funding to research institutes like Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agriculture Universities etc.;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard to boost agricultural production and productivity?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Madam. The allocation for agricultural research has been increased during the last two years.

(b) to (d) Plan Allocation to ICAR have shown the following increasing trend over the last five years (XI Five Year Plan)

Year	<i>Plan</i>		
	DARE	ICAR	Total
	(Rs. in Crore)		
2007-08	56.50	1377.50	1434.00
2008-09	91.00	1608.02	1699.02
Total for 2008-09			1760.00
2009-10	70.50	1689.50	1760.00
2010-11	80.65	2441.11	2521.76
2011-12	101.01	2748.99	2850.00

(e) The steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard to boost agricultural production and productivity include:-

- Considering all the food crops, the varietal improvement with respect to yield and resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses has led to enhanced food production from 208.60 million tonnes in 2005-06 to 241.6 million tonnes in 2010-11.
- Development of single cross hybrids (SCH) in maize over the open pollinated varieties/composites and also promotion of SCH in maize during the last 4-

5 years, resulted in an increase from 15.1 million tonnes in 2006-07 to 21.28 million tonnes during 2010-11.

- The ICAR has developed several location specific cost effective technologies (suited to soil and climate) like crop diversification, resource conservation technologies (zero tillage, bed planting, laser leveling, SRI), soil reclamation/amelioration measures, integrated soil-water-nutrient management, water harvesting and conservation, participatory watershed models, micro irrigation, integrated farming system and agroforestry models etc to boost agricultural production and productivity in the country.

[English]

Development of Museums

1089. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the level of the standards of museums in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken to improve the standards;

(c) whether Government is considering to allocate additional funds for the same and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is organizing a Leadership Training Programme for museum professionals across the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such professionals benefited by the said programme, so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) There are six national level museums and forty one site museums of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) under Ministry of Culture. These are important museums having large collections of artifacts, paintings, sculptures, coins etc. The upgradation and modernization of these museums are taken up by the Government. The Government has initiated 14 Points Agenda on Museum Reforms in 2009 in an effort to bring qualitative changes in museums in India to keep pace with the international development in the field. In addition,

financial assistance is also provided to museums at regional and local level for their upgradation and modernization under the "Scheme for Financial Assistance for Setting Up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums". Besides, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya, Mumbai and Egmore Museum, Chennai have been provided financial assistance by the Government for their modernization under the "Scheme for Modernization of Museums in Metro Cities".

(c) Sufficient funds are made available to these museums as per their requirement.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. A Leadership Training Programme for Museum Professionals has been undertaken by the Ministry in collaboration with British Museum, London, where 20 professionals from important museums are undergoing training. The programme has started in January 2012.

Dwelling Units under RAY

1090. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) the target fixed and the number of dwelling units constructed/proposed to be constructed and funds allocated under the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) since June 2011 State-wise;

(b) whether proper sanitation and water facilities are provided in the said units;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that property rights under the RAY are not transferred in favour of those other than the genuine allottees?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase-I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crores while Phase-II will cover the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan.

The scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of twelfth plan (2017). The schemes of Affordable Housing in partnership and I.S.H.U.P have been dovetailed with RAY. No targets have been fixed for construction of dwelling units under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) Under RAY the enactment of a legislation assigning property rights to slum dwellers is to be done by the States/Union Territories. The RAY guidelines stipulate that the legislation should provide that the legal right would be heritable, inalienable for a reasonable lock-in period, and mortgageable.

Crime against Jarawa Tribal Women

1091. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of video footage of semi-naked Jarawa tribal women allegedly shot by the Andaman and Nicobar police officials in the remote areas of the Islands;

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

(c) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Police had approached the National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO) in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Union Government has received any report from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. In this regard, two cases have been registered vide crime No. 07/2012 dated 11/1/2012 U/s 292/34 r.w.s 67 of Information Technology Act, Sections (3)(iii) & (x) of SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and 7/8 of A&N Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956 and crime No. 17/12 dated 6.2.2012 u/s 292/34 IPC r.w.s. 67 of IT Act, sections 3(1)(iii) of SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989 and sections 7/8 of PAT Regulation, 1956.

On 24/1/2012 two accused persons were arrested and produced before the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Port Blair.

On 20/2/2012 another accused, a Police Constable has been arrested and produced before the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Port Blair.

(c) and (d) One official of National Technical Resource Organisation (NTRO) was contacted by the officers of A&N Police. He had however shown his inability in expressing any expert opinion after analysis of video footage. The video footage was therefore not sent by A&N Police to NTRO. A&N Islands Police have sent downloaded Video Clips to Central Forensic Laboratory Hyderabad for expert opinion. Their report is awaited.

(e) Yes, Madam. A&N Administration had reported that the videos under reference had been in circulation in internet for some time. It was also reported that the interaction of a group of Jarawas with a small group of tourists had taken place on the Andaman Trunk Road itself and not inside the Jarawa area.

The video footage was got examined and it was revealed that the videos had been shot in September, 2008 and December, 2011.

The A&N Administration was advised to get a detailed inquiry conducted and also to get the video footage analysed by the Central Forensic Science Laboratory. The UT Administration was further advised to identify and black-list the tour operators/tourist agencies who were using these videos for promotion purposes.

Crime Cases

1092. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI PREMDAS:
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various crimes are on the rise in the country including the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including the NCT of Delhi and crime-wise including crime against senior citizens, murder, robbery, theft of mobiles/laptops, dacoity, abduction etc.;

(c) the total number of accused arrested, convicted, cases solved/unsolved, conviction rate achieved and the steps taken to solve all the cases alongwith the action taken against the accused during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has issued any directive to the State Governments/police department to curb such crimes in their respective States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other measures taken by the Union Government to stop such cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The State-wise including National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and crime head wise details of cases reported, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, conviction rate, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under IPC crimes for the year 2008-2010 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Data about crime against senior citizens are not maintained separately. However, details of victims above the age of 50 years of murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder and kidnapping and Abduction during 2008-2010 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) '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 towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking 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.

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Murder during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2690	2515	445	21.0	5537	5782	951	2449	2054	386	19.5	4604	4269	945	2538	2232	463	20.1	4239	4274	909
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	72	56	3	60.0	91	76	6	59	44	0	0.0	83	49	0	75	38	8	72.7	103	50	8
3.	Assam	1426	743	143	33.6	1815	1141	259	1323	744	165	30.5	1866	1350	243	1223	656	171	42.0	1537	1098	223
4.	Bihar	3139	2153	717	32.3	5049	5256	1579	3152	1795	752	32.1	5394	4553	1619	3362	1930	653	27.8	5207	5047	1491
5.	Chhattisgarh	1169	933	349	45.6	1787	1722	561	1083	963	398	41.4	1739	1734	661	1065	782	343	42.6	1727	1716	559
6.	Goa	49	33	14	56.0	56	44	25	53	37	11	32.4	88	62	11	35	29	15	35.7	44	65	19
7.	Gujarat	1106	927	180	27.1	2192	2137	352	1020	848	127	27.1	2130	2116	208	1048	849	138	30.9	2116	2167	277
8.	Haryana	921	701	295	42.8	1989	1981	761	948	659	263	41.5	1842	1834	692	1005	828	271	46.8	1961	1903	703
9.	Himachal Pradesh	129	86	39	47.0	219	204	66	125	99	38	46.3	191	196	94	132	108	41	46.1	193	191	82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	237	140	24	22.4	361	361	46	237	160	24	15.7	432	433	59	217	114	27	17.1	318	313	32
11.	Jharkhand	1697	1141	430	35.8	2003	1696	707	1636	1151	386	38.6	1975	1596	587	1689	1158	308	28.2	2095	2442	492
12.	Karnataka	1698	1363	200	18.4	2929	2688	526	1702	1398	158	13.5	3287	3189	382	1805	1260	291	25.7	3631	3515	658
13.	Kerala	362	353	91	42.3	791	723	145	343	395	101	38.7	710	783	277	363	348	88	44.9	680	812	193
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2322	2059	1040	50.8	5268	5315	2701	2386	2186	770	44.4	5265	5273	1756	2423	2223	1071	50.6	5521	5554	2891
15.	Maharashtra	2795	2320	482	28.8	6202	5926	886	2653	2310	439	30.1	5904	6133	862	2744	2259	380	20.6	5725	5300	651
16.	Manipur	187	7	1	20.0	37	8	1	131	6	1	20.0	85	6	1	92	10	1	25.0	57	11	1
17.	Meghalaya	126	33	6	25.0	154	83	8	128	52	18	64.3	130	104	36	134	54	7	43.8	133	252	9
18.	Mizoram	35	22	16	100.0	42	49	18	31	34	22	91.7	29	57	69	48	40	39	95.1	57	56	59
19.	Nagaland	143	32	27	84.4	56	26	28	46	33	17	68.0	27	21	28	45	44	21	67.7	37	38	31
20.	Odisha	1250	1050	227	29.1	1911	1927	391	1250	974	185	29.8	1859	1799	291	1308	1199	197	26.4	2051	2141	331
21.	Punjab	769	546	325	48.5	1362	1225	613	853	652	303	49.4	1489	1286	629	907	697	334	52.4	1547	1415	618
22.	Rajasthan	1297	905	450	58.1	2011	2012	1304	1395	995	368	53.3	2297	2308	801	1421	891	304	49.3	2061	2033	655

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23. Sikkim		9	10	2	100.0	9	10	2	19	13	3	60.0	17	17	3	17	23	2	25.0	17	23	2
24. Tamil Nadu	1759	1547	477	38.1	3766	3775	1297	1776	1674	457	40.6	3602	3776	1040	1875	1505	469	35.9	4185	3567	1086	
25. Tripura		155	130	19	28.8	241	188	31	133	113	23	50.0	206	119	28	150	108	21	29.2	176	121	38
26. Uttar Pradesh	4564	3677	2187	52.7	11135	9724	6605	4534	3531	1916	47.2	12365	10052	6500	4401	3437	2284	52.4	11784	9397	7714	
27. Uttarakhand		223	172	100	54.6	411	340	299	195	173	71	46.1	388	449	173	176	127	97	55.4	324	287	235
28. West Bengal	1811	1205	218	19.3	2929	2408	375	2068	1130	140	16.5	3498	2670	344	2398	1727	158	20.3	3746	3010	373	
Total State	32140	24859	8507	38.0	60353	56827	20543	31728	24223	7542	35.8	61502	56234	18339	32696	24676	8202	36.7	61272	56798	20340	
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		8	5	5	41.7	35	30	5	15	15	5	31.3	38	38	5	9	6	1	14.3	7	7	4
30. Chandigarh		17	10	17	65.4	23	25	32	22	17	16	88.9	51	44	36	21	13	13	65.0	45	30	43
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		9	8	4	40.0	10	10	6	10	4	0	0.0	7	5	0	6	4	0	0.0	7	7	0
32. Daman and Diu		2	3	0	-	5	9	0	5	3	0	0.0	11	9	0	5	5	1	50.0	19	23	1
33. Delhi UT	554	639	225	59.7	928	928	223	552	456	126	48.1	889	880	237	565	455	160	39.9	953	919	254	
34. Lakshadweep		1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		35	22	9	47.4	101	90	25	37	56	13	32.5	167	238	43	33	37	6	20.0	163	160	17
Total UT		626	687	260	58.6	1102	1092	291	641	551	160	46.9	1163	1214	321	639	520	181	38.8	1194	1146	319
Total All India	32766	25546	8767	38.4	61455	57919	20834	32369	24774	7702	36.0	62665	57448	18660	33335	25196	8383	36.7	62466	57944	20659	

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Attempt to Commit Murder during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1942	1684	190	13.3	3319	3695	446	1859	1530	217	14.6	3065	2923	487	1953	1588	182	14.9	3173	3116	382
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	25	0	0.0	38	28	0	33	26	2	40.0	48	35	3	34	20	1	50.0	58	31	1
3.	Assam	417	314	27	12.7	504	394	109	417	233	46	35.9	559	324	65	431	200	29	25.9	471	292	36
4.	Bihar	2954	2511	462	16.9	6935	6606	1058	3068	2352	436	16.5	6169	5804	987	2915	2254	353	13.3	5418	5796	767
5.	Chhattisgarh	736	562	178	35.2	1359	1319	295	732	628	171	29.9	1350	1405	445	756	465	161	31.7	1449	1459	338
6.	Goa	25	19	0	0.0	97	71	0	24	22	1	7.7	88	70	3	27	21	4	25.0	58	69	15
7.	Gujarat	487	450	29	10.2	1806	1855	93	468	419	27	13.1	2199	1932	75	462	417	41	20.4	1982	2200	149
8.	Haryana	616	532	119	27.2	1650	1594	325	690	555	146	29.1	1685	1681	353	836	672	167	32.4	1792	1767	409
9.	Himachal Pradesh	59	47	15	28.3	99	90	29	73	67	14	26.9	146	130	42	74	70	9	34.6	198	214	31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	570	227	5	3.7	674	670	12	547	354	17	6.2	947	940	61	711	329	10	4.4	930	919	25
11.	Jharkhand	1061	922	193	23.5	1532	1514	324	1274	1046	238	27.2	1816	1563	513	1028	973	223	24.8	1692	1733	438
12.	Karnataka	1475	1323	102	9.9	4195	3858	307	1607	1279	100	9.3	3978	3809	212	1850	1426	130	13.4	4660	4679	286
13.	Kerala	434	389	46	17.8	1306	1200	145	408	428	36	14.6	1176	1254	121	361	411	41	20.7	941	1068	107
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2282	2154	1016	43.5	7250	7217	3431	2212	2220	670	37.8	6401	6398	2010	2277	2093	822	42.3	7144	7188	2414
15.	Maharashtra	1837	1602	199	20.1	7661	7032	460	1880	1707	153	19.5	6532	6915	274	1926	1772	152	13.3	6838	6636	314
16.	Manipur	498	4	0	0.0	40	5	0	478	2	2	66.7	103	2	2	258	2	0		95	2	0
17.	Meghalaya	55	14	3	25.0	51	20	5	39	30	4	25.0	33	36	5	60	25	3	33.3	48	24	3
18.	Mizoram	10	8	20	80.0	12	15	20	14	15	8	88.9	15	20	33	27	24	16	88.9	33	39	29
19.	Nagaland	47	29	35	94.6	35	28	25	35	30	16	88.9	31	22	15	35	44	21	95.5	47	36	21
20.	Odisha	1415	1203	136	17.2	2017	2118	258	1231	1054	138	18.2	2037	1933	196	1436	1399	121	12.9	2824	2733	263

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
21. Punjab		956	702	146	28.3	2212	2147	379	1014	711	193	31.7	2520	1876	530	994	778	235	35.9	2613	2123	673
22. Rajasthan		1649	1447	647	52.4	4207	4208	1722	1673	1427	537	52.9	4156	4158	1570	1557	1364	546	48.6	3780	3729	1511
23. Sikkim		7	9	6	85.7	17	10	6	7	10	2	22.2	11	12	2	6	9	9	100.0	8	9	11
24. Tamil Nadu		2327	1946	415	25.3	6742	5429	1466	2325	1834	368	27.8	5728	5440	922	2641	2146	378	21.0	6108	5919	1531
25. Tripura		53	34	2	13.3	58	52	2	59	54	6	31.6	75	54	6	63	50	1	4.3	77	50	2
26. Uttar Pradesh		4233	3386	2209	52.9	9918	8635	5526	4141	3211	1874	45.5	10499	8583	5548	4004	3045	2163	52.2	10207	7962	6364
27. Uttarakhand		217	161	83	66.4	396	399	213	185	144	64	48.1	324	294	181	219	161	68	44.7	395	403	151
28. West Bengal		1732	973	54	11.2	1454	1247	73	2119	1175	50	12.3	1590	1378	90	2111	1400	33	10.7	1869	1686	71
Total State		28131	22677	6337	31.2	65584	61456	16729	28612	22563	5536	29.0	63281	58991	14751	29052	23158	5919	29.9	64908	61882	16342
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		11	5	1	33.3	10	4	1	4	6	2	100.0	5	6	2	7	7	0	-	39	16	0
30. Chandigarh		28	16	12	46.2	58	50	31	18	22	5	35.7	63	66	11	30	13	8	38.1	76	14	10
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		2	1	1	25.0	3	3	3	5	3	1	100.0	12	10	1	0	1	1	50.0	0	2	1
32. Daman and Diu		2	2	0	0.0	11	14	0	4	3	0	0.0	12	10	0	2	3	0	0.0	8	8	0
33. Delhi UT		389	517	100	39.2	678	815	312	369	383	125	40.5	716	741	192	311	295	126	32.4	621	669	195
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	9	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		35	26	2	28.6	123	89	6	25	49	4	19.0	87	220	11	19	18	1	6.3	57	72	2
Total UT		467	567	116	39.2	883	975	353	426	466	137	39.4	904	1053	217	369	337	136	31.5	801	781	208
Total All India		28598	23244	6453	31.3	66467	62431	17082	29038	23029	5673	29.2	64185	60044	14968	29421	23495	6055	29.9	65709	62663	16550

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted Culpable Homicide Not Amounting to Murder during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008						2009						2010								
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	165	134	17	16.7	292	266	30	134	122	8	8.2	240	247	17	155	128	5	3.9	266	241	27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	5	4	0	-	4	4	0	3	3	0	-	3	4	0
3.	Assam	71	68	19	27.1	83	64	24	35	21	6	33.3	56	31	10	46	34	4	33.3	43	30	6
4.	Bihar	386	247	54	24.5	590	488	89	243	146	34	17.1	385	359	71	344	218	37	19.2	547	532	58
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	15	4	33.3	16	18	4	19	17	7	26.9	31	31	10	30	30	2	16.7	40	41	3
6.	Goa	11	6	1	50.0	11	14	1	11	8	0	0.0	12	11	0	3	10	2	25.0	6	14	2
7.	Gujarat	35	30	0	0.0	72	58	0	30	28	0	0.0	39	55	0	44	36	3	25.0	89	67	4
8.	Haryana	92	72	12	21.8	157	150	20	78	56	11	19.0	103	100	27	63	53	15	29.4	106	105	25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	7	2	25.0	16	18	2	13	7	5	41.7	26	20	8	12	15	3	60.0	17	28	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	31	15	1	16.7	23	23	1	23	15	1	6.7	20	19	1	26	18	0	0.0	31	30	0
11.	Jharkhand	112	70	22	17.1	79	75	22	104	78	25	29.4	110	119	26	82	90	7	28.0	103	110	21
12.	Karnataka	81	66	3	4.9	118	121	6	79	60	3	4.9	112	93	1	94	68	4	7.3	90	85	7
13.	Kerala	95	97	8	15.7	141	137	8	100	85	7	18.4	157	138	23	86	105	8	17.0	123	154	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	204	178	110	41.5	287	280	93	117	116	63	33.9	218	222	109	123	113	53	29.4	239	238	83
15.	Maharashtra	111	90	3	4.4	204	165	4	98	80	7	14.3	163	200	12	152	107	6	12.2	260	209	9
16.	Manipur	4	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	6	2	1	50.0	4	2	1	12	4	1	25.0	9	6	1	8	4	2	50.0	6	4	2
18.	Mizoram	6	3	1	100.0	2	4	3	8	8	5	83.3	10	8	8	7	4	8	100.0	20	18	15
19.	Nagaland	13	7	4	80.0	10	7	5	7	9	7	87.5	5	7	1	13	5	2	100.0	10	6	2
20.	Odisha	84	43	8	17.4	33	35	12	48	39	6	16.2	66	62	9	31	38	7	15.2	105	100	19
21.	Punjab	146	70	25	36.2	202	182	37	129	85	37	42.5	157	119	51	120	112	42	46.2	181	195	56
22.	Rajasthan	54	29	12	33.3	48	42	15	80	54	20	51.3	102	110	44	104	76	10	33.3	131	130	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23. Sikkim		3	3	0	-	5	3	0	3	2	0	0.0	4	3	0	2	3	0	-	1	3	0
24. Tamil Nadu		28	22	3	13.6	27	18	3	26	19	2	9.5	20	26	2	32	21	3	12.5	39	28	4
25. Tripura		2	5	0		6	18	0	2	2	0	0.0	4	3	0	8	6	0	0.0	9	7	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	1493	1230	596	51.5	3337	2945	1597	1439	1174	639	51.8	3551	2822	1956	1401	1111	756	54.3	3592	2683	2066	
27. Uttarakhand		40	28	16	48.5	73	67	35	51	42	19	47.5	67	69	57	60	52	35	60.3	184	177	52
28. West Bengal		488	302	40	12.8	745	595	40	931	446	57	25.0	645	514	97	630	609	39	16.5	809	791	66
Total State		3786	2839	962	35.1	6581	5795	2052	3827	2727	970	37.8	6316	5398	2541	3680	3069	1053	39.2	7050	6030	2562
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		2	2	0	-	5	5	0	4	3	0	-	7	4	0	4	4	0	-	5	6	0
30. Chandigarh		6	4	1	50.0	13	14	3	8	1	4	44.4	15	5	10	9	5	2	16.7	18	8	5
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	1	0	-	4	4	0	1	1	0	-	1	1	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	1	0	-	6	6	0	1	1	0	-	1	1	0
33. Delhi UT		66	86	9	20.9	82	82	20	84	92	27	38.0	103	137	37	71	59	26	34.7	80	74	46
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		3	5	0	0.0	3	8	0	5	8	1	33.3	28	39	1	16	13	2	33.3	24	23	2
Total UT		77	97	10	21.3	103	109	23	103	106	32	38.6	163	195	48	102	83	30	32.3	129	113	53
Total All India		3863	2936	972	34.8	6684	5904	2075	3930	2833	1002	37.9	6479	5593	2589	3782	3152	1083	38.9	7179	6143	2615

Source: Crime in India

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

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR),
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Rape during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1257	1083	100	12.3	1531	1526	244	1188	965	118	12.2	1487	1302	182	1362	1210	141	13.7	1761	1674	173
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	22	1	50.0	37	28	2	59	46	3	60.0	60	51	3	47	34	4	66.7	49	40	4
3.	Assam	1438	988	94	16.0	1445	967	201	1631	1004	128	25.7	1644	1040	235	1721	1110	95	18.1	1629	1153	117
4.	Bihar	1302	921	168	23.0	1464	1323	221	929	763	178	24.1	1086	1043	237	795	533	227	26.0	892	816	280
5.	Chhattisgarh	978	922	206	23.3	1108	1059	207	976	982	219	26.4	1128	1117	243	1012	942	204	24.7	1198	1203	270
6.	Goa	30	21	6	26.1	41	20	6	47	24	7	28.0	56	41	7	36	44	5	18.5	50	62	7
7.	Gujarat	374	328	48	22.5	529	535	75	433	377	33	18.0	610	597	44	408	391	33	17.6	617	620	40
8.	Haryana	631	508	128	28.2	849	801	175	603	525	125	26.3	848	832	230	720	590	113	24.8	866	853	161
9.	Himachal Pradesh	157	115	29	25.0	182	176	48	183	176	29	24.6	250	260	40	160	139	21	19.1	197	204	38
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	219	142	10	7.1	234	236	17	237	196	12	5.8	303	301	12	245	177	3	2.1	266	259	5
11.	Jharkhand	791	768	136	21.6	802	761	152	719	687	294	40.7	765	764	341	773	705	171	28.7	836	911	194
12.	Karnataka	446	412	45	13.4	642	581	53	509	401	33	9.6	595	567	48	586	512	54	15.4	771	703	82
13.	Kerala	568	467	38	13.3	623	557	45	568	615	53	15.8	694	751	57	634	644	45	17.6	659	779	52
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2937	2791	839	30.7	3875	3847	1357	2998	2951	562	24.7	4243	4221	854	3135	3089	777	28.2	4387	4407	1230
15.	Maharashtra	1558	1449	160	15.3	2206	2056	219	1483	1433	182	19.1	2075	2076	225	1599	1458	146	13.9	2180	2145	202
16.	Manipur	38	6	0	-	19	6	0	31	5	0	-	22	7	0	34	4	1	33.3	22	5	1
17.	Meghalaya	88	41	11	42.3	82	57	11	112	67	7	30.4	110	96	7	149	80	4	44.4	135	73	4
18.	Mizoram	77	69	85	92.4	94	81	92	83	86	58	87.9	81	117	53	92	94	84	96.6	112	125	123
19.	Nagaland	19	18	13	86.7	27	20	15	22	25	10	90.9	27	29	16	16	13	14	73.7	17	19	12
20.	Odisha	1113	883	159	24.7	1045	1065	212	1023	834	146	21.7	1119	1100	183	1025	1126	132	19.8	1363	1369	188
21.	Punjab	517	442	149	33.9	663	589	224	511	440	158	34.0	681	631	234	546	438	166	33.9	766	654	244
22.	Rajasthan	1355	857	232	35.0	1211	1205	273	1519	967	221	36.5	1388	1387	296	1571	972	202	30.8	1343	1355	298

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23. Sikkim		20	20	5	71.4	24	20	5	18	19	5	29.4	19	19	5	18	31	2	66.7	21	30	1
24. Tamil Nadu		573	466	109	25.2	740	583	113	596	515	91	22.4	776	776	111	686	487	105	24.3	777	682	136
25. Tripura		204	185	23	27.4	210	173	21	190	169	24	25.0	336	169	24	238	185	28	25.0	320	226	32
26. Uttar Pradesh		1871	1405	681	49.6	2825	2199	1157	1759	1312	623	46.0	2918	2168	1187	1563	1171	705	50.6	2580	1842	1304
27. Uttarakhand		87	79	39	36.4	108	106	81	111	98	49	52.1	138	146	83	121	104	58	52.3	171	159	86
28. West Bengal		2263	1693	138	15.2	1790	1664	148	2336	1572	130	15.1	1748	1707	132	2311	1866	90	13.7	2395	2242	128
Total State		20953	17101	3652	26.5	24406	22241	5374	20874	17254	3498	26.2	25207	23315	5089	21603	18149	3630	26.3	26380	24610	5412
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		12	2	0	0.0	13	2	0	18	14	1	33.3	36	27	1	24	20	0		39	28	0
30. Chandigarh		20	19	5	29.4	27	26	7	29	17	16	57.1	38	25	26	31	29	14	45.2	44	38	16
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		6	7	0	0.0	8	8	0	4	4	1	50.0	5	5	1	3	4	2	50.0	3	4	2
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	1	1	0	-	1	1	0
33. Delhi UT		466	478	115	30.6	573	702	155	469	440	178	47.3	557	615	195	507	449	141	34.6	602	532	201
34. Lakshadweep		2	1	1	100.0	1	1	1	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		8	6	0	0.0	8	9	0	1	8	4	66.7	1	8	4	3	2	1	100.0	5	2	1
Total UT		514	513	121	29.7	630	748	163	523	484	200	48.2	638	681	227	569	505	158	35.7	694	605	220
Total All India		21467	17614	3773	26.6	25036	22989	5537	21397	17738	3698	26.9	25845	23996	5316	22172	18654	3788	26.6	27074	25215	5632

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Kidnapping & Abduction during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1970	1205	62	7.5	2380	2532	173	1958	1212	82	7.9	2521	2233	189	2053	1436	117	10.1	2543	2549	219
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	79	37	4	50.0	78	49	7	62	45	4	40.0	61	48	4	67	26	2	50.0	81	34	2
3.	Assam	2239	982	110	19.7	2516	1583	348	2718	946	93	19.9	2875	1340	147	3250	1222	116	16.6	3190	1452	159
4.	Bihar	3047	1630	363	24.5	4759	4287	723	3222	1333	279	19.6	4727	3774	708	3674	1823	267	17.1	4518	4129	416
5.	Chhattisgarh	273	224	30	18.2	369	343	50	286	219	45	31.0	373	361	64	359	234	59	22.7	439	408	110
6.	Goa	36	9	1	16.7	44	10	1	33	18	2	11.8	40	39	2	25	14	2	16.7	43	36	3
7.	Gujarat	1323	922	48	11.3	1730	1739	79	1348	935	51	13.4	1848	1819	84	1447	1151	52	11.9	2015	1965	101
8.	Haryana	854	466	105	30.3	935	880	165	916	482	99	26.2	909	921	153	963	573	110	24.5	903	857	169
9.	Himachal Pradesh	151	72	10	21.3	161	152	17	150	75	5	10.6	148	140	17	194	64	5	13.9	161	130	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	704	282	1	0.4	564	565	1	873	442	12	3.0	725	722	11	896	367	5	1.8	570	563	10
11.	Jharkhand	792	553	101	22.6	958	791	153	827	567	200	29.1	836	799	210	978	625	130	22.7	1040	1008	195
12.	Karnataka	758	385	8	2.2	903	758	28	892	506	9	3.0	1094	904	27	1374	559	16	5.1	1389	1224	62
13.	Kerala	253	207	2	1.5	342	357	6	256	213	9	6.8	436	443	18	261	231	6	5.7	340	421	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	929	796	254	31.0	1471	1455	339	1036	837	171	30.7	1630	1585	332	1187	998	269	32.3	1684	1723	575
15.	Maharashtra	1379	966	79	12.4	2149	1956	109	1286	953	45	10.6	2043	1938	82	1508	1000	35	6.1	2325	2035	65
16.	Manipur	176	1	0	0.0	90	1	0	159	2	1	100.0	119	3	1	199	4	0	0.0	120	4	0
17.	Meghalaya	56	12	1	14.3	69	18	9	56	28	0	0.0	58	55	0	71	27	0	0.0	104	39	0
18.	Mizoram	9	7	3	100.0	14	12	5	9	7	6	100.0	4	6	11	9	7	4	100.0	11	13	9
19.	Nagaland	44	18	12	92.3	57	31	20	52	38	16	76.2	73	40	20	50	38	10	32.3	90	43	4
20.	Odisha	908	619	77	19.0	781	772	90	930	569	49	15.2	1013	958	64	1016	938	33	7.1	1297	1332	43
21.	Punjab	718	351	37	20.4	884	686	78	692	292	48	20.0	816	565	102	789	353	83	29.3	1007	808	158

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
22. Rajasthan		2358	835	189	33.6	1766	1767	376	2870	962	178	34.8	1828	1820	382	2985	1016	185	35.6	1953	1941	454
23. Sikkim		4	5	1	50.0	8	8	1	6	3	3	60.0	7	4	4	6	10	1	50.0	13	10	1
24. Tamil Nadu		1375	627	144	26.1	1800	1419	316	1372	676	75	17.2	1779	1510	190	1720	737	122	22.3	2126	1724	223
25. Tripura		146	108	6	13.3	158	127	13	121	87	7	12.5	176	89	11	114	79	4	6.7	133	114	4
26. Uttar Pradesh		5428	3002	1469	52.1	10122	7320	3728	6083	3314	1506	50.7	12393	7918	4569	6321	3449	2024	53.0	13727	8016	5363
27. Uttarakhand		247	140	64	53.8	223	189	190	275	166	44	44.0	213	209	117	286	159	46	40.7	346	314	127
28. West Bengal		2332	1309	44	7.5	2174	1802	71	2750	1318	37	7.9	2291	2052	49	3345	2356	41	8.8	2698	2932	56
Total State		28588	15770	3225	27.3	37505	31609	7096	31238	16245	3076	26.6	41036	32295	7568	35147	19496	3744	27.5	44866	35824	8540
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		17	8	0	0.0	11	11	0	16	3	0	0.0	16	8	0	10	9	0	-	18	19	0
30. Chandigarh		50	17	9	26.5	63	36	22	40	20	13	46.4	32	25	24	38	2	7	38.9	51	16	9
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		17	12	0	0.0	34	31	0	12	13	2	50.0	16	25	3	18	8	1	25.0	20	15	1
32. Daman and Diu		4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	4	4	0	2	0	0	-	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT		1567	579	40	19.3	551	784	59	2536	466	63	33.3	625	588	71	3208	404	116	36.6	512	516	156
34. Lakshadweep		1	0	0	-	1	0	0	0	1	0	-	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		17	6	0	0.0	16	8	0	18	21	0	0.0	24	46	0	17	14	2	33.3	31	35	2
Total UT		1673	622	49	19.4	676	870	81	2622	525	78	33.9	717	697	98	3293	437	126	36.5	632	601	168
Total All India		30261	16392	3274	27.1	38181	32479	7177	33860	16770	3154	26.8	41753	32992	7666	38440	19933	3870	27.7	45498	36425	8708

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Dacoity during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110	162	36	16.2	688	972	104	102	88	33	17.7	465	488	129	134	95	31	23.8	490	469	112
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	11	0	41	41	0	20	14	0	0.0	47	27	0	15	7	4	80.0	33	13	4	
3.	Assam	312	189	31	17.5	1108	672	117	251	105	37	26.2	915	533	126	248	151	12	14.3	816	495	40
4.	Bihar	686	489	168	21.2	1799	1730	366	654	436	150	20.2	1994	1667	524	644	424	93	13.9	1477	1470	244
5.	Chhattisgarh	124	80	17	27.4	257	238	64	134	89	18	24.3	406	358	58	122	72	17	25.4	461	423	54
6.	Goa	3	3	0	0.0	5	14	0	4	2	0	0.0	16	9	0	2	1	1	20.0	18	6	2
7.	Gujarat	256	168	11	9.3	1204	1195	60	246	166	6	7.1	1016	1055	32	186	127	12	10.0	938	783	61
8.	Haryana	120	95	33	43.4	520	497	149	153	114	27	30.3	540	545	126	147	109	36	38.3	457	466	184
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	5	0	0.0	34	48	0	4	5	1	20.0	28	37	5	2	0	1	16.7	1	0	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	6	0	0.0	6	6	0	1	1	0	0.0	10	10	0	6	2	0	0.0	4	4	0
11.	Jharkhand	416	222	97	30.2	705	778	202	412	278	77	26.4	788	677	283	335	221	69	22.4	604	755	168
12.	Karnataka	270	179	12	7.0	1113	864	41	273	187	13	6.4	868	811	31	272	215	12	6.0	1089	1142	68
13.	Kerala	91	87	6	12.2	389	454	41	112	98	11	20.8	586	514	60	74	76	7	15.6	376	413	46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	160	139	37	32.2	868	916	217	117	107	34	38.2	701	632	167	110	107	49	41.2	593	675	229
15.	Maharashtra	811	565	24	8.5	4494	4103	152	780	601	22	7.8	4062	4148	118	778	584	21	5.2	3942	3946	114
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	63	19	7	41.2	183	114	17	64	16	2	13.3	119	85	2	42	8	3	33.3	72	32	7
18.	Mizoram	4	2	0	-	4	2	0	2	2	4	100.0	0	2	5	3	1	1	100.0	1	1	1
19.	Nagaland	6	6	9	100.0	22	14	9	8	5	0	-	4	7	0	3	2	1	50.0	23	21	13
20.	Odisha	305	223	21	13.5	1283	1313	97	380	227	26	13.2	1491	1444	114	346	303	25	11.6	2008	2069	111
21.	Punjab	40	34	7	25.0	122	126	24	38	22	7	24.1	101	70	29	65	50	11	35.5	163	150	23
22.	Rajasthan	64	45	12	38.7	190	195	70	53	45	12	41.4	212	204	37	37	38	17	53.1	172	203	98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23. Sikkim		1	1	0	-	1	1	0	0	1	0	-	4	4	0	1	2	1	100.0	5	3	1
24. Tamil Nadu		100	101	23	31.5	554	562	93	97	87	29	35.4	447	463	124	85	72	17	25.4	364	358	88
25. Tripura		13	11	3	27.3	20	25	8	7	4	0	0.0	26	12	0	16	5	1	33.3	35	20	4
26. Uttar Pradesh		313	102	143	48.8	1104	678	737	365	119	165	53.4	1649	744	884	337	143	206	55.8	1963	910	1042
27. Uttarakhand		16	12	14	63.6	36	59	90	35	26	3	30.0	104	88	155	12	13	22	68.8	54	76	92
28. West Bengal		184	132	22	13.2	884	653	66	214	101	21	18.1	674	582	63	288	170	18	15.5	922	767	62
Total State		4492	3088	733	22.9	17634	16270	2724	4527	2946	698	22.8	17273	15216	3072	4310	2998	688	21.9	17081	15670	2882
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	1	100.0	0	0	13	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		1	1	0	0.0	7	4	0	4	2	2	66.7	16	11	5	5	7	0	0.0	24	29	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	9	1	0	-	20	6	0	2	3	0	-	11	24	0
32. Daman and Diu		2	0	1	100.0	6	0	10	0	1	0	-	4	7	0	6	2	0	0.0	27	7	0
33. Delhi UT		24	22	7	31.8	109	99	68	36	28	5	38.5	172	139	17	32	36	6	24.0	164	170	36
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	3	1	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		10	4	0	-	54	22	0	7	10	0	0.0	20	49	0	2	4	0	-	14	17	0
Total UT		38	27	9	32.1	176	125	91	59	43	7	41.2	233	213	22	48	52	6	17.6	240	247	36
Total All India		4530	3115	742	23.0	17810	16395	2815	4586	2989	705	22.9	17506	15429	3094	4358	3050	694	21.9	17321	15917	2918

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	6	0	0.0	39	24	0	27	16	1	20.0	153	97	1	2	10	1	20.0	18	77	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	74	17	1	8.3	108	48	5	21	13	0	0.0	77	45	0	12	13	0	0.0	69	27	0
4.	Bihar	60	56	15	20.8	240	262	50	64	71	23	27.4	304	284	54	46	62	14	16.5	187	278	42
5.	Chhattisgarh	17	19	3	25.0	104	103	7	16	16	7	50.0	80	83	18	15	14	3	50.0	74	69	13
6.	Goa	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	14	14	1	25.0	79	73	3	11	9	0	0.0	60	57	0	18	17	0	0.0	98	95	0
8.	Haryana	257	258	90	39.3	907	897	300	297	285	77	34.2	1031	1028	225	248	254	98	41.2	898	898	345
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	50	43	5	21.7	210	163	13	53	38	11	37.9	160	169	32	19	28	3	9.4	98	127	30
12.	Karnataka	248	233	0	0.0	1580	1558	0	346	299	11	7.7	1570	1569	13	300	205	25	10.5	1323	1306	114
13.	Kerala	267	258	62	62.6	766	761	251	266	270	71	42.5	852	853	214	221	226	85	50.0	658	657	257
14.	Madhya Pradesh	124	119	19	21.8	633	611	198	156	159	31	28.4	835	845	172	110	111	24	20.2	559	567	146
15.	Maharashtra	274	283	19	9.7	1440	1478	60	287	262	8	5.1	1366	1357	28	285	281	14	10.1	1348	1418	4?
16.	Manipur	212	0	0	-	281	0	0	188	0	0	-	173	0	0	196	1	0	-	223	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	1	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	67	50	2	6.5	229	249	11	63	68	5	20.0	380	369	23	117	108	5	10.4	555	528	25
21.	Punjab	122	121	21	26.6	626	597	72	96	83	31	29.2	468	431	140	143	140	50	45.9	704	698	177
22.	Rajasthan	77	81	34	50.7	380	393	129	57	51	33	55.9	273	264	137	84	80	23	53.5	440	449	87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		66	51	7	46.7	271	238	34	34	33	2	6.5	87	90	34	12	17	5	11.1	39	64	68
25. Tripura		3	2	1	50.0	12	8	2	0	2	0	0.0	0	3	0	2	2	0	0.0	6	2	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		76	75	50	53.2	381	372	191	59	57	48	53.3	292	282	237	48	51	56	58.9	290	291	232
27. Uttarakhand		2	3	4	66.7	5	14	21	7	7	1	100.0	36	36	7	2	2	5	62.5	7	7	27
28. West Bengal		1055	886	22	5.1	3570	3214	55	724	609	12	4.6	2509	2304	26	687	724	9	4.0	2574	2153	31
Total State		3076	2575	356	22.4	11861	11063	1402	2773	2348	372	24.5	10706	10166	1361	2568	2346	420	26.0	10169	9712	1640
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		4	3	1	50.0	12	10	4	3	1	0	0.0	10	2	0	6	5	1	20.0	36	28	3
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	1	0	-	0	4	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT		134	168	27	36.5	606	767	201	69	84	48	47.5	328	408	181	31	35	37	25.0	153	188	176
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		3	3	0	-	15	15	0	5	4	0	0.0	21	15	0	10	7	0	0.0	53	39	0
Total UT		141	175	28	36.8	633	796	205	77	89	48	46.2	359	425	181	47	47	38	24.7	242	255	179
Total All India		3217	2750	384	23.1	12494	11859	1607	2850	2437	420	25.9	11065	10591	1542	2615	2393	458	25.9	10411	9967	1819

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Robbery during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	623	553	101	25.0	1037	1143	227	544	408	81	22.2	884	867	209	550	444	104	21.4	1048	1034	259
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	79	49	14	63.6	111	94	18	55	35	8	72.7	53	45	8	69	29	9	40.9	116	47	12
3.	Assam	568	289	43	18.4	999	552	151	680	208	33	21.9	1145	473	82	662	226	35	25.4	1094	490	68
4.	Bihar	1592	959	190	24.2	2904	2439	380	1619	891	123	17.4	2873	2191	284	1538	803	111	16.5	1926	1853	195
5.	Chhattisgarh	500	335	76	28.5	768	737	109	554	393	91	33.6	891	880	168	552	345	63	24.5	810	800	121
6.	Goa	23	13	1	10.0	32	29	2	30	12	3	21.4	51	25	3	39	27	1	16.7	75	62	1
7.	Gujarat	1322	702	47	14.4	1655	1644	96	1420	546	24	10.4	1452	1418	74	1384	707	38	13.2	1980	1970	97
8.	Haryana	555	383	81	27.1	1100	1089	211	679	406	91	31.9	1214	1158	244	734	528	120	34.3	1210	1177	290
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20	16	2	18.2	44	45	3	21	12	1	11.1	39	35	3	11	10	2	28.6	18	25	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67	34	0	0.0	135	134	0	69	43	1	2.3	110	110	1	61	27	0	0.0	82	82	0
11.	Jharkhand	761	354	102	19.7	816	719	172	780	504	156	29.3	779	704	271	709	358	112	22.4	707	701	167
12.	Karnataka	1615	952	83	13.5	1592	1440	134	1825	944	73	13.5	1812	1682	101	1949	1135	82	4.7	1851	1805	174
13.	Kerala	816	565	62	17.1	1005	910	113	830	688	107	30.1	1113	1194	192	636	572	122	30.7	935	965	246
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2234	1550	539	37.7	3379	3366	1196	2270	1465	398	34.0	3430	3341	759	1919	1376	632	37.2	2890	2961	1033
15.	Maharashtra	3031	1924	164	15.5	4805	4498	306	3314	1987	127	13.6	5023	4386	217	3721	2296	152	13.8	5696	5063	253
16.	Manipur	7	0	0	-	1	0	0	3	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	-	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	65	15	12	50.0	65	38	16	67	21	6	35.3	65	60	10	67	19	4	28.6	69	41	8
18.	Mizoram	6	5	5	100.0	10	8	5	4	3	6	100.0	4	4	17	16	15	9	90.0	18	17	8
19.	Nagaland	87	25	20	95.2	65	27	39	92	55	25	78.1	96	13	30	63	69	45	77.6	72	86	12
20.	Odisha	1345	1079	87	14.4	2178	2276	307	1488	876	84	15.8	2110	2081	276	1491	1399	68	8.1	2571	2607	157
21.	Punjab	167	129	20	30.8	320	299	57	171	138	32	37.2	292	311	89	241	156	43	37.7	468	394	108
22.	Rajasthan	829	495	196	50.1	1204	1196	473	886	512	192	46.3	1224	1226	454	872	562	146	46.5	1387	1387	328

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23. Sikkim		7	5	0	-	6	10	0	4	2	1	100.0	7	4	5	7	4	2	66.7	12	12	1
24. Tamil Nadu		662	587	149	36.4	1073	1127	317	1144	769	131	35.6	1581	1429	274	1817	1321	259	41.6	2174	1890	595
25. Tripura		95	69	2	22.2	116	87	2	77	49	1	3.1	85	49	10	65	41	3	9.4	115	69	4
26. Uttar Pradesh		2097	1122	780	53.9	3896	3182	1943	2285	1230	726	51.3	4655	3658	1761	2577	1533	1021	54.0	5147	4139	2359
27. Uttarakhand		144	83	39	58.2	226	197	179	179	117	54	58.7	259	250	244	162	115	67	61.5	235	229	171
28. West Bengal		613	300	18	8.8	949	636	40	751	269	16	11.5	830	632	27	798	467	15	10.5	1034	905	26
Total State		19930	12592	2833	29.4	30491	27922	6496	21841	12583	2591	29.6	32077	28226	5813	22712	14584	3265	27.6	33740	30811	6700
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		14	10	0	0.0	24	18	0	11	12	0	0.0	17	27	0	7	2	2	40.0	9	8	3
30. Chandigarh		23	28	15	65.2	50	59	24	27	4	4	36.4	45	14	6	67	35	11	33.3	105	77	21
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	1	0	0.0	2	2	0	3	0	0	-	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		4	1	1	100.0	0	1	1	4	1	0	0.0	5	2	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	1	0
33. Delhi UT		541	464	125	45.0	1102	1012	338	515	479	142	54.8	1093	1099	335	599	468	195	45.9	1263	1092	417
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		10	8	1	100.0	17	11	3	9	9	1	50.0	20	25	2	5	6	0	-	11	13	0
Total UT		592	511	142	46.3	1193	1101	366	568	506	147	53.5	1182	1169	343	681	512	208	44.8	1388	1191	441
Total All India		20522	13103	2975	30.0	31684	29023	6862	22409	13089	2738	30.3	33259	29395	6156	23393	15096	3473	28.3	35128	32002	7141

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Burglary during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008						2009						2010								
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8332	4981	1558	41.3	6254	6196	1866	7772	4414	1755	41.7	6584	6535	2046	8200	4982	1826	41.1	6543	6235	2400
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	245	90	28	65.1	200	108	52	201	89	27	58.7	170	98	31	211	66	33	55.0	176	83	45
3.	Assam	3147	1014	144	26.1	3477	1289	264	3149	721	109	24.4	4258	1326	192	3458	821	85	19.0	3970	1413	186
4.	Bihar	3414	1045	210	23.9	2364	1790	295	3566	889	163	19.0	2685	1522	334	3437	845	107	12.3	2144	1346	171
5.	Chhattisgarh	4112	1366	331	30.2	2597	2573	536	3975	1420	324	30.6	2772	2773	489	3711	1267	763	29.3	2291	2352	566
6.	Goa	302	88	22	39.3	279	190	32	294	80	17	25.8	248	153	22	368	87	14	19.4	316	183	21
7.	Gujarat	5053	1738	54	5.9	3396	3475	100	4488	1527	68	7.5	3230	3190	136	4071	1426	115	13.5	3081	3036	273
8.	Haryana	4249	1623	688	46.7	3029	2935	1090	4077	1536	691	46.8	2835	2894	1106	4445	1590	696	45.7	2588	2384	1175
9.	Himachal Pradesh	885	299	32	15.8	669	613	59	784	285	34	17.7	513	526	84	743	218	21	15.6	450	442	60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1347	301	12	8.5	657	657	29	1566	397	10	6.7	762	756	13	1406	305	16	12.9	658	651	26
11.	Jharkhand	1375	346	125	21.7	591	558	227	1392	371	269	37.5	634	580	348	1357	489	166	25.4	741	644	168
12.	Karnataka	6258	2127	290	14.1	2905	2627	375	6629	2397	389	17.6	3346	3209	563	6059	2469	249	12.7	3159	2979	359
13.	Kerala	3882	1691	443	36.9	2652	2482	632	3554	1828	471	39.5	2408	2570	619	2682	1513	454	37.3	1986	2035	617
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11072	3910	1048	33.4	6837	6818	2052	10661	3684	811	32.5	6682	6667	1430	9897	3498	1212	35.0	6233	6214	2061
15.	Maharashtra	16004	6119	561	15.4	12553	11376	920	15841	5787	516	15.8	12497	11419	731	16617	6289	572	15.6	13564	11651	874
16.	Manipur	76	0	0	0.0	18	0	0	68	3	0	-	30	3	0	66	1	2	50.0	27	4	2
17.	Meghalaya	168	27	7	50.0	92	37	10	147	56	10	40.0	91	81	12	166	30	13	59.1	105	53	21
18.	Mizoram	338	260	347	96.7	324	260	349	381	380	293	88.5	313	445	324	425	398	367	94.6	347	358	323
19.	Nagaland	127	58	51	87.9	79	52	42	82	44	33	82.5	45	42	30	62	68	49	83.1	49	37	20
20.	Odisha	3100	1618	230	20.2	2473	2621	290	2937	1421	134	13.5	2300	2286	276	2855	2143	134	7.5	3620	3720	257

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
21. Punjab		2621	1296	631	63.5	2144	2179	1118	2507	1147	483	57.0	1980	1797	780	2661	1240	536	57.4	2350	2151	855
22. Rajasthan		4736	1648	722	49.6	3236	3234	1316	5294	1654	617	49.7	3476	3470	1281	4714	1513	580	46.7	3135	3144	1056
23. Sikkim		81	44	11	57.9	63	91	68	93	64	18	81.8	100	67	54	72	65	9	52.9	146	65	9
24. Tamil Nadu		3849	2738	1491	63.6	3684	3480	1711	4221	2896	1649	61.7	3749	3486	1982	4715	3311	1299	57.3	4123	4100	1840
25. Tripura		218	87	11	28.9	220	153	13	231	126	10	15.2	209	126	10	221	103	11	24.4	223	133	22
26. Uttar Pradesh		5418	1678	783	48.2	4381	3778	1703	5260	1524	837	49.2	4178	3369	1894	4915	1570	1270	55.1	4271	3552	2848
27. Uttarakhand		423	222	137	90.7	338	343	413	363	186	98	68.5	318	330	261	310	151	150	79.8	291	287	299
28. West Bengal		462	101	6	3.9	655	272	6	329	105	8	7.5	466	295	11	388	124	7	8.0	360	240	8
Total State		91294	36515	9973	35.5	66167	60187	15568	89862	35031	9844	35.8	66879	60015	15059	88232	36582	10756	34.2	66947	59492	16562
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		78	35	4	28.6	60	58	9	86	37	6	75.0	76	77	10	80	40	4	57.1	66	52	7
30. Chandigarh		257	57	95	86.4	139	61	126	241	21	35	66.0	85	39	47	236	57	70	76.9	153	104	97
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		49	13	1	25.0	53	47	1	43	15	2	15.4	50	35	2	25	17	3	23.1	38	51	12
32. Daman and Diu		45	11	5	27.8	35	36	19	33	4	2	13.3	45	16	7	27	8	0	0.0	20	31	0
33. Delhi UT		1926	1261	278	61.1	1308	1095	606	1733	572	273	57.0	1241	1093	417	1502	411	173	51.6	1002	776	373
34. Lakshadweep		3	2	0	0.0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0.0	2	2	0	5	4	0	-	5	4	0
35. Puducherry		90	24	25	73.5	74	66	41	71	45	9	60.0	77	85	17	72	44	16	84.2	61	53	21
Total UT		2448	1403	408	64.2	1669	1364	802	2208	696	327	56.0	1576	1347	500	1947	581	266	56.8	1345	1071	510
Total All India		93742	37918	10381	36.1	67836	61551	16370	92070	35727	10171	36.2	68455	61362	15559	90179	37163	11022	34.5	68292	60563	17072

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Theft during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25362	17410	4919	41.4	21060	20219	5277	24692	14677	5098	40.5	18434	18482	5853	26756	16811	5745	37.4	20808	19577	7042
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	445	215	60	69.0	441	248	85	381	176	67	64.4	333	206	75	445	162	88	71.0	376	186	97
3.	Assam	8012	2972	334	22.1	9695	3934	812	7644	2639	336	22.0	9988	4053	566	7860	2334	362	21.9	9079	3407	499
4.	Bihar	13206	4557	792	24.1	9882	8731	1049	15221	3944	631	20.7	8683	7494	955	15544	4044	540	15.3	9740	6784	1021
5.	Chhattisgarh	6079	2165	432	28.1	3796	3759	623	5792	2016	560	33.5	3560	3502	740	5805	1991	643	25.7	3265	3208	766
6.	Goa	601	180	32	29.1	410	284	51	858	156	31	24.4	430	253	39	1034	283	27	15.8	621	484	41
7.	Gujarat	20715	6706	681	16.8	11156	11210	869	19669	5972	551	19.0	10263	10352	771	16794	5708	417	16.0	9697	9643	1468
8.	Haryana	12709	4394	1925	45.1	7687	7577	2230	12917	4079	2085	52.2	5855	5737	2889	16266	4689	1882	46.6	6754	6378	2511
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1152	497	54	20.1	1002	1002	118	823	377	43	19.4	605	659	108	838	369	27	15.6	680	656	54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2198	852	15	4.1	1945	1947	31	2631	1301	37	4.9	3148	3136	56	2510	1026	28	6.1	2489	2467	48
11.	Jharkhand	7269	2174	605	25.7	3735	3420	1095	7716	2919	1157	28.9	3862	3723	1490	7090	2163	564	25.3	3056	2937	857
12.	Karnataka	17820	5306	418	8.6	6780	6377	535	20576	5174	846	20.2	7010	6419	1201	20093	6118	453	10.2	7456	7290	613
13.	Kerala	5818	3114	742	36.2	4753	4514	1122	5564	3229	684	34.5	4439	4858	953	4380	2767	859	36.1	3509	3764	1227
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24583	8688	1959	35.1	13824	13831	3502	23260	9724	1926	35.3	13216	13193	2876	21577	7024	2808	40.6	10946	10956	4265
15.	Maharashtra	52860	18144	1861	19.4	31790	29380	2567	50930	17772	1814	19.6	30620	28226	2123	52565	17696	1983	19.7	31545	28052	2491
16.	Manipur	446	12	4	20.0	68	12	6	394	6	2	66.7	74	6	2	417	9	1	100.0	105	9	1
17.	Meghalaya	669	119	45	51.1	319	168	54	545	199	54	53.5	326	332	72	664	179	52	46.0	343	222	64
18.	Mizoram	747	627	735	75.0	822	697	735	761	710	482	91.1	802	1010	517	823	767	761	95.5	721	806	1069
19.	Nagaland	345	147	123	93.2	236	144	92	347	198	122	84.7	260	192	128	397	265	134	87.0	267	188	81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20. Odisha		7419	4237	284	13.2	6493	6864	642	7136	3829	263	13.2	6263	6017	391	7572	5166	277	9.5	7098	7315	442
21. Punjab		5563	2996	1054	55.0	4897	4729	1601	5624	2724	899	50.4	4306	4093	1304	5446	2947	1042	49.5	4749	4485	1505
22. Rajasthan		20411	5190	2112	59.3	9369	9356	3521	22144	4817	1892	57.6	8399	8401	3252	22324	4798	1513	54.1	7749	7741	2420
23. Sikkim		127	68	20	57.1	112	104	60	62	56	22	64.7	58	60	67	53	61	10	40.0	128	61	10
24. Tamil Nadu		15019	12288	6555	64.1	15388	14853	6663	15712	12396	6476	63.2	14608	14295	9197	14583	12116	6030	57.7	12536	11936	6965
25. Tripura		499	306	11	13.1	479	333	19	415	207	21	15.7	389	215	22	457	210	15	12.1	435	408	22
26. Uttar Pradesh		25946	8291	4210	55.3	16762	14998	8319	29226	6693	3903	56.2	16084	13632	7115	31153	6928	4695	60.5	15194	12959	8808
27. Uttarakhand		1622	713	386	83.4	1055	1115	1207	1601	747	255	68.9	1132	1156	556	2138	797	502	81.5	1452	1405	920
28. West Bengal		17334	4059	97	2.9	15546	7553	130	17133	3184	63	4.0	12298	5379	104	19389	4947	80	4.7	15051	7892	120
Total State		294976	116427	30465	37.0	199502	177359	43015	299774	109921	30320	38.4	185445	165081	43422	304973	112375	31538	36.6	185849	161216	45427
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		128	62	4	16.7	143	135	9	134	66	3	50.0	121	127	5	121	52	14	48.3	89	84	19
30. Chandigarh		1991	563	443	79.0	740	628	514	1731	164	291	71.0	484	260	434	1481	390	193	61.3	492	433	278
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		54	39	2	25.0	85	88	3	63	15	5	21.7	60	34	6	63	23	7	35.0	62	57	15
32. Daman and Diu		49	12	0	0.0	29	24	0	41	12	6	22.2	22	27	7	47	13	1	5.9	32	19	1
33. Delhi UT		18867	5929	2812	67.9	7392	5170	2100	21731	3934	1501	58.9	7918	6080	1905	23088	3822	1674	54.5	7401	5390	2614
34. Lakshadweep		8	2	0	-	3	2	0	10	4	0	0.0	4	4	0	5	6	0	-	0	6	0
35. Puducherry		688	232	143	60.9	417	393	166	711	416	204	75.3	294	297	148	534	270	354	80.8	141	155	197
Total UT		21785	6839	3404	68.3	8809	6440	2792	24421	4611	2010	61.0	8903	6829	2505	25339	4576	2243	57.7	8217	6144	3124
Total All India		316761	123266	33869	38.8	208311	183799	45807	324195	114532	32330	39.3	194348	171910	45927	330312	116951	33781	37.5	194066	167360	48551

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Riots during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1930	1865	98	8.2	11317	13376	1300	2261	1725	118	8.7	12232	11657	978	2231	1922	431	25.3	9455	10854	1907
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	7	0	0.0	46	30	0	52	18	0	-	140	45	0	31	12	1	16.7	100	35	5
3.	Assam	2600	1456	188	15.0	6045	4056	606	1808	1360	130	13.8	8688	4910	540	2183	1025	83	8.3	10112	5742	335
4.	Bihar	8099	7384	906	17.9	49442	49823	3336	8554	6294	604	12.8	38032	34641	3139	8809	6373	449	9.3	36028	36959	2041
5.	Chhattisgarh	1144	947	154	30.6	6618	6110	460	957	970	117	29.9	5409	5454	566	1092	946	266	28.1	6867	6722	1869
6.	Goa	102	63	0	0.0	506	385	0	50	48	6	11.3	305	271	30	64	67	1	2.0	319	435	7
7.	Gujarat	1809	1759	139	13.9	12421	12713	624	1539	1451	150	16.5	10566	10650	531	1623	1522	121	14.1	11506	11312	657
8.	Haryana	1184	1075	91	13.6	6226	6244	470	1166	990	97	13.4	5465	5644	501	1414	1131	93	12.0	5169	4989	1936
9.	Himachal Pradesh	627	615	33	9.3	3070	3199	178	591	567	41	11.3	3002	3015	250	615	535	17	6.2	3359	3393	115
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1782	857	8	2.7	4464	4468	205	1472	1216	33	6.9	5837	5828	155	2169	1051	34	6.7	5970	5952	178
11.	Jharkhand	2576	2187	631	28.2	8817	7955	1461	2312	1748	697	26.3	7499	6766	1498	2447	2366	476	20.8	9103	9141	1651
12.	Karnataka	6013	5111	200	4.4	27998	26584	720	6269	5091	114	3.3	25783	25457	770	7710	6612	201	4.9	28105	26711	404
13.	Kerala	8057	6869	600	11.8	37906	37590	3550	8086	7577	1034	22.3	36777	37383	5120	8724	8061	1274	25.0	39040	36942	5267
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2768	2457	748	37.1	18586	18441	4872	2409	2363	751	37.2	16364	16255	3511	2606	2499	1373	43.5	18028	18271	7646
15.	Maharashtra	9388	8324	346	6.5	62915	59643	1481	8030	8034	163	4.1	54341	56671	741	8412	7417	297	6.5	53016	49422	1517
16.	Manipur	48	1	1	50.0	34	1	1	48	0	0	-	41	0	0	65	1	1	33.3	52	1	1
17.	Meghalaya	8	6	0	0.0	3	6	0	18	9	0	0.0	4	17	0	7	2	0	0.0	25	9	0
18.	Mizoram	1	0	2	100.0	0	0	0	1	1	1	100.0	2	1	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	4	2	2	100.0	66	56	8	4	6	1	33.3	5	5	1	2	2	1	25.0	7	7	2
20.	Odisha	2721	1482	123	14.1	8865	8718	569	1718	1439	149	15.7	8190	7879	895	1779	2007	88	6.7	9961	10080	458

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
21. Punjab		1	0	0	-	1	0	6	8	0	0	0.0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan		1390	1038	1872	62.4	5893	5915	18052	1145	917	1201	57.2	5592	5586	6520	986	783	860	60.2	4746	4843	4536
23. Sikkim		17	19	0	0.0	125	150	0	39	26	3	100.0	155	115	38	4	4	1	14.3	16	16	38
24. Tamil Nadu		2811	1906	588	31.7	15364	13671	4361	2397	1860	371	20.4	12956	13334	2992	2664	1708	496	30.7	15593	13749	2124
25. Tripura		197	152	9	18.4	360	367	25	178	157	3	4.4	451	220	16	163	127	8	11.1	352	287	24
26. Uttar Pradesh		4381	3091	1454	48.8	25535	22021	11893	4263	3027	1431	50.3	26919	21470	10766	4186	2894	2071	56.1	29922	21911	15872
27. Uttarakhand		509	346	61	52.1	1772	1912	639	466	338	118	53.4	1541	1275	1124	458	334	82	44.8	2104	2110	424
28. West Bengal		5425	3741	52	1.9	16118	13804	295	6700	4630	26	1.3	14870	12984	146	6809	5814	19	0.9	18018	16724	169
Total State		65610	52760	8306	20.1	330513	317238	55112	62541	51862	7359	20.1	301169	287533	40829	67253	55215	8744	21.6	316973	296617	49183
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		16	14	0	0.0	85	127	0	11	11	0	0.0	86	96	0	11	9	0	0.0	51	31	0
30. Chandigarh		85	54	12	19.4	340	280	59	66	63	6	13.3	272	196	42	65	41	14	20.6	257	244	63
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		24	22	0	0.0	119	120	0	53	32	0	0.0	281	227	0	44	32	1	14.3	199	158	6
32. Daman and Diu		35	19	3	11.5	162	150	6	29	23	2	8.0	183	126	2	11	16	1	6.3	41	110	1
33. Delhi UT		71	93	17	43.6	536	475	107	57	76	11	32.4	406	618	68	53	54	20	36.4	427	413	175
34. Lakshadweep		12	1	0	-	29	7	0	44	10	0	0.0	87	87	0	3	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		165	142	36	73.5	1150	902	225	141	177	84	97.7	1118	1349	668	131	119	38	46.3	967	991	434
Total UT		408	345	68	36.2	2421	2061	397	401	392	103	50.2	2433	2699	780	318	271	124	36.5	1942	1947	679
Total All India		66018	53105	8374	20.2	332934	319299	55509	62942	52254	7462	20.3	303602	290232	41609	67571	55486	8868	21.7	318915	298564	49862

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Criminal Breach of Trust during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	990	654	36	9.2	1162	1059	84	904	448	44	11.5	1119	1041	126	1130	596	65	12.8	1025	1015	82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	21	5	71.4	22	22	5	38	20	2	100.0	24	20	2	59	23	4	40.0	42	26	4
3.	Assam	680	279	61	29.0	672	344	90	802	252	39	20.6	900	348	49	992	299	41	25.2	1000	382	56
4.	Bihar	1352	873	119	23.5	2087	1960	186	1186	769	133	23.6	1554	1590	245	1071	630	91	17.3	1314	1338	169
5.	Chhattisgarh	169	110	23	47.9	159	149	31	166	150	33	40.2	167	162	36	196	132	14	18.9	153	156	11
6.	Goa	47	7	1	20.0	45	13	1	52	22	1	9.1	46	27	1	57	24	1	5.3	44	26	1
7.	Gujarat	1167	864	94	16.6	1855	1815	148	1256	890	50	10.8	1986	1971	64	1214	995	49	10.0	1844	1884	108
8.	Haryana	763	443	54	15.0	658	631	74	827	409	94	23.2	610	567	121	919	443	86	21.0	698	661	127
9.	Himachal Pradesh	137	94	12	15.6	146	171	18	117	54	9	18.8	108	124	25	110	60	6	20.0	96	106	17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	87	50	3	11.5	121	122	6	132	60	4	10.5	129	128	2	150	85	3	7.3	280	271	9
11.	Jharkhand	269	205	81	29.3	295	253	103	473	350	143	33.2	519	468	166	505	290	96	33.4	441	490	145
12.	Karnataka	424	264	35	13.6	914	887	42	461	244	12	6.5	358	381	12	464	430	12	6.3	514	409	19
13.	Kerala	435	269	19	11.2	343	358	30	354	240	9	7.0	240	246	17	343	220	22	14.3	319	338	25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	570	480	201	49.9	691	701	274	575	585	209	46.8	685	697	259	507	428	197	54.6	663	648	280
15.	Maharashtra	1880	1216	62	9.5	2602	2243	105	1895	1235	48	8.8	2465	2394	76	1948	1209	51	7.4	2505	2414	72
16.	Manipur	24	0	0	0.0	8	0	0	20	1	0	-	8	1	0	24	0	1	100.0	8	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	32	6	0	0.0	15	9	0	26	8	0	0.0	23	10	0	37	19	0	0.0	26	20	0
18.	Mizoram	34	24	19	100.0	38	33	35	30	33	35	94.6	29	35	37	25	27	25	96.2	29	37	39
19.	Nagaland	16	12	6	100.0	17	14	7	6	14	6	85.7	8	4	4	13	18	8	53.3	19	13	2
20.	Odisha	342	238	20	11.8	398	423	42	258	262	25	15.1	424	423	33	322	308	31	16.7	559	549	44
21.	Punjab	236	196	46	28.8	264	294	89	234	146	56	29.6	266	196	77	243	175	65	36.3	354	295	103

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
22. Rajasthan		737	224	98	45.8	313	315	113	842	208	71	43.8	272	274	81	789	191	52	40.6	317	316	79
23. Sikkim		6	5	1	100.0	4	1	1	4	6	0		7	8	0	1	10	1	50.0	18	10	1
24. Tamil Nadu		231	130	26	25.0	250	198	40	215	158	44	23.0	173	187	42	177	75	19	14.6	128	128	27
25. Tripura		42	23	0	0.0	39	34	0	52	39	1	25.0	61	50	1	53	38	1	6.3	53	48	2
26. Uttar Pradesh		4296	2309	986	51.0	5560	4325	1796	3917	1964	956	51.4	6252	3601	1765	3817	1802	1338	59.2	6572	3647	2423
27. Uttarakhand		171	101	26	57.8	116	97	66	156	102	20	50.0	118	141	36	167	90	37	55.2	109	94	59
28. West Bengal		876	468	15	6.4	811	634	13	918	448	8	4.2	804	507	16	1011	640	6	3.8	1086	787	8
Total State		16056	9565	2049	29.9	19605	17105	3399	15916	9117	2052	30.2	19355	15601	3293	16344	9257	2322	32.5	20216	16108	3913
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		12	5	0	0.0	8	2	0	7	4	1	50.0	5	3	1	10	6	0	-	8	8	0
30. Chandigarh		37	3	7	29.2	28	23	8	38	12	4	36.4	21	20	7	23	5	13	37.1	7	3	19
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		10	11	0	0.0	47	24	0	17	8	0	0.0	16	18	0	12	7	0	0.0	16	9	0
32. Daman and Diu		4	2	0	0.0	13	7	0	8	1	0	0.0	4	5	0	4	3	0	0.0	6	6	0
33. Delhi UT		355	339	51	53.1	187	270	60	333	219	43	36.8	188	232	40	273	212	65	38.7	180	214	82
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		13	1	1	100.0	7	5	1	7	3	0	-	6	3	0	12	11	1	100.0	5	12	1
Total UT		431	361	59	45.7	290	331	69	410	247	48	34.8	240	281	48	334	244	79	37.8	222	252	102
Total All India		16487	9926	2108	30.2	19895	17436	3468	16326	9364	2100	30.3	19595	15882	3341	16678	9501	2401	32.7	20438	16360	4015

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Cheating during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8393	6550	357	15.6	8381	8893	731	8528	4103	394	17.0	6874	6079	529	9164	4810	349	12.1	8823	8483	749
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	22	4	66.7	18	22	4	29	25	2	40.0	40	25	2	91	42	7	38.9	92	45	7
3.	Assam	996	497	68	22.4	1076	638	109	1098	523	60	20.1	1134	617	81	1371	424	52	17.9	1271	517	77
4.	Bihar	2741	1650	251	30.2	3740	2950	416	2676	1503	192	21.0	3048	2741	309	3025	1721	144	17.7	3063	2709	224
5.	Chhattisgarh	562	448	100	28.1	651	626	113	682	515	51	33.6	848	762	83	813	510	64	22.5	814	793	99
6.	Goa	105	24	2	11.8	76	32	2	132	32	2	8.7	120	62	2	117	52	1	4.2	105	82	1
7.	Gujarat	1167	779	40	7.6	1874	1794	69	1014	747	46	11.2	1585	1640	127	1002	777	51	13.5	2044	2037	117
8.	Haryana	1150	701	136	22.9	1369	1318	234	1406	765	158	18.2	1385	1298	283	1662	1005	202	20.7	1619	1520	276
9.	Himachal Pradesh	248	105	18	26.5	204	154	30	264	132	10	16.1	214	200	25	318	170	8	18.2	262	267	18
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	392	241	11	8.7	518	519	21	475	264	6	3.8	470	467	10	422	273	9	7.8	621	610	20
11.	Jharkhand	900	573	145	27.5	886	879	245	910	499	347	38.6	826	626	382	988	591	150	23.1	896	861	176
12.	Karnataka	3669	1412	70	8.2	2606	2273	110	5079	1579	79	10.2	2771	2249	223	5543	2447	49	6.1	3846	2908	90
13.	Kerala	3659	2488	118	9.6	2749	3228	179	3394	2269	165	13.2	2801	2820	231	3581	2042	122	10.4	2736	2811	198
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1368	1196	377	39.1	1971	2037	478	1830	1623	306	36.4	2347	2246	514	1779	1391	278	33.2	2412	2496	488
15.	Maharashtra	7296	4009	144	11.5	8110	7629	254	7976	4128	111	9.9	8731	7782	205	8684	4691	119	9.3	9508	8880	226
16.	Manipur	161	5	0	0.0	54	5	0	96	1	0	0.0	64	1	0	59	1	0	-	50	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	104	47	0	0.0	51	45	0	113	31	0	0.0	34	44	0	98	65	0	0.0	68	61	0
18.	Mizoram	57	38	20	100.0	57	38	38	61	68	48	88.9	71	70	48	79	78	80	90.9	77	126	139
19.	Nagaland	31	31	17	100.0	35	22	15	33	29	12	85.7	82	32	5	39	26	19	73.1	35	31	11
20.	Odisha	1244	945	63	15.4	1051	1056	117	1137	679	78	16.2	1166	1119	113	1108	1190	109	13.7	1532	1590	137

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
21. Punjab		3192	2649	392	25.6	4007	4615	886	3098	2458	370	22.9	3661	3774	875	3527	2554	497	26.4	4733	3576	959
22. Rajasthan		12097	2457	432	43.7	3881	3884	713	15037	2690	465	42.5	4359	4341	892	16584	3588	610	46.1	5102	5094	693
23. Sikkim		46	15	2	50.0	74	47	24	12	30	4	80.0	11	30	12	20	60	1	50.0	125	60	1
24. Tamil Nadu		2349	1137	236	33.1	1955	1651	273	2557	1070	211	27.9	2488	2033	253	3259	1383	270	29.0	2924	2483	486
25. Tripura		92	51	3	13.0	60	45	3	110	107	8	16.0	147	107	12	122	79	2	6.1	127	124	3
26. Uttar Pradesh		9327	5195	2211	53.0	15651	12398	4663	8845	4555	2030	51.6	17605	10769	4925	9553	5021	2762	56.7	20166	12639	6850
27. Uttarakhand		463	394	117	65.0	440	500	433	544	353	62	54.9	556	505	219	567	344	90	61.6	505	338	301
28. West Bengal		2938	1263	40	5.5	2433	1384	20	3298	1211	24	4.7	2618	1229	34	3260	1695	10	2.2	2882	1991	16
Total State		64775	34922	5374	28.7	63978	58682	10180	70434	31989	5241	28.0	66056	53668	10394	76835	37030	6055	28.6	76438	63133	12362
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		19	8	1	33.3	13	10	1	20	4	0	0.0	6	5	0	56	23	0	0.0	29	51	0
30. Chandigarh		213	72	45	37.8	173	110	85	193	90	25	21.4	148	83	35	163	130	42	23.1	140	149	43
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		24	7	0	0.0	13	20	0	20	6	0	0.0	15	8	0	18	9	0	0.0	21	22	0
32. Daman and Diu		2	3	0	0.0	7	15	0	4	2	0	0.0	5	7	0	5	5	0	0.0	7	14	0
33. Delhi UT		1493	1493	259	42.2	864	1271	346	2000	1880	481	58.0	1554	1884	646	1845	1146	390	44.8	1036	1545	559
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		53	26	2	40.0	32	33	4	47	39	7	46.7	52	47	9	77	57	4	44.4	91	102	4
Total UT		1804	1609	307	40.8	1102	1459	436	2284	2021	513	52.6	1780	2034	690	2164	1370	436	40.6	1324	1883	606
Total All India		66579	36531	5681	29.1	65080	60141	10616	72718	34010	5754	29.2	67836	55702	11084	78999	38400	6491	29.2	77762	65016	12968

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Counterfeiting during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	379	119	20	18.7	488	416	53	461	95	20	17.5	289	271	87	186	127	27	16.4	237	303	50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	9	0	-	2	9	0	8	1	0	-	4	1	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
3.	Assam	91	63	8	28.6	131	120	12	84	57	3	11.1	134	78	4	68	68	13	30.2	88	82	13
4.	Bihar	69	44	11	34.4	111	92	17	69	49	13	29.5	127	108	20	52	58	10	33.3	84	118	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	71	39	10	27.0	71	52	26	68	30	13	40.6	45	61	12	59	21	4	25.0	51	55	10
6.	Goa	22	6	0	0.0	9	8	0	27	1	1	25.0	7	2	1	33	1	1	100.0	3	1	1
7.	Gujarat	190	46	9	28.1	121	124	44	238	35	7	50.0	110	107	18	255	22	6	35.3	51	52	19
8.	Haryana	40	30	12	52.2	52	50	22	35	29	16	57.1	50	54	20	29	24	12	40.0	56	49	22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	6	1	20.0	14	8	1	2	5	3	75.0	4	11	5	4	2	1	33.3	5	2	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	14	0	0.0	26	26	0	37	27	0	0.0	52	51	0	19	18	0	0.0	33	33	0
11.	Jharkhand	24	8	4	16.0	12	22	7	15	22	11	45.8	35	29	22	16	8	7	58.3	31	27	7
12.	Karnataka	118	39	8	20.0	91	113	31	171	48	5	16.1	118	119	5	192	55	5	11.1	121	92	12
13.	Kerala	46	15	15	100.0	64	102	89	66	25	17	40.5	102	78	34	54	41	10	27.8	55	88	35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	47	35	11	52.4	65	72	27	27	48	11	37.9	66	63	18	33	25	7	35.0	55	56	12
15.	Maharashtra	405	113	6	15.0	270	237	13	478	83	13	26.5	300	262	40	389	85	7	24.1	203	194	23
16.	Manipur	3	0	1	100.0	4	0	1	1	1	0	0.0	1	1	0	7	2	1	100.0	8	4	1
17.	Meghalaya	10	4	0	0.0	16	6	0	9	8	1	33.3	7	8	1	4	1	2	40.0	10	4	2
18.	Mizoram	15	7	17	94.4	33	13	50	9	14	17	100.0	20	49	47	12	12	9	100.0	19	24	27
19.	Nagaland	4	5	7	100.0	3	7	5	3	3	3	100.0	4	2	2	3	4	0	-	9	9	0
20.	Odisha	26	15	1	10.0	29	29	3	34	25	1	16.7	49	48	1	29	33	2	12.5	55	56	3
21.	Punjab	78	57	22	51.2	129	128	49	63	76	24	48.0	152	148	61	75	68	45	60.0	127	166	99
22.	Rajasthan	51	43	14	41.2	69	71	21	59	23	13	54.2	77	77	28	36	22	10	62.5	60	60	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	2	0	-	4	4	0	3	1	0	-	6	2	0
24. Tamil Nadu		599	65	21	27.6	128	64	31	352	61	18	26.9	131	116	23	312	41	9	30.0	173	98	11
25. Tripura		23	12	2	25.0	19	14	5	20	20	3	30.0	29	21	4	6	9	4	36.4	9	13	5
26. Uttar Pradesh		420	214	81	59.6	450	384	184	339	167	79	61.7	786	307	166	426	107	112	69.1	280	202	233
27. Uttarakhand		31	14	9	69.2	26	27	37	43	21	13	56.5	43	36	30	33	18	9	64.3	33	34	26
28. West Bengal		148	137	28	38.4	162	165	31	153	62	10	30.3	200	66	12	214	244	6	13.0	324	309	16
Total State		2945	1159	318	38.1	2595	2359	759	2873	1038	315	38.7	2946	2178	661	2549	1117	319	37.9	2186	2133	666
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	0	1	0
30. Chandigarh		0	1	2	40.0	0	1	2	4	2	2	66.7	6	2	3	3	2	0	-	4	5	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	3	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT		41	39	7	50.0	81	114	20	47	25	6	35.3	54	55	11.	33	30	7	38.9	42	49	10
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		2	1	0	-	0	1	0	5	1	1	100.0	1	1	4	3	0	1	50.0	0	0	1
Total UT		46	41	9	45.0	81	116	22	62	28	9	40.9	61	58	18	40	33	8	38.1	46	55	11
Total All India		2991	1200	327	38.3	2676	2475	781	2935	1066	324	38.7	3007	2236	679	2589	1150	327	37.9	2232	2188	677

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Arson during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		OR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	OR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	OR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1021	725	156	24.0	1232	1110	284	1039	662	55	11.5	1230	1266	122	925	736	68	9.6	972	1061	124
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	4	0	-	5	4	0	28	13	0	-	25	22	0	28	13	0	0.0	30	14	0
3.	Assam	443	192	31	22.0	470	364	48	476	146	26	20.0	877	380	40	437	146	18	20.9	826	274	47
4.	Bihar	772	472	109	26.1	1196	1177	192	685	368	78	23.1	1120	945	167	660	341	59	21.5	940	880	113
5.	Chhattisgarh	302	152	29	25.9	258	261	47	335	190	32	23.9	324	314	50	319	168	30	21.3	295	282	44
6.	Goa	27	12	0	0.0	24	51	0	24	14	0	0.0	34	29	0	23	8	1	5.9	29	17	1
7.	Gujarat	363	277	12	5.7	574	598	25	240	204	9	4.9	457	463	19	260	191	4	1.9	459	482	12
8.	Haryana	139	90	12	10.2	249	240	26	153	99	19	20.9	175	198	22	221	124	22	23.9	300	248	29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	127	59	2	4.3	116	121	6	124	63	2	4.2	84	86	2	127	62	5	13.9	99	89	15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	230	34	1	4.3	125	126	7	217	60	3	3.2	123	122	5	224	67	0	0.0	165	162	0
11.	Jharkhand	164	96	17	23.9	381	368	32	203	119	29	30.9	240	234	29	185	102	20	27.8	241	322	39
12.	Karnataka	265	187	7	3.6	288	244	13	293	200	1	0.8	375	422	4	286	149	5	3.9	228	209	22
13.	Kerala	389	183	6	4.4	436	415	14	503	196	11	7.1	485	430	18	374	191	17	13.7	301	437	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	898	757	202	32.5	1562	1578	356	741	663	239	26.9	1233	1204	378	748	631	200	25.7	1223	1248	463
15.	Maharashtra	1288	895	58	8.3	1680	1578	78	1105	789	45	7.8	1637	1545	82	1229	841	23	3.8	1534	1542	32
16.	Manipur	41	0	0	-	1	0	0	81	0	0	-	14	0	0	86	0	0	-	2	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	28	3	0	0.0	19	6	0	54	9	0	0.0	35	20	0	52	13	1	20.0	28	20	4
18.	Mizoram	18	11	30	93.8	22	17	29	24	25	22	88.0	29	25	22	15	17	11	64.7	26	31	23
19.	Nagaland	14	4	0	-	7	3	0	4	4	1	16.7	2	1	5	1	0	3	100.0	0	0	1
20.	Odisha	869	273	18	9.6	495	453	40	413	483	26	9.8	689	687	35	430	484	23	7.6	642	695	41
21.	Punjab	75	43	10	27.0	129	107	26	101	45	12	35.3	149	117	43	101	60	25	36.2	157	158	62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
22. Rajasthan		615	358	113	36.3	801	804	171	556	276	84	38.4	684	686	212	478	248	83	39.2	584	584	183
23. Sikkim		23	5	0	-	21	14	0	9	8	2	50.0	4	8	6	7	1	0	-	9	1	0
24. Tamil Nadu		610	342	86	27.7	645	573	157	580	312	54	20.4	538	483	186	636	301	48	21.6	732	606	105
25. Tripura		47	28	0	0.0	21	22	0	62	36	3	15.0	67	36	6	51	24	1	9.1	52	38	1
26. Uttar Pradesh		228	139	140	57.4	426	327	335	254	159	113	50.9	424	322	343	170	90	223	58.1	360	235	545
27. Uttarakhand		15	7	11	50.0	9	8	10	17	8	3	42.9	16	15	14	17	5	4	44.4	4	4	4
28. West Bengal		150	80	6	7.2	192	162	15	344	129	4	4.8	346	243	8	331	229	4	4.8	378	370	4
Total State		9171	5428	1056	22.5	11384	10731	1911	8665	5280	873	19.4	11416	10303	1818	8421	5242	898	19.4	10616	10009	1924
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		15	4	1	50.0	7	4	1	12	7	2	100.0	7	10	3	12	2	0	0.0	10	10	0
30. Chandigarh		2	1	0	0.0	0	1	0	4	1	0	-	3	1	0	9	1	0	0.0	7	2	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		6	2	0	0.0	4	3	0	5	0	0	-	2	0	0	2	0	0	-	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		3	0	0	0.0	4	0	0	3	3	0	-	3	7	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT		41	23	2	50.0	20	12	4	34	13	5	62.5	15	21	5	52	21	1	14.3	29	22	1
34. Lakshadweep		2	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	-	35	0	0	2	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		9	4	0	0.0	11	11	0	11	6	1	25.0	5	7	1	10	2	0	0.0	5	5	0
Total UT		78	34	3	20.0	46	31	5	71	30	8	57.1	70	46	9	87	26	1	10.0	51	39	1
Total All India		9249	5462	1059	22.5	11430	10762	1916	8736	5310	881	19.5	11486	10349	1827	8508	5268	899	19.3	10667	10048	1925

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Hurt during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008						2009						2010								
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48167	45920	10144	49.5	69502	70279	13445	44488	41399	8345	38.3	65042	63710	13271	46777	41605	12453	42.4	68228	71284	15597
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	479	329	61	58.7	586	482	80	526	353	92	63.4	739	471	104	439	322	110	56.4	595	399	120
3.	Assam	6107	3611	252	12.7	6711	4645	636	6547	3931	446	19.7	9487	5421	717	5744	3411	292	15.1	8132	4894	648
4.	Bihar	16644	13233	987	15.1	36301	33153	2031	14746	10424	972	14.4	26915	24882	2349	15328	12450	951	13.0	23058	28165	2670
5.	Chhattisgarh	8565	8257	1628	46.6	15048	14941	2167	9543	9288	1344	42.6	16261	16418	2149	10188	9711	1584	21.9	17272	17216	4640
6.	Goa	185	157	16	19.5	319	299	24	191	151	18	15.3	316	258	30	177	191	21	16.2	290	370	28
7.	Gujarat	10897	10657	578	8.7	22896	23372	1128	9456	9041	639	9.6	20253	20301	1049	10131	9493	932	12.8	22554	22381	1803
8.	Haryana	4504	4194	826	16.9	11806	11980	1917	3977	3569	904	19.9	10220	10303	2049	3733	3266	757	18.0	9002	8787	2012
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1258	1132	219	22.3	1893	1899	288	1230	1195	139	16.7	1919	1955	215	1374	1210	85	12.8	2046	2008	143
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	273	225	15	17.2	466	467	26	331	323	34	23.4	727	727	50	278	266	18	21.7	654	650	33
11.	Jharkhand	2826	2506	451	17.9	6215	5614	1140	4132	3791	944	24.0	6023	6366	1584	4271	3627	863	28.0	7272	7289	1657
12.	Karnataka	19159	18046	664	4.8	31532	29699	1199	20105	17993	424	2.9	30678	29462	933	21835	19350	388	3.0	32213	30152	869
13.	Kerala	19178	17276	1027	9.1	29646	29411	1821	18274	17485	1138	10.0	27732	27899	2026	18532	17363	943	9.0	29045	28449	1641
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36344	35374	9791	45.6	73120	72694	21971	37132	37147	9815	43.1	84031	83816	19909	39193	38249	16384	42.5	81474	81181	33949
15.	Maharashtra	29742	27924	982	5.8	58130	57164	1936	28326	26717	908	5.6	55593	53046	1576	29696	28027	851	4.4	59092	58007	1643
16.	Manipur	301	1	1	33.3	162	1	2	224	1	0	-	199	1	0	227	3	0	0.0	130	3	0
17.	Meghalaya	204	63	13	40.6	75	69	18	207	113	4	14.8	118	177	9	154	95	3	9.7	84	82	7
18.	Mizoram	118	98	94	88.7	152	130	127	120	140	91	92.9	151	217	197	116	116	125	86.2	154	166	170
19.	Nagaland	46	35	25	92.6	51	47	42	38	43	18	78.3	66	60	38	36	25	26	83.9	40	29	31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20. Odisha		7013	6629	346	10.6	10876	10906	1151	6816	5919	401	12.7	10308	10109	1227	7181	7464	445	10.6	11357	11609	930
21. Punjab		5597	4348	632	16.6	10140	10285	1744	5498	4149	688	20.3	10321	9597	1732	4873	3860	841	24.7	9382	8175	2061
22. Rajasthan		21117	18892	7526	62.6	38706	38702	15659	21652	19256	6429	66.3	39019	39015	16171	19247	16712	6039	61.1	34767	34764	11551
23. Sikkim		100	128	28	45.2	163	91	28	91	110	24	35.8	129	110	34	73	40	28	40.0	80	40	28
24. Tamil Nadu		20529	16494	7488	52.4	37222	33710	13116	18147	15814	4979	46.0	34011	33528	12922	21309	16000	6581	40.2	35809	32990	11410
25. Tripura		924	756	33	12.5	957	789	44	1047	934	37	10.6	2072	1162	59	1136	924	41	11.6	1479	1247	82
26. Uttar Pradesh		11683	9290	3764	52.5	22706	20876	9371	10934	8841	3567	51.1	23735	21000	10474	10336	8254	5159	56.9	23829	21085	13155
27. Uttarakhand		937	717	271	75.7	910	855	696	1198	1019	297	72.8	1156	1182	330	974	829	357	80.6	1492	1470	646
28. West Bengal		9033	6675	596	16.8	10728	8667	370	11196	8089	325	14.6	10877	10108	394	12764	10257	344	14.5	15293	14246	453
Total State		281930	252967	48458	31.0	497019	481227	92177	276172	247235	43022	28.2	488098	471301	91598	286122	253120	56621	29.9	494823	487138	107977
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		107	83	7	20.6	162	141	13	89	80	1	4.8	114	123	1	80	46	5	23.8	105	117	12
30. Chandigarh		73	48	20	29.0	121	82	38	63	44	11	22.4	101	88	24	65	64	21	22.3	75	111	43
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		26	19	1	16.7	31	31	3	23	19	1	14.3	36	36	1	11	10	2	13.3	24	19	2
32. Daman and Diu		12	14	0	0.0	25	24	0	14	12	1	16.7	12	18	2	12	8	0	0.0	16	22	0
33. Delhi UT		1936	1866	445	36.6	3071	3132	893	1938	1773	465	39.1	3106	3337	798	1925	1754	456	38.1	3125	3007	913
34. Lakshadweep		12	0	0	-	11	0	0	14	10	0	0.0	73	1	0	1	1	0	-	0	1	0
35. Puducherry		873	822	216	75.3	1697	1390	527	901	970	27	58.7	1825	2138	57	806	819	551	38.3	1610	1652	1113
Total UT		3039	2852	689	42.5	5118	4800	1474	3042	2908	506	38.2	5267	5741	883	2900	2702	1035	37.4	4955	4929	2083
Total All India		284969	255819	49147	31.2	502137	486027	93651	279214	250143	43528	28.3	493365	477042	92481	289022	255822	57656	30.1	499778	492067	110060

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Dowry Deaths during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008						2009						2010								
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	556	471	67	14.9	1585	1619	179	546	500	62	14.1	1220	1270	284	588	543	80	15.9	1322	1383	230
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
3.	Assam	103	83	20	45.5	159	143	32	170	95	20	45.5	297	181	51	175	132	13	22.4	263	192	24
4.	Bihar	1210	783	177	25.7	2605	2561	381	1295	705	140	23.6	2908	2166	433	1257	831	146	25.1	2508	2658	351
5.	Chhattisgarh	106	92	25	32.9	254	250	89	128	136	31	30.7	353	354	78	115	108	31	39.7	277	261	81
6.	Goa	2	3	0	-	2	10	0	3	2	0	0.0	3	2	0	1	0	1	50.0	5	0	1
7.	Gujarat	27	27	1	6.7	79	76	1	24	20	0	0.0	53	55	0	19	15	1	12.5	28	34	4
8.	Haryana	302	258	69	29.0	622	603	169	281	253	63	26.6	633	635	142	284	253	89	39.9	589	590	223
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	5	3	37.5	8	12	7	1	2	1	25.0	3	5	5	2	2	0	0.0	4	4	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	15	0	0.0	25	24	0	12	18	1	12.5	46	45	1	9	9	0	0.0	26	24	0
11.	Jharkhand	266	219	55	26.3	570	538	96	295	281	80	34.5	562	541	167	276	235	74	29.6	567	585	186
12.	Karnataka	259	244	24	13.0	698	669	66	264	205	13	8.3	666	537	33	248	246	32	17.7	621	717	62
13.	Kerala	31	25	2	18.2	35	25	3	20	21	2	9.5	32	33	3	22	26	1	7.7	34	47	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	805	790	295	42.6	2302	2292	765	858	938	257	38.6	2474	2473	621	892	877	230	34.6	2564	2574	656
15.	Maharashtra	390	397	24	8.7	1464	1408	73	341	334	30	13.5	1233	1205	83	393	401	22	6.7	1438	1377	63
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	1	0	-	2	3	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	401	333	37	14.7	733	693	93	384	346	47	18.2	857	850	81	388	485	50	12.0	988	1048	131
21.	Punjab	128	88	39	45.9	286	224	108	126	97	61	50.4	323	248	154	121	104	56	51.9	288	292	138
22.	Rajasthan	439	348	121	46.7	643	643	234	436	331	93	40.8	553	550	188	462	347	100	43.3	616	610	183

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	2	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		207	187	44	23.9	488	433	114	194	190	35	19.0	430	479	113	165	151	46	28.0	313	300	102
25. Tripura		16	31	2	13.3	31	27	5	29	27	7	33.3	60	57	14	25	23	3	16.7	62	56	6
26. Uttar Pradesh		2237	1777	870	50.6	8541	6439	3142	2232	1786	823	49.3	9203	6518	3245	2217	1757	992	54.2	9250	5958	3828
27. Uttarakhand		73	64	19	34.5	168	164	101	94	84	42	47.7	218	194	87	75	60	39	45.3	168	163	104
28. West Bengal		451	339	40	12.1	1082	943	80	506	372	36	15.7	1002	825	92	507	486	24	10.5	1124	1101	55
Total State		8036	6580	1934	33.4	22383	19799	5738	8239	6743	1844	33.3	23129	19223	5875	8242	7091	2030	33.9	23057	19974	6430
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		2	2	0	-	3	3	0	1	1	0	-	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		3	3	1	33.3	7	7	1	2	2	2	66.7	3	6	6	5	4	2	33.3	10	10	5
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT		129	115	13	50.0	230	297	75	141	144	35	44.9	242	255	64	143	136	27	20.6	209	199	68
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		2	0	0	-	1	0	0	0	3	1	100.0	0	4	4	1	1	0	0.0	4	1	0
Total UT		136	120	14	45.2	241	307	76	144	150	38	46.3	245	266	74	149	141	29	20.9	223	210	73
Total All India		8172	6700	1948	33.4	22624	20106	5814	8383	6893	1882	33.4	23374	19489	5949	8391	7232	2059	33.6	23280	20184	6503

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Molestation during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4730	3713	520	25.3	4922	4831	608	5147	4229	253	11.1	5441	5163	427	4634	3868	496	20.5	4622	4698	484
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	72	64	13	68.4	73	66	16	58	54	15	60.0	70	57	15	84	54	4	50.0	88	61	5
3.	Assam	1272	731	78	14.7	1307	833	227	1342	767	111	20.1	1614	1050	156	1400	892	73	16.3	2020	1090	138
4.	Bihar	999	684	76	16.5	1165	1042	105	726	554	68	16.0	795	721	95	534	482	73	17.9	808	676	109
5.	Chhattisgarh	1621	1605	279	38.3	1934	1921	330	1598	1566	291	31.2	1817	1790	307	1706	1650	409	29.6	1969	1960	512
6.	Goa	32	26	4	26.7	28	33	3	37	21	3	25.0	35	22	3	36	32	4	16.0	37	38	4
7.	Gujarat	828	800	48	9.2	1291	1296	111	727	707	39	8.2	1025	1015	50	668	659	22	5.0	986	972	29
8.	Haryana	435	385	97	27.3	533	540	131	451	403	90	28.2	553	550	129	476	415	117	30.2	605	596	165
9.	Himachal Pradesh	295	275	30	19.7	358	378	44	318	308	20	13.5	345	354	34	350	334	17	14.0	418	421	27
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	935	781	11	3.1	1748	1748	57	972	940	82	15.8	2044	2043	217	1038	889	29	7.8	2053	2049	55
11.	Jharkhand	271	235	43	18.2	302	362	51	276	237	67	25.2	327	291	102	245	221	49	15.5	273	318	58
12.	Karnataka	1954	1722	93	8.5	2927	2751	110	2186	1855	71	6.7	3159	3032	91	2544	2169	52	4.3	3411	3102	89
13.	Kerala	2745	2441	184	12.3	3452	3504	258	2540	2358	166	11.5	3238	3293	234	2936	2682	168	12.2	3585	3602	246
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6445	6372	1971	42.4	7686	7683	2898	6307	6331	1566	37.0	7567	7556	1941	6646	6609	1749	37.0	7863	7838	2155
15.	Maharashtra	3619	3340	180	11.1	4334	4253	205	3196	3114	157	9.2	3938	3826	191	3661	3311	162	8.5	4386	4047	206
16.	Manipur	57	0	0	-	47	0	0	39	2	0	-	40	2	0	31	0	0	-	23	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	54	24	12	52.2	18	19	11	72	45	3	18.8	42	65	3	48	33	3	25.0	29	27	4
18.	Mizoram	78	71	38	82.6	76	71	40	61	68	47	85.5	78	113	60	75	73	71	91.0	79	81	122
19.	Nagaland	15	10	3	75.0	22	14	5	11	11	8	88.9	13	10	9	13	12	9	90.0	15	11	1
20.	Odisha	2782	2342	109	8.7	3765	3746	383	2697	2436	78	8.8	3589	3534	120	2905	2719	98	7.3	4116	4265	147

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
21. Punjab		388	265	73	33.0	512	458	112	319	219	79	33.5	355	315	104	349	235	77	36.8	454	445	162
22. Rajasthan		2520	1964	825	61.0	2893	2898	1076	2485	1893	633	58.3	2692	2692	893	2339	1727	550	51.3	2598	2598	804
23. Sikkim		19	16	3	50.0	18	20	3	10	32	6	75.0	36	32	8	11	13	3	42.9	23	13	3
24. Tamil Nadu		1705	1363	338	34.8	2220	2059	543	1242	1104	393	36.3	1916	1936	716	1405	987	508	46.6	1946	1598	765
25. Tripura		346	291	17	17.3	349	312	18	384	354	16	10.1	434	354	16	376	308	22	12.7	456	358	36
26. Uttar Pradesh		2955	2599	1502	63.8	4109	3723	2277	2782	2525	1568	70.5	4026	3656	2510	2793	2513	1818	71.2	4189	3646	2810
27. Uttarakhand		120	99	72	80.9	160	177	123	119	108	90	78.3	178	172	173	125	116	51	82.3	184	183	65
28. West Bengal		2396	1566	95	13.6	1584	1567	93	1942	1740	85	12.9	1640	1602	100	2465	1915	81	14.2	1841	2167	91
Total State		39688	33784	6714	31.4	47833	46305	9838	38044	33981	6005	28.7	47007	45246	8704	39893	34918	6715	29.5	49077	46860	9292
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		24	21	0	0.0	32	35	0	30	27	0	0.0	40	36	0	31	24	0	0.0	40	34	0
30. Chandigarh		19	23	1	6.3	22	30	1	26	13	3	17.6	39	24	3	29	24	7	22.6	28	30	7
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		4	4	0	-	7	7	0	2	2	0	-	2	2	0	11	5	1	100.0	12	5	2
32. Daman and Diu		2	1	0	0.0	1	1	0	4	0	0	-	5	0	0	2	3	0	0.0	2	1	0
33. Delhi UT		611	715	184	56.6	855	961	266	552	515	200	48.4	710	776	231	601	572	169	40.7	794	721	336
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		65	65	7	26.9	85	92	9	53	52	4	18.2	53	53	16	46	43	7	22.6	71	72	11
Total UT		725	829	192	51.6	1002	1126	276	667	609	207	45.1	849	891	250	720	671	184	38.2	947	863	356
Total All India		40413	34613	6906	31.7	48835	47431	10114	38711	34590	6212	29.0	47856	46137	8954	40613	35589	6899	29.7	50024	47723	9648

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Sexual Harassment during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3551	2945	569	32.8	3240	3260	636	3520	3103	613	28.0	4178	3848	681	4562	3332	731	35.0	3820	3965	861
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	6	2	0	-	2	2	0	1	0	0	-	1	0	0
3.	Assam	2	2	0	0.0	2	2	0	10	5	3	33.3	15	7	3	20	9	3	42.9	35	13	6
4.	Bihar	21	12	3	42.9	30	28	3	12	14	0	0.0	16	20	0	16	9	0	0.0	22	20	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	125	123	27	42.2	165	162	40	152	140	26	28.3	235	233	56	182	172	31	36.9	261	258	65
6.	Goa	12	8	0	0.0	12	8	0	10	7	0	0.0	10	7	0	16	13	2	33.3	22	21	2
7.	Gujarat	122	120	5	7.4	161	181	12	114	107	14	20.6	188	190	22	110	98	9	12.2	131	134	13
8.	Haryana	605	567	381	77.6	731	716	451	605	583	358	72.3	717	717	396	580	526	334	75.7	635	628	408
9.	Himachal Pradesh	41	36	5	31.3	55	45	8	37	37	1	11.1	40	51	1	78	51	1	8.3	73	65	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	296	284	69	38.8	401	400	96	371	365	99	40.4	512	511	114	262	234	100	49.3	295	295	139
11.	Jharkhand	23	16	1	14.3	63	55	1	83	36	11	52.4	38	35	14	16	11	3	27.3	20	37	3
12.	Karnataka	44	41	10	26.3	38	41	10	64	30	1	5.6	40	39	1	83	16	0	0.0	22	21	0
13.	Kerala	258	244	35	25.9	302	293	46	395	361	58	29.0	456	445	68	537	515	70	30.2	604	617	78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	758	739	290	44.8	958	956	452	728	848	221	52.6	1047	1042	285	918	899	309	51.0	1182	1183	340
15.	Maharashtra	1091	998	70	11.3	1352	1351	76	1099	1021	22	4.9	1337	1275	23	1180	1063	34	5.1	1515	1441	42
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	4	0	0	-	2	1	0	1	2	1	100.0	1	1	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	2
19.	Nagaland	1	0	1	100.0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	3	2	0	-	3	3	0
20.	Odisha	282	258	17	12.7	352	356	28	210	199	15	11.2	297	290	19	232	231	11	7.9	354	346	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
21. Punjab		49	29	18	51.4	61	37	22	33	34	13	40.6	50	40	18	38	27	13	52.0	42	36	17
22. Rajasthan		19	12	14	56.0	15	15	24	24	21	9	60.0	24	24	16	23	17	9	81.8	22	22	11
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		974	856	317	40.5	1245	1101	379	501	519	296	57.3	568	651	371	638	624	417	57.6	739	752	353
25. Tripura		4	4	2	50.0	8	6	0	5	5	0	0.0	10	6	0	9	4	0	0.0	9	7	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		3374	3318	2130	72.5	4958	4876	3179	2524	2475	1838	74.3	3878	3807	2734	11	21	1951	76.4	15	36	3157
27. Uttarakhand		306	289	72	98.6	459	443	250	249	259	98	97.0	419	431	254	165	169	244	89.4	282	291	228
28. West Bengal		94	70	20	32.8	156	125	23	108	91	24	33.3	120	102	26	163	127	37	40.2	165	140	44
Total State		12057	10972	4056	50.3	14767	14459	5738	10864	10265	3721	49.1	14200	13775	5103	9843	8170	4310	52.1	10269	10331	5786
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		3	2	0	-	4	2	0	7	4	0	-	8	4	0	10	7	0	-	14	11	0
30. Chandigarh		2	5	6	85.7	3	7	6	2	1	4	33.3	6	1	6	4	0	8	47.1	2	0	12
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	1	0	-	2	2	0
32. Daman and Diu		1	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	2	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT		130	131	57	66.3	141	163	68	118	92	53	60.9	132	151	68	80	100	47	54.0	89	100	74
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		21	20	9	81.8	28	28	11	16	13	6	50.0	21	21	9	22	20	2	20.0	28	26	6
Total UT		157	158	72	68.6	176	200	85	145	112	63	56.8	168	178	83	118	128	57	49.6	135	139	92
Total All India		12214	11130	4128	50.5	14943	14659	5823	11009	10377	3784	49.2	14368	13953	5186	9961	8298	4367	52.0	10404	10470	5878

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted Cruelty by Husband and Relatives during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10306	8762	697	18.7	19398	19011	1578	11297	8981	561	10.7	19018	17746	1451	12080	11459	756	12.4	21572	22299	1554
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	9	0	0.0	12	9	0	13	14	3	50.0	12	14	3	12	8	1	33.3	11	8	1
3.	Assam	3478	2154	141	14.6	3577	2489	263	4398	2632	281	20.3	5753	2933	326	5410	3155	227	14.8	6208	3762	390
4.	Bihar	1992	1537	197	21.8	3732	3138	357	2532	1649	169	12.9	4939	3910	474	2271	1465	182	14.6	3850	3630	390
5.	Chhattisgarh	897	858	113	28.7	2297	2254	355	893	903	59	13.2	2462	2447	131	861	834	142	23.0	2450	2407	339
6.	Goa	12	11	0	0.0	23	29	0	21	12	0	0.0	46	26	0	17	14	0	0.0	41	42	0
7.	Gujarat	6094	6073	140	5.2	18602	18640	360	5506	5392	106	3.5	17595	17791	623	5600	5447	110	3.4	16877	16768	784
8.	Haryana	2435	1556	102	9.8	3712	3792	274	2617	1536	122	10.8	3661	3696	309	2720	1684	131	9.5	4057	3794	531
9.	Himachal Pradesh	343	296	9	6.6	731	710	19	284	301	9	5.7	648	704	25	275	235	7	6.4	677	664	26
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	162	125	1	3.4	290	289	5	196	169	2	9.5	469	468	8	211	157	8	24.2	418	412	6
11.	Jharkhand	851	708	157	25.7	1651	1359	278	710	809	304	42.4	1560	1465	381	650	618	177	26.5	1600	2361	411
12.	Karnataka	2638	2291	75	5.5	4827	4479	219	3185	2620	80	5.0	5784	5680	207	3441	2994	75	4.2	6515	5832	183
13.	Kerala	4138	3653	153	6.5	6303	6311	288	4007	3923	181	7.3	5828	6307	423	4797	4461	127	5.0	7522	7492	222
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3185	3091	1306	45.5	10196	10183	5180	3983	4031	918	36.1	11182	11172	2511	3756	3669	871	38.5	10253	10269	2708
15.	Maharashtra	7829	7484	153	3.6	25979	25211	439	7681	7390	119	2.9	29493	28238	323	7434	7354	104	2.1	28261	27819	344
16.	Manipur	28	0	0	-	12	0	0	25	0	0	-	25	0	0	18	0	0	-	13	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	32	5	2	33.3	29	6	2	24	10	1	33.3	6	16	1	24	10	0	0.0	11	9	0
18.	Mizoram	5	5	2	100.0	5	5	2	4	5	10	100.0	4	4	8	3	3	2	100.0	3	3	2
19.	Nagaland	4	3	1	50.0	4	2	2	0	0	2	100.0	0	2	2	1	1	2	100.0	3	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20. Odisha		1618	1067	152	18.1	2121	2140	213	2047	1427	121	15.4	2915	2825	209	2067	2164	99	8.7	4840	4822	258
21. Punjab		984	721	65	18.5	1963	2003	243	1061	796	209	36.5	1871	1650	420	1163	845	123	23.1	2159	2132	355
22. Rajasthan		8113	4953	1197	44.2	8027	8015	2228	10371	5985	1275	45.0	9326	9344	2247	11145	6192	1042	43.1	9113	9096	2115
23. Sikkim		5	8	0	-	5	8	0	6	8	6	100.0	12	8	9	3	3	0	-	4	3	0
24. Tamil Nadu		1648	1477	307	27.3	3351	3188	602	1460	1112	238	20.8	2697	2714	656	1570	1165	211	20.3	2981	2860	519
25. Tripura		735	694	49	15.3	1064	906	34	815	778	34	10.4	1760	1249	57	937	781	39	8.9	1172	873	67
26. Uttar Pradesh		8312	5837	2345	53.2	27984	22114	9232	8566	6082	2268	50.9	31807	23846	9685	7978	5776	3024	55.1	29853	22468	11741
27. Uttarakhand		340	258	106	56.1	570	603	550	361	294	82	61.7	890	787	280	334	264	64	36.8	625	588	518
28. West Bengal		13663	10225	196	7.6	17521	16123	224	16112	13647	134	5.3	13884	13473	231	17796	16946	148	5.9	18387	19464	211
Total State		79860	63861	7666	22.6	163986	153017	22947	88175	70506	7294	19.7	173647	158515	21000	92574	77704	7672	19.1	179476	169880	23678
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		26	20	0	0.0	23	33	0	21	16	0	0.0	35	38	0	9	9	0	0.0	12	22	0
30. Chandigarh		49	27	1	8.3	80	43	3	51	7	7	29.2	28	35	15	41	27	7	10.4	18	20	9
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		4	5	0	0.0	11	11	0	3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	3	3	2	100.0	14	9	3
32. Daman and Diu		5	4	0	0.0	20	20	0	3	2	0	0.0	4	4	0	3	2	0	0.0	6	5	0
33. Delhi UT		1387	879	43	12.1	725	1340	127	1283	1046	78	26.4	658	1052	103	1404	838	83	19.1	878	838	147
34. Lakshadweep		1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	2	2	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		12	6	0	0.0	16	13	0	10	17	1	6.7	21	26	2	7	7	0	0.0	9	9	0
Total UT		1484	941	44	11.4	875	1460	130	1371	1090	86	24.9	748	1157	120	1467	886	92	17.8	937	903	159
Total All India		81344	64802	7710	22.4	164861	154477	23077	89546	71596	7380	19.8	174395	159672	21120	94041	78590	7764	19.1	180413	170783	23837

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Importation of Girls during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		OR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	OR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	OR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	22	39	3	11.1	56	64	4	31	23	4	66.7	17	36	8	8	9	1	16.7	26	18	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	2	0	-	5	5	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	39	26	4	17.4	63	61	4	6	7	2	50.0	20	5	4	8	3	3	75.0	15	20	5
12.	Karnataka	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	1	0	-	2	2	0	5	5	0	0.0	19	19	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	1	0	-	2	2	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	5	2	0	-	5	5	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
22. Rajasthan		0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
25. Tripura		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
27. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		5	5	1	8.3	6	13	1	5	9	0	0.0	7	4	0	8	8	0	0.0	11	8	0
Total State		67	70	8	12.3	125	138	9	48	42	6	28.6	49	50	12	36	29	4	20.0	81	75	6
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Total UT		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Total All India		67	70	8	12.3	125	138	9	48	42	6	28.6	49	50	12	36	29	4	20.0	81	75	6

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Causing Death by Negligence during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12861	9993	1440	22.6	11608	10813	1641	13438	10962	1771	22.9	11301	10776	1586	14085	11700	1375	17.1	11851	11798	1295
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	104	41	4	80.0	56	44	4	110	59	11	50.0	77	63	110	106	55	8	57.1	83	57	8
3.	Assam	2259	1659	164	17.0	1818	1332	235	2735	1616	268	34.3	2639	1546	238	2847	1920	129	15.3	2471	1447	272
4.	Bihar	4592	3068	229	21.9	3930	3700	259	4516	2917	226	19.1	3455	3183	332	5615	2988	351	24.6	3459	3038	292
5.	Chhattisgarh	2800	1962	187	24.6	2087	2044	279	2735	1978	256	28.3	1970	1952	279	2907	1946	243	21.6	2020	2018	281
6.	Goa	230	197	13	10.0	203	204	13	220	180	21	19.1	185	187	21	256	236	25	13.9	222	245	25
7.	Gujarat	4934	3860	189	13.0	3769	3801	190	5178	3597	218	15.6	3854	3816	220	5907	4208	165	619	4455	4343	159
8.	Haryana	1323	939	189	22.7	963	877	204	1549	1111	159	21.5	1125	1137	164	1595	1173	116	15.5	1247	1193	110
9.	Himachal Pradesh	485	336	33	12.4	333	329	33	616	303	28	14.7	383	376	34	610	359	40	19.4	362	372	49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	293	184	11	11.8	218	220	11	517	291	108	41.7	337	335	132	494	373	80	38.8	470	469	72
11.	Jharkhand	1310	935	192	27.1	961	846	202	1678	1028	219	25.6	956	1001	273	1745	1132	195	22.9	1189	1115	204
12.	Karnataka	572	325	15	5.9	463	435	14	417	458	20	6.7	452	448	11	471	417	20	7.8	525	474	30
13.	Kerala	37	38	4	80.0	48	45	4	41	39	4	14.3	51	85	4	47	38	1	4.5	76	68	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6008	4972	2528	67.5	5341	5335	2546	6591	5538	2576	62.9	5702	5686	2599	7038	5788	2108	49.7	6139	6141	2213
15.	Maharashtra	12472	8833	218	5.3	9386	9273	252	12459	8660	267	6.3	9162	9092	290	13508	9026	226	4.4	10415	9946	235
16.	Manipur	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	64	24	18	66.7	37	34	15	72	53	13	61.9	59	54	13	53	39	16	64.0	34	33	16
18.	Mizoram	53	34	42	95.5	34	34	10	36	29	36	94.7	36	19	26	44	45	50	92.6	34	49	53
19.	Nagaland	44	28	22	95.7	15	19	4	34	22	27	77.1	15	3	5	22	30	23	65.7	14	7	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20. Odisha		3535	2730	318	17.5	3132	3273	320	2979	2654	261	16.8	3402	3380	390	3450	3637	239	9.4	4084	4074	301
21. Punjab		2845	1977	379	29.4	2411	2488	408	3289	2211	660	33.8	2836	2316	654	3350	2067	546	30.0	2623	2336	569
22. Rajasthan		7322	5849	1327	52.6	6012	6007	1363	7898	6561	1519	52.5	6749	6752	1549	7978	6546	1762	51.2	6649	6648	1839
23. Sikkim		40	31	6	31.6	42	40	3	59	33	10	76.9	55	33	10	47	47	2	50.0	98	47	1
24. Tamil Nadu		12328	10264	2842	42.9	10951	10309	3630	13528	9581	2173	40.3	11544	10110	3296	14644	9256	3585	50.8	11982	9389	2927
25. Tripura		195	222	3	5.2	231	194	18	225	190	6	4.7	225	190	9	237	184	18	10.2	235	196	29
26. Uttar Pradesh		10102	7821	3647	59.5	9704	8311	3910	12159	9069	3849	57.3	11637	9504	4091	14472	11326	6011	64.3	13053	11564	6257
27. Uttarakhand		590	476	280	76.1	472	439	315	685	550	333	75.2	572	577	242	738	638	187	36.5	702	709	302
28. West Bengal		3789	2207	55	5.2	2639	1902	66	3623	2271	32	4.8	2456	2091	49	2847	2356	39	5.9	2699	2520	45
Total State		91189	69005	14355	35.2	76864	72348	15949	97387	71961	15071	35.3	81229	74712	16528	105114	77530	17560	34.2	87192	80296	17591
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		4	2	0	0.0	3	3	0	2	2	0	-	1	4	0	9	3	0	-	9	8	0
30. Chandigarh		11	3	0	0.0	12	5	0	7	10	1	20.0	8	13	1	6	3	2	40.0	6	3	3
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		10	13	0	0.0	14	14	0	17	10	0	0.0	13	13	0	20	16	0	0.0	26	23	0
32. Daman and Diu		39	20	1	4.8	42	36	1	40	23	0	0.0	28	25	0	38	28	1	5.9	26	31	1
33. Delhi UT		726	411	79	36.9	409	459	104	846	375	84	51.5	708	595	74	914	579	273	56.5	566	582	291
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		207	212	92	73.6	180	213	94	233	220	261	97.4	243	222	266	242	231	37	72.5	245	279	62
Total UT		997	661	172	46.5	660	730	199	1145	640	346	76.2	1001	872	341	1229	860	313	55.9	878	926	357
Total All India		92186	69666	14527	35.3	77524	73078	16148	98532	72601	15417	35.7	82230	75584	16869	106343	78390	17873	34.5	88070	81222	17948

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Other IPC Crimes during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43929	36582	10200	46.1	56414	53914	14307	48087	35692	9973	43.9	68539	63414	15973	41373	35073	12370	41.8	55789	54471	19002
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	590	355	88	57.9	763	626	120	619	341	95	54.3	831	403	99	622	405	196	60.5	788	532	208
3.	Assam	17598	4867	309	9.5	12366	5589	918	17973	7838	799	18.4	16705	8809	1173	22110	8063	703	15.5	15566	7980	842
4.	Bihar	54370	41148	3774	18.1	92581	84220	6280	54165	39531	3132	17.8	87779	77876	7466	56508	41078	3703	17.0	89073	75047	7609
5.	Chhattisgarh	21074	19021	7744	68.8	25876	25646	10737	20546	18483	7338	63.3	24849	25216	12936	23091	20167	8974	63.2	28562	28167	13313
6.	Goa	886	672	147	32.7	937	843	161	884	692	187	35.8	988	872	206	927	807	176	29.1	984	1032	188
7.	Gujarat	65525	61751	23541	50.4	81622	82082	28963	60758	55456	21302	55.9	74160	73684	23197	63788	60455	18620	53.6	78495	78164	23416
8.	Haryana	21460	17898	8807	56.0	25809	25342	9717	21804	17831	6336	41.0	25696	25268	8529	20060	16522	4993	34.1	22725	22712	7446
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7837	6963	1327	37.9	10393	10677	1753	7555	7170	1222	29.4	10303	9771	1544	7020	5973	740	22.9	9452	9707	1093
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10734	7869	3579	71.6	12641	12658	3862	11059	9992	4290	67.6	16216	16210	5023	11869	9802	4742	72.1	15308	15286	5507
11.	Jharkhand	14843	11849	2301	21.3	18489	15268	2441	11430	10232	4573	32.8	21228	19385	4848	13477	11817	2563	22.9	19063	19908	4549
12.	Karnataka	61755	71658	25700	57.7	55859	52760	27244	61108	47926	23754	58.1	56125	53512	24182	65123	60418	23872	57.7	60078	57436	28231
13.	Kerala	59061	54191	33867	82.9	62351	62959	38695	68688	64908	38600	79.3	71703	72442	43445	98668	94563	51804	81.6	103988	104681	55459
14.	Madhya Pradesh	100513	93750	34673	59.6	176877	177159	52677	101367	93755	30917	53.8	156657	155946	49701	107390	104055	29066	52.3	171121	171119	63598
15.	Maharashtra	50183	43472	1757	6.9	61872	61669	2706	48460	43270	1953	8.3	56238	56413	2506	49739	40310	2616	8.8	60333	58731	5287
16.	Manipur	1038	64	56	90.3	448	72	56	861	25	1	12.5	443	27	1	932	89	29	87.9	370	88	31
17.	Meghalaya	480	215	113	58.9	380	313	114	680	341	84	46.7	405	485	102	666	332	94	52.8	412	265	62
18.	Mizoram	378	322	130	69.9	421	350	262	407	385	255	93.4	360	628	825	355	348	471	93.1	487	527	676
19.	Nagaland	192	111	125	95.4	217	153	318	235	262	133	80.6	340	180	75	242	153	157	82.6	309	215	186

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20. Odisha		18916	16831	2043	16.4	27567	30028	4124	20560	16546	1121	10.4	30071	29747	3933	19366	20435	1135	9.1	27790	29786	2195
21. Punjab		10122	7450	3135	43.9	13190	11213	5640	10080	6964	2262	38.6	13465	12253	3774	10896	8746	3484	50.4	14183	13841	4882
22. Rajasthan		63924	46860	19299	63.8	90292	90324	27237	70089	48746	20860	64.7	97295	97300	43619	67221	44522	18984	64.7	90812	90832	30582
23. Sikkim		215	128	29	67.4	200	171	203	225	144	45	33.3	253	154	65	200	150	17	60.7	214	150	17
24. Tamil Nadu		107084	89933	56327	70.9	104968	96316	59404	106215	82445	49985	70.8	108848	103020	59663	110733	74312	46183	62.7	105840	96425	62476
25. Tripura		1327	1102	55	13.5	1342	898	80	1324	980	57	11.3	2162	1509	75	1356	1126	51	7.3	1300	1232	65
26. Uttar Pradesh		60242	43996	21327	56.7	85765	78048	46661	60918	45378	23615	54.9	80430	66881	54422	61500	44356	28807	58.5	85806	71154	51643
27. Uttarakhand		2280	1733	614	70.4	3419	3319	1616	1868	1754	992	81.2	3143	2944	1648	2101	1698	961	80.8	3125	3063	909
28. West Bengal		38177	29436	2274	16.1	37778	32897	2273	38776	29791	1761	18.4	38240	29530	2107	49096	40217	1981	20.4	52929	45364	3004
Total State		834733	710227	263341	53.5	1060837	1015514	348569	846741	686878	255642	53.3	1063472	1003879	371137	906429	745992	267492	51.9	1114902	1057915	392476
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		383	357	49	43.0	423	415	70	451	365	35	48.6	417	432	40	489	398	56	67.5	478	529	94
30. Chandigarh		1040	708	334	43.8	1066	956	419	976	417	233	41.8	880	570	313	1036	744	316	39.1	985	976	415
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		154	117	3	10.3	158	162	3	151	105	24	32.4	153	142	32	133	85	10	21.3	129	106	12
32. Daman and Diu		36	25	45	39.1	38	26	35	78	54	10	18.9	97	83	12	37	44	14	29.8	54	76	15
33. Delhi UT		17896	17979	7294	77.1	17838	19890	9340	14808	13685	7881	63.0	14848	16294	7831	14055	10233	5920	58.2	13372	12820	7402
34. Lakshadweep		53	0	0	-	17	0	0	58	61	0	0.0	17	61	0	26	13	0	-	10	10	0
35. Puducherry		2668	2867	3896	92.0	2887	2969	3950	2278	2222	1507	98.2	2418	2239	1538	1867	1925	2105	74.3	1984	2431	2166
Total UT		22230	22053	11621	79.0	22427	24418	13817	18800	16909	9690	65.2	18830	19821	9766	17643	13442	8421	60.2	17012	16948	10104
Total All India		856963	732280	274962	54.3	1083264	1039932	362386	865541	703787	265332	53.6	1082302	1023700	380903	924072	759434	275913	52.1	1131914	1074863	402580

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Total IPC Crimes during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008							2009							2010						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	179275	148032	31732	38.2	231386	230936	44164	180441	137385	29988	33.3	234920	223684	45573	181438	144707	37816	34.3	228605	230860	53463
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2374	1367	285	61.4	2621	1987	399	2362	1379	331	58.2	2817	1686	360	2439	1319	480	59.0	2825	1665	531
3.	Assam	53333	23170	2266	16.2	56084	31199	5466	55313	25857	3139	21.1	71627	36796	5044	61668	26311	2556	17.0	69890	36232	4182
4.	Bihar	122669	85495	9981	19.7	232962	216820	19377	122931	77420	8500	18.0	205005	181510	20810	127453	81371	8562	16.2	196289	183307	18672
5.	Chhattisgarh	51442	40235	11945	51.6	67579	66287	17130	51370	41092	11431	48.4	67070	67407	19579	54958	42509	14050	41.3	72750	71979	24064
6.	Goa	2742	1558	260	26.4	3159	2591	322	3005	1541	311	26.2	3124	2428	381	3293	1961	305	21.4	3332	3290	370
7.	Gujarat	123808	98998	25895	38.4	169084	170413	33402	115183	88474	23467	41.1	154679	154274	27344	116439	94711	20939	37.9	162043	161109	29591
8.	Haryana	55344	37168	14252	42.3	71553	70734	19115	56229	36275	12031	36.3	67152	66797	18710	59120	36452	10460	32.1	64237	62555	19257
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13976	11066	1875	29.3	19747	20051	2727	13315	11240	1655	24.5	18999	18655	2566	13049	9986	1057	19.9	18768	18988	1803
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20604	12678	3777	50.9	25642	25666	4433	21975	16634	4776	46.3	33419	33362	5931	23223	15589	5112	53.1	31641	31501	6165
11.	Jharkhand	38686	26156	5898	23.4	50136	44055	9128	37436	26798	10240	31.0	51558	47906	13571	38889	27831	6429	24.2	51683	53842	11821
12.	Karnataka	127540	113686	28062	36.1	150998	141807	31783	134042	90894	26209	35.7	149981	143590	29051	142322	109270	26027	34.9	161618	152791	32434
13.	Kerala	110620	94920	37530	55.6	156403	156336	47485	118369	107251	42935	57.1	162016	164819	54157	148313	137096	56274	62.7	197512	196640	65946
14.	Madhya Pradesh	206556	172397	59254	51.6	343047	342787	107582	207762	177320	53222	47.4	331978	330535	92712	214269	185757	60489	45.9	343192	343526	129435
15.	Maharashtra	206243	140467	7552	9.4	311598	299629	13301	199598	137667	7149	9.6	294753	288547	10808	208168	137477	7973	9.0	305629	290275	14704
16.	Manipur	3349	101	64	61.5	1325	111	67	2852	55	7	26.9	1442	60	7	2715	127	37	68.5	1306	133	39
17.	Meghalaya	2318	680	251	48.0	1666	1054	291	2448	1103	209	38.8	1677	1754	275	2505	1035	207	42.1	1743	1270	213
18.	Mizoram	1989	1613	1606	82.1	2162	1819	1820	2047	2014	1446	91.0	2039	2831	2308	2174	2069	2134	93.6	2228	2477	2889
19.	Nagaland	1202	581	503	92.8	1024	686	683	1059	831	457	80.7	1103	672	414	1059	821	545	78.5	1066	802	439

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20. Odisha		56755	44148	4478	15.8	77827	81061	9393	55740	42306	3359	13.2	80595	78940	8879	56459	54978	3329	9.9	89775	92839	6497
21. Punjab		35314	24510	7226	36.7	46525	44611	13536	35545	23489	6625	35.0	46262	41833	11800	36648	25652	8314	40.2	49050	44525	13824
22. Rajasthan		151174	94530	37444	59.9	181167	181201	76090	166565	98391	36722	60.7	189997	189989	80670	162957	92205	33627	59.1	177537	177579	59521
23. Sikkim		730	520	114	53.5	897	799	404	669	569	154	46.0	893	692	322	552	537	89	47.3	946	558	125
24. Tamil Nadu		176833	144527	77993	63.2	212832	194757	94663	174691	135125	68077	62.1	208677	199882	95109	185678	127736	67060	55.6	211631	191646	93841
25. Tripura		5336	4303	253	15.6	6001	4778	343	5486	4440	267	12.7	8984	5800	380	5805	4416	274	11.1	6835	5629	448
26. Uttar Pradesh		168996	109554	53565	55.5	275250	237673	128149	172884	108193	54374	54.0	285286	224909	136777	174179	106355	69448	58.4	292050	226296	156614
27. Uttarakhand		8856	6111	2540	69.5	11392	11373	7564	8802	6596	2808	69.3	11829	11286	6271	9240	6246	3175	67.3	12792	12391	5746
28. West Bengal		105419	67172	4077	12.0	121906	98430	4508	113036	72399	3003	12.6	113613	90277	4158	129616	95324	3189	13.5	146595	127809	5057
Total State		2033483	1505743	430678	42.0	2831973	2679651	693325	2061155	1472738	412892	41.2	2801495	2610921	693967	2164628	1569848	449957	40.4	2903568	2722514	757691
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		882	647	73	31.7	1064	1038	122	941	677	56	37.6	1035	1066	68	980	668	82	49.7	1028	1042	139
30. Chandigarh		3931	1666	1027	54.3	2984	2458	1385	3555	931	684	48.2	2354	1530	1054	3373	1601	751	40.3	2583	2330	1101
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		401	280	12	12.1	597	579	19	442	239	36	24.7	694	572	46	378	229	30	22.9	585	514	56
32. Daman and Diu		248	118	56	24.1	398	367	72	276	149	21	12.7	452	358	30	203	143	18	14.0	266	356	19
33. Delhi UT		49350	34226	12189	65.3	38286	39838	15492	50251	26777	11830	58.1	36263	37050	13526	51292	22109	10112	51.5	33498	30836	14526
34. Lakshadweep		95	6	1	50.0	62	11	1	134	91	0	0.0	230	159	0	42	24	0	-	15	21	0
35. Puducherry		4989	4502	4439	87.9	6922	6368	5062	4591	4349	2136	90.2	6502	7132	2800	3935	3650	3178	62.4	5579	6149	4040
Total UT		59896	41445	17797	68.0	50313	50659	22153	60190	33213	14763	59.8	47530	47867	17524	60203	28424	14171	52.4	43554	41248	19881
Total All India		2093379	1547188	448475	42.6	2882286	2730310	715478	2121345	1505951	427655	41.7	2849025	2658788	711491	2224831	1598272	464128	40.7	2947122	2763762	777572

Source: Crime in India

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

Statement-II*Statement of Victims of Murder & Rape aged Above 50 Years during 2008-2010***Murder**

Sl. No.	State	2008			2009			2010		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	221	82	303	184	91	275	325	143	468
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	55	0	55	40	0	40	46	0	46
4.	Bihar	96	18	114	125	18	143	194	31	225
5.	Chhattisgarh	112	40	152	117	44	161	105	40	145
6.	Goa	6	5	11	3	3	6	2	0	2
7.	Gujarat	78	29	107	56	34	90	89	21	110
8.	Haryana	100	12	112	83	15	98	65	14	79
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	4	14	14	9	23	17	2	19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	18	10	4	14	19	3	22
11.	Jharkhand	73	25	98	81	8	89	65	12	77
12.	Karnataka	129	43	172	121	66	187	130	57	187
13.	Kerala	54	23	77	58	18	76	55	27	82
14.	Madhya Pradesh	248	64	312	257	77	334	244	60	304
15..	Maharashtra	262	73	335	216	104	320	238	84	322
16.	Manipur	12	0	12	16	2	18	8	1	9
17.	Meghalaya	9	0	9	7	1	8	8	2	10
18.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	8	1	9
19.	Nagaland	3	0	3	1	0	1	7	3	10
20.	Odisha	51	47	98	118	40	158	72	32	104
21.	Punjab	66	17	83	42	14	56	65	21	86
22.	Rajasthan	101	30	131	124	35	159	103	32	135
23.	Sikkim				1		1	3	0	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	234	93	327	246	93	339	227	100	327

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25. Tripura		13	4	17	7	4	11	16	8	24
26. Uttar Pradesh		331	65	396	354	81	435	288	56	344
27. Uttarakhand		25	3	28	13	1	14	13	6	19
28. West Bengal		149	16	165	88	25	113	84	36	120
Total State		2456	695	3151	2382	787	3169	2496	792	3288
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		1	1	2	1	0	1	3	1	4
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT		36	7	43	23	18	41	25	14	39
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		3	2	5	2	1	3	8	0	8
Total UT		44	11	55	27	19	46	36	15	51
Total All India		2500	706	3206	2409	806	3215	2532	807	3339

Source: Crime in India

Statement of Victims of Culpable Homicide Not Amounting to Murder & Kidnapping and Abduction aged Above 50 Years during 2008-2010

		Culpable Homicide Not Amounting to Murder									Kidnapping & Abduction								
Sl. No. State		2008			2009			2010			2008			2009			2010		
1	2	Ma- le	Fe- male	To- tal	Ma- le	Fe- male	To- tal	Ma- le	Fe- male	To- tal	Ma- le	Fe- male	To- tal	Ma- le	Fe- male	To- tal	Ma- le	Fe- male	To- tal
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	3	22	23	5	28	15	11	26	32	5	37	26	3	29	13	10	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	27	1	28	15	1	16	16	3	19	16	2	18	4	0	4	1	0	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
6.	Goa	2	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	4	3	7	0	1	1	7	0	7	2	0	2	3	0	3	4	7	11
8.	Haryana	3	1	4	7	1	8	3	1	4	6	2	8	4	29	33	7	0	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9. Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	3	1	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	3	
10. Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	
11. Jharkhand	3	0	3	6	1	7	2	1	3	5	0	5	1	1	2	2	0	2	
12. Karnataka	5	1	6	3	0	3	6	0	6	13	3	16	8	0	8	19	28	47	
13. Kerala	17	2	19	23	10	33	21	5	26	4	1	5	7	1	8	6	0	6	
14. Madhya Pradesh	20	1	21	2	3	5	3	1	4	5	0	5	7	1	8	7	0	7	
15. Maharashtra	15	5	20	16	3	19	18	3	21	13	2	15	18	2	20	22	2	24	
16. Manipur	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	21	0	21	19	5	24	
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	7	0	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	
20. Odisha	10	7	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	8	4	5	9	0	0	0	
21. Punjab	8	4	12	9	3	12	12	6	18	8	1	9	8	0	8	5	1	6	
22. Rajasthan	4	0	4	6	0	6	9	0	9	18	21	39	17	10	27	25	8	33	
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24. Tamil Nadu	1	1	2	3	0	3	3	0	3	11	2	13	20	2	22	11	5	16	
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
26. Uttar Pradesh	114	9	123	117	14	131	126	11	137	10	0	10	17	0	17	10	0	10	
27. Uttarakhand	3	0	3	6	0	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28. West Bengal	31	2	33	41	16	57	42	14	56	0	0	0	28	0	28	35	98	133	
Total State	288	41	329	284	61	345	297	57	354	185	40	221	200	54	254	193	166	359	
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33. Delhi UT	2	0	2	3	0	3	3	3	6	3	2	5	4	0	4	3	0	3	
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35. Puducherry	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total UT	3	0	3	5	0	5	8	4	12	6	2	7	4	0	4	3	0	3	
Total All India	291	41	332	289	61	350	305	61	366	191	42	228	204	54	258	196	166	362	

[English]

(Rs. in crore)

Rainfed Areas

1093. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area of cultivated land in the country;
- (b) the percentage of land, out of the above which is rainfed and dependent on the vagaries of monsoon;
- (c) whether the Government has set up a National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA)/initiated a policy on rainfed areas;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds earmarked for development of rainfed areas during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and
- (e) the details of the achievements made in the development of the said areas under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and the Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP) in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) As per available estimates (2009-10) total area of cultivated land in the country is about 155.7 million ha of which nearly 60% is rainfed.

(c) and (d) Government of India has set up National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) as an expert body to provide knowledge inputs for systematic up-gradation and management of rainfed areas in the country. NRAA serves as an advisory and policy making agency and is not entrusted with implementation of programmes in the States.

(e) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was launched during 2007-08 to rejuvenate agriculture sector so as to achieve 4% Annual Growth during XI Plan. Year wise allocation and release of funds under RKVY is as under:

Year	Allocation	Release
2007-08	1489.70	1246.89
2008-09	3165.67	2886.80
2009-10	3806.74	3760.93
2010-11	6722.00	6720.08
2011-12	7810.87	7289.99

(as on 12.3.2012)

Keeping in view importance of rainfed agriculture, Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP) was launched during 2011-12 as a sub scheme of RKVY covering ten states namely Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka with an outlay of Rs. 250 crore. So far about 1.20 lakh ha area has been covered under RADP.

[Translation]

Diversion of Foodgrains

1094. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBAHI MADAM:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether a conference of Food and Agriculture Ministers of States and UTs was held recently to discuss the issues concerning Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and storage;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the issues discussed and the recommendations made to improve storage, check black-marketing and damage to foodgrains during storage alongwith the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether various agencies/authorities have indicated large scale diversion in PDS/TPDS;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of complaints regarding diversion/black-marketing of foodgrains received and the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether the Union Government has also received complaints regarding late distribution, overcharging and underweighing from different States;

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

(g) the steps taken, including computerisation and IT based solution, to strengthen PDS and check such cases; and

(h) the alternative modes being employed for transfer of subsidy to the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) A two day Conference on Targeted Public Distribution System and Storage with Food & Agriculture Ministers and Secretaries of States/UTs was held on 8th & 9th February, 2012 at New Delhi. Among the various issues discussed, the Conference reviewed the progress relating to creation of storage capacity and time-bound completion of ongoing projects with a view to enhance the storage capacity and avoid damage to stored foodgrains.

Computerization of Public Distribution System (PDS) operations is expected to bring transparency in the functioning of PDS and reduce the incidences of leakages/

diversion, black-marketing, etc. of PDS commodities. The Conference discussed regarding expeditious action to be taken by States towards Computerisation of PDS. After detailed deliberations, timelines for accomplishing specific milestones for Computerisation of PDS were recommended.

The proceedings and draft recommendations of the Conference are in the process of finalization.

(c) to (g) This Department has been getting the functioning of TPDS evaluated from different agencies from time to time. Such evaluation studies have revealed certain shortcomings/deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS, such as inclusion/exclusion errors, leakages/diversion of foodgrains, etc. The reports received are sent to the States/Union Territories (UTs) concerned for taking necessary remedial measures to remove the deficiencies noticed in the functioning of TPDS.

Complaints as and when received by the Government from individuals and organizations, as well as through press reports about irregularities in functioning of TPDS, including late distribution, overcharging, etc., are sent to State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and action. The State-wise details of such complaints received during the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto January, 2012) are given in the enclosed Statement.

The strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at fair price shops, ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerisation of TPDS operations at various levels.

(h) Proposals have been received by the Government from some State Governments like Bihar, Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash to Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families on pilot basis instead of distribution of foodgrains and sugar to them under TPDS. The proposed scheme which is under examination, is to test the feasibility of this alternative mode of transfer of food subsidy to BPL/AAY families under TPDS.

Statement

Complaints on TPDS received in the department from Individuals, Organisations & through Media reports etc. from 2009 to 2012 (upto January, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	3	1	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2	2	-
3.	Assam	6	1	1	-
4.	Bihar	16	13	6	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	5	1	-
6.	Delhi	29	37	16	4
7.	Goa	-	1	-	-
8.	Gujarat	4	3	2	-
9.	Haryana	5	24	7	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	4	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	3	-	1
12.	Jharkahand	6	5	3	1
13.	Karnataka	6	2	1	-
14.	Kerala	1	3	1	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9	13	9	1
16.	Maharashtra	12	5	8	2
17.	Manipur	-	-	1	-
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	1	1	-	-
20.	Odisha	1	3	2	-
21.	Punjab	1	2	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	7	6	6	-
23.	Sikkim	3	2	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	2	3	-
25.	Uttarakhand	1	1	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
26. Uttar Pradesh		46	33	68	6
27. West Bengal		4	2	-	2
28. Chandigarh		-	2	-	-
29. Pondicherry		-	-	-	-
Total		169	174	144	20

[English]

Bringing Naxalites into Mainstream

1095. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to offer employment to the naxal youth to bring them into the mainstream of the society;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes under which the said initiative is likely to be undertaken; and

(c) if not, the other measures being taken by the Government to bring the naxalites into the mainstream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JTTENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and action with respect to maintenance of law and order primarily lies in the domain of the State Governments concerned, who deal with the various issues related to Left-Wing Extremist activities in the States. The Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes, inter-alia, including reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the State Governments for rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremists, under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme at the maximum rates of Rs. 20,000 per surrenderee who surrenders with regular weapons and Rs. 10,000 per surrenderee who surrenders without arms.

In order to bring Left-Wing Extremists to the mainstream, the States have their own surrender and

rehabilitation policies. The Government of India has formulated a model surrender-cum-rehabilitation policy for Left-Wing Extremists which inter alia provides for an immediate grant of Rs. 1.5 lacs, a stipend of Rs. 2000 per month for three years, vocational training and incentives for surrender of weapons.

Misleading Advertisements

1096. SHRI B.N. PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government regarding misleading surrogate advertisements making exaggerated claims publishing/telecasting through print and electronic media including Doordarshan as well as through hoarding alongwith the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise, media-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of existing provision to combat such advertisements; thereof;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to set up inter-ministerial Committee to check such advertisements and prepare a draft of regulating mechanism in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and the time by which the said regulatory mechanism is likely to be set up; and

(e) if not, the other concrete measures being taken by the Government to control/ban/check such advertisements through both the media?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has provisions under section 2(r) wherein making false or misleading representation, materially misleading the public, giving false or misleading facts etc, have been duly notified as Unfair Trade practices and a consumer has a right to seek redressal in Consumer Forums for any loss suffered on account of such misleading advertisements. So far as print media is concerned, the Press Council of India (PCI) - a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with twin objectives of preserving the freedom of press and 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 have formed Norms of Journalistic Conduct under section 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act, 1978 which cover the principles and ethics of journalism. The Norm 36 relating to the subject "Advertisements" is given in the enclosed Statement-I. These norms should be adhered to by the print media while accepting advertisements. The complaints of content in print media, which are violative of 'norms of Journalistic Conduct' are received and adjudicated by PCI under section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978. The Council can warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, the news agency, the editor or the journalist, as the case may be.

The details of the complaints on misleading/surrogate advertisements received by PCI during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Advertisements aired on private satellite TV channels are regulated under the Advertising Code prescribed under Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 contained in Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. Clause 2(VIII)(A) of the Advertising Code provides that no advertisement shall be permitted which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or

consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants. Clause 5 of the Code provides that no advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or super-natural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved. The advertisements aired on these channels are to conform to the Advertising Code. Whenever any specific violation of the above Code is noticed, action is taken as per the said Act.

In respect of electronic media, 13 complaints against surrogate advertisements and 11 complaints against misleading advertisements have been received in the recent past. Details in respect of electronic media are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Department of Consumer Affairs is seized of the issue of misleading claims in advertisements and its ill effects on the consumer. A series of consultations and workshops with all stakeholders is being held in different parts of the country.

Statement-I

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.

Statement-II

Misleading Advertisements - for the years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010

Sl. No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject
1	2	3	4
1.	Sh. Benjamin G. Macwan, Vapi, Gujarat	The Editor, Gujarat Samachar	Publication of misleading advertisement
2.	VIP reference received from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi	The Editor, Namaskar, Inflight magazine of Air India, New Delhi	Publication of surrogate advertisement of liquor products
3.	Shri Randip Thakur, 4, LIG Barra-2, Kanpur (UP)	The Editor, Dainik Jagran	Publication of news/ advertisements in favour of a candidate by selling news column
4.	Shri Sukh Dev Singh, Pankaj House, Charan Singh Nagar, Sikar (Rajasthan).	The Editor, Rajasthan Patrika, Kesargarh, Nehru Marg, Jaipur	Publication of misleading/ objectionable advertisements for commercial gain
5.	Shri Rajendra Prasad Tiwari, Village-Jamuniyan, Post-Hirdennagar, Mandala	The Editor, Nai Duniya	Publication of misleading advertisement
6.	President/Secretary, Om Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, "Kasturi", Om Chowk, Anjangaon, Surji (Maharashtra)	The Editor, Lokmat, Marathi daily	Publication of Aphrodisiac advertisement news with photograph of Hon'ble President of India
7.	Shri Kush Kalara, Standard Batteries, Shop No.2, Ambala Road, Near Darpan Cinema, Saharanpur (UP)	The Editor, Hindustan Times	Publication of false advertisements
8-9.	Shri Khushal Singh, 426, IVth Floor, Ganpati Plaza, M.I. Road, Jaipur	The Editor, Rajasthan Patrika	Publication of fake advertisements

1	2	3	4
10. Col. C. Jaishankar c.jaishankar@yahoo.com	The Editor, Dinakaran		Publication of unsolicited advertisement on the sale of his property
Misleading Advertisements 2010-2011			
11. Shri M.S. Nagra, New Delhi	Malayala Manorama.		Publication of Misleading Advertisement.
12. Dr. Gautam, Indore (M.P.)	Raj Express, Dainik Bhaskaer, Nai Duniya & Patrika.		Publication of Misleading Advertisement
13. Sri Madhusudan Mahato, Secretary, Bhartiya Bigyan Yuktibadi Samiti Purulia (West Bengal).	Purulia Darpan.		-do-
14. Shri Iqbal Singh, Punjab.	Media.		-do-
15. Shri Deepak Chhabria, Chairman, Employment Promotion Council of Indian Personnel, Mumbai.	Assignment Abroad Times.		Publication of advertisement relating to overseas job.
16. Shri Deepak Chhabria, Chairman, Employment Promotion Council of Indian Personnel, Mumbai.	The Times of India, Mumbai.		Publication of advertisement relating to overseas job.
17. Shri Deepak Chhabria, Chairman, Employment Promotion Council of Indian Personnel, Mumbai.	Mumbai Mirror.		Publication of advertisement relating to overseas job.
Misleading Advertisements - 2011-2012			
1. Shri Suresh Chand, Thukral	Economic Times		Regarding Publication of Advertisement of Wine.
2. Shri Sunlit Kumr Ray, Shakti Nagar Bhopal	Print Media		Regarding Publication of Misleading Advertisement.
3. Shri Ramdev; Vishunpur, Chaparan	Prabhat Khabar		Regarding Publication of Misleading Advertisement.
4. Shri V. Raju	Dinakaran.		Regarding publication of advertisement.
5. Md. Zahid, Dehleer Woman and Children Welfare Society, Jafrabad, Delhi-53	Rajnama, Rashtriya Sahara		Regarding publication of false and misleading advertisement
6. Shri Ashok Sonilal Yunate Ward No.5, Warud, Distt. Amravati, Maharashtra-444096.	Print Media.		Regarding publication of advertisement.

1	2	3	4
7.	Shri V.K.Thakkar, President of 'V' Care Right & Duty NGO, Keval Karodia Road, P.O.-Bajwa- 391310	Media	Regarding Publication of Misleading Advertisement.
8.	District Information & Public Relation Inspector, Zhajar	Media	Regarding Publication of false Advertisement

NCRB Report on Crime

1097. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAJ ARJANBHAJ MADAM:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has recently published a report on rise in crime in the country including the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

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

(c) the effective steps/measures taken by the Government to improve the conviction rate and to ensure the safety of women and girls and to deal with the cases of harassment of women at the work place in the country particularly in the NCT of Delhi; and

(d) the other measures taken by the Government to make the existing laws more stringent to prevent such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has recently published its annual report titled 'Crime in India-2010'. As per this report a total of 2093379, 2121345 and 2224831 cases under IPC were reported in the country during 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. A total of 49350, 50251 and 51292 cases under IPC were reported in NCT of Delhi during 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively.

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime 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 and control of crime against women. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent detailed Advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/Union Territories, 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 security of women working in night shifts at call centers. The Union Government has also introduced the Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010 in Lok Sabha on 7-12-2010. The Bill seeks to protect women from Sexual Harassment at workplaces both in public and Private Sector, whether organized or unorganized.

[*Translation*]

Organic Farming

1098. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area under organic farming in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether organic farming is gaining ground in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the public campaign being run for creating awareness amongst farmers about organic farming; and

(d) the details of the funds earmarked for organic farming during the 11th plan and the investment made so far in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) State-wise details of area under organic farming is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Organic farming is gaining ground in the country since last seven years. The cultivated organic farming area has increased from 0.42 lakh ha during

2003-04 to 7.78 lakh ha during 2010-11. Besides, this 36.5 lakh ha wild harvest collection area is also under organic certification process. Country is now producing organic commodities worth over Rs. 6000 crores. In addition, eleven States have drafted policies for promotion of organic farming.

Further, Central schemes like National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming (NPOF), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) are catering to the need of area expansion, technical capacity building, technology transfer, awareness creation and publicity.

(d) State-wise assistance provided under different schemes of DAC namely NPOF, RKVY, NHM & HMNEH is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise area under Organic Farming (Registered under Accredited Certification Bodies)
for the year 2010-11*

State Name	Total area Cultivated under Certification process - (in ha)	Wild Area (in ha)	Total Cultivated +Wild (In ha)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	12350.62	2000	14350.62
Arunachal Pradesh	243.09	0	243.09
Assam	2047.08	0	2047.08
Andaman	334.68	0	334.68
Bihar	1303.62	0	1303.62
Chhattisgarh	448.92	8000	8448.92
Delhi	266.32	0	266.32
Goa	13303.7	0	13303.70
Gujarat	48518.91	0	48518.91
Haryana	14763.60	0	14763.60
Himachal Pradesh	4046.87	627855.12	631901.99
Jammu and Kashmir	776.47	0	776.47
Karnataka	19528.64	69200	88728.64

1	2	3	4
Kerala	6597.65	0	6597.65
Lakshadweep	12.127	0	12.127
Madhya Pradesh	298362.87	2568209	2866571.87
Jharkhand	0	24300.00	24300
Maharashtra	174845.47	2500	177345.47
Manipur	2792.02	0	2792.02
Meghalaya	2419.66	0.0001	2419.6661
Mizoram	12544.13	0	12544.13
Nagaland	1603.54	0	1603.54
Odisha	23102.29	1315.255	24417.54
Punjab	6025.78	0	6025.78
Rajasthan	66712.19	151000	217712.19
Sikkim	1418.34	308	1726.34
Tamil Nadu	4074.59	30803.5	34878.092
Tripura	348.385	0	348.385
Uttar Pradesh	41012.82	70632	111644.82
Uttarakhand	11586.78	93879.2	105465.98
West Bengal	6125.72	0	6125.721
Total	777516.882	3650002.07	4427519.05

Source: National Centre of Organic Farming, Ghaziabad.

Statement-II

State-wise details of financial assistance for promotion of organic farming given during 11th Plan period

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State Name	Funds released/expenditure under different schemes for promotion of organic farming during 11th Plan period (2007-08-2011-12) upto 15th March, 2012				
		NPOF	RKVY	NHM	HMNEH	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	179.99	3916	1976.82	0	6072.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.25	50	0	442.7	517.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	144.68	0	0	400.7	545.38
4.	Bihar	12.43	4056	849.83	0	4918.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	179.25	2807	4883.25	0	7869.5
6.	Delhi	23.97	0	0	0	23.97
7.	Goa	9.06	0	10.72	0	19.78
8.	Gujarat	0	668	344.14	0	943.83
9.	Haryana	267.82	979	1355.95	0	2602.77
10.	Himachal Pradesh	108.49	2727	0	837.39	3672.88
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	106.3	373	0	323.25	802.55
12.	Jharkhand	0.86	277	245.27	0	523.13
13.	Karnataka	386.66	3490	3184.9	0	7061.56
14.	Kerala	71.74	68	1335.28	0	1475.02
15.	Madhya Pradesh	192.7	27570	1041.91	0	28804.61
16.	Maharashtra	449.46	0	929.17	0	1378.63
17.	Manipur	21.93	35	0	600.2	657.13
18.	Meghalaya	11.02	50	0	114.2	175.22
19.	Mizoram	172.17			528.2	700.37
20.	Nagaland	198.55	104	0	358.2	660.75
21.	Odisha	149.25	1757	424.63	0	2330.88
22.	Punjab	263.24	850	1200.09	0	2313.33
23.	Rajasthan	249.04	3305	1324.23	0	4878.27
24.	Sikkim	0	196	0	1330.06	1526.06
25.	Tamil Nadu	234.24	2596	674.2	0	3504.44
26.	Tripura	120.08	485	0	529.4	1134.48
27.	Uttar Pradesh	257.61	3132	2016.39	0	5406
28.	Uttarakhand	80.41	1627	0	559.54	2266.95
29.	West Bengal	40	139	141.03	0	320.03
30.	Puducherry	7.92	0	0	0	7.92
Total		3964.12	61257	21937.81	6023.84	93114.46

External support to Terrorism

1099. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that the terrorists active in the country, are getting support and financial assistance from the neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. As per available information, Militants/terrorists active in India are often supported and funded by their parent outfits based abroad, particularly in Pakistan.

The central intelligence/security agencies work in close cooperation with their counterparts in the States, which has, inter-alia, resulted in the arrest of a number of terrorists 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 the financing of Terrorism.

[English]

Strengthening Intelligence System

1100. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the existing intelligence sharing mechanism in the light of frequent anti-national and terrorist activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As part of an ongoing exercise several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of

intelligence agencies both at the Central level and the State level, as well as to enhance information sharing and operational coordination between the Central agencies and the State Government. The Multi-Agency Centre in the Intelligence Bureau has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24X7 bases, for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with all other intelligence and security agencies of the Central and State Government/Union Territories. Action has also been taken for establishing online, dedicated and secure connectivity between all the designated Members of MAC, between MAC and the Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres (SMACs) in 30 important identified locations and between the SMACs and the State Special Branches. NATGRID has been set up as an attached office of MHA. NATGRID will link various data bases and enhance the National counter terrorism capability. Further the Government has notified the setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) vide their O.M. dated 03.02.2012.

ACA under JNNURM

1101. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments for providing Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for creation of more infrastructure in cities/towns in the country under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received reports relating to diversion, misuse and misappropriation of funds by the various State Governments under JNNURM during each of the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the reasons for diversion of funds, State-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to prevent such misuse of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Details of projects approved State-wise under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) as on 29.02.2012 alongwith Additional Central

Assistance (ACA) committed is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) The progress of the Projects is periodically reviewed by the Government of India. However, the execution and monitoring of projects is done by the States/ Union Territories (UTs) in accordance with rules and procedures. Funds are to be spent as per approved Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and no diversion is admissible. If scope of work is changed, revised DPR is to be submitted by the concerned State Government. States/ UTs report on the proper utilization of funds through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs).

Statement

(As on 29.02.2012)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of projects sanctioned	Cost of sanctioned projects (Rs. in lakh)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	488,153.01	205,346.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	18,048.20	16,243.38
3.	Assam	2	31,610.71	28,449.64
4.	Bihar	8	71,181.41	39,475.73
5.	Chandigarh	3	19,119.60	15,297.68
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	30,364.00	24,291.20
7.	Delhi	28	719,708.00	251,896.90
8.	Goa	2	7,484.08	5,987.26
9.	Gujarat	71	549,289.41	238,562.63
10.	Haryana	4	69,720.70	34,860.35
11.	Himachal Pradesh	4	15,323.06	11,759.25
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	53,152.00	46,946.80
13.	Jharkhand	5	79,485.72	49,936.58
14.	Karnataka	47	369,374.80	145,402.11
15.	Kerala	11	99,789.00	64,554.60
16.	Madhya Pradesh	23	245,921.54	125,920.25
17.	Maharashtra	80	1,160,078.32	517,117.42

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Manipur	3	15,395.66	13,856.10
19.	Meghalaya	2	21,795.72	19,616.15
20.	Mizoram	4	12,772.16	11,494.94
21.	Nagaland	3	11,594.13	10,434.72
22.	Odisha	5	81,197.66	63,712.53
23.	Punjab	6	72,539.00	36,269.50
24.	Puducherry	2	25,306.00	20,244.80
25.	Rajasthan	13	122,773.11	76,555.00
26.	Sikkim	2	9,653.67	8,688.30
27.	Tamil Nadu	48	530,128.28	212,676.48
28.	Tripura	2	18,047.00	16,043.40
29.	Uttar Pradesh	33	536,361.94	269,660.51
30.	Uttarakhand	14	40,256.22	31,809.10
31.	West Bengal	65	654,071.19	239,219.94
Total		548	6,179,695.30	2,852,329.62

[*Translation*]

Share of FPI in World Trade

1102. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

- (a) the share of India's Food Processing Industries (FPI) in the international market;
- (b) whether the level of food processing in the country is abysmally low compared to other countries;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the percentage share of the processing sector in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP); and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the

Government to improve the performance of this industry across the country including Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) India's share in the export of processed food in global trade was estimated at 1.98% in the year 2008 (as per Economic Survey 2010-11).

(b) There is no comparable data to assess the level of food processing in India as compared to other neighbouring/developed countries.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The percentage share of GDP contributed by Food Processing Industries to total GDP was 1.5% in 2009-10 (as per National Accounts Statistics, 2011).

(e) The Government have taken up a number of schemes for setting up of Mega Food Parks, establishing Integrated Cold Chains, construction and modernization of Abattoirs, as well as for setting up new food processing

plants, technology upgradation in existing plants and schemes for improving skill development in the 11th Plan across the country including Odisha.

Lower Procurement of Foodgrains

1103. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether there is a gap in the production and procurement of foodgrains in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken to bridge this gap indicating the number of procurement centres opened and the quantum of these commodities procured during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the said quantity is adequate to meet the requirements during the ensuing year;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the remedial steps taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to procure more coarse grains; 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) The production and procurement of foodgrains in the country during the last 3 years and current year is as under:

(In lakh tonnes)

Marketing Year	Wheat		
	Production	Procurement	Procurement as percentage of Production
1	2	3	4
2008-09	806.8	226.89	31.46%

1	2	3	4
2009-10	808	253.82	27.86%
2010-11	868.74	225.14	32.67%
2011-12	883.14	283.35	32.08%

(In lakh tonnes)

Marketing Year	Rice		
	Production	Procurement	Procurement as percentage of Production
1	2	3	4
2008-09	991.80	341.04	34.39%
2009-10	890.90	320.34	35.96%
2010-11	959.80	341.98	35.63%
2011-12*	1027.44	276.83	25.39%

*as on 16.3.2012

It may be seen that the procurement as a percentage of production has remained stable in spite of substantial increase in production of both wheat and rice. Details of State wise procurement centers opened and overall procurement is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, III and IV.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, quantum of foodgrains procured is sufficient to meet Targeted Public Distribution System requirement for ensuing year. As on 1.3.2012, 212.55 lakh tonnes of wheat & 331.78 lakh tonnes of rice was available in the Central Pool. There has also been record procurement of wheat & rice during Rabi & Kharif Marketing Seasons 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12. Procurement of wheat & rice during last three years is as follows:

Marketing Year	Procurement	
	Wheat	Rice
2008-09	226.89	341.04
2009-10	253.81	320.34
2010-11	225.14	341.99
2011-12	283.35	276.83

(as on 16.3.12)

(e) and (f) As per existing policy of Government, coarse grains are procured by State Government and their agencies. State Government and their agencies purchase all the coarse grains, conforming to the prescribed

specifications, offered for sale by the farmers at specified Centers at the MSP. The farmers have the option to sell their produce to State Agencies at MSP or in open market, as is advantageous to them.

Statement-I

The list of Purchase Centres operated by FCI/State Agencies during RMS 2008-09 to RMS 2011-12

(As on: 19.10.2011)

Region	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12 (Provisional)		
	FCI	State Agen.	Total	FCI	State Agen.	Total	FCI	State Agen.	Total	FCI	State Agen.	Total
Punjab	221	1379	1600	380 (Incl. 93 Sha- red)	1230	1610	387 (Inclu- ding Joint)	1315	1702	392	1348	1740
Haryana	80	284	364	74 (Incl. 34 Jointly)	291	365	81 (37 Jt)	286	367	70	297	367
Uttar Pradesh (Including NAFED)	978	3865	4843	508	3901	4409	73	4425	4498	60	4513	4573
Rajasthan	84	206	290	119	178	297	119	185	304	120	188	308
Madhya Pradesh	579	1038	1617	42	1206	1248	22	1206	1228	0	1966	1966
Delhi	2	-	2	4	-	4	4	0	4	4	0	4
Bihar	203	4295	4498	150	2702	2852	111	456	567	90	560	650
Himachal Pradesh	7	-	7	7	-	7	7	0	7	5	0	5
Gujarat	62	153	215	-	153	153	0	188	188	24	188	212
Jharkhand	13	-	13	18	-	18	8	0	8	10	0	10
Chhattisgarh	-	1333	1333	-	1333	1333	0	1333	1333	0	1333	1333
Jammu and Kashmir	15	-	15	15	-	15	15	0	15	3	0	3
Maharashtra	85	85	-	85	85	0	58	58	0	456	456	
Uttarakhand	43	199	242	33	167	200	33	167	200	24	179	203
West Bengal											NA	NA
Total	2,287	12,837	15,124	1,350	11,246	12,596	860	9,619	10,479	802	11,028	11,830

Statement-II

The number of Purchase Centres opened during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Region	KMS 2008-09			KMS 2009-10 (Provisional)				KMS 2010-11 (Provisional)				KMS 2011-12 (Provisional)		
		FCI	State Agencies	Total	FCI	Jointly	State Agencies	Total	FCI	State Agencies	Jointly	Total	FCI	State Agencies	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	168	321	489	168	-	350	518	168	366	-	534	168	1,250	1,418
2.	Assam	12	12	11	-	-	11	21	-	-	-	21	13	-	13
3.	Bihar	153	3,638	3,791	101	-	2,813	2,914	74	475	-	549	91	8,943	9,034
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	1,577	1,577	-	-	1,577	1,577	-	1,589	-	1,589	-	1,888	1,888
5.	Delhi	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	4	4	-	4
6.	Gujrat	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	10	-	46	46
7.	Haryana	41	138	179	11	38	132	181	6	76	101	183	7	85	182
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	-	5	5	-	-	5	5	-	-	5	5	-	5
9.	Jharkhand	36	4	40	26	-	3	29	10	-	-	10	18	610	628
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	15	15	15	-	-	15	15	-	-	15	10	-	10
11.	Karnataka	-	29	29	-	-	32	32	-	40	-	40	-	63	63
12.	Kerela	-	210	210	-	-	450	450	-	470	-	470	-	475	475
13.	Maharashtra	15	869	884	15	-	857	872	-	857	-	857	-	641	641
14.	Madhya Pradesh	89	376	465	-	-	475	475	-	473	-	473	-	734	734
15.	Odisha	157	2,117	2,274	150	-	2,117	2,267	84	1,938	-	2,022	31	2,539	2,570
16.	Puducherry	12	-	12	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Punjab	208	1,338	1,546	80	169	1,339	1,588	118	1,255	348	1,721	16	1,526	1,750
18.	Rajasthan	12	-	12	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	1,283	1,283	-	-	1,364	1,364	-	1,503	-	1,503	-	1,500	1,500
20.	Uttar Pradesh	199	1,974	2,173	98	-	3,743	3,841	46	2,189	-	2,235	32	2,950	2,982
21.	Uttrakhand	-	39	39	10	-	49	59	9	43	-	52	9	43	52
22.	West Bengal	38	175	213	38	1,462	1,500	-	1,921	-	-	1,921	-	2,141	2,141
	Grand Total	1,147	14,112	15,259	740	207	16,763	17,710	568	13,197	449	14,214	416	25,434	26,148

Statement-III*Procurement of Wheat*

(In '000 tonnes)

States/UT	2008-09 Procurement	2009-10 Procurement	2010-11 Procurement	2011-12* Procurement
Bihar	500	497	183	557
Chandigarh	10	12	9	7
Delhi	6	0	10	8
Gujarat	415	75	1	105
Haryana	5237	6924	6347	6928
Himachal Pradesh	Negligible	1	Negligible	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	-	-
Jharkhand	2	Negligible	Negligible	-
Madhya Pradesh	2410	1968	3539	4965
Maharashtra	10	0	0	-
Punjab	9941	10725	10209	10958
Rajasthan	935	1152	476	1303
Uttar Pradesh	3137	3882	1645	3461
Uttarakhand	85	145	86	42
West Bengal			9	-
Total	22689	25382	22514	28335

Statement-IV**Procurement of Rice**

(In lakh tonnes)

States/UT	2008-09 Procurement	2009-10 Procurement	2010-11 Procurement	2011-12* Procurement
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	90.58	75.55	96.09	43.1
Assam	0.03	0.08	0.16	0.05
Bihar	10.83	8.9	8.82	10.49
Chandigarh	0.1	0.14	0.1	0.13

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	28.48	33.57	37.46	40.95
Delhi	-			-
Gujarat	-	-	-	0.04
Haryana	14.25	18.19	16.87	19.78
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	0.01	Negligible
Jammu and Kashmir	0.07	-	0.11	0.02
Jharkhnad	1.43	0.23	Negligible	1.83
Karnataka	1.07	0.86	1.8	2.57
Kerala	2.37	2.61	2.63	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	2.47	2.55	5.16	6.32
Maharashtra	2.61	2.29	3.08	1.39
Odisha	28.01	24.97	24.65	18.31
Puducherry	0.07	0.08	0.4	0.02
Punjab	85.54	92.75	86.35	77.31
Rajasthan	0.11	-	-	-
Tamil Naidu	12.01	12.41	15.43	12.39
Uttar Pradesh	40.07	29.01	25.54	28.42
Uttrakhand	3.49	3.75	4.22	2.84
West Bengal	17.44	12.4	13.1	9.17
All India Total	341.03	320.34	341.98	276.83

*Position as on 16.03.2012

Workshop on Productivity

1104. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge difference in the production and productivity of wheat and paddy in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to organise a workshop on agriculture productivity in Jharkhand;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government for agricultural research and development and to increase agriculture productivity per hectare?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are differences in the production and productivity level of wheat and paddy

in different states due to differences in soil type, climatic conditions and crop period (time from sowing to maturity). In North western Plains zone the Wheat crop period is around 140 days while it is 120 days in Central Zone and 100 days in peninsular Zone. However, efforts are afoot to reduce the differences in the productivity by developing shorter duration varieties suitable for warmer areas of Central and Peninsular India. A large numbers of such varieties with high yield potential have been promoted to farmers leading to record production of what during last three years.

(c) to (e) Directorate of Wheat Research (DWR), ICAR organized various meetings to plan strategies for further increasing wheat production and productivity in collaboration with Jharkhand state Agricultural Department and Agricultural Universities. Wheat breeding centers in the state have been supplied a large number of wheat germplasm for improving wheat production.

A meeting was organized at BHU, Varanasi during the wheat sowing season, for the Eastern States including Jharkhand for finalizing the wheat production strategies in order to reduce yield gaps between the achievable and the realized yields. A team consisting of extension workers agronomists and breeders from DWR and Agricultural University in Ranchi, Jharkhand was constituted to monitor the general crop condition and to identified diseases, if any to take measures for improving wheat productivity. A large number of elite germplasms were sent to the centers engaged in wheat research in Jharkhand.

More focus is on development of climatic resilient rice varieties as part of National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project of Govt. of India. Greater emphasis is also on molecular precision breeding to improve existing popular mega varieties of rice to make them resistant to biotic stresses and tolerant to abiotic stresses like drought, floods, cold and high temperatures. Conservation agricultural practices are developed to bring down the cost of cultivation to make rice farming more profitable.

Besides, various demonstrations on HYV and Hybrid rice are being conducted under various schemes. System of Rice Intensification (SRI) is being popularized among

the farmers under various schemes in almost all the states. Rice Seed minikit programme are taken up under various scheme to popularize new released HYV and hybrids among farmers. Rice seeds of Swarna Sub-I (submergence tolerance) are distributed in flood prone areas and Sahabhazi Dhan for drought prone areas in the country.

Schemes for Milch Cattle

1105. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cows and other milch cattle is decreasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes being implemented for protection and breed improvement of cow/ milch animals and its progeny; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No Madam. Under 18th Livestock Census (2007), the number of cows and other much cattle in the country has increased as compare to 17th Livestock Census (2003). The details are given below:

(In million Numbers)

Sl. No.	Number of Animals	2003	2007	% increase
1.	Total Cattle	185.2	199.1	7.51
2.	Milch Crossbred cattle	11.2	14.4	28.57
3.	Milch Indigenous cattle	46.9	48	2.35
4.	Milch Buffaloes	47.2	48.6	2.97

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Protection of Cows and its Progeny

1106. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements, in respect of the allocations made for protection of cows and its progeny during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether suggestions have been received from Agricultural Universities for improving and developing the present breeds of bovine; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Government of India has

been implementing following Schemes having component for protection of cows and its progeny:

- i) Livestock Health and Disease Control
- ii) National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding
- iii) Central Cattle Development Organizations
- iv) Project for Feed & Fodder
- v) Central Fodder Development organizations
- vi) Livestock Insurance

The funds allocated and utilized during each of the last three years and current year is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) No suggestions have been received from Agricultural Universities for improving and developing the present breeds of bovine. However, formulation of breeding policy for development and conservation of breeds of bovines is the State subject and most of the States have formulated breeding policy for development of bovine population on the basis of suggestions made by the experts.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		BE	RE	Actual Exp	BE	RE	Actual Exp	BE	RE	Actual Exp	BE	RE	Actual exp (as on date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Livestock Health and Disease Control	20.00	160.77	157.23	247.82	155.52	157.41	385.30	405.47	313.09	500.30	391.66	345.18
2.	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding	61.00	89.70	87.37	112.25	115.53	116.10	116.40	122.62	121.99	150.00	161.62	140.28
3.	Central Cattle Development Organizations	14.00	19.72	16.53	23.47	24.73	20.90	22.70	22.40	19.35	25.00	23.92	17.90
4.	Project for Feed & Fodder	10.00	10.97	9.28	10.80	10.30	11.10	22.20	39.18	42.44	47.55	32.50	31.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5.	Central Fodder Development Organizations	8.00	10.70	11.71	17.37	25.53	24.19	25.10	26.00	38.13	43.50	43.50	23.98
6.	Livestock Insurance	16.00	8.50	6.50	30.00	28.00	24.32	23.70	22.64	22.63	40.00	38.09	38.09

CCTV Cameras

1107. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
 SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
 SHRI VIRENDRA KASHYAP:
 SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
 DR. BALIRAM:
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has installed Closed-Circuit Television Cameras (CCTVs) and electronic surveillance equipments on all the roads, markets, public places and colonies with a view to improve policing and contain crime and terrorist activities in the country including NCT of Delhi and Mumbai;

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

(c) whether there are reports that most of the cameras are not in working condition;

(d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken to repair the non-functional cameras in a time bound period;

(e) the number of crimes committed in markets and places covered by these CCTV cameras and the number of crimes solved using the video footages in the NCT of Delhi; and

(f) the effective measures taken by the Government to check proper functioning of such cameras and to install more CCTVs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) "Police" and "Law & Order"

are State subjects as per VII Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to modernize and adequately equip its police forces and make security arrangements including installation of Closed-Circuit Television Cameras (CCTV). The Central Government provides funds to the States under the Modernization of State Police Forces Scheme (MPF) to help them to upgrade the equipment, weaponry, mobility, security arrangements, etc.

As far as NCT of Delhi is concerned, the Government of India, in October, 2008, awarded work of installation of CCTV surveillance system in 59 market places and 27 border check posts in three phases on nomination basis in principle in favour of M/s ECIL (a Govt. of India Undertaking firm). One location, i.e., Jama Masjid was added later on making the figure to 60 markets and 27 border check posts. Two locations were taken up as Pilot project for installation of CCTV surveillance system by M/s ECIL. The installation has been completed and CCTV systems are functional. In the first phase, 25 markets and 4 border check posts were identified for installation of CCTV system. Installation at 27 sites has been completed by the firm. In phase 2(a), 28 markets and 10 border check posts and phase 2(b), 6 locations of New Delhi and Central District have been taken up. CCTV systems were also got installed by Delhi Police in various markets. CCTV cameras are also being installed at Supreme Court of India, Delhi High Court and at the six District Courts (except Patiala House Court where CCTV systems are being installed by CPWD) through M/s ECIL. In addition to the above, 36 CCTV cameras are installed at 9 important locations in the city by Delhi Traffic Police.

The Government of Maharashtra has also initiated steps to instal CCTVs to cover Mumbai City.

(c) and (d) In Delhi, all the cameras are in working condition except 36 closed circuit cameras installed by the

Traffic Unit of Delhi Police. These are not in working condition due to dispute in annual maintenance contract with the company which had supplied, installed and commissioned the cameras.

(e) The details of cases solved with the help of CCTV camera in Delhi is as under:

Year	No. of cases reported	Worked out / solved
2009	77	0
2010	250	03
2011	442	17
2012	67	02

(f) The CCTV systems being installed in Delhi by M/s ECIL in three phases are under guarantee/warranty period of three years and thereafter the same will be taken under AMC for 7 years.

[English]

Shortage of Foodgrains at FPS

1108. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether there is a persistent shortage of foodgrains at several Fair Price Shops (FPS) in various States and its quality is also very poor;

(b) if so, whether some State Governments are not fully utilising Central grain allotments;

(c) if so, the names of the States which are not fully utilising Central grain allotments alongwith the reasons cited by these States; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government against such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of Central Government and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The 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 lifting and distributing the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through Fair Price Shops (FPSs) are of the State/UT Governments.

There have been reports about irregularities in implementation of TPDS in certain regions/States in the country, including shortage of foodgrains, supply of poor quality foodgrains, etc. As and when complaints regarding shortage of foodgrains at FPSs are received by the Government, they have been sent to the State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. As regards the complaints regarding supply of poor quality foodgrains under TPDS, the complaints are investigated and appropriate action, including disciplinary action, is taken against the erring officials and instructions are also issued to the State Government for ensuring supply of good quality foodgrains.

(b) to (d) Details off allocation & offtake of foodgrains, including adhoc additional allocations, made to States/UTs under TPDS during 2010-11 & current year are Annexed. While the offtake has been better in the case of normal TPDS allocations, jere has been lower offtake in the case of adhoc additional allocations made during 2010-11 and 2011-12 as may be seen from the enclosed offtake statement-I, II and III respectively.

Lower offtake in some States could be on account of problems In absorption of the additional allocations due to additional subsidy required to be borne by them, short placement of stocks at some Food Corporation of India (FCI) Depots, among others.

Several measures have been taken to increase and improve the offtake of allocations made under TPDS. The annual allocations of foodgrains are made to States/UTs at the beginning of the year. States/UTs are allowed to lift allocated foodgrains in advance of upto six months' ration under TPDS in one go. Requests from States/UTs for extension of validity period are also considered expeditiously. The issue of providing adequate rail rakes has also been taken up with Railways from time to time. Government of India has also been regularly reviewing the implementation of TPDS functioning including lifting of foodgrains by States/UTs by holding Conferences, review meetings and issuing advisories to States/UTs to lift maximum quantity of the allocated foodgrains.

Statement-I

*Allocation and Offtake of RICE and WHEAT for the Year 2010-2011 and 2011-12
(Upto January, 2012) Under TPDS*

(In Thousand tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12*	
		Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3676.48	3433.137	3101.116	2512.793
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.556	85.023	84.63	67.714
3.	Assam	1673.126	1591.641	1492.28	1363.658
4.	Bihar	3543.192	2969.154	3033	2311.965
5.	Chhattisgarh	1168.032	1135.107	1011.4	889.668
6.	Delhi	595.734	607.303	498.038	448.889
7.	Goa	68.751	53.804	49.81	50.743
8.	Gujrat	1885.998	1532.88	1671.22	1054.551
9.	Haryana	685.242	613.097	606.42	505.636
10.	Himachal Pradesh	508.988	486.462	431.156	427.429
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	757.104	749.115	630.67	628.232
12.	Jharkhand	1319.412	1032.747	1112.59	847.541
13.	Karnataka	2260.476	2132.04	1978.358	1879.901
14.	Kerala	1399.646	1373.157	1186.226	1203.875
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2610.454	2707.86	2224.65	2175.342
16.	Maharashtra	4490.412	3687.169	3853.94	3011.686
17.	Manipur	141.844	71.209	131.954	112.255
18.	Meghalaya	182.928	156.605	150.266	147.539
19.	Mizoram	70.14	64.502	58.45	55.563
20.	Nagaland	126.876	138.126	105.73	119.644
21.	Odisha	2221.788	2052.089	1764.356	1712.746
22.	Punjab	786.348	680.707	676.104	561.836
23.	Rajasthan	2037.128	1937.843	1751.89	1749.855
24.	Sikkim	44.25	43	36.89	38.251

1	2	3	4	5	6
25. Tamil Nadu		3722.832	3698.126	3102.36	3129.266
26. Tripura		302.622	249.02	257.494	226.589
27. Uttar Pradesh		6948.948	6555.953	5902.47	5607.574
28. Uttranchal		474.122	455.838	417.37	367.692
29. West Bengal		3601.864	3325.618	3120.888	2702.582
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		34.02	17.921	28.35	13.548
31. Chandigarh		31.38	25.975	28.85	28.17
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		9.924	2.457	8.54	8.461
33. Daman and Diu		4.98	1.162	4.488	4.026
34. Lakshadweep		4.62	6.385	3.85	2.703
35. Pondicherry		56.112	48.435	48.86	38.412
Total		47547.329	43720.667	40564.664	36006.335

*Upto January, 12

Statement-II*Allocation and Offtake for Special Adhoc Additional Allocation made under TPDS*

(Qty: In Thousand Tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Special Adhoc Additional					
		Allocation for AAY/BPL/APL 19.5.2010 @ Rs 8.45/ kg & 11.85, kg		APL Allocation 6.1.2011 @ Rs. 8.45/ kg & 11.85/kg*		BPL Allocation 7.9.2010 and 6.1.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	268.957	3.706	255.22	12.132	511.57	510.338
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.114	2.19	3.104	2.404	12.592	7.18
3.	Assam	196.381	82.018	282.673	111.622	290.794	171.081
4.	Bihar	201.943	24.96	116.258	20.751	500.214	325.882
5.	Chhattisgarh	149.974	41.787	205.047	156.779	143.784	194.411
6.	Delhi	47.294	22.64	51.509	0	31.364	23.369
7.	Goa	5.44	0.002	5.904	3.007	3.68	3.374
8.	Gujarat	148.869	16.141	144.063	14.59	162.572	132.874

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Haryana	53.516	16.28	51.205	36.806	60.504	22.076
10.	Himachal Pradesh	21.369	21.084	16.128	14.62	39.416	29.491
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.634	30.983	63.139	51.333	56.44	56.97
12.	Jharkhand	74.052	8.363	42.587	0.764	183.584	126.175
13.	Karnataka	160.429	51.525	136.922	12.552	239.946	233.571
14.	Kerala	153.87	116.062	179.893	128.076	125.653	125.553
15.	Madhya Pradesh	164.951	13.322	121.077	11.933	516.324	6.668
16.	Maharashtra	301.359	40.694	242.956	27.145	501.06	286.014
17.	Manipur	6.919	0	5.231	6.07	17.73	16.921
18.	Meghalaya	7.633	7.843	5.773	5.517	19.034	11.2
19.	Mizoram	5.678	2.781	18.149	17.599	10.214	11.436
20.	Nagaland	10.268	2.941	13.864	9.354	14.51	15.132
21.	Odisha	115.447	0.135	75.819	12.006	252.906	190.414
22.	Punjab	67.592	59.295	276.145	70.905	35.888	28.664
23.	Rajasthan	301.478	191.769	239.7	186.653	236.42	221.277
24.	Sikkim	2.285	1.277	1.646	0.841	4.498	4.499
25.	Tamilnadu	235.994	129.465	195.767	34.731	372.918	353.252
26.	Tripura	12.274	0	9.269	0	22.622	22.623
27.	Uttar Pradesh	444.406	114.226	335.641	4.16	818.88	508.498
28.	Uttarakhand	20.723	4.034	165.65	93.7	38.188	15.3
29.	West Bengal	246.891	223.416	202.822	143.61	397.152	291.327
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.377	0	1.15	0	2.146	0.455
31.	Chandigarh	3.451	0	3.907	3.116	1.764	0.555
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.612	0	0.391	0.391	1.382	0.692
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.478	0	0.268	0.112
34.	Lakshadweep	0.187	0	0.174	0.724	0.23	0
35.	Pondicherry	3.808	0.309	3.039	4.228	6.442	1.567
Grand Total		3066.410#	1229.248	2500.000#	1198.119	5000.004#	3948.951

*position as on 31.1.2012 compiled as on 14.2.2012 by FCI Source: Control Room, FCI Hqrs.

The total in certain cases may not add upto the Grand total shown of allocation made to the States due to reallocation made from the unlifted savings within the overall allocations.

Statement-III

Allocation and Offtake for Special Adhoc Additional Allocations and Allocations to poorest districts made under TPDS

(Qty: In Thousand Tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Special Adhoc additional Allocation for BPL 16.5.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices*		BPL Allocation made to Poorest Districts#		AAY Allocation made to Poorest Districts #	
		Allocation	Off Take	Allocation	Off Take	Allocation	Off Take
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	311.57	179.349	71.869	0	44.928	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.592	2.507	0.454	0	0.283	0
3.	Assam	140.794	163.516	9.458	0	5.882	0
4.	Bihar	500.214	368.473	437.307	115.34421	159.204	1.799
5.	Chhattisgarh	143.784	140.86	98.523	92.434	33.429	0
6.	Delhi	31.364	23.303	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	3.68	3.033	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	162.572	131.143	31.754	21.165	19.748	0
9.	Haryana	60.504	39.618	7.459	0.399	2.28	0.146
10.	Himachal Pradesh	39.416	14.842	10.457	9.161	1.08	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	56.44	29.599	9.705	4.472	2.052	0
12.	Jharkhand	183.584	55.974	92.355	21.408	39.874	0
13.	Karnataka	239.946	211.131	19.357	4.839	12.038	3.009
14.	Kerala	119.168	95.449	3.648	1.365	1.42	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	316.324	260.767	203.514	91.438	74.53	0
16.	Maharashtra	501.06	202.411	65.24	0.051	40.572	0.05
17.	Manipur	12.73	8.338	0.884	0.3	0.351	0
18.	Meghalaya	14.033	8.343	1.06	0	0.859	0
19.	Mizoram	5.214	2.122	0.098	0.049	0.061	0.031
20.	Nagaland	9.51	11.521	0.194	0.037	0.121	0.024
21.	Odisha	252.906	107.863	88.744	1.386	55.189	0.866

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Punjab	35.888	28.806	1.134	0	0.705	0
23.	Rajasthan	186.42	162.851	70.762	50.904	28.292	0
24.	Sikkim	6.098	2.678	0.241	0.146	0.023	0
25.	Tamilnadu	372.918	349.567	25.247	6	15.701	8.646
26.	Tripura	22.622	14.451	1.811	0.327	0.923	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	818.88	533.743	195.281	9.451	121.443	0
28.	Uttarakhand	38.188	24.65	2.109	1.319	0.493	0
29.	West Bengal	397.152	249.206	159.884	0.057	99.431	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.146	1.373	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1.764	1.306	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.382	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.268	0.032	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.23	0.23	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	6.442	5.094	0	0	0	0
Grand Total		5002.803	3434.149	1608.549	432.05221	760.912	14.571

#Poorest District Offtake is upto January, 2012

*position as on 31.1.2012 compiled as on 14.2.2012 by FCI Source: Control Room, FCI Hqrs.

[*Translation*]

Self Help Groups of Farmers

1109. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Farmers has suggested for mobilisation and organisation of farmers into self help groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of self help groups of farmers established in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the said suggestions have been included in the National Agriculture policy;

(d) whether the Government provides funds to such groups and other NGOs; and

(e) if so, the funds allocated and utilised in this regard, since 2009?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) National Commission on Farmers (NCF) has referred to Self Help Groups (SHGs) in its reports, on the basis of which National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007 has been formulated.

(d) and (e) No funds are earmarked under the schemes of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) to fund SHGs and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). However, SHGs are provided training in various aspects of farming under the schemes of DAC.

Export of Foodgrain and Sugar

1110. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:

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

(a) the production and demand of foodgrain, pulses and sugar in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the said commodities were exported/imported during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether losses were suffered therein;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the manner in which they were recouped; and

(f) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Statewise production and demand of foodgrains, sugar and pulses are given in enclosed Statement-I, II, III, IV, V, VI.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. Details of foodgrains, sugar and pulses export and import are given in enclosed Statement-VII.

(d) to (f) Export and import of foodgrains, sugar and export of pulses has not been undertaken by Government on commercial basis for the last three years, therefore, question of profit and losses for Government does not arise. Government is undertaking import of pulses under two subsidy schemes. Details of import undertaken and losses are as follows:

I. 15% loss reimbursement scheme

Year	Quantity imported (in lakh tones)	Losses incurred (in Rs. Crore)
2009-10	7.56	652.43
2010-11	3.76	Not Applicable
2011-12	Nil*	Nil

*scheme discontinued from 2011-12

II. Public distribution System Subsidy Scheme

Year	Quantity imported (in lakh tones)	Losses incurred (in Rs. Crore)
2009-10	2.52	Not Applicable**
2010-11	3.43	
2011-12	1.85@	

** Under the scheme a subsidy of Rs.10 per kg on imported pulses is given by the Government and as such there are no losses.

@ contracted for import in 2011-12.

Statement-I*State-wise production of wheat*

(In lakh tonnes)

State	Production (Crop Year)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12*
Bihar	43.96	46.23	40.98	46.04
Gujarat	28.97	26.48	40.20	39.90
Haryana	105.93	105	116.30	118.61
Madhya Pradesh	65.22	78.46	76.27	80.29
Maharashtra	14.71	17.57	23.01	12.40
Punjab	157.53	152.63	164.72	164.96
Rajasthan	69.99	68.27	72.15	85.47
Uttar Pradesh	285.64	278.1	300.01	300.00
Uttarakhand	8.56	8.37	8.78	8.86
West Bengal	7.98	8.37	8.74	8.95
Others	17.34	17.62	17.58	17.58
All India Total	806.8	808.0	868.74	883.14

*As per 2nd Advance Estimates (3.2.2012)

Statement-II*State-wise production of Rice*

(In lakh tonnes)

State	Crop year wise Production of Rice			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12**
Andhra Pradesh	142.41	105.38	144.18	119.19
Assam	40.09	43.36	47.37	44.83
Bihar	55.9	35.99	31.02	67.56
Chhattisgarh	43.92	41.1	61.59	62.46
Gujarat	13.03	12.92	14.97	15.08
Haryana	32.98	36.25	34.72	37.69
Himachal Pradesh	1.18	1.06	1.29	1.06
Jharkhand	34.2	15.38	11.10	33.01
Karnataka	38.02	36.91	41.88	38.92
Kerala	5.9	5.98	5.23	5.51
Madhya Pradesh	15.6	12.61	17.72	17.84
Maharashtra	22.84	21.83	26.96	27.12
Odisha	68.12	69.18	68.28	68.58
Punjab	110	112.36	108.37	105.36
Rajasthan	2.41	2.28	2.66	2.57
Tamil Nadu	51.83	56.65	57.92	59.83
Uttar Pradesh	130.97	108.07	119.92	135.02
Uttrakhand	5.82	6.08	5.50	5.99
West Bengal	150.37	143.4	130.46	151.20
Others	26.23	24.11	28.66	28.62
All India Total	991.82	890.93	959.80	1027.44

As on 1.3.2012

**As per 2nd Advance Estimate

Statement-III*State-wise production of Sugar**(In lakh tonnes)*

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Punjab	2.43	1.81	3.03	2.95
Haryana	2.29	2.48	3.93	4.05
Uttarakhand	2.23	2.91	3.05	3.7
Uttar Pradesh	41.53	51.67	57.58	62.35
Gujarat	10.22	11.91	12.7	13.04
Maharashtra	46	70.36	90.65	85.78
Bihar	2.22	2.6	3.87	3.76
Andhra Pradesh	5.92	5.1	10.05	10.87
Karnataka	16.75	25.12	36.44	37.06
Tamilnadu	15.95	12.69	18.42	19.59
Other	1.23	1.37	3.77	3.5
All India	146.77	188.02	243.49	246.65

Statement-IV*State-wise production of Pulses**(In '000 tonnes)*

State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1697.0	1448.0	1429.0	1440.0
Arunachal Pradesh	8.3	9.0	9.7	9.1
Assam	63.0	64.5	64.6	70.1
Bihar	497.1	469.1	472.5	537.8
Chhattisgarh	536.8	498.6	488.7	537.5
Goa	11.3	10.2	8.5	8.0
Gujarat	743.0	609.0	517.0	723.0
Haryana	101.8	177.8	100.5	158.5
Himachal Pradesh	36.0	23.5	20.7	41.6
Jammu and Kashmir	15.4	14.2	13.6	16.7

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	301.8	280.7	232.9	329.6
Karnataka	1265.0	972.0	1118.0	1565.0
Kerala	8.4	6.3	10.3	3.0
Madhya Pradesh	2453.6	3683.1	4304.6	3386.2
Maharashtra	3024.0	1656.0	2398.6	3099.8
Manipur	7.2	6.5	7.2	24.2
Meghalaya	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.7
Mizoram	2.7	3.6	6.5	6.1
Nagaland	41.6	39.7	34.7	36.4
Odisha	383.5	387.3	399.3	426.9
Punjab	23.0	21.7	18.2	19.3
Rajasthan	1552.8	1826.4	713.7	3259.7
Sikkim	11.6	11.8	12.9	11.9
Tamil Nadu	185.0	164.5	204.1	246.0
Tripura	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2
Uttar Pradesh	1576.9	1998.1	1901.4	2037.0
Uttarakhand	50.0	39.0	46.0	52.1
West Bengal	147.6	128.5	150.1	176.1
Daman and Diu	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Pondicherry	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.3
All India	14761.5	14566.4	14700.2	18240.9

Statement-V*Per Capita Net Availability of Foodgrains and Pulses (Per day) in India**(Grams Per Day)*

Year	Rice	Wheat	Gram	Pulses
1	2	3	4	5
2007	194.0	157.8	11.9	35.5
2008	175.4	145.1	10.6	41.8

1	2	3	4	5
2009	188.4	154.7	12.9	37.0
2010 (P)	184.8	167.9	13.5	31.6

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Statement-VI

Per capita availability of sugar

(In kg. per year)

Year	Sugar (Nov-Oct)
2006-07	16.8
2007-08	17.8
2008-09	18.8
2009-10	18.6

Statement-VII

Year-wise export and import of commodities

Export (In lakh tonnes)

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto July 2011)
Rice	16.513	21.56	22.825	11.01
Wheat	0.01119	0.00030	0.00448	0.058
Pulses	1.36275	0.99915	2.05693	0.95
Sugar	2.165	2.371	28.14	3.093**

**Upto November 2011

Import

(In lakh tonnes)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto July 2011)
Rice	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wheat	0.0001	1.64383	1.84276	--
Pulses	23.25	35.09576	25.91251	10.20670
Sugar	24.47	41.80	3.65	0.000461**

**Upto November 2011

Source: DGCIS Kolkata

High Quality Seeds

1111. SHRI ARJUN RAY:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to failure of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in providing/developing high quality and certified seeds, Indian farmers are becoming dependent upon foreign multinational companies for high quality and certified seeds;

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

(c) the number of high quality and certified seeds developed by the research institutes during the last three years; and

(d) the various steps taken by these institutes to develop new varieties of seeds?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has well established system for development of new varieties suitable for varied agro-climatic zones of the country. So far, more than 4000 varieties have been developed by ICAR in different crops which are suitable for various cropping pattern. In major crops like paddy, wheat, pearl millet, sorghum, pulses, oilseed, etc, the requirement of certified/quality seeds of farmers are generally met through the better varieties developed by ICAR. However, in some crops like Bt. cotton, hybrid maize, vegetable, etc. the requirement of farmers are also met through the seeds developed by private/multinational seed companies.

(c) The number of varieties developed by the ICAR/SAUs research Institutes during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The research institutes of ICAR and SAUs have taken several steps to enhance their capacity to develop new varieties of different crops. All the institutes are upgraded in their infrastructure facilities particularly for biotech research, cadre strength of their scientists have

been reviewed in view of their requirements in specific area of research, specific facilities have been developed for evaluation of germplasm for different traits including biotic and abiotic stresses and their seed quality research has been strengthened. Besides this, the major emphasis is to develop the hybrids particularly in rice and pigeonpea.

Statement

Number of varieties developed by the ICAR/SAUs research Institutes during the last three years including current year

Crop	Year				Total
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
Rice	37	30	36	4	107
Wheat	10	6	16	8	40
Coarse cereals	33	29	30	9	101
Pulses	23	25	32	10	90
Oilseeds	40	25	28	9	102
Fiber crops	14	4	15	-	33
Sugar crops	8	-	6	2	16
Fodder crops	5	3	5	3	16
Vegetables	9	-	9	11	29
Others crops	1	-	5	3	9
Total	180	122	182	59	543

Use of Bio-fertilisers

1112. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of manure/bio-fertilisers in the country including Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details of the demand, supply and use of bio-fertilisers in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether any periodic assessment is being made

to ascertain the benefits of the use of bio-fertilisers on the soil fertility;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to encourage the use of bio-fertilisers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Shortage of manure/bio-fertilisers has not been reported from any part of the country including Jharkhand.

(c) and (d) Indian Council of Agricultural Research is periodically investigating improved and efficient strains of bio-fertilisers specific to different crops and soil types

under Network Project on Soil Biodiversity-Biofertilisers operating in 14 different states. These investigations have revealed benefits of bio-fertilisers in terms of sustaining soil health and higher productivity.

(e) Promotion of bio-fertilisers is being encouraged through a central sector scheme National Project on Promotion of Organic farming (NPOF) for setting up of new or strengthening of existing bio-fertiliser production units, technology transfer and training etc. Further, to promote use of bio-fertilisers, Rizobium, Azotobacter, Azospirillum, Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria and Mycorrhizal bio-fertilisers have been incorporated in Fertiliser (control) Order, 1985.

Food Wastage

1113. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

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

- (a) the details of the countries where laws regulating food wastage at social functions are operational presently;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to regulate the wastage of food at social functions in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented;
- (d) whether the Government also proposes to encourage self regulation and undertake awareness campaigns in this regard;
- (e) whether any discussions have been held with the Ministry of Human Resource Development for its inclusion in school curriculum; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the response received thereon?

IE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No specific details have been maintained by the Government.

(b) to (f) The Central Government has set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary of the Department of Consumer Affairs to study the various aspects of food wastages witnessed especially during occasions like marriages/parties/meetings in the country and suggest ways and means to control it. Civil Supply/Food Secretaries of the four States viz. West Bengal, Maharashtra, Delhi and Tamil Nadu are also the member of the Committee. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 23.06.2011 wherein it was decided to take action on the following to begin with:

- (i) Awareness Campaign through audio visual publicity, use of consumer clubs in schools and colleges.
- (ii) To sensitize student community about the avoidable wastage.
- (iii) To identify the NGOs involved in collection of surplus food for distribution to the poor.
- (iv) To entrust Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) with the conduct of a survey on wastage so as to assess magnitude of the problem.

Recently the IIPA have conducted a preliminary study/survey on Assessment of Food Wastage and Ostentatious Behaviour during social gatherings in the NCR of Delhi. In their Report the IIPA have recommended, amongst others, mainly the need to develop awareness amongst the country's population through awareness campaigns, education, etc. The Report mentions the unsuitability of legal approach as a solution to this problem since it is essentially a socio-cultural issue.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development and Education Ministers of all States/UTs were addressed vide the Department of Consumer Affairs letters dated 5th August 2011 for inclusion of a chapter in the social sciences on this issue in the curriculum of schools/colleges so that the children may become conscious of this issue from the growing age itself. In response, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has informed that the matter was taken up with NCERT and CBSE. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005 developed by NCERT cover new syllabi and textbooks in all the subjects for all stages of school education. 'Food' is one among six common themes of the syllabus of Environmental Studies of class III-V.

Food is also included from class VI-X in Science subject. The contents related to "Wastage of food" have already been included in the syllabus on Health and Physical Education as a compulsory subject upto Secondary Stage (Classes XI-XII) and focus has been made on avoiding wastage of food.

[*English*]

Skill Development of Youth

1114. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has initiated a pilot project for skill development of youth in the country particularly in North-Eastern States including Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish skill development centres under the pilot project in North-Eastern States including Assam;

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

(e) the number of youth trained and got placement under the said project alongwith the funds released/allocated during the last year and the current year, State-wise including Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government of India through its youth based flagship organisation Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan has initiated a Pilot project namely Youth Employability Skill (YES) Project with the objective to enhance the employability of youth by running a variety of employable skill based training courses through recognized Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) for rural youth and youth club members in the States of North Eastern Region. The skill training is being provided by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) through its partner agency. The pilot project has been successfully completed in the State of Manipur and Meghalaya under which 138 youth have been imparted training of three months duration in Rural Retail Sales & Marketing with Information Technology and Personality Development.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The training under YES Project is being organized at temporarily opened training centres by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), the training partner. The training centres are at Guwahati, Silchar & Jorhat (Assam), Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh), Imphal (Manipur), Shilong (Meghalaya), Aizawl (Mizoram), Agartala (Tripura), Dimapur (Nagaland) and Gangtok (Sikkim).

(e) Out of 138 youth of North - Eastern Region trained under the pilot project, 118 youth have been offered job placements in different service sectors. The scheme has been launched during the current financial year and the details of the funds released/allocated to different States including Assam is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The State wise details of funds released/allocated under Youth Employability Skill (YES) Project during the year 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	Total Cost (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Nagaland	31.50
2.	Manipur	30.00
3.	Mizoram	17.40
4.	Meghalaya	30.00
5.	Tripura	21.60
6.	Sikkim	16.50
7.	Assam	139.80
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.10
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	80.70
Total		399.60

Affordable Housing by NBCC

1115. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various projects undertaken by the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)

for providing affordable housing to various categories including Delhi and Patna (Bihar) during each of the last two years;

(b) the progress made so far in each project including Bahadurpur Housing Project at Patna; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) A Statement is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Progress of the Project	No. of Dwelling Units	Time by which project is likely to be completed
1.	Housing Project 'NBCC Town Ph-I at Village Khekra', Tehsil Khekra at Delhi-Distt. Baghpat (UP)	40% structure is complete, finishing work has been started	1316	July 2013
2.	Housing Project 'NBCC Tower' at Sector - 7, Bahadurpur, Patna (Bihar)	70% structure work has been completed	98	December, 2012
3.	Housing Project 'NBCC Heights' at Sector 89, Gurgaon (Haryana)	Foundation work is in progress	490 + 90 EWS* Units	March 2014
4.	Housing Project 'NBCC Heights' at Sector 37-D, Gurgaon (Haryana)	Mobilization is in progress	786 + 131 EWS* Units	June 2014

*Economically Weaker Section (EWS)

[Translation]

Development of Sports

1116. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the acute shortage of sports infrastructure, equipments, etc. in the country including in rural areas;

(b) if so, the number of proposals regarding sports projects/infrastructure like construction/maintenance/upgradation of stadia, play grounds etc. and other sports facilities received by the Union Government from the various States for the development and promotion of sports alongwith the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of such proposals still pending

alongwith the reasons therefor and the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared, State-wise;

(d) the details of funds allocated/released to the State Governments and the expenditure incurred for the said purpose during the said period under the various schemes, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the number of sportspersons in the country including rural areas benefited from the sports facilities provided by the Government during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Proposals are received from the State

Governments under two schemes viz., Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), which was introduced in 2008-09, for development of playfields and conduct of annual sports competitions, and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), which was introduced in 2010-11, for upgradation/modernization of sports infrastructure facilities, respectively. Proposals under USIS are considered and cleared on the basis of relative merits subject to availability of funds.

Number of proposals received complete in all respects as per the conditions laid down under 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme, from the State Governments for development of playfields and conduct of annual competitions and action taken thereon on such proposals during the last three years and current year upto 29.2.2012 are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Year	Development of playfields		Conduct of annual competitions	
		Number of proposals received from States and approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	Number of proposals received from States and approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1.	2008-09	24	83.85	5	5.93
2.	2009-10	07	105.00	18	24.91
3.	2010-11*	20	260.84	42	88.05*
4.	2011-12 (upto 29.02.12)	5	119.97	25	33.43
Total		56	569.66	90	152.32

*Includes funds released to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) for sports competitions.

Note: Block grant of Rs.38.15 crore was released to SAI during 2008-09 and 2009-10 for annual competitions; SAI in turn released the grants to States/UTs.

State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Number of proposals complete in all respects as per the conditions laid down in the USIS, received from the State Governments and action taken thereon on such proposals during the last two years (2010-11 and 2011-12 upto 13.3.2012) are given below:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of proposals received from the States and approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1.	2010-11	4	12.50
2.	2011-12	5	20.62
Total		9	33.12

(d) State-wise release of grants under PYKKA to the State Governments for the last three years and during the current financial year upto 29.2.2012 is given at Annexure-I & II. State-wise release of grants under USIS during the last two years upto 13.3.2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) Around 51,633 village/block panchayats have

been covered under the PYKKA Scheme, for the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) and upto 29.02.2012 of the current financial year. Around 7.22 lakh, 22.50 lakh and 43.15 lakh men and women participated in the annual sports competitions held during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-IV and V.

Statement-I

State-wise details of proposals complete in all respects received, approved and amount released for development of playfields under PYKKA scheme during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to 29.2.2012)

		(Rs. in crore)							
Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Proposals (received and approved)	Amount released	Proposals (received and approved)	Amount released	Proposals (received and approved)	Amount released	Proposals (received and approved)	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	12.99	-	12.99	02	25.98	-	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	01	4.44	02	10.51	-	-
3.	Assam	01	-	-	3.85	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	01	5.22	-	5.02	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	01	-	-	5.06	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	01	-	-	0.18	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	01	-	-	7.10	01	2.55	-	13.43
8.	Haryana	01	3.26	3.25	02	14.43	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	01	2.01	-	2.01	02	8.80	01	3.36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	0.56
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	01	2.39	-	-	-	2.40
12.	Karnataka	-	-	01	3.12	02	14.86	-	-
13.	Kerala	01	0.80	-	0.80	01	11.17	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	01	11.82	-	-	-	-	01	35.47
15.	Maharashtra	01	8.91	-	4.86	01	41.94	-	-
16.	Manipur	01	0.87	-	-	-	-	-	0.22
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	01	1.06	01	1.19	-	-
18.	Mizoram	01	0.85	01	0.21	01	2.27	-	2.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Nagaland	01	1.18	-	0.30	02	2.96	01	4.70
20.	Odisha	01	3.67	01	8.05	01	5.98	7.34	
21.	Punjab	01	6.27	-	6.27	02	26.66	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	01	3.71	-	4.72	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	01	0.54	01	0.13	01	2.02	01	1.66
24.	Tamil Nadu	01	5.00	-	1.91	-	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	01	1.09	-	-	03	3.24	01	4.09
26.	Uttar Pradesh	01	10.00	-	16.96	01	62.27	-	18.39
27.	Uttrakhand	01	3.00	5.90	02	19.43	-	-	
28.	West Bengal	01	-	-	2.32	-	2.32	-	-
	UTs	-							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	01	1.06	-	-
30.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	01	0.51	-	-
31.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	01	0.69	-	-
	Total	24	83.85	07	105.00	30	260.84	05	119.97

Statement-II

Details of proposals received and approved for conduct of annual competition under PYKKA Scheme during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to 29.2.2012)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Proposals (received and approved)	Amount released	Proposals (received and approved)	Amount released	Proposals (received and approved)	Amount released	Proposals (received and approved)	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	0.78	01	0.95	01	11.26	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	0.93	-	-	01	2.05	-	-
3.	Assam	01	1.88	02	3.34	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	01	3.42	01	6.19		
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	01	1.17	01	2.01	02	2.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Goa		-	-			02	0.26	-	-
7. Gujarat		-	-			01	2.69	-	-
8. Haryana		-	-	01	1.10	02	1.81	02	1.60
9. Himachal Pradesh		-	-	01	0.71	02	1.33	02	1.23
10. Jammu and Kashmir		-	-	-	-	01	2.10	-	-
11. Jharkhand		-	-			02	3.16		
12. Karnataka		-	-	01	1.42	02	2.94	01	2.17
13. Kerala		-	-			01	1.32	01	0.23
14. Madhya Pradesh		-	-	01	2.64	02	4.79	02	4.92
15. Maharashtra		-	-			02	4.36		
16. Manipur		-	-	01	0.47				
17. Meghalaya		-	-			02	0.79	01	0.09
18. Mizoram		-	-	01	0.37	02	0.71	01	0.10
19. Nagaland		-	-	01	0.56	01	0.13	-	-
20. Odisha		-	-	01	2.11	02	4.27	-	-
21. Punjab		01	1.97	01	1.18	02	1.85	02	2.09
22. Rajasthan		-	-	01	1.93	-	-	02	2.18
23. Sikkim		-	-	01	0.32	-	-	01	1.12
24. Tamil Nadu		-	-	01	2.62	02	5.10	-	-
25. Tripura		01	0.37	01	0.36	03	0.78	03	0.78
26. Uttar Pradesh		-	-	01	2.55	01	9.47	01	8.20
27. Uttrakhand		-	-	01	1.03	02	1.47	02	1.39
28. West Bengal		-	-	-	-	01	3.31	-	-
UTs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Chandigarh		-	-	-	-	01	0.03	-	-
31. Lakshadweep		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Puducherry		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. NYKS (rural competitions)		-	-	-	-	-	3.22	-	-
34. NYKS (inter-school competitions)		-	-	-	-	-	7.31	-	-
35. Sports Authority of India (SAI) for National Competitions		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5.10
Total		05	5.93	18	24.91	42	88.05	25	33.43

Statement-III

State-wise details of proposals complete in all respects received, approved and amount released under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 13th March, 2012).

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-2011		2011-2012	
		No. of proposals received and approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	No. of proposals received and approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3.50	Nil	Nil
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	1	3.62
3.	Mizoram	1	4.00	1	4.50
4.	Nagaland	-	Nil	1	3.00
5.	Odisha	Nil	Nil	1	5.00
6.	Punjab	1	2.00	Nil	Nil
7.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	1	4.50
8.	West Bengal	1	3.00	Nil	Nil
Total		4	12.50	5	20.62

Statement-IV

State-wise coverage of village panchayats and block panchayats under PYKKA for the last three years 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto 29.2.2012).

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Coverage of village/ block panchayats under PYKKA scheme	
		No. of village panchayats	No. of block panchayats
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6570	339
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1065	96

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	333	22
4.	Bihar	847	53
5.	Chhattisgarh	982	14
6.	Goa	19	04
7.	Gujarat	1975	44
8.	Haryana	1857	36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1296	32
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14
11.	Jharkhand	403	21
12.	Karnataka	1694	54
13.	Kerala	200	30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4608	62
15.	Maharashtra	5441	70
16.	Manipur	79	04
17.	Meghalaya	166	16
18.	Mizoram	409	13
19.	Nagaland	660	30
20.	Odisha	1869	93
21.	Punjab	3699	42
22.	Rajasthan	869	24
23.	Sikkim	96	60
24.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38
25.	Tripura	936	36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9696	164
27.	Uttarakhand	2250	29
28.	West Bengal	335	33
UTs			
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	06
30.	Lakshadweep	02	09
31.	Pondicherry	50	05
Total		50140	1493

Statement-V

*State-wise details of participants in the annual sports competitions held under
PYKKA during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

Sl. No.	Name of the state/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,34,097	1,35,211	6,58,819
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29,310	46,832	2,808
3.	Assam	1,39,900	21	15,212
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	—	—	296
5.	Bihar	#143	161	1,71,166
6.	Chhattisgarh	#134	88,885	1,00,400
7.	Chandigarh	—	—	1,368
8.	Delhi	—	—	8,183
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	—	—	1,126
10.	Goa	#156	—	3,285
11.	Gujarat	#164	1,54,359	16,735
12.	Daman and Diu	—	—	9,33
13.	Haryana	#167	76,227	1,71,994
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5,140	21,329	45,215
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	60,484
16.	Jharkhand	#140	—	15,057
17.	Karnataka	#168	1,13,584	2,00,686
18.	Kerala	#149	1,75,487	64,900
19.	Madhya Pradesh	#159	1,48,303	2,06,582
20.	Maharashtra	#166	2,05,749	3,22,073
21.	Manipur	—	190	7,657
22.	Meghalaya	—	—	35,586
23.	Mizoram	19,992	21,758	47,962
24.	Nagaland	—	22,253	28,421
25.	Odisha	#64,367	64,896	2,43,540
26.	Puducherry	—	—	4,088

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Punjab	1,20,418	1,15,484	1,38,005
28.	Rajasthan	--	1,44,491	98,575
29.	Sikkim	--	15,568	2,497
30.	Tamil Nadu	#168	3,97,235	7,90,796
31.	Tripura	16,859	15,516	32,464
32.	Uttarakhand	--	16,723	1,45,825
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1,89,585	3,02,708	5,79,690
34.	West Bengal	#86	65,773	92,326
35.	Delhi	#51	--	--
Total		7,21,519	22,48,944	43,14,754

*This includes participants of rural, inter-school, north east and women competitions;

Only participants of national level competitions.

(-) Nil

[English]

Drought Affected States

1117. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of districts in the country which have been declared drought hit during the last three years including Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) the details of losses suffered by the farmers;

(c) whether any Central team visited the natural calamity hit States during the said period;

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

(e) the amount of compensation sanctioned and released to the affected States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) During the last three years, 486 districts in the country including Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were declared drought hit. Year-wise details of districts declared as drought affected are as under:

Year	Year Districts declared as drought affected
2008-09	44
2009-10	352
2010-11	90
Total	486

(b) During the last three years, Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand. Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal submitted Memoranda seeking financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for the damages suffered due to drought.

(c) to (e) No compensation is paid from NDRF. The Central Teams visited all the drought affected States and submitted reported, based on which assistance from NDRF was provided to the State Governments as given in the enclosed Statement. No assistance has been approved on account of drought during the current financial year.

Statement

Assistance approved from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) for droughts of 2008-09, 2009-10 and from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for drought of 2010-11.

Sl. No.	State	2008-09*	2009-10*	2010-11*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	--	575.30	--
2.	Assam	--	89.94	--
3.	Bihar	--	1163.64	1459.54
4.	Himachal Pradesh	--	88.93	--
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	--	156.77	--
6.	Jharkhand	--	200.955	855.30
7.	Karnataka	83.83	116.49	--
8.	Kerala	--	33.02#	--
9.	Madhya Pradesh	--	246.31	--
10.	Maharashtra	--	671.88	--
11.	Manipur	--	14.57	--
12.	Nagaland	--	21.12	--
13.	Odisha	--	151.92	376.55
14.	Rajasthan	--	1034.84	--
15.	Uttarakhand	57.51	--	--
16.	Uttar Pradesh	--	515.05	--
17.	West Bengal	--	--	724.99

#Including Rs. 0.12 crores for hailstorm.

*Subject to adjustment of 75% of available balance in Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on concerned State Government.

[Translation]

Technology Upgradation

1118. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the technology of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in various States and to provide incentives to the State Governments and private entrepreneurs in this regard;

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

(c) whether any foreign funding has also been sought for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there are reports of upgradation works of the said FPIs not being taken up in some States including Gujarat and Maharashtra; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries under its Plan Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Modernization/Establishment of Food Processing Industries with aim to creation of new processing capacity, Upgradation of existing processing capabilities and modernization of Food Processing Sector extends financial assistance to food processing units in the form of grants-in-aid to the implementing agencies/entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas, or @ 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North-Eastern States, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas. The implementing agencies include Central/

State Government organizations/PSUs/ NGOs/Cooperative societies and private sector units and individuals. The details of the financial assistance provided to the agencies/ entrepreneurs in the country during 11th Plan period is given in the enclosed Statement.

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

Statement

*Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and current year State-wise under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/ Modernization of FPIs**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as on 31.12.2011)	
		Appro-ved	Amount Rele-ased	Appro-ved	Amount Rele-ased	Appro-ved	Amount Rele-ased	Appro-ved	Amount Rele-ased	Appro-ved	Amount Rele-ased
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	947.49	48	908.999	41	677.05	30	562.096	72	1402.19
2.	Andman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	17.67	3	376.14	2	66.420	0	0
4.	Assam	12	442.17	17	176.79	22	418.74	26	875.701	7	119.212
5.	Bihar	5	83.915	2	42.3	2	35.59	6	136.681	4	64.6567
6.	Chandigarh	6	138.08	0	0	0	0	1	25.000	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	163.725	4	45.46	27	297.574	53	552.389
8.	Delhi	0	0	7	160.65	2	50	3	82.600	13	345.21
9.	Goa	1	17	1	24.57	1	24.26	1	25.00	1	25.00
10.	Gujarat	32	544.06	39	714.81	42	665.18	52	1419.72	93	1805.33
11.	Haryana	19	418.72	23	349.415	11	134.96	14	325.280	22	314.625

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12	325.09	5	152.745	10	269.58	7	204.530	13	340.01
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	109.855	3	22.05	7	59.73	5	89.095	5	94.665
14.	Jharkhand	2	9.09	0	0	3	44.09	4	85.425	0	0
15.	Karnataka	34	529.62	35	629.895	24	269.55	14	377.790	36	498.18
16.	Kerala	47	876.8	32	545.37	33	567.53	19	411.72	50	875.055
17.	Madhya Pradesh	10	172.32	14	201.87	18	273.03	14	211.294	21	360.506
18.	Maharashtra	95	1696.805	121	1802.633	113	1717.3	56	1006.524	170	2380.76
19.	Manipur	3	61.74	3	45.51	6	163.75	1	23.975	8	163.26
20.	Meghalaya	1	8.19	2	159.57	2	123.02	2	100.045	0	0
21.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0
22.	Nagaland	1	27.485	4	178.205	1	64.99	1	6.205	0	0
23.	Odisha	6	129.41	2	38.68	6	84.4	8	200.875	2	8.435
24.	Pondicherry	2	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Punjab	32	481.45	61	841.36	13	172.37	9	149.495	66	805.762
26.	Rajasthan	35	566.075	44	551.975	27	325.46	48	691.123	86	1107.37
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	53	951.79	36	594.355	41	672.11	24	493.582	65	1210.11
29.	Tripura	2	39.98	1	13.86	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	63	1123.425	43	875.475	32	560.63	47	1078.638	46	768.696
31.	Uttarakhand	9	339.78	6	163.15	12	307.57	6	168.523	3	64.39
32.	West Bengal	35	653.56	19	390.135	10	136.48	10	317.945	16	280.96
Total		569	10725.2	579	9765.767	487	8249.97	437	9432.862	852	13586.8

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

[English]

Promoting Hockey

1119. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) the details of funds provided/utilised by the Government to revive Indian Hockey in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any controversy/infighting between the Indian Hockey Federation (IHF) and Hockey India (HI);

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the IHF has submitted a fresh proposal for consideration of a settlement to resolve the issue; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the success achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Government has spent Rs.16.36 crores on the promotion of sport of Hockey during the current financial year (upto November 2011) for the various aspects of the game including foreign exposure, foreign coaches, boarding and lodging including preparation of the national team for Olympics, 2012.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The controversy/infighting in hockey, *inter-alia*, relates to recognition from the concerned International Federation and the Indian Olympic Association; merger of the two bodies; holding of free and fair elections; and holding of regular National Championships.

(d) and (e) In view of the interim orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and after a series of meetings, Indian Hockey Federation and Hockey India came to a settlement on 25.7.2011. However, due to opposition from the Indian Olympic Association and the International Hockey Federation, the said settlement was not implemented. Besides, both Indian Hockey Federation and Hockey India

have sought grant of recognition. Further, in order to resolve the matter, meetings were again held in September 2011 and October 2011 with Indian Olympic Association, Indian Hockey Federation and Hockey India wherein Indian Hockey Federation indicated that they would submit a fresh proposal for settlement.

The Indian Hockey Federation submitted a proposal dated 7.11.2011 suggesting accommodating 20% of the members of Executive Committee of Hockey India in the Executive Committee of the Indian Hockey Federation and holding of fresh elections of Indian Hockey Federation. The suggestions of Indian Hockey Federation have been sent to Indian Olympic Association and they have been requested to call a meeting with Indian Hockey Federation and Hockey India and discuss the matter and indicate outcome thereof to the Government for further necessary action and apprising the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Government is working with Indian Olympic Association, Indian Hockey Federation and Hockey India to facilitate a settlement that will resolve their issues.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

1120. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received various proposals from many State Governments under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the incentives and assistance provided to the States under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Project proposals under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are considered and approved by the State Level sanctioning Committee (SLSC) headed by the Chief secretary of the respective State.

(d) State-wise allocation and release of funds under the scheme during the current year i.e., 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Allocation/Release and Utilization under RKVY for the year 2011-12

(Rs. in crore as on 14.03.2012)

Sl. No.	State	Normal RKVY		BGREI		Pulses Villages		Oil Palm		Veg Clusters		Nutri-Cereals		AFDP	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	425.07	318.81			28.10	28.10	192.00	192.00	17.00	17.00	11.32	12.21	24.50	30.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.14	3.10							3.50	3.50	0.62	0.62		
3.	Assam	179.45	134.59	33.32	33.32					12.00	12.00				
4.	Bihar	380.52	285.39	55.33	55.33	10.18	10.18			12.00	12.00			24.50	24.50
5.	Chhatisgarh	88.99	56.74	55.21	55.21	11.22	11.22	0.48	0.00	12.00	12.00	10.29	5.12	25.00	4.69
6.	Goa	46.05	17.27							3.50	1.75				
7.	Gujarat	409.68	307.26			14.40	14.40	4.80	4.80	12.00	12.00	15.02	15.02	15.00	15.00
8.	Haryana	126.27	94.70							12.00	12.00	3.47	4.42	15.00	15.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	81.25	00.93							12.00	12.00				
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	41.03	15.39							12.00	6.00				
11.	Jharkhand	108.84	81.63	31.68	31.68					12.00	12.00	1.16	1.16		
12.	Karnataka	419.37	314.53			30.86	30.86	33.60	33.60	17.00	17.00	26.57	26.57	30.00	30.00
13.	Kerala	155.11	116.33							12.00	12.00				
14.	Madhya Pradesh	229.41	172.06			55.48	55.48			12.00	12.00	21.66	21.66	30.00	30.00
15.	Maharashtra	477.47	358.10			50.96	50.96	0.96	0.96	17.00	17.00	91.48	91.48	30.00	30.00
16.	Manipur	10.75	14.07							3.50	3.50				
17.	Meghalaya	8.16	6.12							3.50	3.50				
18.	Mizoram	11.31	8.48					14.80	14.80	3.50	1.75				
19.	Nagaland	29.04	21.78							3.50	3.50				
20.	Odisha	214.01	160.50	62.62	62.62	9.90	9.90	17.76	17.76	12.00	12.00	2.95	2.95		
21.	Punjab	99.67	74.75							12.00	12.00			15.50	15.50
22.	Rajasthan	444.33	333.25			43.22	43.22			12.00	12.00	67.68	87.68	45.00	52.04
23.	Sikkim	13.15	9.86							3.50	3.50	0.43	0.43		
24.	Tamil Nadu	206.68	154.26			7.32	7.32	33.60	33.60	17.00	17.00	10.79	10.79	15.50	15.50
25.	Tripura	14.49	10.87							3.50	3.50				
26.	Uttar Pradesh	929.32	396.99	85.66	85.66	38.36	38.36			12.00	12.00	4.40	4.40	30.00	30.00
27.	Uttarakhand	113.90	42.71							12.00	6.00	5.87	2.94		
28.	West Bengal	376.41	141.16	72.20	72.20					17.00	7.69	0.64	0.64		
29.	Total States	5250.87	3721.83	396.02	396.02	297.00	297.00	298.00	297.52	293.00	268.19	294.35	288.10	300.00	92.23
30.	DAPs + NIRD + Monitoring	60.00	3.60	3.98	0.89	3.00	0.16	2.00	0.84	* 7.00		5.65	0.30	0.00	
	Grand Total	5310.87	3725.23	400.00	396.91	300.00	297.16	300.00	298.36	300.00	268.19	300.00	288.46	300.00	292.23

*Rs. 7.00 crore has been allocated to NCT of Delhi under Vegetable Cluster

Statement
Allocation/Release and Utilization undr RKVY for the year 2011-12

(Rs. in crore as on 14.03.2012)

MMPS		RADP		Saffron Mission		Total sub Schemes	Total allocations	Releases			Expenditure	UC Read	UC Pending	Un Pending Balance	
Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Allocation	Sub-schemes	Total Stream-I	Total Stream-II	Total				
17.75	17.75	15.00	15.00			302.67	727.74	300.08	627.47	100.26	734.13	308.99	306.09	429.14	425.14
0.00						4.12	8.28	4.12	7.22	1.04	8.26	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13
3.00	3.00					48.32	227.77	44.32	182.91	44.88	227.77	112.39	112.39	115.33	116.18
24.29	24.29					126.30	506.32	126.30	411.68	08.13	806.82	348.72	203.48	303.34	155.10
12.38	12.38	15.00	15.00			141.58	230.57	115.62	18246	22.25	20441	74.97	74.97	129.64	129.64
0.00						3.50	4045	1.75	19.02	5.76	24.78	23.11		24.78	1.67
14.58	14.58	30.00	30.00			105.80	516.49	105.80	413.06	102.42	515.46	257.74	257.74	257.74	257.74
12.18	12.18					42.65	188.02	4340	138.30	31.47	160.87	63.05	53.89	116.96	65.92
6.68	6.68					18.68	80.03	18.66	70.41	20.32	99.93	26.10	25.10	74.83	74.83
0.00				50.00	10.00	62.00	103.03	16.00	31.30	5.13	38.62	17.40	17.40	19.12	19.12
14.88	14.88					59.72	168.46	80.72	141.35	27.41	108.46	18.47	18.47	150.09	150.09
18.50	18.50	20.00	20.00			176.53	808.40	176.43	401.08	104.84	595.90	200.28	207.73	388.17	166.62
6.82	6.82					18.82	173.03	18.42	135.18	36.78	173.93	77.56	77.56	96.37	96.37
24.82	24.82	25.00	25.00			168.96	300.37	188.00	341.02	87.49	308.37	138.66	135.06	262.71	262.71
24.80	24.80	35.00	35.00			250.20	727.67	28040	608.30	119.37	727.67	192.14	182.14	535.53	535.53
						3.50	22.28	3.50	17.57	4.68	22.25	11.13	11.13	11.12	11.12
3.00	3.00					6.50	14.66	0.60	1242	2.04	14.68	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.33
5.00	2.50					23.30	34.61	19.05	27.43	2.83	30.36	12.55	12.55	17.51	17.81
5.00	5.00					8.50	37.54	8.50	30.28	7.20	3744	18.77	18.77	18.77	18.77
17.72	17.72	20.00	20.00			142.95	386.46	142.00	303.46	53.80	35648	159.67	150.67	197.29	197.29
11.70	11.70					39.20	138.47	30.20	113.45	24.42	138.87	38.62	38.62	103.25	103.25
17.81	17.81	35.00	35.00			240.71	685.04	247.75	681.00	111.08	692.06	264.68	264.68	427.40	427.40
3.00	3.00					6.93	20.06	6.93	10.79	3.20	20.09	5.17	5.17	14.11	14.91
18.17	18.17	25.00	25.00			127.38	333.06	127.38	201.04	51.42	333.06	170.08	170.08	162.98	102.98
0.00						3.50	17.00	3.50	14.37	3.62	1749	4.55	4.55	13.44	13.44
27.52	27.52	30.00	30.00			227.94	787.26	22744	02443	132.33	757.26	205.00	205.09	552.17	952.17
0.00						17.87	131.77	8.84	61.46	14.44	66.88	30.71	39.71	26.18	26.18
10.40						100.24	476.68	88.73	22640	47.08	273.44	120.10	120.10	183.75	153.75
300.00	292.30	250.00	250.00	50.00	10.00	2478.37	7729.24	2391.36	6112.99	1240.55	7383.54	2944.15	2744.19	4609.35	4409.39
						21.63	81.63	1.92	0.50		5.85				
300.00	292.30	250.00	250.00	50.00	10.00	2500.00	7810.47	2393.26	6113.50	1240.55	7359.39	2944.15	2744.19	4615.20	4415.24

*[Translation]***Outstanding Amount of NDMC**

1121. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the dues of New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) outstanding against the commercial establishments, hotels and shops falling under its jurisdiction alongwith the reasons and the action taken against the responsible officials;

(b) the action taken by the NDMC to recover the outstanding amount; and

(c) the time and manner in which NDMC is likely to recover the outstanding amount?

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

(a) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that as per available record, an amount of Rs. 730.72 crore is outstanding against commercial establishments, hotels, shops, etc. belonging to NDMC. Out of this amount, Rs. 397.84 crore is towards licence fee and Rs. 332.88 crore is towards interest. NDMC has further informed that Rs. 591.26 crore is in litigation in different courts and Rs. 84.04 crore is at the stage of reconciliation/recovery. For the remaining dues, regular actions by issue of notices, cancellation of units, moving cases under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 for recovery/eviction are initiated by the concerned officials.

(b) and (c) Recovery of arrears is an ongoing process and all out efforts as per the laid down policy are made to recover the same. Around 84 cases for recovery/eviction have been filed in the Court of Estate Officer, 31 cases are in District Courts, 44 cases are in High Court and 5 cases are in the Supreme Court. After decision in any case, subject to any appeal, immediate action is taken by the department in terms of court orders.

*[English]***Subsidised Grains for Temples**

1122. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide subsidised grains to the temples that offer free food to devotees on a daily basis; and

(b) 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 do not have any specific scheme under which foodgrains are allocated at subsidised rates to religious institutions that offer free food to devotees on a daily basis.

However, specific requests received in this connection will be examined on merit in consultation with State Governments.

Financial Status of Prasar Bharati

1123. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between income and expenditure of Prasar Bharati has been continuously widening;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to minimize the gap between income and expenditure of Prasar Bharati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that there has been an increase in expenditure during the last three years and the current year mainly impacted by implementation of various recommendations of 6th Central Pay Commission, while Prasar Bharati witnessed a gradual growth of revenue over the relevant years as shown in the table below.

(Rs. in crore)

Budget head	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Up to January 2012)
Non-Plan	2233.21	2470.40	2528.74	2239.74
Revenue Plan	70.44	79.39	67.77	118.67
Capital Plan	215.23	150.62	148.53	168.97
Total	2518.88	2700.41	2745.04	2527.38
Revenue	1000.91	1146.43*	1270.81*	1077.38*

*Subject to reconciliation of accounts. These figures are inclusive of Service Tax.

Prasar Bharati, being a public service broadcaster, has to perform as per the mandate on broadcasting and in accordance with the established norms. Therefore, it is not principally guided by commercial motives while the revenue generation being the by-product of Prasar Bharati.

(c) Prasar Bharati strictly follows the austerity measures and other economy instructions already in vogue and issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time for reducing its operating cost and also makes sincere efforts in maximizing the revenue generation by adopting aggressive marketing strategy and putting into best use of the spare infrastructure available with Prasar Bharati, content improvement, introduction of DTH services, sharing of towers, etc.

Nonetheless, Section 17 of the Prasar Bharati Act provides that Government would make available financial support to Prasar Bharati for the purpose of enabling the Corporation to discharge its functions efficiently under the Act by way of equity, grant-in-aid or loan and Prasar Bharati is largely dependent on Government grants.

Water Management in Urban Areas

1124. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Government and other bodies in respect of water management system in urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds sanctioned/released by the Union Government for the purpose, city-wise during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the manner in which the Government monitors such projects/programmes and ensures improvement in water management in the urban areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments/Union Territories by providing funds for the implementation of water supply projects through schemes such as the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which has two components, i.e. Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component, the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP), the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite towns (UIDSST) and the 10% lump-sum scheme for the North-Eastern region including Sikkim. In addition, a 100 MLD sea water reverse osmosis technology based desalination plant has been sanctioned for Chennai city etc. In addition, the Government of India provides policy support through the formulation of Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs), preparation of Manuals etc.

(c) Details of the funds sanctioned/released city-wise for water supply projects under the different schemes for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I to V.

(d) Each of the schemes has in-built review and monitoring mechanisms which go into details of the physical and financial progress of the schemes till they are completed and commissioned.

Statement-I

UIDSSMT: Status of Water Supply Projects Covered Under UIDSSMT As on 15-03-12

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	Name of Town	Scheme	Approved Cost	Committed Central share	1st Instt.	1.5% DPr Cost	2nd instt.	Total ACA Rel.	UC Rece-ived	Phy. Pro Dec 11	%age Phy. Prog Dec11	Fin. Prog Dec11	Fin % com-pleted Dec 11	Y/N
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	WS	800.00	640.00	320.00	0.000	320.00	640.00	Yes	4	100%	603.90	84%	Y
Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	WS	573.00	458.40	229.00		187.86	416.86	Yes	3	56%	356.19	75%	
Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	WS	366.00	292.80	146.00		146.40	292.40	Yes	3	91%	245.55	75%	
Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapur	WS	6500.00	5297.60	2600.00	97.50	2600.00	5297.50	Yes	3	89%	6094.35	102%	
Andhra Pradesh	Beliampally	WS	1887.00	1509.60	755.00		754.80	1509.80	Yes	3	75%	1417.92	83%	
Andhra Pradesh	Bheemunipatnam	WS	1064.00	867.16	425.60	15.96	425.60	867.16	Yes	4	100%	1484.85	153%	
Andhra Pradesh	Bhongir	WS	2037.00	1649.97	815.00	20.370	814.80	1650.17	Yes	3	75%	1307.68	71%	
Andhra Pradesh	Bodhan	WS	1807.00	1472.70	722.81	27.10	722.80	1472.71	Yes	4	100%	1722.01	104%	
Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	WS	619.00	504.49	247.60	9.29	247.60	504.49	Yes	4	100%	575.23	102%	Y
Andhra Pradesh	Dharmavaram	WS	5945.00	4756.00	2378.00		2378.00	4756.00	Yes	3	64%	5343.74	100%	
Andhra Pradesh	Dhone	WS	4476.00	3580.80	1790.00		1790.40	3580.40	Yes	3	45%	3597.89	89%	
Andhra Pradesh	Eluru Corp	WS	5959.00	4823.81	2383.00	56.61	2383.20	4822.81	Yes	3	74%	6488.12	120%	
Andhra Pradesh	Gudur	WS	6487.00	5189.60	2595.00		2537.20	5132.20	Yes	3	95%	6095.03	105%	
Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	WS	1685.00	1373.28	674.00	25.280	674.00	1373.28	Yes	3	99%	1391.50	90%	
Andhra Pradesh	Hindupur	WS	1630.00	1304.00	652.00		652.00	1304.00	Yes	3	99%	1176.40	80%	
Andhra Pradesh	Jammalamadugu	WS	1169.00	952.74	467.60	17.54	467.60	952.74	Yes	4	100%	1165.91	109%	Y
Andhra Pradesh	Janagaon	WS	1570.00	1279.55	628.00	23.55	628.00	1279.55	Yes	4	100%	1676.68	117%	
Andhra Pradesh	Kadiri	WS	4546.00	3704.99	1818.40	68.19	1818.40	3704.99	Yes	4	100%	6151.02	148%	
Andhra Pradesh	Kamareddy	WS	2235.00	1821.53	894.00	33.53	894.00	1821.53	Yes	3	86%	1533.29	75%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	Kandukar	WS	4560.00	3648.00	1824.00	0.000	1824.00	3648.00	Yes	3	96%	4778.81	116%	
Andhra Pradesh	Kavali	WS	1869.00	1495.20	747.00		747.60	1494.60	Yes	3	98%	1629.38	97%	
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	WS	3309.00	2696.84	1323.60	49.64	1323.60	2696.84	Yes	3	91%	2721.90	90%	
Andhra Pradesh	Macherla	WS	91.00	74.17	38.00	1.37	36.00	73.37	Yes	4	100%	100.43	122%	Y
Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboob Nagar	WS	6638.00	5572.97	2735.20	102.57	2735.20	5572.97	Yes	3	97%	6120.98	98%	
Andhra Pradesh	Mancherial	WS	2287.00	1863.91	914.80	34.31	914.80	1863.91	Yes	3	90%	2223.53	106%	
Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri	WS	130.00	105.95	52.00	1.95	52.00	105.95	Yes	4	100%	123.00	103%	Y
Andhra Pradesh	Markapur	WS	3338.14	2679.25	1335.26	8.740	1344.00	2688.00	Yes	3	98%	4750.00	157%	
Andhra Pradesh	Miryalguda	WS	236.86	189.49	87.68	0.000	101.81	189.49	Yes	4	100%	188.00	88%	Y
Andhra Pradesh	Nagari	WS	3540.00	2885.10	1416.00	53.10	981.60	2450.70	Yes	3	96%	2399.97	86%	
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	WS	444.00	359.31	178.00	4.11	177.20	359.31	Yes	4	100%	538.53	133%	Y
Andhra Pradesh	Narayanpet	WS	903.00	735.95	361.20	13.55	361.20	735.95	Yes	4	100%	674.19	82%	Y
Andhra Pradesh	Nirmal	WS	2709.00	2167.20	1084.00	0.000	1084.00	2168.00	Yes	3	99%	2251.43	92%	Y
Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	WS	3592.00	2915.99	1437.00	42.39	1436.60	2915.99	Yes	3	82%	3569.10	109%	
Andhra Pradesh	Nuzvid	WS	4119.00	3356.99	1648.00	61.790	1647.00	3356.79	Yes	3	27%	2560.00	68%	
Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	WS	1554.00	1266.51	621.60	23.31	621.60	1266.51	Yes	3	92%	1722.76	121%	
Andhra Pradesh	Palamaneru	WS	4340.00	3472.00	1736.00		1736.00	3472.00	Yes	3	45%	3370.74	86%	
Andhra Pradesh	Piduguralla	WS	3454.00	2791.18	1382.00	27.98	1381.60	2791.58	Yes	3	40%	2974.90	95%	
Andhra Pradesh	Pithapuram	WS	1966.00	1572.80	786.00		786.00	1572.00	Yes	3	55%	843.17	48%	
Andhra Pradesh	Ponnur	WS	1243.00	1013.05	497.00	18.650	497.20	1012.85	Yes	3	95%	1449.66	127%	
Andhra Pradesh	Proddutur	WS	1680.00	1369.20	672.00	25.20	672.00	1369.20	Yes	4	100%	2002.98	130%	Y
Andhra Pradesh	Pulivendula	WS	3300.00	2686.28	1297.72	46.28	1320.00	2664.00	Yes	4	100%	4462.99	149%	Y
Andhra Pradesh	Punganur	WS	3036.00	2470.39	1214.00	41.59	1214.40	2469.99	Yes	3	35%	2762.33	100%	
Andhra Pradesh	Puttur	WS	3904.00	3123.20	1562.00	0.000	1562.20	3124.20	Yes	3	40%	3996.24	114%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	Rajampet	WS	3413.00	2730.40	1365.00	0.000	1365.20	2730.20	Yes	3	93%	3445.62	112%	
Andhra Pradesh	Ramachandrapuram	WS	1162.00	929.60	465.000	0.000	465.00	930.00	Yes	3	25%	922.14	88%	
Andhra Pradesh	Ramagundam	WS	404.00	323.20	162.00	0.000	161.60	323.60	Yes	3	91%	299.30	82%	
Andhra Pradesh	Rayachoty	WS	3182.00	2593.33	1273.000	47.730	1272.80	2593.53	Yes	3	81%	3613.41	124%	
Andhra Pradesh	Rayadurg	WS	4239.00	3454.79	1695.60	63.59	1695.60	3454.79	Yes	3	91%	3222.53	83%	
Andhra Pradesh	Sanga Reddy	WS	1412.00	1135.60	565.000	6.00	564.80	1135.80	Yes	3	91%	1712.50	134%	
Andhra Pradesh	Sattenapalle (M)	WS	2040.00	1662.60	816.00	30.60	816.00	1662.60	Yes	4	100%	1447.70	78%	Y
Andhra Pradesh	Siddipet	WS	4512.00	3677.28	1804.80	67.68	1804.80	3677.28	Yes	3	94%	3631.20	88%	Y
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	WS	2092.00	1704.98	836.80	31.38	836.80	1704.98	Yes	3	97%	1824.51	95%	
Andhra Pradesh	Srikalahasthi	WS	1881.00	1533.02	752.00	28.22	752.40	1532.62	Yes	3	63%	1544.44	90%	
Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet (Ph-1)	WS	2348.00	1901.88	939.00	23.48	939.20	1901.68	Yes	3	97%	1892.79	89%	
Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet (Ph-2)	WS	960.00	777.60	384.00	9.60		393.60		4	100%	263.50	54%	Y
Andhra Pradesh	Tanuka	WS	1457.00	1165.60	583.00	0.000		583.00		3	25%	1047.66	144%	
Andhra Pradesh	Tenali	WS	8085.00	6533.49	3234.00	65.49	3234.00	6533.49	Yes	3	52%	5742.50	78%	
Andhra Pradesh	Venkatakagiri	WS	6962.00	5569.60	2785.00		2784.60	5569.60	Yes	3	89%	4481.20	72%	
Andhra Pradesh	Vinukonda	WS	960.00	777.60	384.00	9.60	384.00	777.60	Yes	3	20%	976.60	112%	
Andhra Pradesh	Wanaparthy	WS	2808.00	2288.52	1123.20	42.12	1123.20	2288.52	Yes	4	100%	2338.36	91%	Y
Andhra Pradesh	Warangal (MC)	WS	16446.00	13403.49	6578.40	246.69	6578.40	13403.49	Yes	3	94%	16400.57	109%	
Andhra Pradesh	Zaheerabad	WS	1409.00	1148.34	564.00	21.14	563.60	1148.74	Yes	4	100%	1281.69	99%	Y
		62	179570.00	145300.77	71798.87	1644.77	70342.27	143785.91				162730.50		
Assam	Hojai	WS	1055.54	965.82	474.99	15.83	475.00	965.82	Yes	3	60%	527.86	49%	N
Assam	Lakhipur (Cachar)	WS	815.88	734.29	367.65	0.000		367.65		3	60%	164.31	37%	N
		2	1871.42	1700.11	842.64	15.83	475.00	1333.47				692.17		
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	WS	9872.25	7897.80	3948.90			3948.90					0%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		1	9872.25	7897.80	3948.90	0.00	0.00	3948.90				0.00		
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	WS	4142.60	3314.08	1657.04	0.000	1657.04	3314.08	Yes	3	55%	1968.00	53%	
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	WS	451.55	361.24	180.62	0.000	180.62	361.24	Yes	3	55%	200.00	49%	
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	WS	1524.50	1219.60	609.80	0.000	609.80	1219.60	Yes	3	55%	829.45	60%	
		3	6118.65	4894.92	2447.46	0.00	2447.46	4894.92				2997.45		
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa/AmlI	WS	2663.00	2130.40	745.89	0.000		745.89					0%	
		1	2663.00	2130.40	745.89	0.00	0.00	745.89				0.00		
Gujarat	Amerli	WS	1082.95	866.36	433.18	0.000	399.86	833.04	Yes	4	100%	1041.28	111%	Y
Gujarat	Balasinor	WS	521.60	417.28	208.64	0.000	208.64	417.28	Yes	3	60%	469.44	100%	
Gujarat	Bardoli	WS	512.64	410.11	205.06	0.000	205.06	410.12	Yes	3	80%	556.78	121%	
Gujarat	Bharuch	WS	1371.98	1097.58	548.79	0.000	548.79	1097.58	Yes	3	50%	1514.95	123%	
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	WS	2096.07	1676.86	838.43	0.000	838.43	1676.86	Yes	3	97%	2096.47	111%	Y
Gujarat	Billimora	WS	806.25	657.09	322.50	12.09		334.59	Yes	3	66%	152.15	37%	
Gujarat	Boriyavi	WS	434.35	354.00	173.74	6.52	173.74	354.00	Yes	3	44%	310.71	78%	
Gujarat	Chaklasi	WS	713.20	581.26	285.28	10.700	285.28	581.26	Yes	3	51%	851.16	130%	
Gujarat	Chalala	WS	503.64	410.46	201.46	7.55	201.45	410.46	Yes	3	47%	511.18	111%	
Gujarat	Chota Udepur	WS	371.67	297.34	148.67	0000	148.67	297.34	Yes	3	59%	334.50	100%	
Gujarat	Dakor	WS	451.98	368.36	180.79	6.78	180.79	368.36	Yes	3	73%	446.10	108%	
Gujarat	Dhanera	WS	416.35	339.33	166.54	6.25	166.54	339.33	Yes	3	84%	332.08	87%	
Gujarat	Dhoraji	WS	841.61	673.29	336.65	0.000	310.74	647.39	Yes	3	50%	779.00	106%	
Gujarat	Dhragadhra	WS	1461.04	1190.74	584.42	21.910		606.33	Yes	3	28%	354.03	47%	
Gujarat	Dwarka	WS	1665.81	1332.65	666.32		666.330	1332.65	Yes	3	40%	749.61	50%	
Gujarat	Gandevi	WS	362.94	290.35	145.18	0.000	145.17	290.35	Yes	3	92%	360.46	110%	
Gujarat	Dwarka	WS	1665.81	1332.65	666.32		666.330	1332.65	Yes	3	40%	749.61	50%	
Gujarat	Gandevi	WS	362.94	290.35	145.18	0.000	145.17	290.35	Yes	3	92%	360.46	110%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gujarat	Godhra	WS	1446.53	1157.22	578.61	0.000	578.61	1157.22	Yes	3	62%	936.20	72%	
Gujarat	Gondal	WS	1434.04	1147.23	573.61	0.000	529.49	1103.10	Yes	3	70%	1189.90	95%	
Gujarat	Himatnagar	WS	814.94	651.95	325.97	0.000	325.98	651.95	Yes	4	100%	811.21	111%	Y
Gujarat	Jamnagar	WS	2015.31	1612.25	806.12	0.000	744.11	1550.23	Yes	3	64%	1969.33	112%	
Gujarat	Jasdan	WS	337.90	270.32	135.16	0.000	135.16	270.32	Yes	3	92%	444.52	146%	
Gujarat	Jetpur	WS	2384.09	1943.03	953.64	35.760		989.40	Yes	3	86%	2250.87	183%	
Gujarat	Junagadh	WS	1598.64	1278.91	639.46	0.000		639.46	Yes	3	35%	691.72	87%	
Gujarat	Kadi	WS	523.51	418.81	209.40	0.000	209.41	418.81	Yes	3	95%	511.30	109%	Y
Gujarat	Kapadwanj	WS	823.58	658.86	329.43	0.000	309.75	639.18	Yes	3	75%	799.80	111%	
Gujarat	Kathlal	WS	392.44	313.95	156.98	0.000	156.98	313.96	Yes	3	40%	282.47	80%	
Gujarat	Keshod	WS	1080.96	864.77	432.38	0.000	432.38	864.76	Yes	3	82%	1253.04	129%	
Gujarat	Khambhat	WS	881.93	705.54	352.77	0.000		352.77	Yes	3	42%	441.90	100%	
Gujarat	Kheda	WS	496.59	397.27	198.64	0.000	198.63	397.27	Yes	3	90%	453.72	102%	
Gujarat	Lunawada	WS	477.04	388.79	190.82	7.16		197.98	Yes	1	0%	7.16	3%	
Gujarat	Mahudha	WS	528.52	422.82	211.41	0.000	211.41	422.82	Yes	3	45%	353.50	74%	
Gujarat	Mehsana	WS	940.74	752.59	376.30	0.000	376.29	752.59	Yes	4	100%	940.78	111%	Y
Gujarat	Modasa	WS	856.90	685.52	342.76		342.760	685.52	Yes	3	77%	592.32	77%	
Gujarat	Palitana	WS	473.69	378.95	189.48	0.000	189.47	378.95	Yes	3	83%	280.35	66%	
Gujarat	Pethapur	WS	428.20	348.98	171.28	6.420	171.28	348.98	Yes	3	70%	147.42	38%	
Gujarat	Petlad	WS	1063.28	650.62	425.31			425.31		1	0%	0.00	0%	
Gujarat	Prantij	WS	279.93	223.94	111.97	0.000	111.97	223.94	Yes	4	100%	249.83	99%	Y
Gujarat	Radhanpur	WS	224.53	179.62	89.81	0.000	89.81	179.62	Yes	3	40%	162.76	81%	
Gujarat	Rajula	WS	366.89	299.01	146.76	5.500	146.76	299.02	Yes	3	93%	492.05	147%	
Gujarat	Savarkundla	WS	555.45	452.69	222.18	8.330	222.18	452.69	Yes	3	98%	533.53	105%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gujarat	Shehera	WS	369.72	295.78	147.89	0.000	147.89	295.78	Yes	4	100%	369.77	111%	Y
Gujarat	Sojitra	WS	533.45	426.76	213.39			213.39		1	0%	0.00	0%	
Gujarat	Songadh	WS	334.30	272.45	133.72	5.01	133.72	272.45	Yes	1	0%	305.88	100%	
Gujarat	Surendranagar	WS	765.13	612.10	306.05	0.000	306.05	612.10	Yes	4	100%	583.69	85%	Y
Gujarat	Sutarpada	WS	657.74	526.19	263.10	0.000	263.09	526.19	Yes	3	25%	328.86	56%	
Gujarat	Umreth	WS	762.96	610.37	305.18	0.000		305.18		1	0%	0.00	0%	
Gujarat	Unjha	WS	1699.78	1359.82	679.91	0.000	679.91	1359.82	Yes	3	75%	1809.72	118%	
Gujarat	Upleta	WS	1450.48	1160.38	580.19	0.000	580.19	1160.38	Yes	3	91%	1457.48	112%	
Gujarat	Valsad	WS	618.59	494.87	247.43	0.000	247.44	494.87	Yes	3	89%	445.29	80%	
Gujarat	Vijapur	WS	273.04	222.52	109.22	4.090	109.22	222.53	Yes	3	71%	187.97	75%	
Gujarat	Viragam	WS	770.22	616.18	308.09	0.000	308.09	616.18	Yes	3	60%	693.20	100%	
Gujarat	Wadhwan	WS	1539.28	1231.42	615.71	0.000		615.71	Yes	3	35%	1086.49	141%	
			52	43814.40	35195.59	17525.78	144.07	12737.52	30407.37			33923.91		
Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	WS	3964.36	3171.49	1585.740			1585.74						
			1	3964.36	3171.49	1585.74	0.00	0.00	1585.74			0.00		
Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	WS	3689.23	3320.31	1660.15			1660.15		3	5%	1355.13	67%	
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrawah	WS	1177.98	1077.85	530.09	17.67		547.76	Yes	3	77%	535.00	80%	
Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	WS	2633.60	2409.74	1185.12	39.50		1224.62	Yes	3	43%	1183.04	80%	
Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	WS	2136.60	1954.99	961.47	32.05		993.52	Yes	3	44%	1057.61	88%	
Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	WS	1882.00	1722.03	846.90	28.23		875.13	Yes	3	54%	931.59	88%	
Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	WS	3353.16	3017.84	1508.92	0.000		1508.92		3	5%	1562.27	85%	
Jammu and Kashmir	Sunderbani	WS	930.71	851.60	418.82	13.96		432.78	Yes	3	75%	460.70	88%	
Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	WS	2882.00	2637.03	1296.90	43.23		1340.13	Yes	3	56%	1426.49	88%	
			8	18685.28	16991.39	8408.37	174.64	0.00	8583.01			8511.83		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jharkhand	Chas	WS	3324.19	2709.21	1329.68	49.86		1379.54	Yes	3	17%	2064.38	121%	
Jharkhand	Deoghar	WS	4737.77	3861.28	1895.11	71.07		1966.17	Yes	3	76%	3036.17	124%	
		2	8061.96	6570.50	3224.78	120.93	0.00	3345.71				5100.55		
Karnataka	Bijapura	WS	6277.57	5022.06	2511.03	0.000	2511.03	5022.06	Yes	3	60%	4044.03	72%	
Karnataka	Birur	WS	1339.00	1091.29	535.60	20.09	535.60	1091.29	Yes	3	50%	1955.70	180%	
Karnataka	Chikkodi	WS	2039.91	1631.93	815.96	0.000	815.96	1631.92	Yes	3	60%	1164.74	63%	
Karnataka	Davangere	WS	355.80	289.98	142.32	5.34	142.32	289.98	Yes	3	80%	376.27	116%	
Karnataka	Gajendragad - Naregal	WS	3632.44	2905.95	1452.98	0.000	1452.98	2905.96	Yes	3	52%	1692.70	52%	
Karnataka	Hirekerur	WS	1617.00	1317.85	846.80	24.25	646.80	1317.85	Yes	3	96%	1616.55	109%	
Karnataka	Holenarasipura	WS	89.79	73.18	35.92	1.35	35.920	73.19	Yes	3	100%	125.61	153%	Y
Karnataka	Hubli Dharwad	WS	990.21	807.02	396.08	14.85	396.080	807.01	Yes	3	90%	1156.85	128%	
Karnataka	Hungunda - Ilkal - Kistag	WS	5821.20	4656.96	2328.48	0.000	2328.48	4656.96	Yes	3	70%	5647.84	108%	
Karnataka	Kerur	WS	1173.23	938.58	489.29	0.000	469.290	938.58	Yes	3	70%	1034.54	98%	
Karnataka	Mulbagalu	WS	1894.76	1515.81	757.90	0.000		757.90	Yes	1	0%	0.00	0%	
Karnataka	Mundgod	WS	376.58	301.26	150.63	0.000	150.63	301.26	Yes	3	95%	427.08	126%	
Karnataka	Shiggaon - Savanur - Ban	WS	3975.70	3180.56	1590.28	0.000		1590.28	Yes	3	40%	1261.50	63%	
Karnataka	Shirahatti-Mulgunda	WS	2595.58	2076.46	1038.23	0.000	1038.23	2076.46	Yes	3	85%	2237.79	96%	
Karnataka	Siddapura	WS	524.90	427.79	209.96	7.87	209.96	427.79	Yes	4	100%	662.59	138%	Y
Karnataka	Vijayapura	WS	1109.62	887.70	443.85	0.000		443.85	Yes	3	0%	50.00	9%	
Karnataka	Yargol (Kolar-Bangarpe)	WS	7992.00	6513.48	3196.80	119.88	3196.80	6513.48	Yes	3	52%	6253.66	86%	
		17	41805.29	33637.86	16722.11	193.63	13930.08	30845.82				29707.45		
Kerala	Alappuzha	WS	9194.00	7493.11	3677.60	137.91		3815.51	Yes				0%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kerala	Changanassery	WS	391.91	313.53	156.76	0.000		156.76					0%	
Kerala	Chavakkad	WS	1900.67	1520.54	760.27	0.000		760.27					0%	
Kerala	Chittur- Thathamangalam	WS	650.00	520.00	260.00	0.000		260.00					0%	
Kerala	Guruvayoor	WS	3144.33	2515.46	1257.73	0.000		1257.73					0%	
Kerala	Kalpetta	WS	3217.00	2573.60	1286.80	0.000		1286.80					0%	
Kerala	Malappuram	WS	1976.00	1580.80	790.40	0.000		790.40					0%	
Kerala	Ottapalam	WS	1800.00	1440.00	720.00	0.000		720.00					0%	
Kerala	Payyannur	WS	4019.00	3275.49	1607.60	60.29		1667.89	Yes	3	18%	2060.34	103%	
Kerala	Perinthalmanna	WS	811.00	648.80	324.40	0.000		324.40					0%	
Kerala	Thalassery	WS	4120.00	3296.00	1648.00	0.000		1648.00					0%	
Kerala	Thiruvalla	WS	627.92	502.34	251.16	0.000		251.16		1	0%	0.00	0%	
Kerala	Vadakara	WS	2291.75	1833.40	836.70	0.000		836.70	Yes	3	92%	1170.47	110%	
		13	34143.58	27513.06	13577.42	198.20	0.00	13775.62				3230.81		
Madhya Pradesh	Aagar	WS	1005.80	804.64	402.32	0.000		402.32	Yes	3	20%	470.91	94%	
Madhya Pradesh	Aashta	WS	980.40	799.03	392.16	14.710		406.87	Yes	3	24%	199.49	40%	
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	WS	3262.07	2609.66	1304.830			1304.83					#DIV/0!	
Madhya Pradesh	Biaora	WS	709.47	507.58	283.79	0.000		283.79	Yes	3	61%	455.20	128%	
Madhya Pradesh	Budni	WS	194.60	155.68	77.84	0.000		77.84	Yes	3	53%	134.40	138%	
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	WS	1593.80	1275.04	637.52	0.000		637.52	Yes	3	76%	1044.91	131%	
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WS	5732.87	4586.30	2293.150			2293.15					#DIV/0!	
Madhya Pradesh	Chorai	WS	886.38	709.10	354.550			354.55					#DIV/0!	
Madhya Pradesh	Dabra	WS1	1112.10	906.36	444.84	16.68	444.84	906.36	Yes	3	98%	1071.68	105%	Y
Madhya Pradesh	Dabra	WS2	1441.84	1175.10	576.73	21.63		598.36		2	0%	18.86	3%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	WS1	874.20	699.36	349.68	0.000	349.68	699.36	Yes	3	90%	801.86	102%	Y
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	WS2	130.17	104.14	52.07	0.000	52.07	104.14	Yes	3	93%	130.17	118%	
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas (Ph-1)	WS	5837.00	4669.60	2334.80	0.000	2334.80	4669.60	Yes	3	35%	5224.28	99%	
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas (Ph-2)	WS	3975.00	3180.00	1590.00			1590.00						
Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasia	WS	3013.33	2410.66	1205.330			1205.33					#DIV/0!	
Madhya Pradesh	Garhakota	WS	598.36	477.09	187.40	0.000	289.69	477.09	Yes	3	85%	451.37	84%	
Madhya Pradesh	Harda	WS	1787.00	1429.60	714.80	0.000		714.80	Yes	3	81%	1323.00	148%	
Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	WS	1615.26	1292.21	646.100	0.000		646.10		2	0%	305.34	38%	
Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	WS	1467.83	1174.26	587.13	0.000		587.13	Yes	3	31%	779.30	106%	
Madhya Pradesh	Jaora	WS	663.00	530.40	265.20	0.000		265.20	Yes	3	13%	257.40	78%	
Madhya Pradesh	Katni	WS	4080.95	3264.76	1632.38			1632.38	Yes	3	54%	2451.42	120%	
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	WS	10672.30	8537.1	4268.92			4268.92	Yes	3	40%	4419.57	83%	
Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	WS	3662.82	2930.26	1465.130			1465.13						
Madhya Pradesh	Malajkhand	WS	525.42	420.34	110.60	0.000	309.74	420.34	Yes	3	72%	440.08	93%	
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	WS	1552.45	1241.96	620.98	0.000		620.98	Yes	3	15%	557.33	72%	
Madhya Pradesh	Multai	WS	1929.60	1543.68	771.84			771.84					0%	
Madhya Pradesh	Nasrullaganj	WS	488.96	391.17	195.58	0.000		195.58	Yes	3	40%	244.48	100%	
Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	WS	6443.79	5155.03	2577.52			2577.52					0%	
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	WS	1808.37	1446.70	723.34	0.000		723.34	Yes	3	67%	762.04	84%	
Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya	WS	2408.11	1926.49	963.25			963.25						
Madhya Pradesh	Piplanaray Anwar	WS	81.20	64.96	32.480			32.48						
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	WS	3265.10	2661.06	1306.04	48.980		1355.02	Yes	3	39%	2222.66	132%	
Madhya Pradesh	Rehli	WS	602.75	482.20	241.10	0.000	241.10	482.20	Yes	3	60%	466.31	86%	
Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	WS	276.48	221.18	110.59	0.000		110.59	Yes	3	31%	173.85	126%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	WS	1427.87	1142.30	571.15	0.000		571.15	Yes	3	91%	1070.91	150%	
Madhya Pradesh	Sanawad	WS	729.68	583.74	291.87	0.000	291.87	583.74	Yes	3	85%	812.25	124%	
Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	WS	1930.22	1544.18	772.090			772.09				#DIV/0!		
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	WS	1454.52	1185.44	581.81	21.820		603.63	Yes	3	46%	662.04	88%	
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	WS	996.00	796.80	398.40			398.40		3	62%	152.96	31%	
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	WS	5964.66	4861.20	2385.86	89.470		2475.33	Yes	3	41%	2230.01	73%	
Madhya Pradesh	Shujalpur	WS	1745.32	1396.26	698.13	0.000		698.13	Yes	3	49%	824.00	94%	
Madhya Pradesh	Sironj	WS	622.95	498.36	249.18	0.000	249.18	498.36	Yes	3	42%	410.97	73%	
Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	WS	983.18	786.54	393.27	0.000		393.27	Yes	3	63%	782.28	159%	
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	WS	1557.52	1246.02	623.01	0.000		623.01	Yes	3	31%	685.15	88%	
		44	92088.70	73884.25	36684.76	213.29	4562.97	41461.02				32036.47		
Maharashtra	Achalpur	WS	3759.00	3063.59	1503.60	56.39	1503.60	3063.59	Yes	3	46%	2011.13	58%	
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar-Phase-1	WS	2539.00	2031.20	1016.00	0.000	1015.20	2031.20	Yes	3	52%	1985.20	87%	
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar-Phase-2	WS	7305.00	5900.98	2922.00	56.980		2978.98		3	0%	14.50	0%	
Maharashtra	Akot	WS	1957.00	1565.60	782.80	0.000		782.80	Yes	3	15%	701.00	72%	
Maharashtra	Amalner	WS	2487.00	1989.60	994.80	0.000	994.80	1989.60	Yes	3	79%	1355.15	61%	
Maharashtra	Ambejogai	WS	1102.30	881.84	440.92			440.92					0%	
Maharashtra	Arvi	WS	729.30	583.44	291.72	0.000	291.72	583.44	Yes	3	52%	364.64	56%	
Maharashtra	Ashta	WS	673.50	548.90	269.40	10.10	269.40	548.90	Yes	3	79%	300.96	49%	
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	WS	35967.00	28773.60	14386.80	0.000		14386.80		1	0%	0.00	0%	
Maharashtra	Balapur	WS	605.00	484.00	242.00		242.000	484.00	Yes	3	62%	455.25	84%	
Maharashtra	Baramati	WS	1368.00	1114.92	547.20	20.52	547.20	1114.92	Yes	3	84%	1221.72	98%	
Maharashtra	Basmath	WS	3213.00	2570.40	1285.200	0.000	1285.20	2570.40	Yes	3	54%	2573.47	89%	
Maharashtra	Seed	WS	2076.00	1691.94	830.40	31.14	830.40	1691.94	Yes	3	50%	2317.50	122%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Maharashtra	Bhadravati	WS	1725.20	1406.04	690.08	25.88	690.080	1406.04	Yes	3	26%	689.00	44%	
Maharashtra	Bhor	WS	319.20	260.15	127.68	4.79	127.68	260.15	Yes	3	20%	153.06	52%	
Maharashtra	Chalisingaon	WS	407.00	325.60	162.80	0.000	162.800	325.60	Yes	3	49%	407.54	111%	
Maharashtra	Chiplun	WS	956.00	779.14	382.40	14.34	382.40	779.14	Yes	3	57%	1269.05	145%	
Maharashtra	Chopada	WS	486.00	396.09	194.40	7.29	194.40	396.09	Yes	3	98%	501.00	113%	Y
Maharashtra	Dapoli	WS	142.00	113.60	56.80	0.000	56.800	113.60	Yes	3	42%	71.65	56%	
Maharashtra	Gadhinglaj	WS	898.05	718.44	359.22		359.220	718.44	Yes	3	53%	626.66	78%	
Maharashtra	Gondia	WS	6138.26	4910.81	2455.30			2455.30	Yes	3	29%	2046.00	67%	
Maharashtra	Hadgaon	WS	214.62	171.70	85.85			85.85	Yes	3	60%	81.80	76%	
Maharashtra	Hingoli	WS	4576.92	3661.54	1830.770	0.000	1830.770	3661.54	Yes	3	20%	1904.85	46%	
Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji	WS	3694.82	2955.86	1477.930	0.000	1477.930	2955.86	Yes	3	57%	3274.71	98%	
Maharashtra	Islampur	WS	1454.00	1185.01	581.60	21.81	581.60	1185.01	Yes	4	100%	1780.60	134%	
Maharashtra	Jalna	WS	12399.00	9919.20	4959.600	0.000	4959.60	9919.20	Yes	3	40%	11460.00	103%	
Maharashtra	Jamner	WS	768.60	614.88	307.440	0.000	307.440	614.88	Yes	3	40%	534.86	77%	
Maharashtra	Jaysingpur	WS	691.20	552.96	276.48		276.480	552.96	Yes	3	60%	691.63	111%	
Maharashtra	Jintur	WS	909.00	727.20	363.60	0.000	363.60	727.20	Yes	3	92%	430.13	53%	
Maharashtra	Junner	WS	660.66	528.53	264.26		264.270	528.53	Yes	3	30%	323.54	54%	
Maharashtra	Karad	WS	2910.00	2328.00	1164.00	0.000	1164.00	2328.00	Yes	3	44%	14.98	1%	
Maharashtra	Karmala	WS	939.86	751.89	375.94		375.950	751.89	Yes	3	75%	541.56	64%	
Maharashtra	Katol	WS	1918.00	1534.40	767.20		767.200	1534.40	Yes	3	54%	1940.40	112%	
Maharashtra	Khamgaon	WS	4328.18	3462.54	1731.270	0.000	1731.270	3462.54	Yes	3	10%	3200.00	82%	
Maharashtra	Khopoli	WS	1483.00	1186.40	593.20			593.20	Yes	3	52%	627.83	85%	
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	WS	5844.00	4762.86	2337.60	87.66	2337.60	4762.86	Yes	3	75%	4269.00	80%	
Maharashtra	Kurduwadi	WS	766.84	613.47	306.74		306.730	613.47	Yes	3	74%	333.42	48%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Maharashtra	Malegaon	WS	4611.00	3757.96	1844.40	69.16	1844.40	3757.96	Yes	3	74%	3792.64	90%	
Maharashtra	Mangalwedha	WS	796.50	649.14	318.60	11.94	318.60	649.14	Yes	3	28%	696.00	96%	
Maharashtra	Manmad	WS	336.00	268.80	134.40	0.000		134.40					0%	
Maharashtra	Murtijapur	WS	1767.00	1413.60	706.80	0.000		706.80		3	23%	621.05	70%	
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	WS	2405.18	1924.14	962.07	0.000	962.07	1924.14	Yes	3	30%	1026.24	47%	
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	WS	10349.42	8434.78	4139.770	155.240	4139.770	8434.78	Yes	3	60%	9681.54	102%	
Maharashtra	Pachora	WS	1818.00	1454.40	727.20		727.200	1454.40	Yes	3	76%	1016.80	62%	
Maharashtra	Parbhani	WS	10448.00	8358.40	4179.20	0.000	4179.20	8358.40	Yes	3	23%	8560.00	91%	
Maharashtra	Parola	WS	403.00	322.40	161.20	0.000		161.20	Yes	3	43%	201.50	100%	
Maharashtra	Pathri	WS	1043.00	834.40	417.20	0.000		417.20	Yes	3	43%	499.51	96%	
Maharashtra	Pen	WS	1297.00	1037.60	518.80			518.80		3	25%	341.47	53%	
Maharashtra	Phaitan	WS	3284.87	2627.90	1313.95		1313.950	2627.90	Yes	3	26%	2043.28	69%	
Maharashtra	Pusad	WS	838.90	683.70	335.56	12.58	335.56	683.70	Yes	3	30%	669.47	87%	
Maharashtra	Rahimatpur	WS	403.60	322.88	181.44			161.44	Yes	3	30%	192.60	95%	
Maharashtra	Sailu	WS	1189.00	951.20	475.60	0.000	475.60	951.20	Yes	3	37%	710.00	66%	
Maharashtra	Sangamner	WS	878.00	702.40	351.20		351.200	702.40	Yes	3	36%	877.33	111%	
Maharashtra	Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad (Sangli-WS)	WS	7902.00	6440.13	3160.80	118.53		3279.33	Yes	3	53%	3815.00	94%	
Maharashtra	Sangola	WS	2145.00	1716.00	858.00	0.000	858.000	1716.00	Yes	3	11%	1445.64	75%	
Maharashtra	Satara	WS	4715.90	3772.72	1886.36	0.000		1886.36	Yes	3	45%	2357.95	100%	
Maharashtra	Shahda	WS	1724.00	1379.20	689.600	0.000	689.60	1379.20	Yes	3	31%	1042.66	67%	
Maharashtra	Shegaon	WS	3880.64	3147.59	1552.260	43.080	1552.260	3147.60	Yes	3	89%	3951.91	112%	
Maharashtra	Shrirampur	WS	4357.00	3485.60	1742.80	0.000	1742.80	3485.60	Yes	3	66%	2591.57	66%	
Maharashtra	Sillod	WS	1236.88	989.50	494.75		494.750	989.50	Yes	3	48%	627.29	56%	
Maharashtra	Solapur	WS	7198.95	5759.16	2879.58			2879.58	Yes	3	44%	3788.05	105%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Maharashtra	Sonepeth	WS	298.00	238.40	119.20	0.000	119.20	238.40	Yes	3	13%	283.42	106%	
Maharashtra	Tasgaon	WS	1456.00	1164.80	582.400	0.000		582.40	Yes	3	13%	747.40	103%	
Maharashtra	Telhara	WS	614.00	491.20	245.60	0.000	245.60	491.20	Yes	3	18%	413.45	75%	
Maharashtra	Umrbed	WS	1516.00	1212.80	606.40	0.000	606.40	1212.80	Yes	3	32%	1155.24	85%	
Maharashtra	Vadgaon	WS	664.00	531.20	265.60			265.60	Yes	3	42%	361.09	109%	
Maharashtra	Vaijapur	WS	3490.60	2792.48	1396.240	0.000	1396.240	2792.48	Yes	3	44%	2381.09	76%	
Maharashtra	Vita	WS	747.80	598.24	269.12	0.000	299.12	596.24	Yes	3	65%	729.70	108%	
Maharashtra	Washim	WS	2997.00	2397.60	1198.80	0.000		1198.80	Yes	3	35%	1099.85	73%	
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	WS	1096.00	876.80	438.40	0.000		438.40	Yes	3	30%	486.40	89%	
Maharashtra	Yeola	WS	1012.65	810.12	405.06		405.060	810.12	Yes	3	41%	602.68	66%	
		71	207332.40	166613.35	82933.36	747.43	48753.92	132434.71				109283.61		
Manipur	Bishnupur	WS	1209.00	1088.10	544.05	0.000		544.05	Yes	3	70%	624.97	94%	
Manipur	Jiriban	WS	576.00	518.40	259.20	0.000		259.20	Yes	3	56%	280.30	88%	
Manipur	Kakching	WS	1327.00	1194.30	597.15	0.000		597.15	Yes	3	54%	645.77	88%	
Manipur	Moirang	WS	1779.00	1801.10	800.55	0.000		800.55	Yes	3	75%	999.90	102%	
Manipur	Thoubal	WS	1386.00	1268.19	623.70	20.79		644.49	Yes	3	36%	716.00	91%	
		5	6277.00	6670.09	2824.65	20.79	0.00	2845.44				3266.95		
Mizoram	Lunglei	WS	867.44	780.70	390.35			390.35	Yes	3	70%	46037%	96%	
Mizoram	Sercghhip	WS	687.60	618.84	309.42			309.42	Yes	3	70%	37792%	100%	
		2	1555.04	1399.54	699.77	0.00	0.00	699.77				838.29		
Odisha	Angul	WS	1273.32	1037.76	509.33	19.100		528.43	Yes	1	0%	73940%	113%	
Odisha	Bargarh	WS	3033.00	2426.40	1213.20			1213.20	Yes	3	24%	60479%	40%	
Odisha	Berhampur	WS	520.15	423.92	208.06	7.800		215.86	Yes	3	80%	246.81	95%	
Odisha	Bhawanipatna	WS	972.00	777.60	388.80			388.80		3	40%	0%	0%	
Odisha	Koraput	WS	87.50	71.31	35.00	1.310		36.31	Yes	3	70%	4505%	100%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Odisha	Nayagarh	WS	2048.66	1638.93	819.46			819.46		3	0%	63588%	62%	
Odisha	Parlakhemundi	WS	527.74	430.10	211.10	7.910		219.01		3	25%	14172%	52%	
Odisha	Phulbani	WS	748.45	598.76	299.38			299.38	Yes	1	0%	27275%	73%	
Odisha	Sambalpur	WS	976.00	795.44	390.40	14.64		405.04	Yes	3	95%	88364%	176%	
Odisha	Talcher	WS	1069.00	855.20	427.60			427.60	Yes	3	5%	34729%	65%	
Odisha	Vyasanagar	WS	1429.87	1143.90	571.95	0.000		571.95		2	0%	53453%	75%	
		11	12685.69	10199.31	5074.28	50.76	0.00	5125.04				4451.86		
Puducherry	Yanam	WS	3918.00	3134.40	1567.20		811.000	2378.20	Yes	3	42%	59150%	21%	
		1	3918.00	3134.40	1567.20	0.00	811.00	2378.20				591.50		
Punjab	Adampur	WS	51.00	40.80	20.40			20.40		3	24%	1946%	76%	
Punjab	Bhatinda	WS	2642.00	2113.60	1056.80	0.000		1056.80	Yes				0%	
Punjab	Fatehgarh Churrian	WS	106.00	84.80	42.40			42.40	Yes	3	1%	1700%	32%	
Punjab	Ferozpur	WS	834.00	667.20	333.60			333.60		3	23%	26300%	63%	
Punjab	Jalandhar (Ph-1)	WS	336.46	269.17	134.58			134.58		3	8%	4200%	25%	
Punjab	Kapurthala	WS	92.00	73.60	36.80			36.80	Yes				0%	
Punjab	Majitha	WS	121.00	96.80	48.40	0.000		48.40	Yes				0%	
Punjab	Muktsar	WS	1541.08	1232.86	616.43			616.43	Yes				0%	
Punjab	Sunam	WS	207.00	165.60	82.80			82.80	Yes				0%	
		9	5930.54	4744.43	2372.21	0.00	0.00	2372.21				341.46		
Rajasthan	Beawar	WS	4979.31	3983.45	1991.72	0.000		1991.72	Yes	3	10%	1097.94	44%	N
Rajasthan	Makrana	WS	4870.41	3896.33	1948.16	0.000		1948.16	Yes	3	32%	1074.00	44%	N
Rajasthan	Udaipur	WS	5395.00	4396.39	2158.00	80.39	2158.00	4396.39	Yes	3	93%	4937.96	100%	N
		3	15244.72	12276.17	6097.88	80.39	2158.00	8336.27				7109.90		
Sikkim	Mangan	WS	1580.82	1446.45	711.37	23.710	711.37	1446.45	Yes	3	72%	855.08	53%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		1	1580.82	1446.45	711.37	23.71	711.37	1446.45				855.08		
Tamil Nadu	A. Vellalapatty	WS	347.30	277.84	138.92			138.92		0	0%	0.00	0%	
Tamil Nadu	Abiramam	WS	339.00	271.20	135.60	0.000	135.60	271.20	Yes	4	100%	338.40	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Amoor	WS	110.00	88.00	44.00	0.000	44.00	88.00	Yes	4	100%	104.00	105%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Arakkonam	WS	844.70	675.76	337.88	0.000	337.88	675.76	Yes	4	100%	811.35	107%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Aranthangi	WS	340.00	272.00	136.00	0.000	136.00	272.00	Yes	4	100%	283.85	93%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Boothipuram	WS	61.18	48.94	24.47	0.000	24.47	48.94	Yes	4	100%	61.18	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Chettipalayam	WS	71.07	56.86	28.430	0.000		28.43		0	0%	0.00	0%	
Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	WS	615.60	492.48	246.24	0.000		246.24		1	0%	0.00	0%	
Tamil Nadu	Devakottai	WS	30.00	24.00	12.00	0.000	12.00	24.00	Yes	4	100%	30.00	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Erode	WS	588.16	470.53	235.26	0.000	235.26	470.52	Yes	3	95%	795.75	150%	
Tamil Nadu	Gandhi Nagar	WS	29.15	23.32	11.66	0.000	11.66	23.32	Yes	4	100%	29.15	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Gudalore	WS	165.10	132.08	66.04	0.000		66.04		1	0%	0.00	0%	
Tamil Nadu	Gudalur	WS	525.00	420.00	210.00	0.000	210.00	420.00	Yes	4	100%	497.98	105%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Ilayankudi	WS	1121.00	896.80	448.40	0.000	448.40	896.80	Yes	4	100%	1115.31	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Kalinjur	WS	105.27	84.22	42.11	0.000	42.11	84.22	Yes	4	100%	105.28	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Kamuthi	WS	801.00	640.80	320.40	0.000	320.40	640.80	Yes	4	100%	800.73	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Karumathampatti	WS	561.41	449.13	224.56	0.000		224.56		1	0%	0.00	0%	
Tamil Nadu	Karur	WS	110.38	88.30	44.15	0.000	44.15	88.30	Yes	4	100%	110.38	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Keelakarai	WS	2015.50	1612.40	806.20	0.000	806.20	1612.40	Yes	4	100%	1983.02	109%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Kombai	WS	223.00	178.40	89.20	0.000	89.20	178.40	Yes	4	100%	232.49	116%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Mandapam	WS	893.00	714.40	357.20	0.000	357.20	714.40	Yes	4	100%	892.45	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Manimutharu	WS	130.84	104.67	52.34	0.000	52.34	104.68	Yes	4	100%	146.60	124%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Maraimalainagar	WS	254.00	203.20	101.60	0.000	101.60	203.20	Yes	3	95%	150.00	66%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tamil Nadu	Marungoor	WS	31.26	25.01	12.50	0.000	12.51	25.01	Yes	4	100%	31.26	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Methur	WS	1247.19	997.75	498.880	0.000		498.88		1	0%	0.00	0%	
Tamil Nadu	Moolakaraipatti	WS	226.00	180.80	90.40	0.000	90.40	180.80	Yes	4	100%	226.00	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Mudukulathur	WS	1127.00	901.60	450.80	0.000	450.80	901.80	Yes	4	100%	1122.45	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Myladi	WS	25.91	20.73	10.36	0.000	10.36	20.72	Yes	4	100%	25.91	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Nalloor	WS	62.69	50.15	25.08	0.000	25.08	50.16	Yes	4	100%	62.69	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	WS	990.50	792.40	396.20	0.000	396.20	792.40	Yes	3	95%	1057.36	119%	
Tamil Nadu	Nerkuppai	WS	314.00	251.20	125.60	0.000	125.60	251.20	Yes	4	100%	313.54	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Oddanchatram	WS	581.17	464.94	232.470	0.000	232.47	464.94	Yes	3	90%	627.46	120%	
Tamil Nadu	Othakalmandapam	WS	51.52	41.22	20.610	0.000		20.61		1	0%	0.00	0%	
Tamil Nadu	Palayam	WS	159.18	127.34	63.670	0.000	63.67	127.34	Yes	3	90%	175.40	122%	
Tamil Nadu	Palladam	WS	891.23	712.98	356.49	0.000		356.49		4	100%	23.41	5%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Panaipuram	WS	155.37	124.30	62.15	0.000	62.15	124.30	Yes	4	100%	155.38	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Parmakudi	WS	5824.30	4659.44	2329.72	0.000	2329.72	4659.44	Yes	4	100%	5770.90	110%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Ponnamaravathy	WS	721.00	576.80	288.40	0.000	288.40	576.80	Yes	4	100%	713.06	110%	Y
Tamil Nadu	R.S. Mangalam	WS	567.00	453.60	226.80	0.000	226.80	453.60	Yes	4	100%	565.42	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathpuram	WS	4770.00	3816.00	1908.00	0.000	1908.00	3816.00	Yes	4	100%	4727.55	110%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Rameshwaram	WS	3376.50	2701.20	1350.60	0.000	1350.60	2701.20	Yes	4	100%	3335.82	110%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Rasipuram	WS	669.20	535.36	267.680	0.000		267.68	Yes	3	76%	499.61	149%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Samalapuram	WS	337.87	270.30	135.150	0.000		135.15		1	0%	0.00	0%	
Tamil Nadu	Sarkarsamakulam	WS	78.27	62.62	31.310	0.000		31.31		0	0%	0.00	0%	
Tamil Nadu	Sayalkudi	WS	853.60	682.88	341.44	0.000	341.44	682.88	Yes	4	100%	852.48	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Sevugapatti	WS	141.84	113.47	56.74	0.000	56.74	113.48	Yes	4	100%	84.27	66%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Shenbakkam	WS	78.65	62.92	31.46	0.000	31.46	62.92	Yes	4	100%	78.65	111%	Y

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	WS	3279.90	2623.92	1311.96	0.000	1311.96	2623.92	Yes	4	100%	3234.74	110%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Srivilliputhur	WS	2949.19	2359.35	1179.68	0.000	1179.68	2359.03	Yes	4	100%	1816.43	68%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	WS	904.00	723.20	361.60	0.000	361.60	723.20	Yes	3	82%	904.04	111%	
Tamil Nadu	Thevaram	WS	252.25	201.30	100.90	0.000	100.90	201.80	Yes	4	100%	252.26	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Thimiri	WS	101.00	80.80	40.40	0.000	40.40	80.80	Yes	4	100%	101.00	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Thirukazhukundram	WS	105.00	84.00	42.00	0.000	42.00	84.00	Yes	4	100%	105.00	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Thirumalay-ampalayam	WS	57.62	46.10	23.050	0.000		23.05		1	0%	0.00	0%	
Tamil Nadu	Thirupathur (Sivaganga)	WS	1447.00	1157.60	578.80	0.000	578.80	1157.60	Yes	4	100%	1434.03	110%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Thirupathur (Vellore Distt)	WS	648.00	518.40	259.20	0.000	259.20	518.40	Yes	4	100%	648.00	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Thiruthani	WS	512.30	409.84	204.92	0.000	204.92	409.84	Yes	4	100%	506.75	110%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Thondi	WS	930.00	744.00	372.00	0.000	372.00	744.00	Yes	4	100%	927.34	111%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Valparai	WS	221.40	177.12	88.56	0.000	88.56	177.12	Yes	4	100%	215.56	108%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Vedasandur	WS	236.68	189.34	94.670	0.000	94.67	189.34	Yes	3	90%	234.26	110%	
Tamil Nadu	Vellakoil	WS	947.06	757.65	378.820	0.000		378.82		1	0%	0.00	0%	
Tamil Nadu	Vikramsingapuram	WS	246.00	196.80	98.40	0.000	98.40	196.80	Yes	4	100%	236.25	107%	Y
Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	WS	955.00	764.00	382.00	0.000		382.00	Yes	3	40%	251.69	53%	
		63	47355.31	37884.25	18942.13	0.00	16143.96	35086.09				33803.89		
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	WS	458.34	366.67	183.34			183.34	Yes	3	31%	201.20	88%	
Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	WS	1118.74	894.99	447.50			447.50	Yes	3	46%	559.38	100%	
Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	WS	318.15	254.52	127.26		127.26	254.52	Yes	3	87%	291.40	102%	Y
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	WS	804.23	655.44	321.69	12.06	321.69	655.44	Yes	3	65%	538.60	73%	
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	WS	616.29	493.03	246.52			246.52	Yes	3	54%	308.14	100%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Uttar Pradesh	Baruasagar	WS	718.62	574.90	287.45	0.000	286.96	574.41	Yes	3	91%	655.00	101%	
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	WS	973.26	793.21	389.30	14.60	389.30	793.20	Yes	3	95%	935.85	105%	Y
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnaur	WS	1036.94	829.55	414.78		414.780	829.56	Yes	3	81%	764.52	82%	
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	WS	1937.86	1579.36	775.14	29.07	775.15	1579.36	Yes	3	95%	1772.49	100%	
Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	WS	1104.06	883.25	441.62			441.62	Yes	3	17%	124.54	23%	
Uttar Pradesh	Etah	WS	962.48	784.42	384.99	14.44	384.99	784.42	Yes	3	51%	699.12	79%	
Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	WS	1880.82	1504.66	752.33	0.000	752.33	1504.66	Yes	3	63%	1255.40	74%	
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur (Distt-Fatehpur)	WS	1570.04	1279.58	628.02	23.55	628.01	1279.58	Yes	3	85%	1510.00	105%	
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	WS	2638.88	2150.68	1055.55	39.58	1049.63	2144.76	Yes	3	73%	2500.27	104%	
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad (Pt-1)	WS	3108.12	2486.50	1243.25			1243.25	Yes	3	50%	1247.88	80%	
Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	WS	681.58	545.26	272.60			272.60	Yes	3	71%	340.00	100%	
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	WS	985.71	803.36	334.28	14.79	394.28	803.35	Yes	3	45%	985.71	109%	
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	WS	1598.85	1279.08	639.54		615.02	1254.56	Yes	3	65%	1500.00	106%	
Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	WS	2848.96	2279.17	1139.58	0.000	1139.58	2279.16	Yes	3	70%	1610.80	63%	
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	WS	885.26	708.21	354.11			354.11	Yes	3	64%	487.21	110%	
Uttar Pradesh	Khurja (Bulandshahar)	WS	1243.81	995.05	497.52	0.000	497.41	994.93	Yes	3	96%	838.50	75%	
Uttar Pradesh	Laharpur (Sitapur)	WS	178.25	142.60	71.30	0.000	71.30	142.60	Yes	3	49%	155.00	97%	
Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur	WS	1190.31	952.26	476.12		475.640	951.76	Yes	3	53%	707.60	66%	
Uttar Pradesh	Loni	WS	4983.63	3986.90	1993.45	0.000	1985.45	3978.90	Yes	3	81%	4278.56	96%	
Uttar Pradesh	Mau	WS	555.93	444.74	222.37			222.37	Yes	3	54%	277.97	100%	
Uttar Pradesh	Modinagar	WS	2339.17	1871.34	935.67	0.000	935.60	1871.27	Yes	3	91%	2264.00	108%	
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	WS	3719.24	2975.39	1487.70		1487.70	2975.40	Yes	3	76%	2771.00	83%	
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	WS	3214.33	2571.46	1285.73	0.000	1285.73	2571.46	Yes	3	62%	2331.00	81%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Uttar Pradesh	Nanpara (Bahraich) WS		237.78	190.22	95.11	0.000		95.11	Yes	3	61%	118.89	100%	
Uttar Pradesh	Padurna WS		615.25	492.20	246.10			246.10	Yes	3	59%	296.85	96%	
Uttar Pradesh	Ramnagar WS		591.93	473.54	236.77		234.610	471.38	Yes	3	95%	574.22	108%	Y
Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal WS		1201.29	961.03	480.52			480.52	Yes	3	66%	600.64	100%	
Uttar Pradesh	Sandila WS		693.58	554.86	277.43			277.43	Yes	3	26%	346.79	100%	
Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur WS		999.77	799.82	399.91		398.600	798.51	Yes	3	56%	537.00	60%	
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar WS		203.36	165.74	81.34	3.05	81.34	165.73	Yes	3	85%	142.49	77%	
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao WS		385.09	313.85	154.04	5.78	154.03	313.85	Yes	4	100%	385.09	109%	Y
		36	48599.91	39036.85	19439.93	156.92	14886.39	34483.24				34913.11		
West Bengal	Arambagh WS		1122.21	914.60	448.88	16.83	448.87	914.58	Yes	3	97%	978.54	95%	Y
West Bengal	Balurghat WS		4160.24	3328.19	1664.100			1664.10						
West Bengal	Berhampore WS		1270.00	1035.05	508.00	19.05		527.05	Yes	3	70%	1084.03	166%	
West Bengal	Birnagar WS		977.25	781.80	390.900			390.90						
West Bengal	Chandrakona WS		1557.29	1245.83	622.920			622.92						
West Bengal	Contai WS		2317.88	1889.07	927.15	34.77		961.92	Yes	3	67%	1597.65	134%	
West Bengal	Coochbehar WS		3634.84	2907.87	1453.940			1453.94						
West Bengal	Dhulian WS		2062.64	1650.11	825.06	0.000		825.06	Yes	3	65%	1112.04	108%	
West Bengal	Diamond Harbour WS		3479.90	2783.92	1391.96	0.000		1391.96	Yes	3	25%	646.15	37%	
West Bengal	Egra WS		1496.78	1197.42	598.71			598.71					0%	
West Bengal	Englishbazar WS		4140.00	3312.00	1656.000			1656.00						
West Bengal	Gushkara WS		780.27	635.92	312.11	11.70	312.11	635.92	Yes	3	88%	581.34	81%	
West Bengal	Haldia WS		558.57	455.24	223.43	8.38	223.43	455.24	Yes	4	100%	497.08	97%	Y
West Bengal	Kaliyaganj WS		1167.84	951.78	467.14	17.51		484.65	Yes	3	32%	578.58	96%	
West Bengal	Kandi WS		3740.29	2992.23	1495.120	0.000		1496.12	Yes	3	54%	1653.96	88%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
West Bengal	Katwa	WS	1298.14	1057.98	519.26	19.47	519.26	1057.99	Yes	3	71%	1458.36	123%	
West Bengal	Kharar	WS	679.17	543.34	271.67	0.000		271.67	Yes	3	56%	262.78	77%	
West Bengal	Khirpai	WS	946.34	757.07	378.54	0.000		378.54	Yes	3	35%	334.48	71%	
West Bengal	Krishnanagar	WS	1243.00	1013.05	497.20	18.65	497.20	1013.05	Yes	3	88%	1244.62	109%	
West Bengal	Nalhati	WS	567.62	454.10	227.05	0.000		227.05	Yes	3	59%	222.46	78%	
West Bengal	Old Malda	WS	1819.86	1455.89	727.94	0.000	727.94	1455.88	Yes	3	70%	1585.49	97%	
West Bengal	Ramjibanpur	WS	1101.03	880.82	440.41			440.41					0%	
West Bengal	Rampurhat	WS	715.67	583.28	286.27	10.74	286.27	583.28	Yes	3	93%	531.00	81%	N
West Bengal	Sainthia	WS	1299.62	1039.70	519.850			519.85						
West Bengal	Santipur	WS	1724.00	1405.60	689.60	25.86		715.46	Yes	3	42%	982.39	111%	
West Bengal	Siliguri	WS	2271.00	1850.87	908.40	34.07	908.40	1850.87	Yes	3	91%	2460.00	118%	N
West Bengal	Suri	WS	965.73	787.07	386.29	14.49		400.78	Yes	3	57%	493.75	99%	N
West Bengal	Taherpur	WS	867.75	694.20	347.10	0.00		347.10	Yes	3	58%	412.17	95%	
West Bengal	Tamluk	WS	1135.60	925.51	454.24	17.03	454.24	925.51	Yes	3	95%	1218.14	117%	N
West Bengal	Tarakeshwar	WS	927.58	755.98	371.03	13.920	371.03	755.98	Yes	3	68%	600.51	71%	
		30	50028.11	40284.96	20011.27	262.47	4748.75	25022.49				20535.72		
Grand Count		438	843166.43	681577.93	338186.77	4047.83	192708.69	534943.29				500922.50		

Statement-II

Details of Water Supply projects approved under UIG of JNNURM for the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of State	City	Project Name	Year of sanction	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved Cost	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed	ACA Released for Utilisation in 2008-09	ACA Released for Utilisation in 2009-10	ACA Released for Utilisation in 2010-11	ACA Released for Utilisation in 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	DPR for laying pipeline from Saheb nagar TBR to Prashasan Nagar	2005-06	27-Mar-06	9493.00	3322.55	831.00	0.00	498.38	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Diversion of Krishna Water to Secunderabad	2005-06	27-Mar-06	8120.00	2842.00	710.50	0.00	426.30	0.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on Morth of Musi	2006-07	19-Sep-06	2981.00	1043.35	260.83	0.00	0.00	156.50
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on South of Musi	2006-07	19-Sep-06	3355.00	1174.25	293.56	293.56	0.00	176.14
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Providing Flow, Level and Chlorine measurements and supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for All Reservoirs and bulk supply pipe lines in the entire system of HMWSSB	2006-07	9-Mar-07	990.00	346.50	0.00	173.24	51.97	0.00
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Krishna Drinking Water Supply Project (Phase-II)	2007-08	26-Nov-07	60650.00	21227.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Refurbishment of existing feeder system including distribution network for 10 zones in Old Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad	2007-08	28-Jan-08	23222.00	8127.70	0.00	0.00	1219.15	0.00
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Water Supply facilities in unserved areas	2005-06	27-Mar-06	3548.00	1774.00	444.00	0.00	266.10	0.00
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Augmentation of water supply utility in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	2006-07	2-Feb-07	7231.00	3615.50	903.88	903.88	0.00	542.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing Water supply pipe line from TSR to Yendada and to Kommadi junction for augmenting water supply	2006-07	10-May-06	2340.00	1170.00	292.50	0.00	175.50	0.00
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	DPR for replacement of existing Thatipudi pipeline from Thatipudi reservoir to town service reservoir and pumping units	2006-07	10-May-06	6228.00	3114.00	778.50	0.00	467.10	0.00
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Water Supply to Gajuvaka Area	2006-07	5-Mar-07	3976.00	1988.00	497.00	0.00	298.20	497.00
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing water supply distribution system to Gajuwaka area of GVMC (Phase II)	2007-08	7-Sep-07	4600.00	2300.00	575.00	0.00	345.00	575.00
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Drinking water supply to peripheral areas	2007-08	28-Dec-07	24074.00	12037.00	0.00	3611.10	1805.55	3009.25
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Refurbishment of comprehensive Water Supply in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Vishakapatnam Municipal Corporation	2008-09	22-Jan-09	19018.00	9509.00	2377.25	0.00	1426.35	2377.25
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Comprehensive Water Supply proposed in Old city of Greater Vishakapatnam	2008-09	22-Jan-09	4793.48	2396.74	599.18	0.00	359.50	599.18
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Comrehensive Water supply Distribuaon Network and implementation of sewerage Master Plan for identified priority zones of Rajendranagar Municipla Corcle of GHMC	2009-10	22-Jan-10	31426.00	9000.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Augmentation of Water supply for Itanagar	2006-07	26-Mar-07	7725.32	6952.79	0.00	1738.20	0.00	1042.92
19.	Assam	Guwahati	Proposal for South Guwahati West Water Supply Scheme in Guwahati Metropolitan Development Area	2007-08	29-Feb-08	28094.00	25284.60	6321.15	6321.15	3792.54	6321.15
20.	Bihar	Patna	Improvement and augmentadon of water supply system of Patna city	2008-09	20-Feb-09	42698.00	21349.00	0.00	5337.25	0.00	0.00
21.	Bihar	Patna	Phulwarishariff Water Supply Scheme	2008-09	29-Dec-08	2470.26	1235.13	123.51	185.27	0.00	0.00
22.	Bihar	Patna	Khagul Water Supply Scheme	2008-09	29-Dec-08	1315.43	657.72	154.43	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	Bodhgaya Water Supply Project	2008-09	14-Jan-09	3355.72	2684.57	671.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Bihar	Patna	Danapur water supply Project	2008-09	13-Feb-09	6896.45	3448.23	862.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Conservation of drinking water by harvesting of the tertiary treated sewage for irrigation of green spaces in Chandigarh	2006-07	25-Aug-06	3672.60	2938.08	0.00	0.00	734.52	0.00
26.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Upgradation of water supply infrastructures for proper monitoring and automation with remote computerized surveillance system to 24x7 water supply	2006-07	25-Aug-06	2026.00	1620.80	405.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Augmentation of water supply phase-v, Chandigarh	2009-10	20-Nov-09	13421.00	10738.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Chatisgarh	Raipur	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme including extended area of RMC	2006-07	8-Sep-06	30364.00	24291.20	0.00	12145.60	3643.68	0.00
29.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Pipeline from Narmada Main canal to Kotarpur WTP; 330 MLD Intake Well in Sabarmati river near Kotarpur; Water Treatment Plant at Rasaka	2005-06	21-Mar-06	5383.25	1884.14	0.00	471.03	0.00	0.00
30.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Water Supply Project for Rajkot	2005-06	27-Mar-06	8562.00	4281.00	0.00	1070.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply Project for Vesu Urban Settlement of Surat Urban Development Authority	2006-07	10-May-06	1919.00	959.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply Project for Pal-Palanpur Area	2006-07	10-May-06	995.00	497.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Sarthana, Katargam and Rander Water Works of SMC	2006-07	26-Mar-07	14068.65	7034.33	1758.58	1758.59	0.00	0.00
34.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply system for New East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation	2007-08	29-Feb-08	16743.43	8371.71	2092.94	4185.88	0.00	2092.93
35.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply Distribuaoon system for South-East Zone areas	2008-09	6-Feb-09	20109.67	10055.00	2514.00	0.00	0.00	4021.94
36.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Water Supply Source augmentation	2006-07	28-Jun-06	4105.00	2052.50	1026.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
37.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Source augmentation for water supply								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			(Canal Based) Vadodara (Gujrat) Phase-II	2008-09	13-Feb-09	3688.00	1843.50	480	0.00	287.93	891.67
38.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Basic Services to developing rehabilitation of Kaans in Vadodra city (a) storm Water drainage sector (b) water suply sector	2009 10	29-Sep-09	16789.88	8394.94	0.00	2098.73	0.00	2098.73
39.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Supplementary DPR for Water Supply in Ajwa Zone of Vadodra city	2009-10	9-Feb-10	2059.26	605.50	0.00	151.37	0.00	0.00
40.	Gujarat	Porbandar	Augmentation of water supply at Porbandar	2010-11	20-Dec-10	2631.04	2104.84	0.00	0.00	526.21	0.00
41.	Goa	Panaji	Water Supply for Panaji city and Surrounding areas under the jurisdiction of corporation of the city of Panaji at Goa	2011-12	3-Jan-12	7121.83	5697.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42.	Haryana	Faridabad	Augmentation of Water Supply for Faridabad Town, Haryana	2008-09	14-Jan-09	49349.00	24674.50	6168.61	0.00	3701.16	6168.63
43.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Rehabilitation of water supply distribution system for shimla city	2008-09	20-Feb-09	7236.00	5788.80	0.00	1447.20	0.00	0.00
44.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Augmentation of Water Supply to Tangnar Zone(Zone V) of Greater Srinagar	2007-08	23-Nov-07	14837.00	13353.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2002.99
45.	Jammu and Kashmir	Snnagar	Augmentation of water supply for Zone IV of Greater Srinagar	2008-09	13-Feb-09	12100.00	10000.00	2500.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00
46.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Water Supply project for Ranchi	2008-09	19-Aug-08	28839.15	23071.32	5767.83	0.00	0.00	3460.70
47.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Improvement of Water Supply to Dhanbad	2008-09	21-Nov-08	36585.00	18292.65	914.63	3658.53	0.00	2743.88
48.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Augmentation of Additional 100 MLD of water from CWSS stage IV Phase I	2006-07	8-Dec-06	1226.00	429.10	21.45	85.82	64.37	0.00
49.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Bulk flow metering system for Bangalor ewater transmission network	2006-07	8-Dec-06	1531.00	535.85	26.79	133.96	80.37	0.00
50.	Karnataka	Mysore	Remodelling of Water Supply Distribution Network for Mysore city	2006-07	8-Dec-06	19454.00	15563.20	0.00	3890.08	0.00	2334.48
51.	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Supply project for Mysore	2007-08	7-Mar-08	10881.99	8705.59	2176.50	0.00	1305.79	2176.50
52.	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Management through Surface and Rainwater harvesting at Sri Chamarajendra								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Zoological gardens	2011-12	3-Jan-12	330.00	264.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
53.	Kerala	Cochin	Water Supply System to Kochi Part 1	2006-07	22-Feb-07	20117.00	10058.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	4023.41
54.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Improvement of Water Supply	2006-07	26-Mar-07	8716.00	6972.80	0.00	1743.20	0.00	1045.92
55.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply to Gas affected areas	2005-06	21-Mar-06	1418.31	709.00	177.29	0.00	106.38	0.00
56.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal	2007-08	15-Feb-08	30604.16	15302.08	3825.52	3828.52	0.00	2295.31
57.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Yeshwant Sagar Water Supply System Augmentation Scheme	2005-06	27-Mar-06	2375.00	1187.50	297.00	593.75	0.00	0.00
58.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Reorganisation of Water Supply scheme	2007-08	7-Mar-08	6686.44	5349.15	0.00	0.00	802.37	1337.29
59.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply Distribution Network of Bhopal	2008-09	14-Jan-09	41545.64	20772.82	5193.2	0.00	0.00	3115.92
60.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and construction of new pumping stations at Bhongadwar WTP.	2008-09	20-Feb-09	1406.00	703.00	0.00	175.75	0.00	281.20
61.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Middle Vaitarna Water Supply Project for Mumbai-IV	2006-07	22-Feb-07	132950.00	46532.50	11633.00	11633.00	0.00	11633.13
62.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	THANE-DPR for additional 110 MLD Water supply scheme of THANE	2006-07	8-Jan-07	7118.00	2491.30	622.83	622.93	0.00	0.00
63.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Tunnel from Malabar Hill Reservoir to Cross Maidan (3.6 kms.)	2007-08	20-Jul-07	9398.79	3289.58	0.00	822.39	493.43	0.00
64.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Tunnel from Maroshi to Ruparel College (12 kms.)	2007-08	7-Sep-07	29486.76	10520.37	0.00	2580.09	1548.05	2580.09
65.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Kalyan Dombivli-150 MLD Water Supply scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	2008-09	14-Oct-08	10681.49	3738.52	373.85	1495.41	0.00	1495.41
66.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Navi Mumbai - Augmentation of water supply system for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation (NMMC)	2008-09	30-Oct-08	23052.03	8068.21	2017.05	000	2017.05	1210.23
67.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Ulhasnagar-Water Supply Distribution System	2008-09	19-Dec-08	12765.23	4467.83	223.30	893.66	0.00	1787.13
68.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Augmentation of existing water Supply								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	2008-09	6-Feb-09	24708.22	8647.88	2219.13	0.00	1331.41	2070.57
69.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Expansion and upgradation of water supply distribution network in Nagpur city	2005-06	21-Mar-06	3394.87	1697.44	474.13	0.00	0.00	105.33
70.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply	2005-06	21-Mar-06	2503.62	1251.81	312.95	0.00	0.00	187.77
71.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Sector (Leak Detection)	2005-06	21-Mar-06	278.73	139.37	82.44	0.00	0.00	1.77
72.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Audit Projects	2005-06	21-Mar-06	2500.00	1250.00	312.50	0.00	187.50	0.00
73.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadulla by mortar lined MS pipeline in lieu of canal	2006-07	8-Sep-06	14463.70	7231.85	1807.96	0.00	1084.78	1807.96
74.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2)	2006-07	28-Dec-06	6196.00	3098.00	0.00	0.00	464.70	774.50
75.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 3)	2006-07	28-Dec-06	8059.27	4029.64	0.00	0.00	604.42	1007.38
76.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 4)	2006-07	28-Dec-06	10460.68	5230.34	0.00	0.00	784.55	1307.58
77.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Kanhan Augmentation Scheme	2006-07	22-Dec-06	8217.00	4108.50	0.00	0.00	616.26	1027.12
78.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to water supply in North Nanded	2006-07	31-Jul-06	9087.00	7269.60	1817.40	0.00	0.00	1817.30
79.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Water Supply for Nanded (South)	2006-07	25-Aug-06	4945.00	3956.00	989.00	0.00	0.00	989.00
80.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Ongoing works of Water Supply Projects	2006-07	10-Nov-06	5052.00	2526.00	631.50	0.00	357.63	0.00
81.	Maharashtra	Pune	PCMC-Water Supply proposals (4 Nos.) for Pimpri Chinchwad	2006-07	22-Dec-06	35862.00	17931.00	4482.75	4482.75	0.00	4482.75
82.	Maharashtra	Pune	PCMC - Water Supply Phase-II	2008-09	14-Jan-09	13511.82	6755.91	1751.1	0.00	3315.84	1688.98
83.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water supply for NIT area (Phase-II) Tertiary Distribution Network in 46 Clusters	2008-09	13-Feb-09	29639.55	14819.78	0.00	3704.95	0.00	0.00
84.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Rehabilitation plan to implement 24X7 water supply project for Nagpur under PPP framework	2008-09	13-Feb-09	38786.00	19393.00	0.00	4848.25	0.00	0.00
85.	Meghalaya	Shillong	Greater Shillong Water Supply Project (Phase-III) for augmentation of Water supply to Shillong	2008-09	19-Aug-08	19349.72	17414.75	4353.69	0.00	0.00	6965.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
86.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Renewal Of Pumping Machineries and Equipments and Transmission System of Greater Aizawl Water Supply Scheme (Phase II)	2007-08	23-Nov-07	1681.80	1513.62	0.00	378.41	0.00	0.00
87.	Odisha	Puri	24x7 Piped Water Supply to Puri Town	2008-09	18-Jul-08	16690.00	13352.00	3338.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
88.	Punjab	Amritsar	Water Supply, Sewerage and Sewage treatment for Amritsar	2006-07	19-Sep-06	17934.00	8967.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
89.	Punjab	Amritsar	Rehabilitation of existing water supply for walled city area, Amritsar	2009-10	20-Nov-09	4578.00	2289.00	0.00	572.25	0.00	0.00
90.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply for Ajmer City	2006-07	6-Oct-06	18873.00	15098.40	7549.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
91.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply to Ajmer Pushkar	2007-08	28-Dec-07	16642.00	13313.00	3328.25	0.00	0.00	1997.04
92.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Upgradation and modernization of raw water trunk mains and water treatment plant for greater gangtok	2009-10	20-Nov-09	7261.66	6535.49	0.00	1663.87	0.00	950.32
93.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvements to Water Supply System in Chennai	2006-07	24-Nov-06	32200.00	11270.10	0.00	2817.50	0.00	1690.50
94.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Water Supply and Sewerage System infrastructure along IT corridor in Chennai (7 packages)	2006-07	22-Dec-06	4177.00	1461.95	0.00	365.49	0.00	0.00
95.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	improvement of water supply in Tambaram municipality	2006-07	8-Jan-07	3261.60	1141.56	285.39	285.39	0.00	171.23
96.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sea Water Desalination Plant at Minjur	2006-07	2-Feb-07	8780.00	7024.10	1756.00	0.00	0.00	1053.60
97.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Porur Twon Panchayat	2007-08	18-May-07	1235.79	432.53	108.13	108.13	0.00	64.88
98.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Maduravoil	2007-08	20-Jul-07	2330.00	815.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	326.21
99.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of sump cum pump house over 90 cusec canal near Poondi reservoir for raw water treatment plant	2007-08	6-Aug-07	911.00	318.85	79.71	79.71	47.83	0.00
100.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme for Avadi Municipality	2007-08	26-Oct-07	10384.00	3634.40	0.00	908.60	0.00	1453.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
101.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Nerkundram Village Panchayat-Improvement of Water Supply	2007-08	18-Jan-08	1917.00	670.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	201.30
102.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Ulagaram Puzhuthivakkam Municipality	2007-08	23-Nov-07	2424.00	848.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	339.36
103.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Thiruvotiyur Municipality	2008-09	21-Nov-08	8511.70	2979.00	745.00	0.00	0.00	446.86
104.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme to Alandur Municipality	2008-09	29-Dec-08	6439.00	2254.00	564.00	0.00	0.00	900.87
105.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Improvement to Water Supply Scheme	2006-07	28-Dec-06	11374.30	5687.15	0.00	2843.58	852.91	0.00
106.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Water Supply to Madurai Corporation Improvement works & System Improvement (Phase-I and Phase-II)	2006-07	14-Jul-06	5931.60	2965.80	741.45	0.00	0.00	444.87
107.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Thinipparankundram municipality DPR for combined water supply scheme to Thiruppakundram municipality and Harveypatty Town Panchayat	2006-07	8-Jan-07	969.57	484.79	0.00	242.39	72.71	0.00
108.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Anaiyur municipality DPR on Water Supply scheme to Anaiyur municipality	2006-07	5-Mar-07	788.00	394.00	0.00	197.00	59.10	0.00
109.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Construction of Check Dam at Vaigai river for Madurai	2006-07	22-Feb-07	915.00	238.50	0.00	59.63	35.78	59.63
110.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Water Supply in entire area of Ambatnur Municipality	2008-09	14-Jan-09	26708.00	9347.00	2336.95	0.00	1402.25	2336.95
111.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Combined Water supply sheme to Madurai Urban Agglomeration Area	2008-09	20-Feb-09	20141.00	10070.50	0.00	2517.62	0.00	0.00
112.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Water Supply Improvement scheme to 16 Town panchayats in Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration	2008-09	6-Feb-09	5882.36	2941.18	735.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
113.	Tripura	Agartala	Agartala Water Supply Project (North Zone)	2008-09	19-Sep-08	7826.00	7043.40	1760.85	0.00	0.00	1056.51
114.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra Water Supply	2007-08	22-Feb-08	8270.50	4135.25	0.00	2067.62	0.00	620.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
115.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Water Supply Component of Allahabad city	2007-08	6-Aug-07	8969.00	4484.50	1121.13	2242.26	0.00	0.00
116.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Water Supply component of Allahabad city (Part-II)	2008-09	29-Dec-08	15915.22	7957.61	1623.00	2435.50	1217.55	1885.80
117.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Water Supply Works for Innder Old Area of Kanpur City	2007-08	26-Oct-07	27094.89	13547.44	677.37	3386.86	2032.11	3386.86
118.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Water Supply Works of Lucknow (Phase I Part I Vol. I to V)	2007-08	7-Sep-07	38861.00	19430.50	4857.63	4857.62	2914.58	0.00
119.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Water Supply for Meert	2007-08	11-Jan-08	27301.00	13650.00	0.00	3412.50	2047.58	3412.63
120.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Component Priority of Varanasi	2007-08	6-Aug-07	11102.00	5551.00	1387.75	1387.75	832.65	0.00
121.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Part-II of C-s-Varuna Area	2008-09	30-Oct-08	8610.00	4305.00	1076.25	0.00	645.75	0.00
122.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Water Supply Part-II for remaining areas of Kanpur	2008-09	22-Jan-09	37778.92	18889.46	4722.37	0.00	2833.43	9444.73
123.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Water supply for Lucknow(phase-1, part-II)	2008-09	20-Feb-09	14656.60	7328.25	0.00	3664.12	0.00	2931.31
124.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Component (priority-II) for Trans-Varuna Area of Varanasi city	2009-10	25-Sep-09	20916.00	9000.00	0.00	2250.00	0.00	1350.00
125.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Water Supply Scheme (Phase-I)	2007-08	28-Dec-07	7002.70	5602.16	560.22	2801.08	0.00	840.32
126.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Water Supply Reorganisation scheme	2007-08	28-Jan-08	4784.43	3827.54	382.64	1913.76	0.00	574.13
127.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Augmentation and Renovation of Water Supply Part-I	2007-08	28-Dcc-07	547.00	437.60	0.00	109.40	0.00	65.64
128.	West Bengal	Asansol	7 MGD WTP together with reservoir, distribution system and other allied works	2006-07	28-Jun-06	2878.00	1439.00	359.75	359.75	0.00	0.00
129.	West Bengal	Asansol	42 MLD Water Supply Project in Raniganj under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	2006-07	25-Oct-06	3627.00	1813.50	453.38	453.38	0.00	0.00
130.	West Bengal	Asansol	22.7 MLD Water Supply Project in Jamuria under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	2006-07	25-Oct-06	1453.00	726.50	181.63	181.61	0.00	0.00
131.	West Bengal	Asansol	Water Supply Scheme for Asansol Municipal Corporation	2006-07	22-Feb-07	8982.96	4491.48	0.00	1122.87	0.00	1796.59
132.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Treatment Plan at Dhapa 30 MGD Phase-I	2006-07	28-Jun-06	9693.45	3392.71	0.00	864.06	0.00	1325.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
133. West Bengal	Kolkata	Integration of Maheshtala underground reservoir with existing water distribution network	2006-07	28-Jun 06	1717.00	600.95	150.24	150.23	0.00	0.00	
134. West Bengal	Kolkata	Underground Water Reservoir-cum-Booster pumping station at Gandhi Maidan, Akra	2006-07	28-Jun-06	1066.00	373.10	93.28	93.28	93.28	0.00	
135. West Bengal	Kolkata	15 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Bansberia	2006-07	28-Jun-06	4492.00	1572.20	393.05	393.05	0.00	235.83	
136. West Bengal	Kolkata	10 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Uluberia	2006-07	28-Jun-06	4558.00	1595.30	398.83	0.00	0.00	239.30	
137. West Bengal	Kolkata	Water supply scheme for baruipur Municipality	2006-07	22-Feb-07	951.86	333.15	83.29	83.29	0.00	49.97	
136. West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for added areas of Howrah Municipal Corporation	2007-08	18-May-07	9068.91	3174.12	793.53	793.53	0.00	476.12	
139. West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage system at Sector-V, Naba Digianta Industrial Township Authority at Sark Lake	2007-08	28-Dec-07	2606.62	912.32	456.16	0.00	228.08	0.00	
140. West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore and North Barrackpore Municipal Areas	2007-08	11-Jan-08	12950.88	4532.81	2039.76	0.00	0.00	679.92	
141. West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 water supply scheme for Chandernagore Municipal Corporation	2007-08	8-Feb-08	2521.87	882.67	397.21	0.00	0.00	132.40	
142. West Bengal	Kolkata	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Municipal Towns of Naihati, Halisahar, Kanchrapara, Gayeshpur and uncovered areas of Kalyani, Kolkata	2007-08	22-Feb-08	14194.25	4967.98	2484.00	1242.00	1242.00	0.00	
143. West Bengal	Kolkata	Tallah Palata Dedicated Transmission Main	2008-09	16-May-08	28032.93	9811.53	2668.09	2668.09	0.00	3494.19	
144. West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Garulia Municipality	2008-09	14-Oct-08	4719.26	1651.74	41294	0.00	0.00	660.70	
145. West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal Surface Water Supply scheme for Dum Dum, North Dum Dum, and South Dum Dum Municipalities	2008-09	22-Jan-09	31272.08	10945.23	2736.31	0.00	0.00	1641.79	
146. West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply scheme for Bhadreswar Municipal Area, Kolkata U.A.	2008-09	20-Feb-09	7462.89	2612.01	0.00	653.00	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
147. West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 water supply scheme for budge budge municipality, kolkata U.A.	2008-09	26-Feb-09	8164.12	2857.44	0.00	714.36	0.00	428.62	
148. West Bengal	Kolkata	Comprehensive distribution network with in the command zone of 30 MGD dhapa water treatment plant.	2009-10	24-Apr-09	21555.27	7544.34	0.00	1886.06	0.00	0.00	
149. West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for Bhatpara Municipal Area	2009-10	28-Aug-09	24970.42	8739.65	0.00	2184.91	0.00	1310.95	
150. West Bengal	Asansol	24*7 water supply scheme (Phase-III) for Durgapur	2009-10	11-Dec-09	12681.40	6340.70	0.00	1585.18	0.00	0.00	
151. West Bengal	Asansol	24*7 water supply scheme for Kulti Munidpality, Asansol U.A.	2009-10	22-Jan-10	13370.60	6685.30	0.00	1671.33	0.00	0.00	
152. West Bengal	Kolkata	Metering of Water Supply System for Chandernagar Municipal Corporation	2009-10	22-Jan-10	1369.41	479.29	0.00	119.82	0.00	0.00	
153. West Bengal	Kolkata	Surface Water supply scheme for Bally Municipality, Kolkata	2009-10	19-Mar-10	13849.36	4847.28	0.00	0.00	1211.82	0.00	
154. West Bengal	Kolkata	24X7 Water Supply scheme for Panihati Minictpality kolkata U.A.	2010-11	23-Sep-10	24602.30	8610.81	0.00	0.00	2152.70	0.00	
155. West Bengal	Kolkata	water supply project (Ph-II) for Uluberia Municipality in Kolkata	2011-12	29-Aug-11	12478.23	4367.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	1091.85	
156. West Bengal	Kolkata	Trans-municipal Water Supply project for Municipal Towns of Madhyamgram, New Barrackpore and Barasat	2011-12	10-Feb-12	44547.77	15591.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
157. West Bengal	Kolkata	Trans-municipal Water Supply project for Municipal Towns of TTagarh and Khardan	2011-12	10-Feb-12	19484.00	6819.40	0.00	378.41	0.00	0.00	
Total					2047863.92	1007313.34	139983.91	150751.34	55112.15	151397.27	

Statement-III

North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns around seven mega-cities is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Water Supply Funds Released

(in crores)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till Feb'2012)
Aizwal	Nil	Nil	3.28	3.29
Kohima	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.76

State	City	Project Cost	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Uttar Pradesh	Pilkhuwa	2167.55	00.00	500.00	411.35	411.35
Haryana	Sonipat	6958.00	00.00	00.00	862.44	529.16
Andhra Pradesh	Vikarabad	7009.86	00.00	00.00	1402.00	00.00
Gujarat	Sanand	3320.86	00.00	00.00	664.17	00.00
Tamil Nadu	Sriperumbudur	4071.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	814.20

Statement-IV

The details of the funds sanctioned/released under

Statement-V

The details of the funds sanctioned/released under 10% Lumpsum Provision Scheme for NER including Sikkim is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

State	City	Project Cost	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Arunachal Pradesh	Longding	2240.45	00.00	00.00	201.64	0.00
	Jairampur	696.88	235.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
Nagaland	Kohima	3235.07	970.52	00.00	00.00	00.00
Manipur	Mayang	2319.21	00.00	00.00	118.03	0.00
	Thoubal	101.09	45.49	00.00	00.00	00.00
	Nighthem Pukkhri	93.28	41.98	00.00	00.00	00.00
	Chinga	86.56	38.95	00.00	00.00	00.00
Mizoram	Saiha	2070.20	00.00	00.00	186.31	0.00
	Tlabung	441.00	00.00	00.00	39.69	0.00
	Khazwal	2497	00.00	00.00	00.00	224.73
Sikkim	Soreng Town	815.29	00.00	244.59	00.00	0.00
	Chakung Town	1018.53	00.00	305.56	00.00	305.56
	Ravangla Bazar	449.52	00.00	134.86	00.00	134.86

Promoting Traditional Games

(Rs. in lakhs)

1125. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether traditional/indigenous/domestic games are neglected in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has implemented any scheme to promote such games in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated and utilized for promotion of these games during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and sports discipline-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Government through its various Schemes and those of the Sports Authority of India (SAI), augments the efforts of the recognised National Sports Federations (NSFs) and encourages domestic and traditional games in the country - SAI's efforts for promotion of traditional games are channelised through the adoption of Navodaya Vidyalayas under the National Sports Talent Contest Scheme for Tribal, coastal, hilly and rural areas.

Government is implementing the scheme of "Assistance to National Sports Federation" under which financial assistance is provided to the National Sports Federation (NSF) to promote sports & games including traditional/domestic and indigenous games. The financial assistance is provided for training and participation in international events abroad, holding of national/international event in India, coaching/training of national teams /sportspersons through Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and other scientific support.

The details of financial assistance provided to the NSFs dealing with indigenous /traditional games under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs during the last three years and current year are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of NSF	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto December 2011)
1.	Archery Association of India	96.10	368.31	32.10	93.68
2.	All India Chess Federation	221.40	163.00	180.05	162.13
3.	Atya Patya Federation of India	16.50	5.92	12.00	10.50
4.	Kho-Kho Federation of India	0.00	4.50	7.50	16.50
5.	Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India	32.08	11.77	10.00	119.50
6.	Tug of War Federation of India	6.00	9.75	16.00	11.75
7.	Wrestling Federation of India	200.42	476.00	148.00	573.51

Selection of Sports Persons

1126. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/National Sports Federations (NSFs) have laid down any guidelines/norms for selecting sports persons for participating in different national and international sports competitions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases of discrimination and irregularities reported in the selection process of sports/ persons for the said competitions during each of the last three years and the current year, sports discipline-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the steps taken for bringing more transparency in the selection process of sportspersons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Government has laid down a procedure for selecting sports persons for participating in different sports competitions. As per the procedure, the selection of sportspersons/teams for participation in major international events is the responsibility of National Sports Federations (NSFs) concerned. The Selection Committee consists of the President of the concerned NSF, the National Coach and a representative of the Indian Olympic Association. The Government appoints eminent sports persons as Government Observers, who give their feedback to the Government. One of the major functions of the Government Observer is to oversee the selection of the national team and ensure that it is based on a well defined objective criteria.

(c) No Madam, no such case has been reported during the last three years and the current year for any discipline.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) With a view to ensure fair and transparent selection, the Government has Issued guidelines requiring the NSFs to communicate the detailed selection criteria/norms, schedule of trials, etc to the players, coaches to the Government Observers well in advance.

[*Translation*]

Bomb Blasts

1127. SHRI PASHUPATINATH SINGH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of bomb blasts that occurred in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise including Delhi;

(b) the quantum of losses incurred and the number of persons killed and injured in the said blasts;

(c) the details of persons apprehended in connection with said cases and the conviction rate achieved, case-wise; and

(d) the details of cases that remained unsolved and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The details of Bomb Blasts that occurred during the last three years and the current year in the hinterland specifying the number of persons killed/injured, name of the investigating agency and the status of investigation/prosecution is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Status of Investigation/Prosecution/Investigating Agency, as well as Persons Killed/Injured in the Bomb Blasts in the Hinterland since 2009

Sl. No.	Incidents	Persons Killed	Persons injured	Investigating agency	Status of Investigation/ Prosecution
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	16.10.2009: Bomb blast in Margao, Goa	2	Nil	NIA	Case against 6 persons is presently under trail at the District and Sessions Court at Goa.
2.	13.02.2010: Bomb blast at German Bakery, Pune	17	55	ATS, Mumbai	Charge sheet was filed on December 4, 2010 vide Court Case No. 5183/10 against 1 accused out of a total of 7 accused. Remaining 6 accused are absconding.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	29.3.2010: Bomb blasts, . at Mehrauli, New Delhi	Nil	Nil	Special Cell, Delhi Police.	The case is under investigation.
4.	17.04.2010: Bomb blasts at M.C. Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium, Bangalore	Nil	17	Crime Branch, Bangalore Police.	The case is under investigation.
5.	19.09.2010: Firing and bomb blast near Jama Masjid, Delhi	Nil	2 in firing incident	Special Cell, Delhi Police.	The case is under investigation. However, a special team of Delhi Police with the help of West Bengal Police, Bihar Police and Tamil Nadu Police, have busted an Indian Mujahedeen module consisting of ten members including one Pakistani National, in November 2011. Out of these, six accused persons were arrested by the Delhi Police in the Jama Masjid Firing and Bomb Blast cases. Apart from their suspected involvement in this incident, investigations suggest that some members of the module may also have been involved in the incidents mentioned at Sl. No. 2 and 4 above.
6.	07.12.2010: Bomb blast at Sheetla Ghat, Varanasi, UP	2	37	ATS, U.P.	The case is under investigation.
7.	25.05.2011: Bomb blast in parking place outside High Court, New Delhi	Nil	Nil	NIA	The case is under investigation.
8.	13.07.2011: Serial bomb blasts in Mumbai	27	127	ATS Mumbai	The case is under investigation. ATS Mumbai has arrested four persons.
9.	7.9.2011: Bomb blast at Delhi High Court	15	66	NIA	The case is under investigation. 3 persons have been arrested in the case.
10.	17.9.2011 Blast in Agra	Nil	4	The District Police with the help of ATS (Uttar Pradesh)	The case is under investigation.
11.	13.02.2012: Blast in a Car of Embassy of Israel	Nil	4	Special Cell, Delhi Police	The case is under investigation. One person has been arrested.

[English]

Sex Workers

1128. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government maintains the record of the number of sex workers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there exists a system of licence for sex workers in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether there are reports that a large number of girls are forced into the sex trade; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the inputs provided by Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Government does not maintain the record of the number of sex workers in the country.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Incidents of trafficking of minor girls for commercial sexual exploitation have been reported. However, data in this regard is not maintained centrally.

'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking including commercial sexual exploitation of setting up of Anti Trafficking Nodel Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; launching of Certificate Course on Anti Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with MHA and implementing a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units and Training of Trainers. In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crores and 8.338 crores in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for establishment of 225 AHTUs. Ministry of Women & Child

development also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

Performance of KCCs

1129. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware about the poor performance as well as response to Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) in Assam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether any strategy to improve the Kisan Call Centres in Assam is under consideration/has been finalised; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is closely monitoring the performance of the Kisan Call Centre (KCC) in Assam and taking necessary steps to improve its performance and also encourage farmers to avail the services of this Kisan Call Centre.

(b) With massive awareness campaign launched by the Ministry during 2009-10 onwards and systemic improvements in KCC functioning, there has been significant improvement in the call flow at the Kisan Call Centre in Assam.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Continuous efforts are being made to improve the performance of the KCC, Assam keeping in view large population of farming community in the State. In order to ensure answer to all calling farmers without any hold up, number of KCC agents in the state have been doubled. For further improvement in the working of Kisan Call Centre in Assam, following initiatives have been taken:

1. The States have been asked to get closely associated in:
 - (i) Supervising the quality of information provided by the KCC Agents and also in escalation of unanswered call.

- (ii) Identifying group of experts from the State to assist KCC agents in call conferencing mode.
 - (iii) Launching a major publicity campaign.
 - (iv) Keeping the KCC agents apprised of all new schemes and programmes being implemented in the State.
 - (v) Organizing interaction of KCC agents with the Divisional/Zonal Level Officers of the State Agriculture and allied departments every month.
 - (vi) Getting weekly feedback from KCC regarding nature of calls including area specific prevalence of crop diseases, pest infestation etc.
2. In addition to the above, new technologies like voice mail, internet Protocol Private Branch Exchange (IPPBX), call recording, call barging, redundant internet bandwidth etc. are being introduced.

Traditional Method of Cultivation

1130. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the method of agriculture in different States is still driven by the traditional methods of cultivation, limited awareness about crop information systems, new seeds and fertilizers and is hugely dependent on the weather;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to address these issues in a better way?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Farmers have adopted a number of new technologies/interventions like System of Rice Intensification (SRI), use of hybrids in case of maize, sorghum, pearl millet and rice, Resource Conservation Technologies like Zero Tillage Cultivation in Wheat, use of seed drills for line sowing for various crops. Integrated Nutrient Management with proper soil testing and balance use of fertilizers including micro-nutrients, use of micro-irrigation and IPM. Improved methods of cultivation awareness about information systems of new seeds, fertilizers and climate resilience measures are also being promoted under various agriculture development schemes.

Research, extension, field demonstration and adaptive trials on various improved practices (integrated farming / cropping system management, bio-intensive complementary cropping system, organic agricultural system, climate resilient agriculture high yielding varieties; integrated nutrient, water and weed management; plant protection measures; cost effective and energy efficient farm implements and tools) are being conducted throughout the country under the All India Coordinated Research Projects Adoption of these technologies by farmers is reflected 5 fold increase in foodgrains production in the country since 1950-51.

Area under Basmati Crop

1131. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the overall area under basmati crop has increased in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. State wise details of area under Basmati Rice during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as under:

		(lakh hectare)	
Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Haryana	7.0	7.81
2.	Punjab	5.13	5.5
3.	Uttar Pradesh	2.54	3.78
4.	Uttarakhand	0.1	0.3

[Translation]

Sanitation Programme

1132. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING and URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be please to state:

(a) whether any Centrally sponsored urban sanitation programme is underway in the country for the construction of toilets;

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

(c) the details in regard to the prescribed per unit cost under the scheme alongwith the funds likely to be provided to the States as share of Centre; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the prescribed per unit cost alongwith the Central share?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Centrally sponsored revised Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme is underway in the country since January, 2008 for conversion of dry latrines into twin-pit pour flush latrines and construction of new latrines for the Economically Weaker Section in the urban areas who have no latrines.

(b) State-wise details of proposals sanctioned and funds released including Maharashtra is given in the Statement.

(c) The upper ceiling cost of Rs.10,000/- is prescribed for the complete unit of a two pit pour flush individual latrines with superstructure. Rs. 12,500/- cost is provided for the States falling in the category of difficult and hilly areas. The said structure is funded in the manner: 75% Central Share, 15% State Share and 10% Beneficiary share. Hence, funds provided to the States as share of Centre is Rs.9375/- for States falling under hilly and difficult areas and Rs. 7500/- for other States.

(d) At present, this Ministry is not taking any steps to increase the prescribed per unit cost.

Statement

Regarding Sanitation Programme

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Units sanctioned	Central subsidy sanctioned (in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	12131	9.251
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	5897	5.54
3.	Manipur	7117	6.78
4.	Maharashtra	39663	30.50

1	2	3	4
5.	Nagaland	5480	5.19
6.	Kerala	8239	6.28
7.	Madhya Pradesh	14281	11.31
8.	Tripura	25039	26.95
9.	Odisha	4690	4.10
10.	Jharkhand	3891	3.4
11.	Chhattisgarh	26018	22.76
12.	Uttar Pradesh	238253	181.66
13.	Uttarakhand	1613	1.32
14.	West Bengal	14549	11.96
15.	Rajasthan	1039	0.79
Total		407900	340.411

[English]

Security Check at Airports

1133. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the kith and kins of Central Industrial Security Forces (CISFs) personnel posted at various airports are exempted from security check;

(b) if so, the rules followed in this regard;

(c) whether any such incident has been reported from any airport including Delhi Airport in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the responsible officials; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Madam. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security under the Ministry of Civil Aviation has Issued AVSEC Order No. 06/2009 dated 04-11-2009 (copy enclosed as Statement), whereby the dignitaries mentioned therein have been exempted from pre-embarkation security checks at civil airports in the country.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Statement

No. CAS-7(2)/2004-DIV-1

Bureau of Civil Aviation Security

(Ministry of Civil Aviation)

Government of India

A Wing, Janpath Bhawan

Janpath, New Delhi-110001

Date: 04/11/2009

AVSEC Order No. 06/2009

Subject: Exemption from pre-embarkation security checks at Civil Airports.

In exercise of powers conferred by Section 5A of Aircraft Act 1934 read with clause (e) of sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the said Act, delegated to him vide Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. 1797 dated 3rd July 1997, the Commissioner of Security (CA), Bureau of Civil Aviation Security, directs that the following VVIPs / VIPs and their accompanying spouse shall be exempted from pre-embarkation security checks at all civil airports in the country:

1. President
2. Vice President
3. Prime Minister
4. Governors of States
5. Former Presidents
6. Former Vice-President
7. Chief Justice of India
8. Speaker of Lok Sabha
9. Union Ministers of Cabinet rank
10. Chief Ministers of States
11. Deputy Chief Ministers of States
12. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
13. Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
14. Holders of Bharat Ratna Decoration

15. Ambassadors of foreign countries, Charge D' Affairs and High Commissioners and their spouses
16. Judges of Supreme Court
17. Chief Election Commissioner
18. Comptroller & Auditor General of India
19. Deputy Chairman Rajya Sabha & Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
20. Minister of State of the Union Council of Ministers
21. Attorney General of India
22. Cabinet Secretary
23. Lt. Governors of Union Territories
24. Chiefs of staffs holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank 25 Chief Justices of the High Courts
26. Chief Ministers of Union Territories
27. Deputy Chief Ministers of Union Territories
28. Visiting Foreign dignitaries of the same status as at Sl. Nos. 1 to 4, 7, 8, 9 above
29. His Holiness the Dalai Lama
30. SPG Protectees
31. Shri Robert Vadra, while traveling with SPG Protectees.
 - 2 Spouse of the President of India is exempted from pre-embarkation security check at all civil airports even when he/she is not accompanying the President.
 - 3 Former Prime Ministers of India are also exempted from pre-embarkation security checks at all civilian airports in the country.
 - 4 This is issued under the direction and with the approval of Commissioner of Security (CA), and supersedes this Bureau Circular No G/2008 dated 4/9/2008

(M Malaviya)

IPS

Addl Commissioner of Security (CA)

Distribution: As per list attached.

Copy to: MCA (Shri S. Gowri Shankar, Under Secretary), RG Bhawan, New Delhi-w.r.t. letter No. A.V.-13024/18/2005-SS dated 20.10.2009.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

1134. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central forces are currently utilising Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) in the naxal affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the effectiveness of these UAVs in the naxal affected areas have not matched the desired expectations;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

(c) to (e) It is too early to make an assessment on the effectiveness of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) deployed in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas.

[Translation]

Kidnapping Cases

1135. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of kidnapping of men, women and children have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total

number of such cases reported/registered, number of men, women and children traced/untraced and accused arrested, convicted including the action taken against them separately, during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Jharkhand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The States/UTs-wise details of cases reported, cases charge-sheeted and persons convicted under total kidnapping and abduction, kidnapping and abduction of females and kidnapping and abduction of children for the year 2008-2010 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of State-wise number of men, women and children traced and untraced for the year 2009-2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The details of traced and untraced men, women and children in respect of the State of Jharkhand has not been reported by the State Government of Jharkhand.

(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 and control of crime against women. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent detailed Advisories dated 9th September 2009, 14th July, 2010 and 31-01-2012 on combating Human Trafficking, Crime against Children and missing Children to all State Governments/UTs.

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Kidnapping & Abduction During 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008						2009						2010					
		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	1970	1205	62	2380	2532	173	1958	1212	82	2521	2233	189	2053	1436	117	2543	2549	219
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	79	37	4	78	49	7	62	45	4	61	48	4	67	26	2	81	34	2
3.	Assam	2239	982	110	2516	1583	348	2718	946	93	2875	1340	147	3250	1222	116	3190	1452	159
4.	Bihar	3047	1630	363	4759	4287	723	3222	1333	279	4727	3774	708	3674	1823	267	4518	4129	416
5.	Chhattisgarh	273	224	30	369	343	50	286	219	45	373	361	64	359	234	59	439	408	110
6.	Goa	36	9	1	44	10	1	33	18	2	40	39	2	25	14	2	43	36	3
7.	Gujarat	1323	922	48	1730	1739	79	1348	935	51	1848	1819	84	1447	1151	52	2015	1965	101
8.	Haryana	854	466	105	935	880	165	916	482	99	909	921	153	963	573	110	903	857	169
9.	Himachal Pradesh	151	72	10	161	152	17	150	75	5	148	140	17	194	64	5	161	130	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	704	282	1	564	565	1	873	442	12	725	722	11	896	367	5	570	563	10
11.	Jharkhand	792	553	101	958	791	153	827	567	200	836	799	210	978	625	130	1040	1008	195
12.	Karnataka	758	385	8	903	758	28	892	506	9	1094	904	27	1374	559	16	1389	1224	62
13.	Kerala	253	207	2	342	357	6	256	213	9	436	443	18	261	231	6	340	421	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	929	796	254	1471	1455	339	1036	837	171	1630	1585	332	1187	998	269	1684	1723	575
15.	Maharashtra	1379	966	79	2149	1956	109	1286	953	45	2043	1938	82	1508	1000	35	2325	2035	65
16.	Manipur	176	1	0	90	1	0	159	2	1	119	3	1	199	4	0	120	4	0
17.	Meghalaya	56	12	1	69	18	9	56	28	0	58	55	0	71	27	0	104	39	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18. Mizoram		9	7	3	14	12	5	9	7	6	4	6	11	9	7	4	11	13	9
19. Nagaland		44	18	12	57	31	20	52	38	16	73	40	20	50	38	10	90	43	4
20. Odisha		908	619	77	781	772	90	930	569	49	1013	958	64	1016	938	33	1297	1332	43
21. Punjab		718	351	37	884	686	78	692	292	48	816	565	102	789	353	83	1007	808	158
22. Rajasthan		2358	835	189	1766	1767	376	2870	962	178	1828	1820	382	2985	1016	185	1953	1941	454
23. Sikkim		4	5	1	8	8	1	6	3	3	7	4	4	6	10	1	13	10	1
24. Tamil Nadu		1375	627	144	1800	1419	316	1372	676	75	1779	1510	190	1720	737	122	2126	1724	223
25. Tripura		146	108	6	158	127	13	121	87	7	176	89	11	114	79	4	133	114	4
26. Uttar Pradesh	5428	3002	1469	10122	7320	3728	6083	3314	1506	12393	7918	4569	6321	3449	2024	13727	8016	5363	
27. Uttarakhand	247	140	64	223	189	190	275	166	44	213	209	117	286	159	46	346	314	127	
28. West Bengal	2332	1309	44	2174	1802	71	2750	1318	37	2291	2052	49	3345	2356	41	2698	2932	56	
Total State	28588	15770	3225	37505	31609	7096	31238	16245	3076	41036	32295	7568	35147	19496	3744	44866	35824	8540	
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	8	0	11	11	0	16	3	0	16	8	0	10	9	0	18	19	0	
30. Chandigarh	50	17	9	63	36	22	40	20	13	32	25	24	38	2	7	51	16	9	
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	12	0	34	31	0	12	13	2	16	25	3	18	8	1	20	15	1	
32. Daman and Diu	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
33. Delhi UT	1567	579	40	551	784	59	2536	466	63	625	588	71	3208	404	116	512	516	156	
34. Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35. Puducherry	17	6	0	16	8	0	18	21	0	24	46	0	17	14	2	31	35	2	
Total UT	1673	622	49	676	870	81	2622	525	78	717	697	98	3293	437	126	632	601	168	
Total All India	30261	16392	3274	38181	32479	7177	33860	16770	3154	41753	32992	7666	38440	19933	3870	45498	36425	8708	

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Kidnapping & Abduction of Women & Girls during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State	2008						2009						2010					
		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	1396	925	37	1606	1635	96	1526	968	50	1889	1637	93	1531	1101	75	1722	1816	128
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47	26	4	57	35	7	28	31	4	38	34	4	46	21	2	48	29	2
3.	Assam	1789	780	89	1965	1269	248	2092	774	77	2392	1159	118	2767	971	106	2687	1218	146
4.	Bihar	1789	837	138	2382	1978	264	1986	772	114	2397	1961	300	2569	1150	108	2503	2280	196
5.	Chhattisgarh	216	178	23	229	210	33	229	173	40	267	250	43	279	192	36	352	321	58
6.	Goa	28	8	1	28	10	1	22	13	0	18	22	0	18	10	1	15	18	2
7.	Gujarat	1119	764	44	1320	1324	67	1162	808	42	1494	1493	73	1290	1027	51	1651	1580	100
8.	Haryana	644	327	71	594	563	90	659	339	74	530	549	104	714	431	91	543	524	130
9.	Himachal Pradesh	137	67	10	144	133	17	122	66	5	102	106	17	162	55	5	101	95	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	656	267	1	523	524	1	825	427	11	696	694	10	840	346	5	509	503	10
11.	Jharkhand	499	318	57	604	533	92	517	366	129	397	399	129	696	420	67	710	674	103
12.	Karnataka	405	201	6	487	394	11	408	245	5	506	490	16	586	328	14	751	614	47
13.	Kerala	166	155	1	179	194	5	173	131	8	202	185	14	184	174	4	221	257	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	736	619	204	1013	1006	215	841	679	121	1060	1042	188	1030	856	208	1303	1309	390
15.	Maharashtra	998	723	47	1487	1351	63	926	722	31	1388	1388	61	1124	706	21	1470	1250	43
16.	Manipur	87	0	0	68	0	0	97	1	0	95	1	0	107	2	0	83	2	0
17.	Meghalaya	25	3	0	14	3	0	26	5	0	17	10	0	37	9	0	41	17	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19.	Nagaland	7	4	5	5	3	1	10	8	1	8	4	9	6	8	4	13	6	1
20.	Odisha	762	504	67	633	602	71	799	485	40	814	762	52	912	811	31	1070	1095	41
21.	Punjab	514	257	22	573	470	42	513	212	34	566	358	66	576	226	47	646	542	100
22.	Rajasthan	1863	612	121	942	938	169	2310	732	120	1138	1132	198	2477	815	128	1281	1275	251
23.	Sikkim	4	5	1	8	8	1	6	3	2	7	4	3	6	10	1	13	10	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1160	521	138	1405	1116	263	1133	527	56	1312	1090	126	1464	619	104	1532	1280	160
25.	Tripura	110	87	4	112	93	12	92	71	6	125	73	10	91	57	3	106	89	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4439	2571	1172	8280	5932	2782	5078	2941	1251	10487	6777	3527	5468	3050	1594	11903	6831	3951
27.	Uttarakhand	222	125	44	203	174	118	247	150	36	191	193	97	249	147	36	293	272	55
28.	West Bengal	1907	1130	36	1857	1466	58	2187	1137	31	1958	1790	27	2764	2069	37	2254	2545	50
	Total State	21726	12015	2343	26719	21965	4727	24014	12786	2289	30094	23603	5286	27993	15611	2779	33821	26452	5978
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	7	0	10	10	0	14	2	0	5	2	0	8	7	0	11	16	0
30.	Chandigarh	42	13	8	42	22	21	36	17	11	29	23	13	28	1	6	23	8	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	6	0	16	8	0	9	10	2	12	18	3	10	3	1	7	3	1
32.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	1136	405	27	412	458	41	1655	293	46	375	378	57	1740	289	85	366	352	85
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	9	5	0	8	7	0	13	13	0	11	13	0	14	13	2	22	26	2
	Total UT	1213	436	35	489	505	62	1727	336	59	432	435	73	1802	313	94	429	405	96
	Total All India	22939	12451	2378	27208	22470	4789	25741	13122	2348	30526	24038	5359	29795	15924	2873	34250	26857	6074

Source: Crime in India

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

*Data included in Total Kidnapping

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Kidnapping & Abduction of Children during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State	2008						2009						2010					
		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	433	380	11	563	619	35	632	467	22	638	552	55	581	480	35	589	645	47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	11	0	11	11	0	17	13	0	12	13	0	5	8	0	6	6	0
3.	Assam	7	13	1	9	16	2	5	6	0	7	6	0	17	2	0	11	4	0
4.	Bihar	496	328	15	931	694	17	722	364	7	988	740	17	1359	631	11	1839	1260	25
5.	Chhattisgarh	96	94	16	105	104	10	121	103	26	102	106	16	186	160	17	200	196	22
6.	Goa	24	8	0	28	9	0	21	14	2	24	27	2	14	10	1	12	18	2
7.	Gujarat	521	421	14	606	618	18	503	377	8	528	549	11	565	414	9	607	554	16
8.	Haryana	104	82	17	89	92	22	149	77	15	121	114	29	123	90	23	116	120	31
9.	Himachal Pradesh	78	39	4	69	59	6	72	51	8	67	53	5	86	38	1	72	71	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	4	0	4	4	0	10	1	0	1	1	0	5	2	1	3	3	1
11.	Jharkhand	18	11	1	36	25	1	8	3	3	10	9	3	6	6	0	1	13	0
12.	Karnataka	99	41	1	69	61	1	67	63	0	92	80	0	125	70	4	167	155	6
13.	Kerala	87	72	2	93	111	2	83	64	4	105	82	4	111	100	4	109	136	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	264	246	53	357	351	82	427	329	49	547	542	74	440	364	80	527	505	101
15.	Maharashtra	598	476	13	699	627	17	534	479	17	629	624	19	749	470	7	844	702	11
16.	Manipur	61	0	0	5	0	0	52	0	0	34	0	0	60	0	0	33	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	21	7	0	12	11	0	9	5	0	4	7	0	16	11	0	10	7	0
18.	Mizoram	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19.	Nagaland	3	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	5	4	7	5	4
20.	Odisha	8	11	0	24	29	0	30	17	0	36	31	0	51	35	1	39	40	1
21.	Punjab	184	95	11	160	143	12	355	143	21	451	211	31	373	176	31	424	303	55
22.	Rajasthan	504	226	29	251	247	35	761	349	43	465	468	57	706	254	40	382	370	81
23.	Sikkim	3	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	4	3	3	5	10	0	8	10	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	275	181	19	216	231	19	300	190	7	325	255	12	459	216	15	343	290	22
25.	Tripura	23	17	2	25	24	2	12	13	0	1	4	0	22	11	1	37	28	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2224	1308	532	3043	2061	928	1535	1046	531	2370	1913	933	1225	898	649	1937	1570	1093
27.	Uttarakhand	24	21	9	39	47	11	10	8	6	11	16	13	9	9	4	18	18	6
28.	West Bengal	196	136	2	154	165	5	199	105	3	167	131	1	332	221	8	377	231	8
	Total State	6369	4232	753	7603	6362	1226	6641	4292	776	7741	6540	1286	7637	4691	947	8718	7260	1544
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	5	0	9	9	0	10	2	0	5	2	0	9	7	0	13	7	0
30.	Chandigarh	36	13	7	39	15	8	27	15	7	15	18	9	23	20	5	17	18	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	7	0	17	9	0	8	8	2	11	17	3	10	4	0	11	7	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	1208	335	46	388	353	68	2248	381	65	326	385	35	2982	342	62	318	359	77
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	14	4	0	10	5	0	11	12	0	14	13	0	8	9	1	8	12	1
	Total UT	1281	364	53	463	391	76	2304	418	74	371	435	47	3033	382	68	367	403	83
	Total All India	7650	4596	806	8066	6753	1302	8945	4710	850	8112	6975	1333	10670	5073	1015	9085	7663	1627

Source: Crime in India

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

*Data included in Total Kidnapping

Statement-II

Data on Missing/Traced/Untraced Children/Adults for the year 2009 as received from State Crime Records Bureau as on 15.03.2012*

2009

State/UT	Missing						Traced						Un-Traced					
	Chil- dren Male	Chil- dren Fe- male	Total Chil- dren (M+F)	Ad- ults Male	Ad- ults Fe- male	Total Ad- ults (M+F)	Chil- dren Male	Chil- dren Fe- male	Total Chil- dren (M+F)	Ad- ults Male	Ad- ults Fe- male	Total Ad- ults (M+F)	Chil- dren Male	Chil- dren Fe- male	Total Chil- dren (M+F)	Ad- ults Male	Ad- ults Fe- male	Total Ad- ults (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	30	46	64	70	134	15	29	44	55	63	118	1	1	2	9	7	16
Andhra Pradesh	1335	1749	3084	2182	2463	4645	1112	1464	2576	1583	1945	3528	223	285	508	599	518	1117
Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Assam	406	493	899	500	600	1100	234	343	577	278	409	687	172	150	322	222	191	413
Bihar	508	232	740	324	202	526	295	147	442	185	162	347	213	85	298	139	40	179
Chandigarh	51	68	119	109	128	237	26	42	68	43	47	90	25	26	51	66	81	147
Chhattisgarh	997	1826	2823	1629	2453	4082	913	1547	2460	1340	2065	3405	84	279	363	289	388	677
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	9	17	5	10	15	8	9	17	5	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	2	5	7	14	11	25	2	3	5	9	3	12	0	2	2	5	8	13
Delhi	3273	2673	5946	3843	3073	6916	2969	2396	5365	2578	1980	4558	304	277	581	1265	1093	2358
Goa	90	146	236	389	279	668	75	131	206	272	233	505	15	15	30	117	46	163
Gujarat	1071	1647	2718	2489	3308	5797	883	1238	2121	1820	2341	4161	188	409	597	669	967	1636
Haryana	598	317	915	999	783	1782	328	163	491	393	380	773	270	154	424	606	403	1009
Himachal Pradesh	131	139	270	293	578	871	73	92	165	185	287	472	58	47	105	108	291	399

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Jammu and Kashmir	209	157	366	428	392	820	136	111	247	287	254	541	73	46	119	141	138	279
Jharkhand	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Karnataka	1697	2299	3996	3096	3801	6897	1482	2052	3534	2306	3260	5566	215	247	462	790	541	1331
Kerala	401	595	996	936	2106	3042	344	524	868	637	1846	2483	57	71	128	299	260	559
Lakshadweep	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Madhya Pradesh	4121	5377	9498	5628	8266	13894	3948	4782	8730	5157	7293	12450	173	595	768	471	973	1444
Maharashtra	5927	7172	13099	12403	13584	25987	4918	6034	10952	9332	10939	20271	1009	1138	2147	3071	2645	5716
Manipur	28	17	45	65	55	120	27	15	42	42	45	87	1	2	3	23	10	33
Meghalaya	65	103	168	68	52	120	55	91	146	47	35	82	10	12	22	21	17	38
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	50	67	117	26	9	35	28	38	66	12	7	19	22	29	51	14	2	16
Odisha	633	1249	1882	773	1698	2471	246	422	668	213	465	678	387	827	1214	560	1233	1793
Puducherry	25	32	57	36	35	71	25	32	57	36	35	71	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	198	79	277	679	368	1047	3	2	5	66	14	80	195	77	272	613	354	967
Rajasthan	1248	1483	2731	1812	2566	4378	1044	1179	2223	1349	1981	3330	204	304	508	463	585	1048
Sikkim	93	133	226	84	184	268	42	74	116	35	91	126	51	59	110	49	93	142
Tamilnadu	763	1092	1855	1394	1513	2907	616	864	1480	987	1242	2229	147	228	375	407	271	678
Tripura	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Uttar Pradesh	2236	900	3136	2458	1088	3546	1943	761	2704	1565	764	2329	293	139	432	893	324	1217
Uttarakhand	260	171	431	423	268	691	198	133	331	209	155	364	62	38	100	214	113	327
West Bengal	3926	7601	11527	7069	9148	16217	1370	1985	3355	2198	2352	4550	2556	5616	8172	4871	6796	11667
Total	30366	37861	68227	50218	59091	109309	23358	26703	50061	33224	40703	73927	7008	11158	18166	16994	18388	35382

*Figures are provisionals

NR: Data not received

District Consumer Protection Councils

1136. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute District Consumer Protection Councils in each district of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include District Collectors/District Magistrates in such councils;

(d) if so, the details of the criteria for the same;

(e) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of the said councils; 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) to (d) Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the State Government is mandated to constitute District Consumer Protection Councils in each District in the State. The Act provides that the District Consumer Protection Councils shall consist of the following members, namely

(i) the Collector of the district (by whatever name called), who shall be the Chairman; and

(ii) such number of other official and non-official members representing such interests as may be prescribed by the State Government.

The State-wise status of setting up of District Consumer Protection Councils as intimated by States/UTs in their reports is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) Information/Quarterly Progress Reports regarding constitution of District Consumer Protection Councils (DCPCs) by the States/UTs received are reviewed regularly and defaulting States are requested to take remedial action.

Statement

Status regarding constitution of District Consumer Protection Councils (DCPCs) in States/UTs

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	DCPCs
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Constituted in all
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Constituted in 7 districts out of 23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Constituted in all
4.	Assam	Not constituted
5.	Bihar	Not constituted
6.	Chandigarh	Not constituted
7.	Chhattisgarh	Constituted in 16 districts out of 18
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Constituted
9.	Daman and Diu	Constituted
10.	Delhi	Information not given
11.	Goa	Constituted in all
12.	Gujarat	Constituted in all
13.	Haryana	Not constituted
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Constituted in all
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Information not given
16.	Jharkhand	Not constituted
17.	Karnataka	Constituted in all
18.	Kerala	Constituted in all
19.	Lakshadweep	Constituted in all
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Not constituted
21.	Maharashtra	Constituted in 3 districts
22.	Manipur	Constituted in all
23.	Meghalaya	Constituted in all

1	2	3
24. Mizoram		Constituted in all
25. Nagaland		Constituted in all
26. Odisha		Constituted in all
27. Puducherry		Constituted in 1 district out of 2
28. Punjab		Information not given
29. Rajasthan		Constituted in all
30. Sikkim		Constituted in all
31. Tamil Nadu		Information not given
32. Tripura		Constituted
33. Uttarakhand		Information not given
34. Uttar Pradesh		Information not given
35. West Bengal		Constituted in all

[English]

Development of Rural Youth and Sports Clubs

1137. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes/initiatives to assist rural youth and sports clubs;

(b) whether there has been any significant development in rural youth and sports clubs across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) have been established since 1972 with the objective of providing rural youth avenues to take part in the process of nation building and opportunities for the development of their personality and skills. These Kendras established in 501 districts of States and Union Territories undertake multifarious activities through a large network of youth clubs, Mahila Mandals and volunteers who work at the grassroots level. The major thrust of NYKs is towards the deployment and mentoring of rural youth and sports clubs at the village

level. The Government has been consistently working for the infrastructural upgradation, capacity building and the professionalization of the rural youth and sports clubs. Following Schemes/initiatives are being run by the Government to assist rural youth and sports clubs:-

1. Scheme of Mentor Youth Club
2. Capacity Building of Office Bearers of Mentor Youth clubs
3. Youth Club Exchange Programme
4. Sports Tournaments
5. Provision of Sports Material for Youth clubs
6. Work Camps
7. Skill Up-gradation Programme for women
8. Skill Development Training Programme under National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT)
9. Youth Employability Skills (YES) Project in North East
10. Block & District Folk Cultural Festival
11. District/ State Youth Awards (Individual)
12. Celebration of National & International Days and Weeks
13. District Youth Convention
14. Exhibition for Youth & Handicrafts (Yuva Kriti) and State Cultural Festival
15. Rajiv Gandhi Adventure Scheme
16. National Youth Corps (NYC) to tap the potential of the youth and channelizing their energy towards nation building.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) There has been significant development of youth who have been associated with the youth clubs and sports clubs across the country. The developments are in terms of improvement in their organizational behaviour, managerial capacities, assuming local leadership for addressing local social and welfare issues, active participation and advocacy for nation building processes and issues confronting village community in general and youth in particular.

The youth in the villages are now more organized on a single platform in the form of youth clubs. As per the recent nationwide survey, it has been found that Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) has attracted and mobilized more than 8 million rural youth and organized them on a single platform in the form of 2.51 lakh youth and sports clubs. Out of these, 1.05 lakh youth clubs have been assessed as active whereas remaining are in their different stages of consolidation to become potentially active youth clubs.

As a step in this direction, 10,000 active youth clubs are being graduated to become Mentor Youth Clubs, two in each 5000 Blocks of the country. 20,000 youth identified as youth leaders of these clubs are being oriented and trained to spearhead youth club movement in the country so that they become pivot for rural youth development, empowerment and sustainability.

20,000 youth volunteers and motivators those who have excelled in different fields of development have been assigned the responsibility to assume leadership at grassroots level throughout the country to act as National Youth Corps (NYCs) volunteers.

NYKS provides one time Grants-in-Aid to establish sports specific youth clubs across the country. Gradually, they have become self supporting for promotion and organization of sports activities in their areas and also motivating others for sporting activities. NYKS for supplementing such youth club's endeavour, facilitates them by providing sports materials to 50,000 youth clubs. These youth clubs now take active part in Panchayat Yuva Khel aur Krida Abhiyan (PYKKA) sponsored Sports competitions at different levels.

The mentors of youth clubs have now started taking up project on advocacy and awareness. The empowered youth clubs have now started taking up projects and schemes through community convergence.

Because of the outreach of trained youth and network of youth clubs as well as the current initiatives of NYKS, nearly all development and social welfare Ministries/ Departments and International Agencies have converged

their projects and programmes for implementation with NYKS.

For the welfare of youth, NYKS is also implementing projects in the field of prevention of drug abuse and alcoholism in Punjab and Manipur. Impact assessment of - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 10 States; Tribal Youth Exchange Programme; Youth Employability Skill (YES) Project; Adolescents Development and Empowerment; National Programme for Youth and Adolescents Development; Jammu and Kashmir Youth Exchange Programme; Youth Initiative for the Publicity of Message of Development and Peace in North Eastern States; Voter Awareness Programme through Election Commission; Environment Protection Awareness against AIDS and Sanitation Programme (Nirmal Bihar).

The capacity building, leadership and skills enhancement initiatives have empowered rural youth in a manner that they have started generating awareness and taking active part in the process of implementation of sports, recreation, development and social welfare activities and programmes in their respective villages with the spirit of volunteerism, cooperation and self-help. As per the study conducted, rural youth associated with NYKS have been successful in social and public life. They are highly successful and now representing local Panchayats, local governing bodies, Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament. Youth Employability Skill (YES) Project being implemented as pilot project in North-East has started generating employment in North-East Region. Out of 138 youth trained under Youth Employability Skill (YES) Project, 118 youth have got placements. Another 1063 youth of North-East and J&K are undergoing training under Youth Employability Skill (YES) Project. The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), the training partner has assured 70% job guarantee for the trained volunteers.

Statement-I indicating schemes/activities undertaken for development of rural youth and sports clubs during the two last years and current financial year is enclosed. A State wise statement showing targets and achievements of different programmes/activities is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise schemes/activities undertaken for development of rural youth and sports clubs during the last two years and current financial year

Sl. No.	Name of Programme	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Physical	Financial (Rs. in crores)	Physical	Financial (Rs. in crores)	Phy- sical (Rs. in crores)	Financial (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Youth Awareness Campaign	1915	1.53	-	-	-	-
2.	Meeting of Youth Leaders	2551	0.50	2601	0.52	-	-
3.	Capacity Building of Youth for Employability	As per project proposal	4.50	As per project proposal	5.01	-	-
4.	Incentive to Youth Clubs	8751	5.83	-	-	-	-
5.	Youth Club Contact & Feedback Programme	-	-	300000	1.00	-	-
6.	Mentor Youth Club Project	-	-	-	-	10000	10.00
7.	Capacity Building of Mentor Youth Club members	-	-	-	-	20000	5.00
8.	Youth Club Exchange Programme (YCEP)	-	-	251	1.75	251	1.77
9.	Provision of Sports Material for Youth Clubs	50018	5.00	50058	10.01	50058	10.01
10.	Work Camps	20100	4.02	2601	5.02	1503	3.00
11.	Youth Employability Skill (YES) Project	-	-	-	-	1000	3.00
12.	Skill Up-gradation Training Programme for Women in 200 Border/Tribal/Backward Districts (Sort Term & Long Term)	-	1.00	-	2.00	6000	2.00
13.	Skill Development Training Programme under NCVT Scheme for 100 Districts not covered under SUTP and YES Project	-	-	5000	5.76	8000 (80 youth from each selected district)	4.00
14.	Block Folk Cultural Programme	-	-	2601	2.60	2601	2.60
15.	District Folk Cultural Programme	501	1.00	501	1.00	501	1.00
16.	Block Sports Tournament	2016	2.02	2601	3.90	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. District Sports Tournament		501	1.00	501	2.00	-	-
18. Purchase of Sports Material for Tournament		501	1.00			-	-
19. District Youth Awards (Individual)		1002	0.50	1002	0.50	1002 (2 youth from each district)	0.50
20. Grant in Aid to Youth Clubs (RSC, FAYC, YDC, RITYDC & AOYC)		As per project proposal	4.90	As per project proposal	2.66	-	-
21. Celebration of Important National/ International Days/week		5010	2.10	5010	2.10	5010	2.10
22. Celebration of National Youth Day & week		4008	0.80	4008	0.80	4008	0.80
23. District Youth Convention		501	1.00	501	1.00	501	1.25
24. Meetings of District Advisory Committee on Youth Programmes (DACYP)		2004	0.20	2004	0.20	2004	0.20
25. Documentation		501	0.25	501	0.25	501	0.25
Total			37.16		48.28		47.50

State Level Regular Programmes

	Physical	Financial				
1. Exhibition for Youth on Handicrafts (Yuva Kriti & State Cultural Programme)	28	1.12	28	1.12	28	1.12
2. State Youth Award (Individual)	70	0.10	70	0.10	70	0.10
3. Meetings of State Level Advisory Committee on Youth Programmes (SACYP)	58	0.01	58	0.01	58	0.01
4. Review-cum-Planning Meeting	112	0.04	112	0.04	112	0.04
5. Documentation	28	0.06	28	0.06	28	0.06
Total		1.33		1.33		1.33

National Level Regular Programmes

1. Rajiv Gandhi Adventure Scheme	50	0.83	50	0.83	50	0.73
2. Youth Festival for North Eastern Region	1	0.20	1	0.10	-	
3. Celebration of NYKS Foundation Day/ National /International Days	6	0.10	6	0.10	6	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	National Convention of NSVs and NYSs	1	0.25	-	-	-	-
5.	Need Based Special Programme	As per Project Proposal	1.00	As per Project Proposal	0.50	As per Project Proposal	0.45
6.	Review-Cum-Planning Meeting (1 for ZDs and another for both ZDs & DDs)	-	-	-	-	2	0.01
Total			2.38		1.53		1.29

Statement-II*Regarding Development of Rural Youth and Sports Clubs*

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69	69	46	46	106	104	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Assam	69	69	46	46	89	88				
3.	Bihar	102	102	68	68	153	146				
4.	Gujarat	57	57	38	38	70	68				
5.	Haryana	48	48	32	32	48	48				
6.	Himachal Pradesh	36	36	24	24	37	37				
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	42	42	28	28	53	49				
8.	Karnataka	60	60	40	40	66	66				
9.	Kerala	42	42	28	28	54	50				
10.	Lakshadweep	3	3	2	2	2	2				
11.	Madhya Pradesh	120	120	80	80	140	140				
12.	Maharashtra	90	90	60	60	126	97				
13.	Manipur	27	27	18	18	22	26				
14.	Meghalaya	15	15	10	10	16	16				
15.	Nagaland	21	21	14	14	22	22				
16.	Odisha	48	48	32	32	65	61				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17.	Punjab	42	42	28	28	51	51				
18.	Rajasthan	90	90	60	60	98	97				
19.	Sikkim	12	12	8	8	14	9				
20.	Tamil Nadu	87	87	58	58	124	124				
21.	Tripura	9	9	6	6	13	13				
22.	Uttar Pradesh	165	165	110	110	241	240				
23.	West Bengal	66	66	44	44	100	100				
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	12	8	8	12	12				
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	18	18	12	12	12	12				
26.	Chandigarh	3	3	2	2	2	2				
27.	Delhi	9	9	6	6	6	6				
28.	Goa	9	9	6	6	8	6				
29.	Pondicherry	12	12	8	8	12	12				
30.	Mizoram	9	9	6	6	6	6				
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	2	2	2	2				
32.	Chhattisgarh	24	24	16	16	34	34				
33.	Jharkhand	48	48	32	32	70	70				
34.	Uttarakhand	27	27	18	18	37	37				
35.	Daman and Diu	6	6	4	4	4	4				
Total		1500	1500	1000	1000	1915	1857	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State	Block Level		Youth Leaders Meeting for Review & Planning							
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138	138	138	112	129	129	149	149	Nil	Nil
2.	Assam	138	138	138	98	115	113	118	118		
3.	Bihar	204	204	204	156	187	177	221	221		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Gujarat	114	114	114	76	92	85	92	92		
5.	Haryana	96	96	96	65	72	72	64	64		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	72	72	72	58	55	55	51	51		
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	84	84	65	69	50	66	66		
8.	Karnataka	120	120	120	76	93	92	86	86		
9.	Kerala	84	84	84	65	70	62	72	72		
10.	Lakshadweep	6	6	6	2	4	4	3	3		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	240	240	240	152	190	190	178	178		
12.	Maharashtra	180	180	180	127	157	120	172	172		
13.	Manipur	54	54	54	35	38	36	31	31		
14.	Meghalaya	30	30	30	21	23	20	21	21		
15.	Nagaland	42	42	42	14	32	32	29	29		
16.	Odisha	96	96	96	76	82	79	87	87		
17.	Punjab	84	84	84	75	71	63	68	68		
18.	Rajasthan	180	180	180	146	139	133	132	132		
19.	Sikkim	24	24	24	24	19	0	18	18		
20.	Tamil Nadu	174	174	174	158	153	153	161	161		
21.	Tripura	18	18	18	11	16	16	18	18		
22.	Uttar Pradesh	330	330	330	236	296	296	338	338		
23.	West Bengal	132	132	132	89	122	121	146	146		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	24	24	18	18	21	19	19		
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	36	36	36	22	24	23	18	18		
26.	Chandigarh	6	6	6	2	4	4	3	3		
27.	Delhi	18	18	18	15	12	12	9	9		
28.	Goa	18	18	18	14	13	7	8	8		
29.	Pondicherry	24	24	24	16	18	16	16	16		
30.	Mizoram	18	18	18	8	12	12	9	9		
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	6	2	4	4	3	3		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32.	Chhattisgarh	48	48	48	35	42	42	46	46		
33.	Jharkhand	96	96	96	68	86	84	95	95		
34.	Uttarakhand	54	54	54	98	46	46	48	48		
35.	Daman and Diu	12	12	12	15	8	8	6	6		
Total		3000	3000	3000	2250	2511	2377	2601	2601	0	0

Sl. No.	State	Capacity		Building Training Programme for Youth							
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	188	188	138	112	2300	2300	2530	2530	Nil	Nil
2.	Assam	166	166	138	98	2300	2300	2530	2530		
3.	Bihar	188	188	204	156	3400	3400	3740	3740		
4.	Gujarat	133	133	114	76	1900	1800	2090	2090		
5.	Haryana	121	121	96	65	1600	1600	1760	1760		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	111	111	72	58	1200	1200	1320	1320		
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	102	102	84	65	1400	1300	1540	1540		
8.	Karnataka	97	97	120	76	2000	2000	2200	2200		
9.	Kerala	90	90	84	65	1400	1400	1540	1540		
10.	Lakshadweep	6	6	6	2	100	100	110	110		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	288	288	240	185	4000	3775	4400	4400		
12.	Maharashtra	165	165	180	137	3000	3000	3300	3300		
13.	Manipur	42	42	54	35	900	900	990	990		
14.	Meghalaya	25	25	30	21	500	500	550	550		
15.	Nagaland	35	35	42	14	700	700	770	770		
16.	Odisha	122	122	96	76	1600	1600	1760	1760		
17.	Punjab	102	102	84	75	1500	1350	1650	1650		
18.	Rajasthan	176	176	180	156	3000	2892	3300	3300		
19.	Sikkim	20	20	24	15	400	400	440	440		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20.	Tamil Nadu	168	168	174	158	2900	2900	3190	3190		
21.	Tripura	12	12	18	11	300	300	330	330		
22.	Uttar Pradesh	266	266	330	256	5500	5406	6050	6050		
23.	West Bengal	142	142	132	89	2200	2200	2420	2420		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	24	18	500	400	550	550		
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	42	42	36	22	600	600	660	660		
26.	Chandigarh	4	4	6	2	100	100	110	110		
27.	Delhi	24	24	18	15	300	300	330	330		
28.	Goa	12	12	18	14	200	200	220	220		
29.	Pondicherry	16	16	24	16	400	400	440	440		
30.	Mizoram	12	12	18	8	300	300	330	330		
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	6	2	100	100	110	110		
32.	Chhattisgarh	32	32	48	35	800	800	880	880		
33.	Jharkhand	64	64	96	68	1600	1400	1760	1760		
34.	Uttarakhand	36	36	54	45	900	800	990	990		
35.	Daman and Diu	10	10	12	4	200	200	220	220		
Total		3039	3039	3000	2250	50100	48923	55110	55110	0	0

Sl. No.	State	Skill Up-Gradation				Training Programme					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	33	33	77	77	88	88
2.	Assam					55	50	110	110	110	110
3.	Bihar					88	77	154	154	154	154
4.	Gujarat					22	22	66	66	99	99
5.	Haryana					22	11	44	44	44	44
6.	Himachal Pradesh					22	22	88	88	88	88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Jammu and Kashmir					88	77	110	110	110	110
8.	Karnataka					33	32	99	99	99	99
9.	Kerala					33	33	66	66	77	77
10.	Lakshadweep					11	9	11	11	Part of Kerala Zone	
11.	Madhya Pradesh					33	33	132	132	132	132
12.	Maharashtra					33	20	99	99	110	110
13.	Manipur					33	33	55	55	55	55
14.	Meghalaya					22	22	22	22	22	22
15.	Nagaland					33	33	33	33	33	31
16.	Odisha					33	29	77	77	77	74
17.	Punjab					33	33	66	66	66	66
18.	Rajasthan					44	38	154	154	154	151
19.	Sikkim					44	0	44	44	44	40
20.	Tamil Nadu					33	28	88	88	88	88
21.	Tripura					33	28	33	33	33	33
22.	Uttar Pradesh					66	49	187	187	187	176
23.	West Bengal					99	99	110	110	132	130
24.	Arunachal Pradesh					11	6	11	11	11	10
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Island					11	5	22	22	Part of W.B. Zone	
26.	Chandigarh					0	0	0	0	Part of Punjab & Chandigarh	
27.	Delhi					0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Goa					11	10	11	11	Part of Maharashtra	
29.	Pondicherry					11	11	11	11	Part of T.N. Zone	
30.	Mizoram					22	22	33	33	33	30
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					0	0	11	11	Part of Gujarat Zone	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32.	Chhattisgarh					22	22	33	33	33	32
33.	Jharkhand					33	32	66	66	66	64
34.	Uttarakhand					33	27	55	55	55	55
35.	Daman and Diu					0	0	22	22	Part of Gujarat Zone	
Total		0	0	0	0	1100	946	2200	2200	2200	2168

Sl. No.	State	Block & District				Sports		Programme			
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92	92	92	40	143	139	172	172	nil	nil
2.	Assam	92	92	92	91	115	112	141	141		
3.	Bihar	136	136	136	124	204	198	255	255		
4.	Gujarat	76	76	76	71	89	83	111	111		
5.	Haryana	64	64	64	64	64	62	80	80		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	48	48	48	48	50	48	63	63		
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	56	56	56	48	68	65	80	80		
8.	Karnataka	80	80	80	80	86	82	106	106		
9.	Kerala	56	56	56	56	70	70	86	86		
10.	Lakshadweep	4	4	4	2	3	3	4	4		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	160	160	160	155	180	175	218	218		
12.	Maharashtra	120	120	120	119	164	160	202	202		
13.	Manipur	36	36	36	35	31	31	40	40		
14.	Meghalaya	20	20	20	20	21	21	26	26		
15.	Nagaland	28	28	28	28	29	29	36	36		
16.	Odisha	64	64	64	62	84	83	103	103		
17.	Punjab	56	56	56	59	67	67	83	83		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18.	Rajasthan	120	120	120	120	128	124	162	162		
19.	Sikkim	16	16	16	16	18	18	22	22		
20.	Tamil Nadu	116	116	116	116	161	158	190	190		
21.	Tripura	12	12	12	12	17	17	21	21		
22.	Uttar Pradesh	220	220	220	209	317	315	393	393		
23.	West Bengal	88	88	88	88	134	132	168	168		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	16	16	17	17	24	24		
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	24	24	24	14	18	18	24	24		
26.	Chandigarh	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4		
27.	Delhi	12	12	12	10	9	9	12	12		
28.	Goa	12	12	12	8	10	10	10	10		
29.	Pondicherry	16	16	16	8	16	14	20	20		
30.	Mizoram	12	12	12	12	9	9	12	12		
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4		
32.	Chhattisgarh	32	32	32	28	39	32	54	54		
33.	Jharkhand	64	64	64	64	92	90	111	111		
34.	Uttarakhand	36	36	36	35	47	43	57	57		
35.	Daman and Diu	8	8	8	8	6	6	8	8		
Total		2000	2000	2000	1873	2512	2446	3102	3102	0	0

Sl. No.	State	District Folk				Cultural Festival					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	23	23	23	23	149	149	149	100
2.	Assam	23	23	23	23	23	23	118	118	118	102
3.	Bihar	34	34	34	34	34	32	221	221	221	200
4.	Gujarat	19	19	19	19	19	19	92	92	101	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.	Haryana	16	16	16	16	16	16	64	64	64	50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	12	12	12	12	51	51	51	32
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	14	14	14	14	13	66	66	66	55
8.	Karnataka	20	20	20	20	20	19	86	86	86	56
9.	Kerala	14	14	14	14	14	14	72	72	75	50
10.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	Part of Kerala Zone	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	40	40	40	40	40	40	178	178	178	152
12.	Maharashtra	30	30	30	30	30	30	172	172	180	148
13.	Manipur	9	9	9	9	9	9	31	31	31	27
14.	Meghalaya	5	5	5	5	5	5	21	21	21	18
15.	Nagaland	7	7	7	7	7	7	29	29	29	22
16.	Odisha	16	16	16	16	16	16	87	87	87	70
17.	Punjab	14	14	14	14	15	14	68	68	71	52
18.	Rajasthan	30	30	30	30	30	28	132	132	132	130
19.	Sikkim	4	4	4	4	4	3	18	18	18	16
20.	Tamil Nadu	29	29	29	29	29	28	161	161	177	140
21.	Tripura	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	18	18	11
22.	Uttar Pradesh	55	55	55	55	55	55	338	338	338	300
23.	West Bengal	22	22	22	22	22	22	146	146	164	140
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	4	4	5	0	19	19	19	18
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	6	6	6	6	6	6	18	18	Part of W.B. Zone	
26.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	Part of Punjab & Chandigarh	
27.	Delhi	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	9	9	6
28.	Goa	3	3	3	3	2	2	8	8	Part of Maharashtra	
29.	Pondicherry	4	4	4	4	4	2	16	16	Part of T.N. Zone	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Odisha	32	32	32	30	32	27	32	32	32	32
17.	Punjab	28	28	28	16	30	28	30	30	32	32
18.	Rajasthan	60	60	60	46	60	41	60	60	60	58
19.	Sikkim	8	8	8	6	8	3	8	8	8	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	68	58	58	58	58	53	58	58	66	60
21.	Tripura	6	6	6	4	6	6	6	6	6	6
22.	Uttar Pradesh	110	110	110	96	110	100	110	110	110	102
23.	West Bengal	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	56	50
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8	8	8	10	0	10	10	10	10
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	12	12	12	8	12	6	12	12	Part of West Bengal	
26.	Chandigarh	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	Part of Punjab	
27.	Delhi	6	6	6	2	6	6	6	6	6	6
28.	Goa	6	6	6	2	4	4	4	4	Part of Maha- rashtra	
29.	Pondicherry	8	8	8	6	8	4	8	8	Part of T.N.	
30.	Mizoram	6	6	6	4	6	6	6	6	6	6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Part of Gujarat	
32.	Chhattisgarh	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	4
33.	Jharkhand	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
34.	Uttarakhand	18	18	18	18	18	14	18	18	18	18
35.	Daman and Diu	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Part of Gujarat	
Total		1000	1000	1000	866	1002	874	1002	1002	1002	938

Sl. No.	State	District Advisory Committee on Youth Programmes (DACYP)									
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92	92	92	92	92	60	92	92	92	68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.	Assam	92	92	92	92	92	51	92	92	92	61
3.	Bihar	136	136	136	136	136	44	136	136	136	75
4.	Gujarat	76	76	76	76	76	30	76	76	76	50
5.	Haryana	64	64	64	64	64	25	64	64	64	50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	48	48	48	48	48	28	48	48	48	35
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	56	56	56	56	56	25	56	56	56	32
8.	Karnataka	80	80	80	80	80	46	80	80	80	62
9.	Kerala	56	56	56	56	56	45	56	56	56	40
10.	Lakshadweep	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	160	160	160	160	160	64	160	160	160	95
12.	Maharashtra	120	120	120	120	120	63	120	120	120	95
13.	Manipur	36	36	36	36	36	35	36	36	36	28
14.	Meghalaya	20	20	20	20	20	10	20	20	20	15
15.	Nagaland	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	20
16.	Odisha	64	64	64	64	64	22	64	64	64	55
17.	Punjab	56	56	56	56	60	33	60	60	60	55
18.	Rajasthan	120	120	120	120	120	19	120	120	120	110
19.	Sikkim	16	16	16	16	16	0	16	16	16	12
20.	Tamil Nadu	116	116	116	116	116	42	116	116	116	102
21.	Tripura	12	12	12	12	12	4	12	12	12	8
22.	Uttar Pradesh	220	220	220	220	220	108	220	220	220	160
23.	West Bengal	88	88	88	88	88	69	88	88	88	56
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	16	16	16	17	16	16	16	12
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	24	24	24	24	24	7	24	24	24	20
26.	Chandigarh	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2
27.	Delhi	12	12	12	12	12	8	12	12	12	8
28.	Goa	12	12	12	12	12	5	12	12	12	6
29.	Pondicherry	16	16	16	16	16	4	16	16	16	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30.	Mizoram	12	12	12	12	12	3	12	12	12	10
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	2
32.	Chhattisgarh	32	32	32	32	32	21	32	32	32	22
33.	Jharkhand	64	64	64	64	64	39	64	64	64	50
34.	Uttarakhand	36	36	36	36	36	9	36	36	36	30
35.	Daman and Diu	8	8	8	8	8	4	8	8	8	4
Total		2000	2000	2000	2000	2004	973	2004	2004	2004	1463

Sl. No.	State	District Youth Convention										
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
2.	Assam	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	15
3.	Bihar	34	34	34	32	34	32	34	34	34	34	21
4.	Gujarat	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	12
5.	Haryana	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	8
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	14	14	14	14	12	14	14	14	14	9
8.	Karnataka	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
9.	Kerala	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
10.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	37
12.	Maharashtra	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	20
13.	Manipur	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	5
14.	Meghalaya	5	S	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	2
15.	Nagaland	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5
16.	Odisha	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	8
17.	Punjab	14	14	14	14	15	14	15	15	15	15	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18.	Rajasthan	30	30	30	28	30	27	30	30	30	15
19.	Sikkim	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	2
20.	Tamil Nadu	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
21.	Tripura	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
22.	Uttar Pradesh	55	55	55	54	55	54	55	55	55	42
23.	West Bengal	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
26.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27.	Delhi	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
28.	Goa	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
29.	Pondicherry	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	3
30.	Mizoram	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32.	Chhattisgarh	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	7
33.	Jharkhand	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	10
34.	Uttarakhand	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	7
35.	Daman and Diu	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Total		500	500	500	487	501	488	501	501	501	386

Sl. No.	State	Incentive to		Youth		Clubs					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	456	456	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Assam					405	392				
3.	Bihar					663	627				
4.	Gujarat					324	158				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.	Haryana					240	197				
6.	Himachal Pradesh					183	183				
7.	Jammu and Kashmir					243	181				
8.	Karnataka					318	274				
9.	Kerala					246	228				
10.	Lakshadweep					12	12				
11.	Madhya Pradesh					660	613				
12.	Maharashtra					558	437				
13.	Manipur					120	119				
14.	Meghalaya					78	78				
15.	Nagaland					108	97				
16.	Odisha					291	240				
17.	Punjab					243	207				
18.	Rajasthan					474	266				
19.	Sikkim					66	43				
20.	Tamil Nadu					546	545				
21.	Tripura					57	33				
22.	Uttar Pradesh					1053	824				
23.	West Bengal					432	432				
24.	Arunachal Pradesh					60	72				
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Island					72	36				
26.	Chandigarh					12	7				
27.	Delhi					36	36				
28.	Goa					42	36				
29.	Pondicherry					60	60				
30.	Mizoram					36	24				
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					12	0				
32.	Chhattisgarh					150	150				
33.	Jharkhand					306	14				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
34.	Uttarakhand						165	72			
35.	Daman and Diu						24	10			
Total		0	0	0	0	8751	7159	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State	Provision of Sports Material to Youth Clubs									
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2665	2665	2665	2665	2665	2665
2.	Assam					2270	2239	2284	2284	2284	2084
3.	Bihar					3825	3631	3842	3842	3842	2226
4.	Gujarat					1789	1789	1832	1832	2066	1352
5.	Haryana					1408	1408	1408	1408	1408	1210
6.	Himachal Pradesh					1087	1087	1086	1086	1086	950
7.	Jammu and Kashmir					1353	1256	1353	1353	1353	1200
8.	Karnataka					1814	1463	1820	1820	1820	1500
9.	Kerala					1384	1287	1392	1392	1470	1176
10.	Lakshadweep					79	57	78	78	Part of	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh					3700	3700	3700	3448	3700	2500
12.	Maharashtra					3140	2035	3160	3160	3560	2800
13.	Manipur					747	746	742	742	742	560
14.	Meghalaya					449	449	449	449	450	310
15.	Nagaland					625	625	626	626	626	500
16.	Odisha					1627	1627	1638	1638	1638	1120
17.	Punjab					1396	1228	1400	1400	1580	1280
18.	Rajasthan					2712	2554	2460	2720	2960	2500
19.	Sikkim					370	370	372	372	372	200
20.	Tamil Nadu					3061	3255	3067	3061	3421	3421
21.	Tripura					322	322	324	324	324	324

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22.	Uttar Pradesh					5986	5972	6020	6020	6020	5120
23.	West Bengal					2506	2506	2516	2516	2984	2984
24.	Arunachal Pradesh					352	352	430	430	430	430
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Island					474	299	468	468	Part of West Bengal	
26.	Chandigarh					79	79	78	78	Part of Punjab	
27.	Delhi					237	154	234	234	234	234
28.	Goa					255	176	255	255	255	210
29.	Pondicherry					352	352	352	352	Part of Maharashtra	
30.	Mizoram					237	237	237	234	Part of T.N. Zone	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					79	69	78	78	78	78
32.	Chhattisgarh					838	838	844	844	Part of Gujarat	
33.	Jharkhand					1738	1725	1738	1738	1738	1232
34.	Uttarakhand					904	904	912	912	912	586
35.	Daman and Diu					158	140	158	158	Part of Gujarat	
Total		0	0	0	0	50018	47596	50018	50017	50018	40752

Sl. No.	State	Celebration of National & International Days & Week									
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	230	321	230	230	230	238	230	249	230	230
2.	Assam	230	297	230	230	230	209	230	207	230	230
3.	Bihar	340	439	340	340	340	320	340	340	340	298
4.	Gujarat	190	238	190	190	190	176	190	191	190	180
5.	Haryana	160	221	160	160	160	301	160	245	160	128
6.	Himachal Pradesh	120	155	120	120	120	124	120	124	120	110
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	140	180	140	140	140	132	140	140	140	130

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Karnataka	200	353	200	200	200	305	200	230	200	178
9.	Kerala	140	181	140	140	140	189	140	226	140	130
10.	Lakshadweep	10	12	10	10	10	9	10	6	10	8
11.	Madhya Pradesh	400	412	400	400	400	441	400	400	400	380
12.	Maharashtra	300	443	300	300	300	641	300	669	300	298
13.	Manipur	90	110	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	78
14.	Meghalaya	50	62	50	50	50	40	50	50	50	45
15.	Nagaland	70	92	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53
16.	Odisha	160	193	160	160	160	157	160	155	160	155
17.	Punjab	140	160	140	150	150	146	150	156	150	142
18.	Rajasthan	300	284	300	300	300	298	300	296	300	290
19.	Sikkim	40	33	40	40	40	29	40	30	40	38
20.	Tamil Nadu	290	248	290	290	290	233	290	312	290	290
21.	Tripura	30	26	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
22.	Uttar Pradesh	550	459	550	550	550	730	550	623	550	512
23.	West Bengal	220	285	220	220	220	236	220	234	220	190
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	43	50	50	50	52	50	48	50	38
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	60	61	60	60	60	61	60	60	60	55
26.	Chandigarh	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
27.	Delhi	30	36	30	30	30	42	30	35	30	28
28.	Goa	30	33	30	20	20	22	20	20	20	14
29.	Pondicherry	40	45	40	40	40	20	40	43	40	32
30.	Mizoram	30	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	28
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
32.	Chhattisgarh	80	101	80	80	80	78	80	80	80	80
33.	Jharkhand	160	150	160	160	160	189	160	155	160	146
34.	Uttarakhand	90	80	90	90	90	96	90	90	90	78
35.	Daman and Diu	20	18	20	20	20	18	20	27	20	18
Total		5010	5817	5010	5010	5010	5772	5010	5681	5010	4660

Funds to Gujarat

1138. DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation under the scheme of Modernisation of State Police Force to Gujarat has been reduced;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any step for the strengthening of security in the border areas of Gujarat;

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

(e) the funds allocated for mega city policing and desert area policing during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Central assistance to States, including Gujarat, under the Scheme is determined keeping in view, *inter-alia*, demands and security scenario in other States, utilization of funds by the concerned State and overall availability of funds under the Scheme as per the allocations received from the Ministry of Finance.

The following are the Central funds released to Gujarat during the last three years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme):

Sl. No.	Year	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1.	2008-09	48.02
2.	2009-10	52.18
3.	2010-11	55.27

The Central allocation made to Gujarat under MPF Scheme in the current financial year 2011-12 is Rs. 42.57 crore. Based on the utilization certificates furnished by the State Government upto the years 2009-10, an amount of Rs.32.85 crore has been released to the Government of Gujarat under MPF. In addition to this, an amount of

Rs.37.90 lakh has also been released, over and above the normal allocation, to Gujarat for establishing Anti Human Trafficking Units in the State.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs has sanctioned the following projects for Gujarat:

(a) Fencing:- Government of India has sanctioned the construction of 340 km. of fencing along the Indo-Pakistan border in Gujarat Sector. Fencing work over a length of 252.78 km. has been completed;

(b) Border Roads:- Government of India has sanctioned the construction of 340 km. of Border roads along the Indo-Pakistan border in Gujarat Sector. Road work over a length of 261.28 km. has been completed.

(c) Link Roads:- Government of India has sanctioned the construction of 190 km. of Link roads along the Indo-Pakistan border in Gujarat Sector. Link road work over a length of 136.25 km. has been completed.

(d) Flood Lighting: Government of India has sanctioned the construction of 340 km. of Flood Lighting along the Indo-Pakistan border in Gujarat sector. Flood Lighting work over a length of 244 km. has been completed.

(e) Border Out Posts (BOPs): Government of India has sanctioned the construction of 70 BOPs along the Indo-Pakistan border in Gujarat sector. The construction work in respect of 41 BOPs has been completed. In addition to above, Government has sanctioned 64 BOPs for Gujarat sector for Indo-Pakistan border.

In addition to the above projects, the Government has approved construction/up-gradation of Gadhuli-Santhalpur Road over a length of 255 km. along the Indo-Pakistan border in Gujarat Sector to be executed by the Gujarat Roads & Building Department.

(e) The following provisions of funds were included in the approved Annual Action Plans of Gujarat for the year 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 for Mega City Policing of Ahmedabad City:

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	2.70
2009-10	2.00
2010-11	7.46
2011-12	4.11

The following provisions of funds were included in the approved Annual Action Plans of Gujarat for the year 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 for Desert Policing:-

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	2.94
2009-10	1.62
2010-11	2.16
2011-12	Nil (*)

(*) The needs of desert areas are to be met out of overall allocations for Gujarat under the Scheme.

Setting up of IIMC

1139. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) centres/campuses set up in the country, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such campuses/centres in various parts of the country;

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

(d) the time by which the new campuses/centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) At present, four centres of Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) are functional in the country. The state-wise and location-wise details of the centres are as follows:

1. NCT of Delhi- Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi

2. Odisha- Sanchar Marg, Dhenkanal

3. Maharashtra- Dr. Shrikant Jichkar Memorial Centre, Sant Baba Gadge Amravati University Campus, Amravati

4. Mizoram- Mizoram University, Aizawl

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Government proposes to set up two more Centres in (i) Kottayam in Kerala and (ii) Jammu in Jammu and Kashmir. However, there is no proposal to set up a new centre of IIMC in Karnataka at present.

(d) The new centres are likely to start from August 2012 in temporary premises, subject to availability of necessary infrastructure to be provided by the State Governments concerned.

[Translation]

Proposals for Agricultural Development

1140. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the State Government of Bihar for the promotion of agriculture;

(b) the current status thereof; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) No specific proposal from the Government of Bihar for promotion of agriculture has been received. However, State Governments submit their plan proposals under the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by the Department and funds are released based on these proposals and as per the guidelines of the respective schemes.

[English]

Maintenance of CWG Stadia

1141. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on beautification

of various stadias/sports infrastructure meant for Commonwealth Games, 2010, stadium-wise;

(b) whether there are reports that the said stadia are in dilapidated conditions;

(c) if so, the details of losses suffered as a result thereof, stadium-wise;

(d) the reasons for lack of up-keep and maintenance of the stadia;

(e) the action taken against the errant officers/authorities responsible therefor; and

(f) the remedial steps being taken by the Government for up-keep and maintenance of the said stadia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Details of expenditure incurred on construction & renovation of various stadia/sports information hereby for Commonwealth Game, 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) There is no such report. All the stadia are being maintained in proper condition.

(c) to (f) In view of reply to (b) above does not arise.

Statement

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Stadium	Construction Agency	Cost Estimate	Expenditure Incurred
1	2	3	4	5
Sports infrastructure funded to SAI by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India				
1.	J.N. Stadium - Athletics	SAI /CPWD	961	867.86
2.	J.N. Stadium - Weightlifting			
3.	J.N. Stadium - Lawn Bowls			
4.	Major - Dhyan Chand National Stadium	SAI /CPWD	262	205.18
5.	Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex - Gymnastics	SAI /CPWD	669	648.88
6.	Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex - Cycling			
7.	Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex - Wrestling			
8.	Dr. SPM Swimming Pool Complex	SAI /CPWD	377	313.78
9.	Dr. Kami Singh Shooting Range	SAI /CPWD	149	135.34
10.	Others (Consultancy/Professional Charges)		42	#
	Sub-Total (1)		2460	2171.04
Sports Infrastructure funded to DU, JMI, AITA & CRPF by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India				
11.	Rugby Main Ground and Other Training Venues	DU	306.41	267.00
12.	Training Venues at JMI	JMI	42.57	35.00
13.	R.K.Khanna Tennis Stadium	AITA	65.65	65.65

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Big Bore Shooting, CRPF Kaderpur	CPWD	28.50	24.78
15.	DPS Training Venues Lawn Bowls	CPWD	1.73	1.73
	Sub-Total (II)		444.86	394.16
16.	Saket TRG-Badminton	DDA	406.64	320.59
17.	Siri Fort TRG-Badminton	DDA		
18.	Siri Fort TRG-Squash	DDA		
19.	Siri Fort TRG-Swimming	DDA		
20.	Siri Fort TRG-Tennis	DDA		
21.	Siri Fort Complex	DDA		
22.	Yamuna TRG-Gymnastics	DDA	362.28	316.22
23.	Yamuna TRG-Hockey	DDA		
24.	Yamuna TRG-LawnBowls	DDA		
25.	Yamuna TRG-Swimming	DDA		
26.	Yamuna TRG-Archery	DDA		
27.	Yamuna Sports Complex	DDA		
28.	Consultancy		51.47	36.93
	Sub Total (III) by MoUD		820.39	673.74
Sports infrastructure funded by Government of Delhi				
29.	Thyagraj Sport Complex - Competition Training Venues	GNCT	297.45	322.39
30.	Ludlow Castle Hall TRG- wrestling	GNCT	20.33	20.00
31.	Chattrasal Stadium TRG- Athletics	GNCT	98.98	100.00
	Sub Total (IV) by	GNCTD	416.76	442.39
Sports Infrastructure funded by New Delhi Municipal Council				
32.	Talkatora Indoor Stadium & Shivaji stadium TRG- Hockey	NDMC	310.00	178.28
	Sub-Total (v) by NDMC		310.00	178.28
Grand Total (I+II+III+IV+V)			4452.01	3859.61

#Expenditure included in the figure for respective venues.

*[Translation]***Corruption in FCI**

1142. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether corruption has increased in the Food Corporation of India (FCI) due to the ineffectiveness of the Vigilance Department of FCI;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the role and effectiveness of the vigilance wing of FCI in controlling corruption; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) No, Madam. The number of cases wherein officials of FCI were charged with corruption (registered by both CBI and Vigilance / Anti-Corruption Bureau of State Governments) has reduced in the last 4 years as shown below:

Year	No. of cases registered by CBI & Vigilance/ACB of State
2008	11
2009	19
2010	11
2011	3

Further, the number of vigilance cases initiated for various irregularities including corruption cases in last 4 years have also reduced as given below:

Year	No. of cases
2008	2190
2009	1832
2010	2159
2011	1376

The Government monitor the functioning of the Vigilance Department of FCI on the basis of monthly/quarterly reports submitted by the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of FCI. Periodical meetings are held in the Ministry as well as Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) to review the effectiveness of Vigilance work in FCI. The reduction in number of cases registered by CBI/ACB of State and the declining trend in the initiation of vigilance cases by FCI indicate the effectiveness in controlling corruption in FCI.

*[English]***Paid News**

1143. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Editors Guild and the Press Council of India (PCI) have expressed their concern over the issue of paid news in the media sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry on the aforesaid allegation;

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

(e) whether a Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to examine the recommendations made in the report of

PCI on this issue, has submitted its report to the Government; and

(f) if so, the terms and references thereof and the time by which GoM is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. The Editors Guild of India (EGI) in its press note dated 22.12.2009 has condemned the unethical practice of Paid News and called upon all editors of the country to desist from publishing any form of advertisements which masquerade as news. The Press Council of India (PCI) has also taken cognizance of the serious issue of paid news and expressed concern over the instances of paid news in the media.

The PCI, an autonomous body set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers in India, has deliberated upon the issue and released a 'Report on Paid News'. The PCI has made following recommendations in the Report,

- (1) Representation of the People Act 1951 be amended to make incidence of Paid news a punishable electoral malpractice.
- (2) The Press Council of India must be fully empowered to adjudicate the complaints of 'paid news' and give final judgement in the matter.
- (3) Press Council Act be amended to make its recommendations binding and electronic media be brought under its purview, and
- (4) Press Council of India should be reconstituted to include representatives from electronic and other media.
- (e) and (f) The Government has constituted a Group

of Ministers (GoM) on Paid News. The terms of reference of the GoM are as follows:

- to examine the 'Report on Paid News' prepared by the Press Council of India, and
- to give views on a comprehensive policy and institutional mechanism to address the phenomenon of Paid News.

The GoM has not yet submitted its recommendations and no time frame has been fixed for the GoM for submission of its report to the Government.

Monuments in Bihar

1144. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of monuments maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the State of Bihar;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated and spent for their conservation and maintenance during each of the last two years and the current year, monument-wise; and
- (c) the details of the revenue earned from these monuments during the current year, monument-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The details of protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the State of Bihar and the details of funds allocated and spent for conservation and maintenance of these monuments in Bihar, during the last two years and allocation for the current financial year, monument-wise, are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) There are nine ticketed monuments in Bihar. The details of revenue collected from these monuments in the current financial year, up to December 2011, are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Protected Monuments and Funds Allocated and Spent for Conservation and Maintenance of Monuments in Bihar during the last two years and current year

**Monuments/Sites in Bihar
BIHAR**

Total: 071

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments/Sites	Locality	District	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012 (upto January 12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Tomb of Sham Sher Khan	Shamsher Nagar	Aurangabad	155109.00	6000.00	24182.00
2.	Vikramshila Monastery	Antichak, Madhorampur, Oriup	Bhagalpur	920311.00	4625601.00	4593712.00
3.	Rock Temple	Colgong (Kahalgaon)	Bhagalpur	26280.00	24100.00	66116.00
4.	Patalpuri Cave and land adjoining Bateshwar Cave on the Patharghatta hill	Madhorampur	Bhagalpur	00	00	00
5.	Rock Sculptures	Patharghatta	Bhagalpur	14416.00	100420.00	72248.00
6.	Ruined Fortress of Chankigarh	Chanki	W. Champaran	1109431.00	218481.00	301853.00
7.	Ashokan Column	Lauriya Nandangarh	W. Champaran	308910.00	339495.00	375947.00
8.	Vedic Burial Mound	Lauriya Nandangarh	W. Champaran	20304.00	398612.00	151000.00
9.	Rampart of Fort and Stupa	Marhia	W. Champaran	00	00	00
10.	Vedic Burial Mound	Marhia	W. Champaran	00	00	00
11.	Vedic Burial Mound	Pakri	W. Champaran	00	00	00
12.	Ashokan Column	Rampurva	W. Champaran	0	684842.00	29094.00
13.	Ashokan Pillar	Lauriya Areraj	E. Champaran	114141.00	18000.00	36900.00
14.	Fort Ruins, Tank & Stupa	Sagardih	E. Champaran	18750.00	16000.00	22000.00
15.	Buddhist Stupa	Tajpur Deur (Kesariya)	E. Champaran	1379076.00	581089.00	249213.00
16.	Remains of Ancient Fort or Garh locally	Balirajgarh	Madhubani	17500.00	49244.00	28272.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	known as Raja Bali ka Garh					
17.	Kama Chaupar Cave	Barabar & Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad	911010.00	454031.00	40454.00
18.	Sudama Cave	-Do-	Jehanabad			
19.	Lomash Rishi Cave	-Do-	Jehanabad			
20.	Visva Jhopa Cave	-Do-	Jehanabad			
21.	Gopi Cave	-Do-	Jehanabad			
22.	Vadathika Cave	-Do-	Jehanabad			
23.	Vahiyaka Cave	-Do-	Jehanabad			
24.	Buddhist images and sculptures collected underneath a shed	Ghejan	Jehanabad	20000.00	8000.00	36512.00
25.	Monolithic Pillar called Lat in Plot No.1047	Lat	Jehanabad	00	00	00
26.	Ancient images and sculptures	Guneri	Gaya	20000.00	10957.00	37107.00
27.	Ancient Mound in the valley known as Hasrakol	Hasra, Jagdishpur & Bishnupur Tandwa	Gaya	34755.00	31990.00	39738.00
28.	Ancient Mounds in the hill known as Sobhnath	-Do-	Gaya	00	00	00
29.	Shiva Temple	Konch	Gaya	18250.00	37640.00	47986.00
30.	The Garh or Mound	Kurkihar	Gaya	3550.00	28050.00	24700.00
31.	Ancient Stupa and other Remains locally known as Sujata garh	Bakraur	Gaya	519623.00	2244197.00	69149.00
32.	Ancient Ruins on which there are a colossal statue of Buddha, few lime sculptures and thirteen sand stone pillars	Kurisarai .	Gaya	15688.00	18382.00	37500.00
33.	Sculptures of various Hindu deities carved on the southern & eastern faces of some	Kurisarai	Gaya			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	rocks and boulder of Kauvadol hill					
34.	Sculptures of various Hindu deities carved on the face of an isolated round boulder separated by a distance of 12 feet from the south-eastern corner of Kauvadol hill	Kurisarai	Gaya			
35.	Sculptures of various Hindu deities carved on the northern and eastern faces of some of rocks of Kauvadol hill	Kurisarai	Gaya			
36.	Sculpture of four Hindu deities one on each side of an oblong isolated boulder to the east of Kauvadol hill	Kurisarai	Gaya			
37.	Remains of the ramparts and the mound commonly known as the Queen Palace in the old fort known as Killa	Biharsharif	Nalanda	00	00	00
38.	Tomb of Malik Ibrahim Bayu	Biharsharif	Nalanda	234519.00	39950.00	48860.00
39.	Ancient Remains known as Garh	Ghora Katora	Nalanda	1358133.00	1287911.00	1023935.00
40.	All mounds, structures and buildings enclosed in the acquire area	Nalanda	Nalanda	2994146.00	4794877.00	3033743.00
41.	Walls of the two ancient cities known as old & new Rajgriha	Rajgir	Nalanda	2084376.00	1310922.00	476728.00
42.	All ancient structures and remains or monuments within the areas enclosed by the said walls	Rajgir	Nalanda	119227.00	479146.00	847642.00
43.	All ancient structures and other artificial caves and mounds containing ancient remains, which are situated within a distance of half a mile of the said ancient cities known as old & new Rajgriha	Rajgir	Nalanda			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
44. Ancient Mound	Bargaon	Nalanda	00	00		
45. Statue of Buddha	Jagdishpur	Nalanda	00	00		
46. Ashokan Column	Kolhua	Muzaffarpur	806443.00	680327.00	711274.00	
47. Supposed site of palace of Ashoka	Kumrahar	Patna	529664.00	385677.00	3652863.00	
48. The grove known as Bulandibagh	Bulandipur	Patna	8750.00	12000.00	45260.00	
49. The mound or stupa known as Chhoti Pahari	Chhotipahari	Patna	00	00	00	
50. Mounds known as the five stupas or 'Panch Pahari'	Paharidih	Patna	00	00	00	
51. Remains of wooden foundations and ancient Mauryan walls	Sandalpur	Patna	8000.00	12000.00	45536.00	
52. Mir Ashraf's Jama Mosque, Pakka wall and Ablution Tank	Patna City	Patna	10750.00	25300.00	179983.00	
53. Tomb of Makhdum Shah Daulat and Ibrahim Khan	Maner	Patna	886719.00	34350.00	26060.00	
54. Tank	Maner	Patna	00	00	00	
55. Ancient mounds and ruined brick walls together with adjacent land comprising part of Sl. Pl. No. 608 & 611	Maner (Revenue unit No.7)	Patna	00	00	00	
56. Ancient mounds and ruined brick walls together with adjacent land comprising part of survey plot No. 399	Ahiapur Maner (Revenue unit No. 34)	Patna	00	00	00	
57. Sculptures and Images	Datiana	Patna	00	00	15115.00	
58. Ashoka's inscription on the Chandan Shahid hill	Ashiqpur	Rohtas	18000.00	8000.00	21005.00	
59. Tomb of Hasan Shah Suri	Sasaram	Rohtas	601406.00	49847.00	109205.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
60.	Tomb of Sher Shah Suri, Tank & its wall, Ghats, flanking Kiosks, northern gateway and causeway. The gateway (Delhi Darwaza) to the west of the tomb of Sher Shah	Sasaram	Rohtas	2964400.00	2556929.00	2839125.00
61.	Rohtas Garh Fort	Rohtas hill	Rohtas	300789.00	20567.00	756493.00
62.	Ancient Mound	Buxar	Buxar	18500.00	9752.00	21682.00
63.	Tomb of Bakhtiyar Khan	Malik Sarai	Kaimur	1789450.00	49796.00	26496.00
64.	Temple of Mundeswari Devi	Paura	Kaimur	666893.00	403098.00	16851.00
65.	Three rock inscriptions (adjacent to Tara Chandi Temple)	Sasaram	Rohtas	00	00	00
66.	Ancestral house of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India	Jiradei	Siwan	315383.00	56000.00	50200.00
67.	Remains of ancient city	Manjhi	Saran	29016.00	16000.00	29800.00
68.	Jami Mosque	Hajipur	Vaishali	00	00	00
69.	Relic Stupa	Harpur Basant (Vaishali)	Vaishali	25090.00	18965.00	22000.00
70.	Raja Vishal ka Garh	Vaishali	Vaishali	963059.00	534156.00	32625.00
71.	Kanhaiya ji ka Mandir	Bandarjhula	Kishanganj	48350.00	53010.00	26000.00
			Total	22408167.00	22733711.00	20342164.00

Statement-II

Revenue data from entrance fee at centrally protected ticketed monuments during the current financial year (Upto December, 2011)

Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of Ticketed Monument	2011-2012 (April to December 2011)
1.	Remains of Patliputra, Kumrahar, Patna	367400
2.	Ancient Site of Vaishali, Kolhua	886755
3.	Excavated Remains at Nalanda	2911555
4.	Ruins of Vikramshila Antichak	1032380
5.	Sher Shah Suri's Tomb Sasaram	806115
6.	Old fort (Shahi fort) Jaunpur	644190
7.	Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur	70745
8.	Observatory Man Singh (Man Mahal), Varanasi	60990
9.	Excavated Remains at Sarnath	5817205

Relocation of Sri Lankan Tamil

1145. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken with regard to relocation of Sri Lankan Tamil repatriates from the tribal area of Katchal and resettlement at Saithankari rubber plantation;

(b) whether any action has been taken for allotment of land at Saithankari to the Sri Lankan repatriates;

(c) if so, the time by which allotment is likely to be made;

(d) whether any decision has been made in the meeting Chaired by the Lt. Governor on 9 July, 2003 to allot 1.50 hect. of land to each of the original repatriate

families in Saithankari rubber plantation; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) In order to relocate Sri Lankan Tamil repatriates from the Tribal area of Katchal and re-settlement at Saithankari rubber plantation, a survey of persons of Sri Lankan Tamil origin was carried out. In 2009, the Rubber Board conveyed their "No Objection" for transferring the land at Saithankari back to A&N Administration alongwith existing 77 work men already employed in the plantations and subject to the concurrence of Ministry of Commerce & Industry. The proposal also envisaged development of the plantation in a phased manner by re-planting on a cost sharing basis between the A&N Administration (50%) Rubber Board (43%) and the beneficiaries (7%) by way of labour. One more proposal to resettle them in South Andaman and North & Middle Andaman by locating an area of 98 hectare deemed forest land was also pursued.

(c) The options were taken up with the authorities concerned. In the meantime, the settlers filed a writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta sitting in circuit at Port Blair claiming for land and other issues. The matter is subjudice.

(d) and (e) In a meeting held in Raj Niwas in 2003, it was decided that the Deputy Commissioner, Nicobar and Director, Agriculture may formulate a definite package for the shifting the families to Saithankari and may plan an income generating scheme with suitable provisions for intercropping at least in the initial stage of plantations.

Demand of Milk

1146. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of milk and other value added dairy products in the domestic market has been growing at over 10 per cent annually;

(b) if so, whether the higher bank interest rate on credit for dairy sector is a major hurdle for farmers which affects the milk production; and

(c) 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 (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) There is no authentic data available with this Department with regard to the demand of milk and other value added products in the domestic market.

(b) Among other measures, reducing bank's interest rate, especially for purchase of dairy animals, may contribute to a growth in milk production.

(c) This Department is implementing a Central Sector Scheme namely, Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme through National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development wherein back ended subsidy of 25% (33.33% for SC/ST beneficiaries) is provided to the beneficiaries for loans availed under the scheme.

Increasing Cost of DDA Flats

1147. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases under the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) Housing Scheme, 2008 have come to notice of the Government in which the possession of flats was given after a gap of more than three months after receipt of the payment of cost of flats from the allottees;

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

(c) whether there are cases in which the prices of DDA flats were kept low at the application stage while higher prices were being demanded after the allotment;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the higher prices being charged by the DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) DDA has reported that in those cases where the requisite documents/formalities as per the scheme have not been submitted, the possession of flats could not be given even though the payment have been received from the allotted.

(c) and (d) DDA has stated that the prices at the application stage are determined tentatively on the Plinth Area Rate/Land rate prevailing at that timer After draw, on the basis of costing details (actual site data) received from the Engineering Wing, the actual cost is being factored for the purpose of determining the disposal cost which is conveyed to the successful applicants through the Demand-cum-allotment letter. As such there is difference between tentative cost and disposal cost.

(e) No comments in view of (c) and (d) above.

Surplus Stocks

1148. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are surplus stocks of foodgrains over and above the quantity required to ensure food security in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantity required, current stocks and the surplus stocks available; and

(c) the manner in which these surplus stocks are proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Stock of foodgrains available in the Central Pool as on 1st March, 2012 is 54.43 million tons as against the buffer norms of 25 million tons for the quarter beginning 1st

January, 2012, indicating surplus stock of 29.43 million tons of foodgrains. The procurement of rice and wheat during 2010-11 was 62.53 million tons and the expected procurement of rice and wheat during 2011-12 is 67.12 million tons as per existing production estimates for rice and wheat and the procurement trend.

As per the provisions of National Food Security Bill (NFSB), and using 2011 Census population, the requirement of foodgrains for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) prescribed in the Bill is estimated at 60.74 million tons.

With the surplus stock of foodgrains available in the Central Pool and the expected procurement of 67.12 million tons of foodgrains during 2011-12, the estimated requirement of foodgrains under NFSB can be met.

(c) The Government has made an allocation of a quantity of 52.64 million tons of foodgrains under TPDS and OWS for 2012-13 for distribution through the Public Distribution System at subsidized prices.

Monitoring of Films

1149. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) has decided to engage sleuths for monitoring the exhibition/screening of films;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some exhibitors secretly insert clips of censored scenes or those containing adult material not in the original films; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

1150. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is being operated in the cities/towns of Assam including Guwahati city;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated/spent under the scheme during each of the last three years, city/town-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The City of Guwahati is covered under Basic Services to the Urban poor (BSUP) programme- sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. Other cities/towns of Assam are covered under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The details of projects approved under BSUP and ISHDP are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) City/town-wise details of funds allocated during each of the last three years and the funds released so far to the State of Assam under ISHDP are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

(Status as on Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State / UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwellings 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	Date of CS&MC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Assam	Guwahati	RSUP integrated housing and infrastructure development of slums in Guwahati (Ph.-II), Assam	54.49	1028	49.04	5.45	12.26	12.26			24.52	11-Feb-09
2.	Assam	Guwahati	Basic Services for Urban Poor at 3 Slums at Guwahati	53.95	1232	48.56	5.40	12.14	12.14			24.28	5-Feb-08
Total				108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	24.40	24.40	0.00	0.00	48.80	

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

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of District	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	Date of CSC Meeting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Assam	Karimganj	Badarpur	1	1.23	56	1.11	0.12	0.55		0.55	27-Feb-07
2.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Sokajan	1	10.49	1010	8.61	1.88	4.30		4.30	26-Feb-09
3.	Assam	Nagaon	Dhing	1	3.00	790	2.57	0.43	1.28		1.28	26-Sep-07
4.	Assam	Dhubri	Dhubri	1	5.46	99	4.68	0.78	2.34		2.34	27-Feb-07
5.	Assam	Golaghat	Golaghat	1	3.59	839	3.08	0.51	1.54		1.54	10-Jun-07
6.	Assam	Nagaon	Kampur town	1	1.81	384	1.55	0.26	0.78		0.78	26-Sep-07
7.	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar	1	17.92	1301	13.73	4.19	6.87		6.87	18-Dec-03
8.	Assam	Karimganj	Karimganj	1	5.55	458	4.99	0.55	2.50	2.50	2.50	27-Feb-07
9.	Assam	Nagaon	Lanka	1	2.66	409	2.28	0.38	1.14		1.14	10-Jun-07
10.	Assam	Darrang	Mangaldoi	1	3.85	949	3.30	0.55	1.65		1.65	10-Jun-07
11.	Assam	Nagaon	Nagaon	1	14.38	802	11.48	2.91	5.74		5.74	11-Feb-09
12.	Assam	Nalbari	Nalbari	1	2.94	201	2.52	0.42	1.26		1.26	27-Apr-07
13.	Assam	Kamrup	Palashbari	1	2.07	108	1.76	0.32	0.88		0.88	27-Apr-07
14.	Assam	Barpeta	Sarthebari town	1	1.62	250	1.39	0.23	0.70		0.70	26-Sep-07
15.	Assam	Nalbari	Thiu	1	3.89	162	3.29	0.59	1.65		1.65	11-Feb-09
16.	Assam	Tmsukia	Tinsukia	1	4.52	840	3.88	0.65	11.94		1.94	10-Jun-07
Total				16	84.99	8668	70.22	14.77	35.11	2.50	35.11	

Statement-II

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	City/Town	No. of Projects approved	Project Cost approved	Central share approved	Additional Central share released so far
1.	2008-09	Bokjan	1	10.49	8.61	4.30
2.		Nagaon	1	14.38	11.48	5.74
3.		Thiu	1	3.89	3.29	1.65
4.	2009-10	Kokrajhar	1	17.92	13.73	6.87
5.	2010-11	-	-	-	-	-

12.00 hrs.*[English]***PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, 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 Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, 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.LT 6198/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bureau of Indian Standards, New

Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bureau of Indian Standards, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6199/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): On behalf of Shri Harish Rawat, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—
 - (i) S.O. 219(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd February, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2363(E) dated 30th September, 2010.
 - (ii) S.O. 198(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st January, 2012, notifying specifications of the customized fertilizers, mentioned therein, to be manufactured by M/s. Indo Gulf Fertilizers for a period of three years from the date of issue of the notification.

- (iii) S.O. 258(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 2012, constituting the Central Fertilizer Committee consisting of 11 members, mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6200/15/12]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6201/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) (Procedure and Conduct of Business) (Amendment) Regulation, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. N-10/1/2011-PPC in Gazette of India dated 24th November, 2011 under Section 34 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6202/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Special Presidential Order (Hindi and English versions) increasing, ex-post-facto, the amount under Schedule-I & II to the Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Rules, 1987 relating to the Governor of Karnataka for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6203/15/12]

(2) A copy of the Special Presidential Order (Hindi and English versions) increasing, ex-post-facto, the amount under Schedule-I & II to the Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Rules, 1987 relating to the Governor of Haryana for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6204/15/12]

12.01 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

49th Report

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the Forty-ninth Report# (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the Administrators-General (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

12.02 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 150th Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations**

#Presented to Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 2nd February, 2012 and forwarded to Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha on the same day.

contained in the 144th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2010-11), pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay the statement on the above subject in pursuance to rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha issued by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated September 1, 2004.

The meeting of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs was held on 15th April, 2011, to review the Action Taken Replies furnished by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the 144th Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Demands for Grants for 2010-11 of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Thereafter, the Committee submitted its 150th Report which contained further observations/recommendations on the 144th Report, on 2nd June, 2011.

The Committee in its 150th Report made as many as twenty-six (26) recommendations (Paragraph No. 3.1.3; 3.2.5; 3.3.6; 3.4.7; 3.5.11; 3.5.14; 3.6.4; 3.7.3; 3.7.6; 3.8.7; 3.9.6; 3.9.25; 3.9.31; 3.9.44; 3.10.10; 3.11.3; 3.11.6; 3.11.9; 4.1.1 [3.1.14 *ibid*]; 4.2.6 [3.12.4 *ibid*]; 4.3.3 [4.10.3 *ibid*]; 4.4.3 [5.1.6 *ibid*]; 4.4.4 [5.2.6 *ibid*]; 4.5.3 [5.5.1 (i), (ii), (iii) *ibid*]; 4.5.6 [5.5.1 (xxii) *ibid*]; and 4.5.9 [5.5.1 (xxvii) *ibid*] in respect of which the Ministry of Home Affairs was required to take action. The ATRs have been sent to Rajya Sabha Secretariat by MHA.

The Ministry has accepted 23 recommendations fully or with slight modifications and did not accept 3 recommendations out of the 26 contained in the Report. In respect of some recommendations, the Ministry is taking necessary action for the implementation of the same in consultation with various agencies. It may be mentioned that action to be taken by the Ministry in respect of a number of recommendations are of continuing nature and necessary action has since been taken or is being taken accordingly.

A detailed Statement showing the action taken / being taken with reference to the recommendations contained in various paragraphs of the 150th Report of the

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6206/15/12.

Committee is given in the Annexure which is laid on the Table.

12.02½ hrs.

MOTION RE.: JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

[*Translation*]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam Speaker, I beg to move the following:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one Member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Janardan Dwivedi from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one Member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Janardan Dwivedi from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.03 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. 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 and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

(i) Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Kancheepuram city, Tamil Nadu

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): Kancheepuram is not only the "Temple City" but also a city of educational institutions. The highest numbers of various branches of educational institutions are available in entire Tamil Nadu. There are 15 Arts & Science Colleges, 1 Ayurveda College, 3 Hotel Management Colleges, 4 Dental Colleges, 47 Engineering Colleges, 1 Sidda College, 34 Teachers Training Institutes, 6 Medical Colleges, 6 Nursing Colleges, 14 Management Colleges, 4 Pharmacy Colleges, 17 Polytechnic colleges and 1 Physiotherapy college in the district.

Kancheepuram City is nearer to Kalpakkam & Mamallapuram where there are several Central Government organizations are located. Kalpakkam is having only one Kendriya Vidyalaya which cannot cater to the needs of the entire population. It is a long pending demand of the people of Kancheepuram district that one more KV school to be opened in Kancheepuram to facilitate the aspiring students of both Central and State Government employees' children.

Under the Right to Education Act, the Government is having the proposal to open one more KV schools in each district. My constituency is badly in need of one more KV school which can afford moderate fees and quality of education when compared to private aided schools. The staff members who are working in various atomic establishments' in Kalpakkam belonging to Kancheepuram shall be benefited.

In view of the above, I request the HRD Ministry to look into the matter and arrange for opening a KV school in Kancheepuram city as early as possible.

(ii) Need to accord approval for the establishment of Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research at Nagpur, Maharashtra

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): I intend to raise a very important matter regarding the establishment of an institution of national importance viz Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research for furtherance of Learning and Research in Science and Technology in association with the Council of Scientific Research in Nagpur.

The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research

Bill 2011 was passed by the Parliament and published in the Gazette of India on 07.02.2012 and the Government is now in the lookout for a suitable place to establish this academy. The proposed academy will primarily focus on research and imparting training, inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary areas, not ordinarily provided in the Indian Universities. The advance courses proposed to be covered by the academy will be Avionics, System Biology, Ayurgenomics, Ocean Engineering, Flight Vehicle Engineering, Mechatronics, Advanced Petroleum Science & Technology Green Chemistry etc. The academy is expected to open world class infrastructure of CSIR in its 37 Research Institutes across India which is highly talented internationally recognized faculty some of whom are best in the world to our students. This academy would supplement and compliment efforts of the Ministry of Human Resource Development in strengthening the higher education in science and technology. It will be an institute to carry out inter-disciplinary teaching and research in post graduate and Phd. Programme in collaboration with CSIR which has been working extensively with University system.

National Environment Engineering and Research Institute is already successfully functioning at Nagpur and has contributed a lot in the field of science and technology. The establishment of Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research will add further opportunities to the people intending to do research in the field of science and technology. The availability of ample land within the institute will all the more be advantageous for the scientists to work together.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Minister of Science and Technology to kindly accord the necessary approval for the establishment of Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research at Nagpur which is the most centralized place and geographical centre of the country. Nagpur is already having many educational institutes of repute and is emerging as one of the major centre for basic educational facilities and the establishment of this academy will further contribute in the development of the backward region of Vidarbha.

(iii) Need to start construction of Theme Park immediately at Kapilvastu in Siddharth Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): The Ministry of Tourism, the Government of India had taken a decision to link all the historical sites associated with Gautam Buddha and develop all of them properly. In this context the Ministry of Tourism has approved 3 crore 23 lakh 48 thousand rupees on 8 September, 2011 for constructing a theme park in Kapilvastu in Siddharth Nagar district in Uttar Pradesh. The said funds had been given to the State Tourism Development Corporation (STDC) with instructions to complete the construction of the theme park within 18 months. Despite the passage of six months time the construction work of the said theme park has not started yet. Whereas, the Union Government had communicated to the Ministry of Tourism that in case the STDC does not start the construction work of the theme park within six months, it would have to return the money. If this happens it would stop the development of the birth place of Gautam Buddha, Kapilvastu. Although the Union Government has released the first installment of 2 crore 58 lakh 78 thousand rupees six months back, the State Government was instructed to send a progress report every three months. The Secretary to the Ministry of Tourism, Uttar Pradesh has been nominated as the nodal officer. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to ensure the immediate beginning of construction work of the Theme Park in Kapilvastu, as per the directives given to the Tourism Department of Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) Need to promote and explore use of wind energy in Tamil Nadu to address the problem of shortage of power in the State

[*English*]

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE (Virudhunagar): In the modern world, electricity is playing a vital role in day to day life. The human beings cannot live without electricity. So the consumption of electricity is increasing day by day and we cannot meet the requirement of electricity without the production of wind energy in the country. In Tamil Nadu, the power cut and power shortage are frequent due to the failures of planned and proper management of the State Government to increase the power supply in the State.

India is the world's fifth largest wind power producer in the world and Tamil Nadu has the most wind generating

capacity among the States. There are number of wind mill companies started from 2009 in various places of Tamil Nadu. I want to know from the Union Government that even though Tamil Nadu is producing more wind power among the States, the State is still facing lot of power crisis. The Union Government may find out that how much wind energy is being produced in Tamil Nadu, how many wind mills are lying idle without producing any wind power or is there any transmission problems in the State.

I urge upon the Union Government to take necessary action to increase the wind energy through commissioning of the idle wind mills and proper transmission of the produced wind energy to solve the power crisis in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(v) Need to include Soliga Tribe living in the Chamarajanagar Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka in the list of Primitive Tribal Groups

SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): There is a need to include Soliga Tribal Community living in the forests of my Parliamentary Constituency in the list of primitive tribal groups to make them eligible for benefits by the State.

The Scheduled Tribe group who were identified as more backward communities among the tribal population groups have been categorized as 'Primitive Tribal Groups' (PTGs) by the Government at the Centre in 1975. So far, seventy-five tribal communities have been identified in this groups in different States of India. In Karnataka only two groups such as Jenukuruba and Koraga community have been identified as primitive tribal groups omitting the Soliga tribes. Such a thing would deprive the members of other ST groups of the Central benefits. The Chamarajanagar district had different ST groups such as Jenukuruba, Kadu Kuruba and Soliga. According to 2001 census, the population of Soliga tribes in Chamarajanagar district was more than 30,000. The lifestyle and culture of all these groups were alike. Non-inclusion of the Soliga's in the primitive tribal list would only give rise to confusion and could create problems among the different tribal groups in future.

Hence, I would like to urge the Government to take steps to include Soliga community people in the list of primitive tribal groups by according the primitive tag so as to facilitate them to avail the various benefits extended by

the various schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India.

(vi) Need to permit export of additional 20 lakh bales of cotton

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): The cotton growing farmers in Andhra Pradesh are in deep financial problems in 2012. Although cotton is a cash crop in India, farmers are in deep problems. Growing cotton in Andhra Pradesh is quite a traditional cultivation in Andhra Pradesh.

In fact, in 2011, AP cotton production was 48 lakh bales. Of course, 2011 Was a very good year for cotton farmers as prices of raw cotton increased up to 100 per cent, making cotton farming very fruitful. The remunerative price could not continue for a longer time.

Cotton growing does not need much water but sufficient water at a right time is needed. Unfortunately in 2012, rainfall was not up to the mark in Andhra Pradesh. Looking at the higher prices for cotton in 2011, many farmers chose to cultivate cotton this year expecting a higher return. Due to uncertain rainfall and non availability of farm labour, the cotton production was restricted to 50 lakh bales in Andhra Pradesh in spite of more 20 per cent farm land added to cultivate cotton.

The Ministry of Commerce through the notification dated 5.3.2012 has imposed a ban on export of cotton. As a matter of fact, at this juncture, it would have an adverse impact on price of cotton being paid to cotton growers in Andhra Pradesh. The cotton price in major markets as on 5th March, 2012 is around Rs.3,600 per quintal. In fact cotton farmers this year are suffering on two counts - lower prices of cotton and lower productivity. As a result, the income of the cotton growers has come down and the farmers are deeply agitated. After the issue of notification, the price of cotton per quintal crashed from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 3,300.

As we all know, a steep drop in cotton price would lead to economic distress among cotton farmers.

I, therefore, request the Ministry of Commerce to intervene in the matter and issue instructions to the concerned to permit export of additional 20 lakh bales cotton till 31st May, 2012.

(vii) Need to undertake repair of National Highway No. 86 between Makronia to Chhattarpur in Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH (Sagar): The 80 Km. long kilometer road between Makronia and Chhattarpur on the National Highway No. 86 in my Parliamentary Constituency Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) is in dilapidated condition. Due to this accidents take place regularly and a lot of citizens including students have died in these accidents. The vehicles are getting damaged due to big ditches on this route and the traffic is not smooth anymore. Despite frequent requests to the Centre nothing is being done to repair this stretch of this National Highway. The neglect of this route has filled the people with resentment. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to immediately start the repair work of the National Highway 86 on Makronia-Chhattarpur section.

(viii) Need to repair and re-construct NH 76 on Jhansi-Chhattarpur-Bamitha section and NH 84 between Kanpur-Dewas

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): The condition of both the National Highways No. 76 on Jhansi-Chhattarpur-Bamitha section and No. 84 between Kanpur-Dewas which pass through my Parliamentary Constituency Tikamgarh is very bad. World famous tourist centre such as Khajuraho and Orchha are located on these routes where a large number of foreign and Indian tourists visit every day and have bad experience. For a very long time the public in this area has also been demanding for maintenance and renovation of these National Highways. But the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is not able to take any steps. The minimal repair work that was done a few days ago is also being undone by the wear and tear of the road.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to get the repair work and reconstruction of the NH 76 on Jhansi-Chhattarpur-Bamitha section and NH 84 between Kanpur-Dewas get immediately started.

(ix) Need to set up a Coast Guard Station at Hazira, Gujarat to strengthen maritime security

[*English*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): The two LNG Terminals which are operational in the country at present are located at Dahej and Hazira along the South Gujarat Coast. In addition, major industrial complexes such as Reliance Petrochemical Complex, Essar Steel Plant etc. are located near the Hazira coast. Likewise, in and around Dahej several major and critical industrial complexes are located. A Petroleum Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) is also coming up fast at Dahej. In view of the major concentration of critical infrastructure and industrial projects around Hazira and Dahej, the entire south Gujarat coast stretching between Hazira and the Dahej has become very sensitive from the angle of security. In order to strengthen the Maritime security in the region, it would be necessary to have the presence of Coast Guard in this area. It is, therefore, important that a Coast Guard Station is set up at Hazira at the earliest. In fact, Collector, Surat has also selected a suitable land with water-front for locating the coast guard station and the same has been shown to the local officials of the coast guard. This issue was also raised in the meeting of the National Committee on Maritime Security held under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary during November 2010. The issue was once again discussed in the annual Chief Secretaries Conference at New Delhi on 4/5 February, 2011. But no progress has been made. I request that a coast guard station should be set up at the earliest.

(x) Need to abolish the system of collection of entry tax in cantonment areas of Belgaum, Karnataka

SHRI SURESH ANGADI (Belgaum): I would like to raise the issue relating imposing system of collecting entry tax on commercial vehicles entering Cantonment areas of Belgaum in Karnataka.

Belgaum is considered as the second capital city of Karnataka. Belgaum is growing far and wide and the Cantonment area is situated at a strategic location. There is a system of collecting entry tax from commercial vehicles entering these areas. However, there are poor goods vehicles owners who are suffering very much with the system of entry tax. Their plight is to be taken care of as they are facing hardships.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to review the entry tax collecting system in Cantonment Areas of Belgaum and to provide relief to small transporters from paying entry tax to enter Cantonment areas of Belgaum.

(xi) Need to provide free irrigation and power facilities to farmers in the country particularly in Bundelkhand region

[*Translation*]

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an issue of urgent public importance. The farmers across the country including Bundelkhand are in distress. India has always been an agrarian country but conditions in the last few years have worsened to the extent that the farmers are ready to leave farming and start working as labourers. The Government needs to introduce such measures that the farmers continue farming and remain self-sufficient. The farmers in Punjab have adequate water and power supply and therefore are prosperous. The Government needs to take measures to provide irrigation facilities and adequate power supply free of cost to the farmers in unirrigated areas in entire Uttar Pradesh including Bundelkhand because the progress of the country is only possible if the country is only possible when the farmers are prosperous.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to provide free irrigation and power facilities to the farmers in unirrigated areas across the country including Bundelkhand so that the farmers are not forced to commit suicide.

(xii) Need to set up police booth in the vicinity of the residence of Members of Parliament in Delhi to ensure safety from anti-social elements and burglars

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ (Sambhal): I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the theft that took place third time at residence no 12, Windsor Place, New Delhi. My bungalow is right in front of the Le Meridien Hotel and it is very unfortunate that theft took place three times in a year at such a location. This time the theft has been so thorough that the thieves broke the locks of all the rooms, almirahs without any worry and stole all the taps in bathroom, hangers etc. It is a matter of surprise that Delhi Police keeps a poor vigil in such

V.V.I.P areas. The police was not strict the last two times and as a result theft took place the third time. There are some unauthorised slums behind my bungalow which are being sheltered by C.P.W.D. and Delhi Police.

I urge upon you to set up at least one police picket at my bungalow as well as the bungalows of other Honourable Members so that these bungalows of Members could be guarded and such big thefts and other incidents could be stopped.

(xiii) Need to provide adequate compensation to families displaced due to acquisition of their land for construction of bridge on river Kosi in Bihar

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister or Road Transport and Highways towards the bridge constructed over Kosi river, in my Parliamentary Constituency Supaul. Recently the Hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways inaugurated this bridge. The Hon. Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone 8 years ago during the N.D.A. regime. Farmers' land was acquired for the construction of the bridge but neither the farmers have been given the compensation for same nor the displaced families have been given all the facilities due to which such families are filled with resentment. A lot of villages like Bananya, Dholi have been cut due to river erosion. I urge upon the Government to provide adequate compensation for rehabilitating such families and providing employment to one person in each family.

Therefore, I urge upon the Hon. Minister to provide compensation for the acquired land at the present market rate and also rehabilitate the displaced families and provide Government employment to one member in each family to provide them relief.

(xiv) Need to connect Mecheda with Ranichak and Haldia through NH 41 in West Bengal

[English]

SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI (Tamluk): I would like to bring it to the kind attention of Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India that there cannot be any denial of the contribution of developed

transportation system to all-round development of an area. State-of-the-art-technology used in making developed transportation bestows a relief from the snarls of traffic congestion and offers a comfortable journey to our destination with minimum time. To foster this, the work to connect Mecheda with Ranichak, Haldia, Purba Medinipur in West Bengal through NH-41 was started long ago. But the road measuring only about 52 kms. has not been completed yet resulting in severe difficulties to common people around and above all to the industrial operators, both existing and potential, who cannot but spend much more time to reach the industrial hub of East Asia, Haldia, Purba Medinipur in West Bengal. Naturally, it needs no explanation that this delay is exerting adverse effect on the industrial town, Haldia to emerge as a 'capital of employment opportunity.'

It is, therefore, my humble request to Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India to please consider completion of the work as early as possible in my electoral constituency 30, Tamluk P.C., Purba Medinipur.

(xv) Need to enhance security and welfare of fishermen in the country

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the security and welfare of the fishermen living throughout our country. The rise in number of killings of fishermen in our country particularly in Tamil Nadu and adjoining States is a matter of great concern. These innocent fishermen go deep into the sea, river in search of their livelihood in great difficulties for their families, children and for the people. But there is no security and surety of them returning back safely to their homes. Hence, I urge that the Government should take steady and immediate steps for their security and welfare so that they can earn their livelihoods without any hindrance. The boats and other equipments these fishermen use don't have any insurance. Hence, if these are lost or damaged they will not be able to carry on their livelihood. Hence, the Government should take suitable measures for insurance of their boats and equipments.

(xvi) Need to establish a Chilli Board in Palnadu area of Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY (Narasaraopet): I

would like to draw the kind attention of the government regarding the dire need for establishment of Chillies Board at Painadu area of Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh.

India is a leading producer of Chilli contributing close to 43% of world production and among Indian States, Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of Chilli i.e. upto 58%. Guntur is the major Chilli growing district in India and also biggest and largest Chilli market in Asia with an estimated annual turnover of Rs.2,500 crores. Guntur occupies such a prominent place in Chilli business.

Chilli production is around 13.5 lakh tons annually and Andhra Pradesh accounts for 7.5 lakh tons. The main importers of Chilli from India are Sri Lanka, China, Malaysia, USA, Nepal, Mexico and Bangladesh. The experts estimates at about 54% of Chillies traded from Gunter against its production.

At present the spices board is located at Kochi of Kerala State. As majority of growers and exporters of Chillies belong to Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh, therefore, present location could not serve the needs of growers of Chillies and also spices board fail to protect the Chillies' farmers rights.

Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Commerce, for considering separating Chilli spice from Spices Board and establish Chilli Board in Palnadu area of my parliamentary constituency to serve better to the needs of the Chilli farmers of India.

(xvii) Need to repair National Highway from Chhapra to Muzaffarpur and from Muzaffarpur to Barauni in Bihar

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): The condition of the National Highway from Chhapra to Muzaffarpur and from Muzaffarpur to Barauni in Bihar is extremely bad. Accidents are taking place due to absence of round pedestal on NH. 102 and State Highway 74. Saraiya bridge is broken and an unnecessary delay being made in creating a diversion. Apart from this, there are many small bridges whose width is less. There are ditches on both the roads now which are hindering transport. The capacity of the road from Muzaffarpur to Barauni has reached 15000 PCU.

Therefore, I urge upon you to get the road constructed in Marinpur as per National Highway criteria set up round pedestals and repair Saraiya bridge alongwith small bridges, at Marinpur crossing and repair and roads in bad condition alongwith constructing four lane roads from Muzaffarpur to Barauni.

(xviii) Need to expedite construction of railway line between Dahanu and Nasik, introduction of MEMU service between Dahanu and Valsad and the EMU service between Dahanu and Churchgate in Maharashtra

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV (Palghar): The work of laying down railway tracks from Dahanu and Nasik (125 kms) in Maharashtra whose R.E.L.T. survey was approved is 2010-11, has to be started and the EMU service between Dahanu and Valsad and between Dahanu and Churchgate have not been approved. Written applications have been given for the same as well. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister towards these important issues and urge upon him to approve the laying down to these new railway tracks and immediately start new trains (MEMU and EMU). So that the people of Maharashtra and especially, people in my Parliamentary Constituency (Palghar) can avail these facilities as soon as possible.

12.04 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, (2012-2013) - GENERAL DISCUSSION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT – (RAILWAYS), 2012-13

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS – (RAILWAYS), 2011-12

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS – (RAILWAYS), 2009-10

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion move:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account

shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 16."

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2012, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 6, 8 to 13 and 16."

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 2010, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 4 to 6,8,9,12,13 and 15."

Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2012-13 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

Name of Demands	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account submitted to the vote of the House (Rs.)
1	3
1. Railway Board	37,63,67,000
2. Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	127,38,17,000
3. General Superintendence and Services on Railways	885,42,81,000
4. Repair and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	1464,46,49,000
5. Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	669,28,10,000
6. Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	1551,85,55,000

1	2	3
7. Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment		843,70,59,000
8. Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock and Equipment		1226,79,12,000
9. Operating Expenses-Traffic		4229,39,19,000
10. Operating Expenses-Fuel		3557,78,73,000
11. Staff Welfare and Amenities		723,78,03,000
12. Miscellaneous Working Expenses		767,57,61,000
13. Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits		3186,77,66,000
14. Appropriation to Funds		7261,16,67,000
15. Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalisation		4,28,83,000
16. Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement Revenue		9,98,33,000
Other Expenditure		
Capital		10162,41,90,000
Railway Funds		4747,62,50,000
Railway Safety Fund		333,06,67,000
Total		41790,40,62,000

Demand for Supplementary Grants (Railways) for 2011-12 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demands	Amount of Demand for Supplementary Grants submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3
6.	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriage and Wagons	194,42,30,000
8.	Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock and Equipment	419,28,62,000

1	2	3
9.	Operating Expenses-Traffic	116,09,59,000
10.	Operating Expenses-Fuel	1692,30,85,000
11.	Staff Welfare and Amenities	2,09,20,000
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	925,12,94,000
13.	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	1077,60,91,000
16.	Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Revenue	9,98,33,000
	Other Expenditure	
	Capital	3714,09,000
	Total	7641,04,20,000

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2009-10 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

Name of Demands		Amount of Demand for Excess Grants submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3
4.	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	54,49,81,635
5.	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	88,71,27,842
6.	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	161,20,05,393
8.	Operating Expenses-Rolling stock and Equipment	32,20,77,632
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	39,87,35,318
13.	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	1512,26,50,695
15.	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortisation of Over-Capitalisation	4,51,03,762
	Total	1922,57,65,878

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Madam Speaker, I rise here to speak on Rail Budget on behalf of my party. It seems to me that it is first time in the history of this country that we are facing an absurd situation. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be quiet. Please stop talking with each other.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sumitra Ji, today 14 people died at railway crossing. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down for now. Please sit down all of you.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Madam Speaker, today really a unique situation is being created in this country. I am not able to understand whom should I address. I have to address you. Hon. Minister was claiming here and announced that deaths at railway crossing are not acceptable, if there is life there is everything, but what happened? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Madam, if you wish you can hold the debate after two or four hours. Hon. Minister of Railways is not present here. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Madam, Shri Mukul Roy has sworn is the morning. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Madam, our first speaker is speaking from the opposition. Hon. Minister is not here. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: He is coming. Don't make this an issue.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): I will answer. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam Speaker, where is Shri Mukul Roy? He is the Cabinet Minister ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: He is coming. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Let her continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: It is a very important debate. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Shri Ananta Kumar ji, he is coming. ...*(Interruptions)* He is in the Rajya Sabha. He is being introduced in the other House. ...*(Interruptions)* Please allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister of State is saying something. Please listen.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: He is saying something. Please listen to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Madam Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister is introducing the Minister of Railways in the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, introduction of the Minister of Railways is being done in the Rajya Sabha. The hon. Minister of Railways will come here shortly. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, it is the first day of the Hon. Minister, he should come in the House. Till the time he does not come, please adjourn the House, please call him and revive the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. His introduction is being done in the Rajya Sabha. That is what I

understand. He will join here shortly. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways is also competent. You also know about it.

[Translation]

Please begin, he will come.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: His introduction should be in the beginning. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us not waste the time of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: That is not an issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, I seek your protection. Please call him here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, hon. Minister of State. Do you want to say something?

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): Madam Speaker, he has come now. He was in the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, it is done. All of you, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now the Hon. Minister of Railways has arrived, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan, you continue your speech now.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): Madam, it is because of a system that the new Minister is taken for introduction to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha both. Accordingly, Mr. Mukul Roy was in the Rajya Sabha. The hon. Prime Minister introduced him; and for which there has been a delay of three to four minutes. Now, the hon. Minister has come here. I do not know why the major Opposition party is creating such a problem. ...(Interruptions) Mr. Mukul Roy is already here, now ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member of your party is speaking, at least do not disturb her. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): It seems that the Hon. Minister wants to say something.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY) Madam, I have been introduced by the Prime Minister in the Rajya Sabha at 1200 hours. I was there; and as and when it was completed, I rushed to the Lok Sabha.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Thank you.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, please let Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan speak.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAHAN: Madam Speaker, we welcome the new Hon. Minister of Railways. I was saying that now I would have to repeat everything that the former Hon. Minister of Railways had emphatically said

that deaths on railway lines are not acceptable. If there is life, there is everything. He had raised a sensitive issue in the House in front of us but it is sad that because of certain things he had spoken his position was endangered. I hope that the new Hon. Minister of Railways would be more discreet and keep these things in mind.

Before speaking on the day the rail budget was presented, I would like to say something. Since the day this UPA Government has formed it seems puzzling that on the one hand the Hon. Prime Minister is trying to take charge of things and take every one forward but someone halts the whole process, obstructs him and someone threatens to withdraw support. This is the situation of the Government right now. But in the last two-three days the situation has become even stranger. Right after presenting the rail budget, the condition of the Hon. Minister of Railways was such that it resembled someone at the mercy of the higher authority just as hero in a bollywood movie after being tied up - *Maar diya jai, yo chhod diya jaye!* Should be spared or killed? This state of confusion is continuing since the last two-three days. I was not able to understand when it would be possible to speak on the rail budget. I was preparing to speak but it was not clear whom I would address. This was the status of the Ministry of Railways and also the Government.

We have also witnessed during the last eight to ten years that whenever the rail budget is presented the entire country expects to be included in it and benefit from it. It is expected that the rail budget would be presented with due consideration to the entire country its development. But it is seen that whenever rail budget is presented priority is given to oneself, his party and his state and if anything is left then it is considered for the rest of the country. The reason for this is that rail budget is made but priorities keep on changing.

The Rail Budget is for Indian railways and it plays an extremely important role for Indian economy. But in reality it is reduced to only a rail budget for making populist announcements and a tool for providing facilities in one's own area. Therefore, the whole direction of rail budgets has become negative. Sometimes, I am in a dilemma whether to praise the former Honourable Minister of Railways or not but I must praise him for a few things at least. I applaud the former Hon. Minister, Shri Dinesh Ji for not being myopic and set up two expert committees. The

* Not recorded.

committees contemplated upon modernization and security aspects so that the projects are not run intermittently but in a wholesome manner for railways. Both of those reports are here and Madam Speaker, I am not reading out these reports but the starting points of the reports are worrisome and need thorough analysis. The first sentence of the report prepared by Shri Anil Kakodkar Ji states [English] "The financial state of Indian Railways is at the brink of collapse unless some concrete measures are taken".

[Translation]

He said that the Indian railways is at the brink of collapse. In the second report Shri Sam Pitroda and other many such experts in the committee said a few such things which I would like to read out.

[English]

"At present, the Indian Railways is close to falling into the vicious circle of diminishing efficiency, falling safety standards, eroding share in national freight and passenger traffic and possibly ending up as a burden on the national economy instead of being its bulwark and vital support."

[Translation]

That is to say that instead of being a support to the country it has become a liability. On the tendency to work "implementation bug" has been mentioned. Therefore, a plan was made for thorough modernization in which 15 focus areas have been highlighted by the Sam Pitroda Committee, it is very good but as per the Hon. Minister of Railways these 15 focus areas require 5.60 lakh crore rupees if they are to be implemented thoroughly and improvements are to be made. For that he has mentioned the vision document for the 12th Five Year Plan in his speech. In that document he states that the plan for investing 50 lakh crore rupees is for the entire country out of which 25 lakh crore rupees would be mobilised from the private sector and the remaining amount of 25 lakh crore would be mobilised by the Government through various means and he expects that 2.5 lakh crore rupees i.e. 10 per cent would be allocated for railways. Secondly, he expects an additional amount of 5 lakh crore rupees for Pradhan Mantri Rail Vikas Yojana. By doing this, he is trying to paint a rosy picture. I recall a story from the childhood. I recall the story of my father's berry tree. In the story children talk about earning a lot of money through

selling berries after their father's death. The berries will be distributed amongst them. Nobody knows when it would happen. He has talked about vision 2020. As per the vision 2020, the expert committees and the Minister of Railways, 14 lakh crore rupees are needed for achieving the targets under vision 2020 during the next ten years. He has offered huge data. It means 1.4 lakh crore rupees per year. Hon. Minister today we have a budget of Rs. 600000 crore only which is about 42 per cent of the total amount. What would happen considering the ground reality? The Hon. Minister Shri Dineshji, talked emphatically that we would bite the bullet and work courageously. But the bullet bit him. Nothing else could be accomplished. All these factors need to be considered. Big plans were made. Expert Committees were set up but what has been achieved till date? Expert committee gave a lot of recommendations such as that of railway tracks, railway bridges etc. we have always said in the speeches that thousands of railway bridges are in a dilapidated condition today. I would not even say that they are in a bad condition but they are at the brink of collapse. Now for that he says that 63,212 crore rupees are needed. That means 12,642 crore rupees are needed every year. How much allocation is being done by you? I am talking about the bigger picture of improving the condition of the railways. 6,467 crore rupees have been allocated at present. It means half of the amount is to be allocated this year. Allocation is only half of the required amount but we all see how much money is spent. Allocation of big amounts are done but when the Standing Committee looks into the revised estimates and actual estimates, the reality comes to the fore.

There is a need of 39,110 crore rupees for signalling telecom in the next five years. That means 7,822 crore rupees are needed every year. And only 2002 crore rupees have been allocated. Please look at the percentage of the allocated amount. What do we want to accomplish by that? When I read about passenger facilities and employees welfare, it was a laughable situation. I would not like to quote the figures but I would like to show you the disparity between his two paragraphs. In the paragraph 41 of his railway budget speech he is giving a good amount of funds for capacity enhancement and for both the passenger facilities and the railway employees. He has stated there, that in the previous budget 762 crore rupees were allocated for passenger facilities while he is allocating 1102 crore

rupees this year which is a bigger amount. It is also worth contemplating to assess what we did in the last year. Further he said that the working conditions of the employees were improved and in the past a number of times nursing colleges, medical colleges, ambulance facilities, good accommodations were talked about. Last time 717 crore rupees were allocated, now it has been increased to rupees 1381 crores. But when he proceeds further we come to know what he intends to give to employees. No doubt employees do work. We all accept it but I recall one more thing. We used to watch plays during childhood. In that play the owner says to his servant the he works efficiently so he feels like giving a gold bracelet. The servant becomes very happy on hearing this. Then the owner says that he could give gold bracelet to the servant but how would he keep it safely. He says that he would rather give him a 'turban' and he would wear it with pride and feel elated. The servant becomes happy that at least he would get a turban. Gradually the owner does not even give shoes to the servant. A similar thing has happened with the employees here. The former Hon. Minister of Railways said that he would provide funds for hospitals and houses it is indeed a requirement.

But now the Hon. Minister says that only uniforms would be made for the employees. Where did the promises start and where have we reached? I do not understand this. Even his estimates regarding financial budget are off the target. How would he manage? There have been only losses this year. This year, there was a target of 993 metric tonne freight carriage loading and it was not achieved. - Only 970 metric tonnes were done and the same is the case with the passenger traffic. Therefore, he has said that this year the gross income from the transportation is 13,917 crore rupees. That means a reduction of 2,322 crore rupees. There are also working expenses worth 3000 crore rupees. Then some money is to be borrowed from the Hon. Finance Minister and also returned and this time he said that freight loading would be increased to 1025 metric tonnes. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister of Railways would come. Please sit down. Let the debate continue.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam, there is voting in Rajya Sabha as well. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Alright, it is alright. I would not interrupt again and again because he would come anyway. In this Budget, there is a target of increasing the freight by 5.6 per cent to take it upto 1025 metric tonnes which was 970 million metric tonnes last year. There is also a mention of increasing the passenger fare. Passenger fare was not increased it was reduced. But he talks about increasing the passenger fare and by taking all these measures, there is a target of earning more than Rs. 1 lakh 32000 crore. As per his statement working expenses are 11.56 per cent and a target of 27.6 per cent increase in revenue earnings is sought to be achieved and he is relieved and expecting good performance. A very rosy picture has been painted but I would like to ask whether any attention has been paid as to how much inflation it will lead to? Nowhere have inflation curtailment measures been talked about.

The Hon. Minister talks about reducing some expenditure. Our operating ratio is 95 per cent. That will be reduced but what has he done for the figures? I would like to draw the attention of the House towards an issue that Shrimati Mamta is displeased. There is no need to debate whether 5 paise or 4 paise should have been increased or not but she became angry. But before that it did not even occur once to her that the whole country was cheated and they said on 6th March about increasing the loading and revenue.

They issued notification on 6th March. When the Budget is to be presented shortly and Parliament is in session, it should not have been done, but they did it and suddenly increased the freight by issuing a notification on 6th March. Otherwise, freight charges have always been tricky. The former Minister used to say that much improvement in railways had been done, the Government had brought the railways in profit, but at that time loading was increased. Loading was increased in Wagons; and the Government did not bother about it. Earlier, object carrying capacity was 20 metric tonne or CC+2, it was increased upto CC+8+8+2. Its impact on the condition on track was not kept in view. Whether they are in condition to bear extra weight or not? Whether excel load can be increased or not? All these things were not kept in view? What impact it will have on the condition of railways? He did not pay any attention towards it. This was left for future Government. Today the condition is such that everyone

thinks about himself or present time, he wants to keep everyone happy in his tenure, he does not want to think about future, the mess is left for the successors. Today the condition of the country is such that we have very short sighted views, we do not think of future. Everyone thinks about himself, or his state but not of country. Nobody thinks what will happen to country. What will happen to public property? At that time, they increased load in wagers and showed false profit by making extra loading. Nobody is paying attention to what Hon. Minister did this time.

As per notification issued on the 6th March, only freight charges have been increased. Alongwith it, foodgrains will also become costlier in this grading. In toto, the 20 percent increase will go up to 40 percent. It has been increased in two different ways. Earlier slabs were of one to twenty five kilometers, then second slab was of 50 kilometres, next slab was upto 500 kilometres and after 1000 kilometres, the charges used to increase after every 100 kilometres. As per notification, issued on 6th March, the condition is very peculiar. The first slab is up to 100 kilometres. Next slab after 1000 kilometres has the variation of 250 kilometres. After 2000 kilometres, the next slab is from 2001 to 2500 kilometres, it means that if goods trains from Delhi to Manglore and the approximate distance between two stations is 2297 kilometres, the freight company or anybody else has to pay freight of 2500 kilometres. It means, he will end up in paying freight of 250 kilometres extra. They have increased in this way.

Madam, there is one more thing which has not been noticed by anyone else is that there are separate freight categories for coal, iron ore, and foodgrains. Foodgrains are in BOA category and some concession is given on it. But the foodgrains were also taken out of the 130A category implying that pulses, rice, wheat etc. will share the increase of revised freight rate. If such an addition takes place, it will result in an increase of 56 paise per kilogram and taking into account the profit component, the freight charge on foodgrains will become costlier by Rs. one to one and half per kilograms. Such will be the extent of inflation.

I am talking only about foodgrains and it is not so that it has not come to anybody's notice. Our Chief Minister of Gujarat immediately wrote a letter to the Prime Minister on 7th March and stated that not only foodgrains, but coal will also become dearer. Dispute between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat on transportation of coal is already going on.

They are not going to get coal for power plants from the mines located in the state. It has to be transported from some other place. When coal is to be transported from some other place, it will become dearer resulting in increased cost of power generation which will ultimately be borne by the common man and farmers.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Milk, foodgrains etc. will become dearer.

MADAM SPEAKER: What is happening, Sumitraji now please conclude. Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sumitraji will express your views. Now please conclude.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: I would just like to say that it has to be kept in view that as it has been stated that 27.6 per cent growth will be achieved by increasing freight and the railways will be placed in a very good position. I just want to say that it will add to the burden of common man. The railway passengers have to pay more. But foodgrains, power etc. will become costlier even for those who do not travel by trains.

In the end, I will conclude by making two more points. Our former Minister was very influential, it is good. But the expert committee have also suggested setting up of many authorities, which includes Railway Safety Authority, National Railway High Speed Authority, Rail Road, Grade Separation Corporation, Logistic Corporation etc. It means the present employees are either not capable or are not doing work properly. It will lead to loss of credibility. Though it has been mentioned in the report of the Kakodar Committee on Railways safety that they have not supported any wrong doing. It is not that any suggestion given by them proves wrong. He said in his report on railway safety review report in 1998 that—

[English]

"If this Committee were to make only one

*Not recorded.

recommendation, it will be for Indian Railways to rigorously monitor implementation of safety items already known and languishing at various stages of consideration/execution. The most serious deficiency in safety matters is that these are ingridirately delayed or insufficiently funded."

[Translation]

This means that they are also singing the same tune but we never pay attention to what they say. Now the expert committee has also suggested setting up of separate authorities. It will lead to loss of credibility and decelerate the pace of work. We shall have to keep this aspect in mind.

Secondly, I would like to say that there is talk of setting up of big corporations. Besides, the issue of PPP project has also come to the fore. He has a lot of faith in the PPP projects. He mentioned it in his speech as well. However, PPP has to be understood in its true essence in that the partners have to fulfill their respective responsibilities. Taking advantage of Government's concessionary regime should not be the only motive for such partnership. Railways should also be profited. But what is happening today? He talks of Public Private Partnership i.e. PPP and here is the past experience, he has the experience of the Pipavav project. I went to Puri recently, there is a good hotel there.

But, I was told that it was a PPP project of the railways that was running in losses. Although it was functioning but the accounts show that it is running in loss. It has been seen quite often that officers tend to join corporations after their retirement. Madam Speaker, this needs to be paid particular attention to otherwise the state of Indian Railways will be similar to that of Indian Airlines. The Government got the T-3 Airport constructed but the Indian Airlines have been sidelined and neglected. This aspect needs to be paid particular attention to while formulating PPP projects.

Now, I would like to talk about pending projects. The Hon. Minister rightly said that several projects are announced but they are not completed due to lack of fund allocation. I would like to quote the example of Indore-Dahod via Maxi-Devas project in my constituency which is a tribal area. The Hon. Member Shri Bhuria ji is from that area, though he is not present here. The initial cost of the project was Rs. 370 crore and though we slowly covered

Maxi-Devas project. The cost of the project has escalated to Rs. 1470 crore due to negligence, non-completion and non-allocation of funds. Hon. Prime Minister visited Jhabua recently. The foundation stone was laid in the year 2008 and it was said that it would be completed in two-three years. I was also repeatedly told that I could travel in it. Today, what amount of funds are allocated for a project costing Rs. 1470 crores? It ranges from a mere Rs. 70 crore and Rs. 40 crore at times. We need to seriously ponder as to how these projects can be completed in such a situation.

He has shown in the budget that the small Udaipur-Dhar project has been completed. It has not been completed. Allocation of funds gets increased yet, projects are not completed. At the time of formulating projects the railways follows its system of 'Rate of Return' (ROR). But, I recommend that the rate of return on money spent should also be chalked out. But they get nothing out of it as the projects are not even completed on time.

Madam Speaker what can I say about Madhya Pradesh, it is destined to be ignored. He felt that awarding one project to Vidisha was tantamount to awarding projects to entire Madhya Pradesh. There was a project in Bundelkhand from Bhind to Harpalpur-Mahoba for which survey work was completed during Atalji's Government but nothing has come out of it. Similarly, there are several other projects like Guna-Itawa and Bhind-Itawa etc. on which no attention is being paid. No allocation of funds is being made for the projects in Madhya Pradesh.

It was our long pending demand to introduce a train between Indore-Bangalore. Train for Indore-Yashwantpur was indeed granted. This train would go via Indore-Itarsi, Amravati and further ahead. But the Narkhed-Amravati line on this route has not been laid down and it has been shown that the train would go to Narkhed-Amravati. How would it go? Would it fly?

Madam Speaker, I keep on giving in writing but nothing has been given. Similarly, Indore-Pune express has not been made a regular train. I would like to highlight the faults of railways. We had made a demand to extend the Reevanchal Express upto Indore but it has not been done. It runs from Rewa to Bhopal and stays idle for ten hours. While on someone else's recommendation Indore-Rewa train was given. Where would it pass through? It

would run for 40 hours via Beena, Guna or Itawa. Easy route is not utilized. What should we be thankful for? Railways is being run like this.

The Hon'ble Minister has commented on the pathetic state of railways. I would like to only say that Railway should not give up and requires a thorough surgery to regain health.

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): I rise to support the Railway Budget for the year 2012-13 presented before this August House by the then Railway Minister Mr. Dinesh Trivedi. It is being piloted by our new Railway Minister and I am very glad to support this Budget. This House has got an opportunity to discuss a Budget which is futuristic, which is growth oriented and which has taken into consideration all the concerns of the Indian Railways, the third largest Railway network in the world.

Madam, for the last two days after the Railway Budget was presented before this House, there was a criticism. Today Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan Ji also was raising some doubts that whom should she address to? Should she address to the Minister who presented the Railway Budget who is not present in the House? That confusion probably was being spread by many interested people that the Budget which was presented before this House is not going to be discussed and this Government is facing a crisis and all these things are being proven wrong.

Madam, in our democratic system, we have a practice that the parties are deciding their Ministers. When a Railway Budget was presented in this House, that was accepted by this House and by the whole country with an overwhelming opinion in favour of that. The main Opposition party wanted this Railway Budget to be collapsed. So, they imagined that if the Minister is subsiding, the Budget will go, knowing fully well that the Budget is the property of the House, whoever is piloting the Budget, the Budget will be House property and that can be discussed.

Madam, instead of finding the positive aspects of this Budget, probably this political criticism realized that all this criticism which they built up imaginaiy fears, which they have created, the rumours which has been spreading over the last two days is totally belied.

Madam, before I go into the Budget in the background of the criticism against the Budget, I feel that before finding fault with others, one should look inwards. Especially, some parties should be more worried about themselves than about others and this Budget which is presented before this House compared to many other Budgets in the past is a Budget which has taken into account the realities for the situation. The facts which are explained by Smt. Sumitra Mahajan Ji are very realistic. The requirement of the Indian Railway is huge. The amount required is very huge amount, and here, the charge is that the money provided is very little.

Madam, this year's Railway Budget is Rs. 1,13,461 crore. We have to compare this Budget with the previous year's Budget, not that with the requirements. Whether it is the General Budget or the Railway Budget, requirement is so huge and our resources are limited. Any Minister presenting the Budget will have to take into account the realities what are the resources which they can mobilize and the fact remains that this Railway Budget of Rs. 60,100 crore is the Plan Budget and the non-plan is only Rs. 53,000 crore. And we should appreciate the Railway administration because Budget of many States and even when the hon. Finance Minister presented the Indian Government Budget also, one worrisome factor was that non-plan expenditure was much more than planned expenditure. Here the plan expenditure is Rs.60,000 crore and non-plan expenditure is Rs.50,000 crore. At least, over a period of time, in spite of all the shortcomings, in spite of all the problems of resource mobilisation and meeting all the requirements also, the Railways could keep the balance today also and Rs. 1,13,000 crore is being raised with the Budgetary support also from the internal resource mobilisation and, of course, a small sum of money is taken from the market as borrowings. So, this measure of Rs. 1,13,000 crore is an improvement on the previous year's Budget.

One thing which we want to appreciate especially, irrespective of the difference of opinion between parties in this House is that this Budget was prepared on a sound footing, on a sound base. The Minister who presented the Budget said that the focus was on safety and modernisation. Whenever a rail accident happens, all of us are concerned about the safety aspect. Some of the tragic accidents which happened in the last one year, are an eye-opener.

We cannot afford to go the way we were going in the past. Safety is of foremost consideration. A Committee was appointed. A Budget can be prepared simply by compiling all the figures and anybody can make a statement of accounts. But much beyond that, this Budget has drawn its strength from the two Committees constituted by the Railway Ministry, that is, the Anil Kakodkar Committee and the Sam Pitroda Committee. The Anil Kakodkar Committee has given a detailed road map about how the safety can be ensured along with a time-bound programme.

The question may be asked whether we have the money. We should think of investing more in the Railways. Today, what is happening in the Indian Railways? The Indian Railway system has got 63,974 route kilometres. We are behind to two other countries only in the world. There are 7,000 stations; 19,000 trains are there; everyday 23 million people are travelling; and it is carrying 2.5 million kilometres of freight. The requirement of this system of the Indian Railways is very huge. How are we going to find the money? How are we going to find the resources for this? Here, on the basis of the Anil Kakodkar Committee, a detailed road map has been prepared. But it needs money. It needs almost Rs. 5 lakh crore for implementing the safety aspect. At the same time, we are very much concerned about it. The Parliament and the whole country is concerned about it. As has been said by the Minister who presented the Railway Budget, we want to reach a zero death situation. We have improved in terms of percentage. But the fact is that we cannot afford to do so. All the un-manned level crossings in this country are to be eliminated in five years' time. That detailed road map is given. The modern technology can help the braking system and the signalling system wherever it is to be improved.

Today, constructing of rail network system is very expensive. But if the signalling system is modernised and automatic signalling system is introduced, the present railway tracks can carry twenty per cent more rolling stock. So, the modernisation of the railway signalling system is a very important thing for the railways. So, more importance is given to the modernisation of the signalling system. Safety has been given a pre-dominant role in the whole scheme of things to come. That modernisation scheme is being prepared by Shri Sam Pitroda. We all know that Shri Sam Pitroda is the father of the Indian telecom revolution. He is a man of ideas. He has been given the task of

drawing up a programme for the modernisation. A modernisation plan is being drawn out. We need Rs.14 lakh crore for the modernisation of the Indian Railways. Where would the money come from? We would have to put our heads together and think about it. We cannot apportion the blame and end up with that. Today, if the Railway is short of anything, it is investment. The marginal investment which we are making every year will not help the situation. Every year, the major emphasis is on for the new lines, for the doubling, for the gauge conversion, for the electrification and for the passenger amenities.

What we are able to spend is: Rs.6,878 crore for new lines; Rs.3300 crore for doubling; Rs. 1,900 crore for gauge conversion; Rs.800 crore for electrification; and Rs. 1100 crore for passenger amenities. All this comes to a minimum of 20 per cent increase over the last year's spending. What more can a Railway Minister do with the available resources? The Government of India gave Rs.24,000 crore as gross budgetary support to the Railways. Definitely we can ask more. Railways needs more.

The Finance Ministry is well aware that the Railway system of India, which is one of the largest in the world, needs modernisation, needs more safety, needs more investment. But there is a limitation for the Government of India as far as additional investment is concerned. The gross budgetary support which was Rs.20,000 crore last year has risen to Rs.24,000 crore this year. From out of the internal resources, from out of the borrowings from the market, from out of the budgetary support, all these put together, the limitation of the Minister is that this division is becoming quite unsatisfactory. The marginal increase from the last year's figure to this year's is not at all satisfactory.

Considering the huge requirement of the Indian Railway system, we need more investment. It is there that we have devised the PPP mode. One can criticise it always, but it is a fact that Indian Railway system has to be developed not only with the Railways' own resources but with the public-private participation also.

What the state of affairs of our Indian airports was ten to fifteen years back, we all remember. It was severely criticised in this House that private people were being given access to the property of the Government of India,

of Air India or the Indian Airlines, and of the Civil Aviation Department. When we travelled abroad to the Middle East and Western countries, at the airports we used to wonder when our country would have airports like those. Many of us might have thought of that. But in the last ten years, a transformation has taken place in the country as far as airports are concerned. Today the airports at Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Delhi, Bengaluru or wherever, are on par with the international airports. How could it be brought about? It became possible because of public-private participation. The money is available with the people and that should be mobilised through the PPP mode. If everything is taken with a pinch of salt, it would be very difficult.

Today whenever the Government decides to sell the shares of public sector companies, immediately all kinds of objections are raised. Railway PSUs are also there. Their shares can be sold in the market. The Finance Minister has made it very clear while presenting the Budget that the Government of India will retain 51 per cent of shares in public sector undertakings. If the Government owns 51 per cent shares of a unit, that means the Government will control that unit. Then, why should the Government keep 90 per cent of the shares of that company with it? The rest of the shares can be sold to the public in the market. Then there is criticism of the idea and it is objected to. This should not stand in the way.

We all know that in our democratic system Governments may come and Governments may go. And BJP may be thinking that they may come back to power. It may not be a possibility in the near future. But at least once they were also a ruling party, may be by default. But even then, any party in the Opposition can become a ruling party also theoretically. So, we cannot always go on opposing whatever the Government is going to do. The thing is that we have to come to an understanding as far as this public-private participation is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Can you tell me whether the Ruling party itself is supporting this hike in the rail fare?

12.59 hrs. (MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: I have not come to the hike yet. I am speaking about public-private participation now.

Karunakaranji's party has reservations on the issue of public-private participation. Even if the Government keeps 51 per cent shares with itself and sells the rest 49 per cent shares, they take objection to that. The fund which we are getting through PPP mode is invested for development and making the thing bigger. This kind of an approach we should agree to. All these outdated theories should not stand in the way of modernizing our establishments. Railways also should go through that kind of a thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): What about the earlier promises made in the last Budget about the PPP mode?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you get a chance, you will speak, and the hon. Minister will reply to that.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: There are delays in implementation. Shri Rajesh is very correct; both Shri Rajesh and I were waiting for the development which Kumari Mamata Banerjee had announced when she was the Railway Minister - the multi-facility centre. It was said that people would come in to invest and all the major stations will be developed. That concept was there. We had been waiting for the last two years to see development of our railway stations as multi-development centres. That did not happen. He is right. But choosing the private partner was a problem with the Government to see how to make it happen. It should be done in a very scientific manner. That problem is being handled and it is coming. ...*(Interruptions)* If all the hon. Members are anxious, then they should support this.

I am tempted to come to the fare revision in the Railways, about which Shri Karunakaran was mentioning. When the Budget was presented, the immediate reaction was that fare revision is not acceptable. I have no hesitation in saying this. Whether fare revision is reasonable or not, can we, without any political interest, leaving it on merit, analyze the fare revision? How many kilometres, an average passenger, traveling in an ordinary passenger train travels? He goes to the railway station, take a ticket and travel. It may be 50 kms. or 75 kms. or 100 kms. A person taking a ticket in a passenger train for 50 kms. will

be paying two paise per km.; that means, it will be Re.1. Is it not affordable? If it is 75 kms., then it will be Rs. 1.50 or if it is 100 kms. it will be Rs. 2. If this is not a modest increase, what else? For the last ten years, the Indian Railways has not increased the fare. In these last ten years, all the parties sitting here - BJP, Congress, Left and others - were ruling in different States. Can they say how many times they increased the fares of the buses of the State Transport Corporation, taxis and auto-rickshaws? It may be at least half-a-dozen times, by all the parties sitting here, when their Governments were ruling in the States. Are we really practical and are we taking a practical view of things? *...(Interruptions)* There is no confusion about it; you are only creating confusion. *...(Interruptions)*

But there was another opinion – when there is an increase of ten paise or 15 paise or 30 paise per km. I come from the farthest State of Kerala. From Cochin to Delhi, it is 3000 km. or from Thiruvananthapuram or from Kannur, it is 3500 km. So, if a passenger travels in II-class sleeper, the increase will be Rs. 150. If you take up and down charges, it will be Rs. 300. If it is a five-member family, it will be Rs.1500. Naturally that pinches. That is where, we have the difference. An ordinary passenger who is traveling in II-class sleeper, what has he to pay as extra? So, was it not a reasonable increase in the II-class sleeper charges? We are not here to argue our political cases. But we are all concerned here about the health of the Railways and how it could be developed. So, as a whole, we cannot say that the entire fare increase is unreasonable.

Here is another situation. Even today, ordinary people are traveling in III-AC or II-AC coaches. All those who travel by AC compartments are not rich people. Today people traveling from distant places like Bhubaneswar or Kolkata or Chennai, or Cochin or Thiruvananthapuram to Delhi in III-AC and II-AC will have to pay a very big amount. If the distance is 3000 km. and if the increase is paise 15 per km. it becomes, Rs.450 per ticket. Up and down, it becomes Rs.900. This is a little bit increase which is not easily absorbable.

Probably, there is a reason to say that it should be rolled back and you do not find fault with people saying that. Mamata ji said that the revision was on the higher side and it is not correct. She represents the real poor people and that is why she could dislodge the ruling party

from West Bengal. For the last 35 years one party was ruling the West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: A scientific party which ruled West Bengal for the last 35 years, was dislodged by a single woman brigade. That Party is nowhere today. How could it happen? It could happen because she represents poor people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Sir, Rajesh ji is very unhappy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing, except what Shri Chacko says, will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Kalyan ji, we are together. There is no problem. They may not know that. *...(Interruptions)* We may have some problem but we will sort it out. They do not know that.

So, we can think of a marginal roll back. The House can collectively decide where we have to reduce the fare but we should not come to the conclusion that the entire fare revision is unreasonable. Tomorrow we will have to see that the Railway is developing.

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan is a very-very moderate person. She does not use extreme words but today she said that the country is being betrayed because of the announcement of the freight hike on 5th March. I would like to know from her is it the first time that any Government has increased the fare or freight rate by a notification? A number of times in the past Railways has increased the fare and freight by a notification. I can agree with her if she says that it is a matter of propriety.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): It was announced just before the Budget Session was to commence.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): Sumitra ji that has happened just before the Budget in many States. I will agree with you and say that it is a matter of propriety but

*Not recorded.

the point is that it is a question of hardly Rs.20,000 crore. One can say that the prices of rice, pulses or other commodities which are being carried through railways will increase. The increase in freight rate was implemented on the 5th of March. I would like to ask the hon. Members whether the price of any of these commodities has gone up even by one paisa. Probably they wanted the prices to go up. They wanted to create confusion and they wanted the common man to suffer. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Taste of the pudding is in the eating. In the last two weeks since the freight rate has been increased prices of none of the consumable items, be it vegetables, pulses or grains, have gone up. Probably somebody is visualizing that prices will go up, there will be agitation and the Government will be in difficulty tomorrow. I appeal to you with folded hands that this should not be the approach or the attitude of the Members. I would say that the freight revision and not the fare revision in any way can be said as adverse.

I would like to place before the House five major points on which this Budget has laid emphasis on the basis of two Committee Reports. They are: safety, consolidation, decongestion and capacity augmentation, modernization and bringing down the operating ratio. I wish the Members to at least comment on all these items. Today the operating ratio of Railways is 95 per cent. What does it mean? It means that to make Rs.100 the Railways has to invest Rs. 95.

So, 95 per cent is the operating ratio. The Budget says that in the current year, that is, in 2012 we want to bring down the operating ratio to 84.9 per cent or say 85 per cent. If the Minister and the Government tell before the House that the operating cost will be brought down by ten per cent, is it a small thing? I am sure you may say, let us see whether it can be done. This Government is of the opinion that in the current year, we should bring it down to 84.9 per cent. For 2014-15, the Government's plan is to bring the operating ratio down to 74 per cent. How do we generate money? When the operating ratio comes down, then the surplus is created. The internal resources can be generated. We can borrow from the market, but before that, we need money. The Sam Pitroda Committee and Kakodkar Committee talked about it. There are no two opinions about these recommendations.

Everybody is agreed on safety aspects and development. Each one of us has no demands about our railway stations in our constituencies. But, for that we need money. That money has to come from the public, private sources and market. The Indian Railways' borrowing capacity is not being utilised fully.

Today, there is a Metro Railway in Delhi. What is the share of the Central Government? What is the share of the State Government? Sixty per cent of the money is borrowed from international agencies. Wherever money is available to borrow, we have to borrow it.

The growth can only be proportionate to investment. We cannot expect growth without investment. It is only proportionate to growth. It is a simple theory. If, you do not invest more money in the development of Railways, you cannot expect growth. So, today the major problem of Indian Railways is the lack of investment. There is quite inadequate investment. There we have thrown out a road map. How can we mobilise the money? How can we achieve the results as far as safety and modernisation is concerned?

Sir, some of the long-term goals about the fare hike are going to be discussed in this House. I have also very sad points to remember here. It is because my friend, Shri M.B. Rajesh was reminding me that some of the things which were announced last time were not implemented.

What should be the income and expenditure of Railways is not a very difficult exercise for anybody to make. A Railway Budget can be prepared in 24 hour's time. When Kumari Mamata Banerjee presented the last Budget, she announced the Vision 2020. No Minister for Railways can deviate from this. This Budget, which was presented by Shri Dinesh Trivedi is also on the basis of Vision 2020. It means that what is the road map of Indian Railways for the next 20 years. Here, I salute the farsightedness of Kumari Mamata Banerjee. It is because that Vision 20:20 is the basis of this Budget also. Today, we need to reach that target.

We do not have sufficient money for passenger facilities. The passenger facility means renovation of the railway stations but everything requires money. But most of the railway stations in far-flung areas of the country are not maintained properly. The way we have changed our airports in the country, we should also change our major

railway stations in the country with private participation. In the same way, a Multi-Facility Centre was announced earlier. It is almost two years but it is not being taken off.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Wherever it is possible, it should be allowed to develop. We listed out other stations. We listed out Multi-Facility Centres. But the money has not been provided, then what is the point. This time also 73 new trains are being introduced and along with that Memus and other trains are being introduced.

Now, I come to some of the problems of my State. We were told by the hon. Minister for Railways that he visited all the States and had meetings with the Chief Ministers as also Members of Parliament. Many of the representations which were given in time have been well received by the Railways. But, finally, they are not finding a place in the Railways. It is a sad thing. We understand and appreciate the idea behind the development and aspirations of this Budget.

Sir, the Minister said that station development is at Annexure - X and railway lines are at Annexure - Y. With great hope, we went and saw Annexure -X and Annexure - Y, but it was missing in them. Now Shri Mukul Roy and Shri Muniappa are sitting here. I would request them to consider some of the neglected areas which are there.

Under the leadership of our Chief Minister, Shri Oommen Chandy, we have given a list of 29 new trains. All this was justified in the meeting of the hon. Minister but we have got only one train. We are travelling 3000 kilometres to reach the Capital of our country. We are undertaking the longest journey in the country to reach the Capital. But we have got only one train. This should not happen.

The only train which we have got is from Yeshvantpur to Bangalore. We have a big problem of travelling to Bangalore because in the northern part of Kerala, the forest is closed to protect the animals. The environmental issue is involved. So, the night travel is banned. Therefore, from the Malabar part of Kerala, we cannot travel to Bangalore. So, the Yeshvantpur train which is culminating at Kannur may be extended to Calicut. This is one of our demands which is not being considered.

We also demanded a train from Mumbai through

Konkan to Kerala. It is not being considered. The Konkan Railway is a partnership of Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra. On this line, there is still space for one more additional train to come from Mumbai to Kerala. A new train from Mumbai through Konkan and a new train from Malabar to Hyderabad are all a bare minimum requirement which we had discussed with the Railway authorities.

We have an airport in Cochin called Nedumbasheri Airport. This Airport is unlike other airports which are built by the Department of Civil Aviation. This is a private airport. The Government formed a company and we built up our own Airport. That Airport is a role-model in the country and 200 metres away from the Airport, a railway line is passing by. Last year, the Railway Minister came and placed foundation stone for a Railway Station near this Airport. But nothing has been mentioned here.

There was a mention about a coach factory. We have been waiting for long and the provision which has been provided for this is inadequate. I hope that the Railways will take the Palakkad Coach Factory seriously. Many people now believe that there is a Coach Factory in Palakkad because we have been saying in this House time and again that already there is a Coach Factory. So, the provision may be increased for this Coach Factory.

As far as wagons are concerned, the Railways are short of wagons. They have decided to have wagon factories in some places. We have given land in Alleppey and every facility was given to the Railways. We also entered into a Memorandum of Understanding also. But after signing a Memorandum of Understanding, how can the Railways forget to mention this issue in the Railway Budget? There is no mention of this Wagon Factory at Alleppey.

Now we have got two small distance MEMU Trains. Sir, you know very well that Kerala is an extended city. We have no village or city as that division is not there. It is an extended city. So, MEMU Service would be ideal for Kerala. All the passenger trains can be replaced by MEMU in due time. So, I wish it would be done.

Time and again, cutting across party lines, the Members of this House have been raising the issue of railway vendors. The vendors who are working on Railways, they are being summarily dismissed. How can it happen? This cruel joke cannot be allowed to continue.

We were given the assurances that the vendors will not be banned by the Railways. They are so helpful to the passengers. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please conclude now.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Sir, I want the Railway Minister to note this. This Government represents *aam admi*. They belong to the poorest of the poor. They are totally displaced. They are out of their jobs now and when they are agitating, they are arrested. They are in jail also. This cannot continue. I wish the Minister and the Railway Administration would take an immediate step in this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one day you may travel with us in the coaches of the trains that are south-bound. The cleanliness and the facilities of the coaches are very inadequate. The coaches that are discarded in other sectors are being sent to the South. This system should be changed.

Sir, there is the great pilgrimage centre, namely, Sabarimala. We have been demanding that there should be a survey by the Railways at Erumali, near Sabarimala, to Thiruvananthapuram. That survey is not finding a place in the Budget.

Sir, Railways have got invaluable railway properties all over India. One of the important aspects is that how we can mobilise money and this can be best done by utilising the railway property in a commercial manner. If the railway property, which is very valuable, is commercially exploited, then we can get good revenue from this property. Towards this end, I would like to submit that there is a pit-line proposal in Calicut in West Hill and there is a railway property which is a very valuable property. The Calicut station is now suffocating. So, this pit-line in Calicut is a must. Probably, it escaped the attention of the authorities when it was prepared here. In Kottayam we were provided with two coach yards but the provision for it has to be increased.

Sir, these are the few bare minimum requirements of my poor State. I hope, the Ministry of Railways will consider all these aspects.

Sir, I quite justify the freight and fare increase.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much more time will you take?

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: While I appreciate the futuristic plan of the Railways, if we are able to collectively implement the schemes as enumerated in the present Railway Budget, then we can definitely be proud of the Railways and next time when we discuss the Budget we can have a different atmosphere.

Sir, with these words, I support the Railway Budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, those who want to lay their written speeches, they may place it on the Table of the House. Today, there shall be no lunch break.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Railway Budget which is an important Budget. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I was particularly attentive when the Railway Budget was being presented. Railways is the largest public sector undertaking employing millions of people but I regret to say that even after 64 years of independence, the Railways is afflicted of its plights. If we compare India with other developed countries, we will find that India stands nowhere. In 1950s, Railways used to supplement even the General Budget however now the situation has come to such a pass that it is able to run only with the monetary support provided in the General Budget. Otherwise it will fail and will continue to incur loss. It has many reasons. However, I would like to tell the main reason for this. Every new Minister makes plethora of declaration about introducing new trains and laying new railway lines but they all go half way and hardly any of the commitments made by any of those Railway Ministers are fulfilled in toto. ...*(Interruptions)* Half of the projects running for the last 10 years, are still lying incomplete. Besides, announcements are made regarding laying of new railway lines and new projects. I remember that several years ago our leader hon. Mulayam Singh Yadavji made a demand to connect Mainpuri with Etawah. In 1996, when Shri Ram Vilas Paswanji was Minister, he had sanctioned that demand. Now it is 2012. Possibly, that demand has been included in the current budget. That stretch is merely 27 kms. I would like to request hon. Minister of State Shri Muniyappaji that since he is a State Minister for Railways. ...*(Interruptions)* Shri Mukul Roy has also come. I thank you that you have come. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Sir, I was saying that the announcements which are made should not remain on papers, it should be implemented in a time bound manner as the prices escalates due to which the project which is supposed to be completed in one rupee is not being completed in 100 rupees. This is the situation. The former Minister of Railways had said that the Kakodar Committee and the Pitroda Committee have made some recommendations regarding railway accidents and it would be implemented in toto and now the efforts would be to. *...(Interruptions)* Muniyappaji, please let him listen. He has recently been appointed. *...(Interruptions)* I believe that time bound implementation of the recommendations will lead to zero accident situation.

Today, an accident occurred at an unmanned level crossing at Hathras in Uttar Pradesh claiming 14 lives. It is unfortunate that so many accidents occur at unmanned level crossing. There is a provision in the budget that this problem would be resolved in the next five years. I demand that the Government should provide maximum assistance to the families of the deceased.

Sir, alongwith this, I would request that the increase in fares of general and sleeper class should be rolled back. If the fares of Illrd Ac, lInd Ac and Ist Ac are increased then I would welcome that step however the fares of general and sleeper class should be rolled back.

Several years ago, the former Minister of Railways, Shri Laluji had made an announcement regarding Western and Eastern Corridor. Just now, the former minister has said that work has been started on Western Corridor. However, I would like to ask as to how much work has been carried out in Western Corridor and when it would be completed? It is funded by a Japanese Bank. But no work has been started as yet on eastern corridor. As per my information, the World Bank is funding the eastern corridor. I want to say that the work on eastern corridor should be started at the earliest.

Sir, today, land acquisition is the most difficult task. It is difficult for the railways to acquire land for setting up any factory or to undertake any public or private work. I would like to suggest that one person from every family whose land is occupied should be given employment in the railways so that they don't resist giving away their land or else the Government would not get land despite making

announcements. It will just lead to litigation and the project will not start on time. I would request that the work on western corridor and eastern corridor should be completed in a time bound manner. Further, it will reduce load on railways to some extent. The railways is not able to generate more revenue from freight charges. The Goods train will catch more speed and the cracks which are developing in the tracks due to which derailment. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Sir, you have rung the bell, is the time up?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: To ring the bell means your time is about to be over.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Sir, we are having a discussion on the railways. I am yet to conclude my speech. Please let me conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have spoken a lot.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: If you ask me to sit, I will sit down.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please continue you have still time.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): It is a chain pulling.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: It is like pulling the chain before the train has reached a station.

Sir, the Government should take action to bring the railways in the priority sector so that people will love to travel by railways as they do by Airways today. The former Minister of Railways has made an announcement that after 35-40 years, the speed of Rajdhani Express, which was considered as the fastest train, will be increased to 160 kms. per hour. Earlier the speed of Rajdhani used to be 135 kms/hour. Sir, I would like to know as to whether the speed of Rajdhani Express will be increased this year itself. Further, in his budget speech he has said that a few trains will be run at the speed of 200 kms/hour. I would like to know the names of such trains and the routes on which such trains will be run. For this, the Government will have to develop infrastructure like installation of fencing, on both sides of the station. If the Government does not instal fencing then accidents can occur. Alongwith this, I would also like to say that Kumbh Mela is going to be held at Allahabad. About 30 to 50 crore people visit Allahabad to attend Kumbh Mela. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: I will abide by your direction.

There are four-five rituals in Kumbh Mela and about 4 crore people from all over the world visit Allahabad. Not only Indians but people from England, America and Europe visit this place. These people take a holy dip or bath in River Ganga. Once during my visit of Kumbh Mela, I came across a foreigner and asked him about the purpose of his visit. He said,

[English]

I have come here to witness millions and millions of people taking bath in the Holy *Ganga*. I asked: "Have you come here only to see it?" Then, he replied: "No, no. I will also take bath tomorrow morning".

[Translation]

I would like to say that there is no mention of Kumbh Mela in the budget. Though New Delhi railway station has been upgraded as an international station, however, it has no such facility of international level. A couple of lifts and escalators have been installed but that too remain non-functional. Hence, I would request that lifts and escalators should be provided for the facility of the passengers at the stations in all the Metropolitan cities particularly at Allahabad. The next Kumbh Mela is scheduled to be held in the year 2012-13. The Government has 10 months time. Hence, I demand that lifts and escalators should be provided and ramps should be constructed for the facility of the passengers at the station. The Government can achieve success only when the said work is started on a war-footing basis. I would request you to visit Allahabad and when you visit and consider proper, you can call us also, suggestions can be given.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): He is asking you to visit only once.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: You visit once and then see for yourself.

Sir, on our request Mamataji had introduced one Duranto train for Allahabad. That train runs only thrice a week. At the time of presentation of previous budget, I had also demanded that in view of the Kumbh Mela, it should be made a daily train. Such a step will be a great

convenience for the people visiting Allahabad to attend the Kumbh Mela. At present, there is only one direct train from Delhi to Allahabad i.e. Prayag Raj Express which is a daily train. It will be a great convenience if it is scheduled to depart in the morning time from platform No. 16. Though, I made them accept my demand, however, the officers say that it is the arrival time of Rajdhani Express. I would like to say that the Rajdhani Express arrives at 6.50 in the morning. Hence, announcement should be made to run this train after half-an-hour of the departure of the Rajdhani Express when platform becomes vacant.

When Mamataji was the Minister of Railways, she made an announcement regarding introduction of one AC Duranto train from Mumbai to Allahabad. That train has been introduced recently. Further, I demand that one Duranto train should also be introduced from Allahabad to Kolkata so that we can meet you easily.

I hope that you will take care of our viewpoints. Allahabad is a place of pilgrimage and so is Jammu as the Vaishno Devi temple is located nearby. Many people from Allahabad go there. Therefore, I would like to demand to have a train introduced from Allahabad to Jammu.

Bangalore has become a hub for education and jobs now a days. North Indians go there in a large number. We have made a demand several times for introducing a direct train from Allahabad to Bangalore so that it becomes very convenient for the North Indians to go from a centre like Allahabad to Bangalore.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now as you have taken a lot of time.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: I will take a little more time. Sir, you were not so strict with other speakers but you are getting strict with me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are taking your own party's time whereas four-five more Members from our own party have to speak and they will not get the opportunity.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Taking care of what you said, I will conclude after giving some suggestions. Firstly, two railway lines go to Rambagh, one is NER and other one of NR. A crossing exists there. When it shuts down, half the city remain stuck up in traffic jam at one side and the other half at other side. I demand immediately

that the work of constructing a Railway over bridge at that place should be started immediately. This will provide a lot of relief to the people there.

Last time, I had made a demand to the Railway Minister to extend the Shatabdi train running to Kanpur up to Allahabad so that the people of Allahabad will also get the facility. Our leader Shri Mulayam Singh ji had said that Shatabdi train should have a stoppage for up and down train at Etawah also. If this happens, it will bring a lot of convenience for the people of that area. I would be grateful, if Triveni Express running from Lucknow to Mirzapur is given a stoppage at Karchhna in my parliamentary constituency. Just now it has been announced that an intercity running from Allahabad to Kanpur has only one rake. If two rakes are provided, it will bring a lot of convenience.

Balia has been the constituency of Ex-Prime Minister Chandra Shekharji. Please make a provision of running a direct train from Balia to Delhi. With these words, I conclude my speech and thank you for giving me the time to speak.

*DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Dausa): Railways known as the foundation of progress of the country is going through its critical times. The biggest challenge of the Railways today is to step into the arena of modernization for providing world level railway service besides increasing the security, safety and the amenities for the passengers. But, the hope in this regard is not very positive as there is no strong ray of hope about the source of necessary funds required for it. Whereas we have touched the new dimensions of development in all the areas, we have failed to achieve the kind of development as desired in the Railways.

While on the one hand several parts of the country still remain out of the purview of railway network, on the other hand the burden of movement of trains on some particular routes has resulted in accidents. Necessary measures in this regard have perhaps been taken care of in the railway budget but one good thing is that the hon. Railway Minister has talked about raising the required expenditure limit for expansion of new railway lines. Now, more than 900 kilometre new railway lines will be laid instead of 400-500 kilometre per year. This is a good step because new source of revenue will be generated and it will help in improving the financial health of the railways.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

If the responsibility of the railways in transportation of goods is considered, while it was 30% in the year 1950-51, it has increased to 89% to day. Similarly, the percentage of railway passengers has increased from 9 to 15 % but the question remains as to whether it is enough? If not, what is the main reason behind it and whether the railway budget meets the expectations in this regard?

There are so many questions which do not find answers in the budget. Tall promises and popular long term policies have indeed been announced in the Budget but no clear and feasible blueprint has been presented as to how these policies will be implemented and from where the funds will be mobilised in this regard and this task has been left over to the Ministry of Finance for the time being. Of course, if we look at the passenger railway fares, an income of approximately Rupees 36 thousand crores to the railways have been shown but no increase has been carried out in the railway fares in the last 8-9 years which has brought down the income of railways. Now the Railway Minister has announced the increase in passenger fares which is not enough in view of the rise in prices. It is not going to compensate the loss incurred to the railways due to freezing the process of increasing the fares in the last few years because the loss is up to 40-50 % whereas the portion of compensated loss is approximately 10%. From this point of view, the railways is incurring a loss of approximately Rupees 15 thousand crores per year.

The reaction of the people on Budget (Railways) is that passenger amenities should be increased with this increase in train fares. The Minister of Railways has said in the budget to make Railway world class in certain matters and announced to develop about 100 stations on the line of Airport which is a good step.

We have to strengthen the internal sources of Railway because we cannot expect much assistance from the government in these matters. Apart from that, Railway also cannot expect any kind of special assistance from private sector as such projects require much time and funds. One of the reasons behind it is political instability and absence of clear policies. One good thing is that now separate Indian Rail Authority will be set up which will scrutinise the Railway projects and be helpful in materialising the projects of Railway in time. So far the practice was to announce new schemes and projects each year but no attention was paid towards their implementation. The constitution of new

Institution will not lead to such situation and help in restoring confidence of people. So far as the modernisation of Railway is concerned the Minister of Railways has taken seriously the report submitted by Sam Pitroda and Anil Kakodkar and said that Rs. 5 lakh crore would be spent in the next five years. Apart from this one lakh twenty thousand crore rupees will be spent to improve the security norms. I think it is an ambitious scheme for which the government should help the railways. If this is implemented the train accidents will decrease and the confidence of the people will get a boost and the number of Railway passengers will also increase leading to increase in Railway revenue.

One major problem of the Railways is related to the expansion of railway network, if we combine the rail and road network it caters to 95 percent passengers and freight. For railway network less land is required in comparison to road and it is also better from the perspective of environment. The increase in road highway has been 600 percent but it is only 175 percent regarding railways. The development of new railway line has been only 19 percent after 1960-61, obviously proper attention has not been paid to expansion of rail network. Running high speed trains on our rail tracks is tantamount to inviting accidents but instead of rectifying that mistake we are more concerned about running bullet trains. Similarly vision 2020 was formulated in December 2009 and for this Rs. 14 lakh crore was proposed to be spent in the next 10 years i.e. Rs. 1.4 lakh crore was to be spent each year. This scheme is good in principle but practically the situation is that the income of Railway is only one lakh crore rupees each year due to which it is not possible to implement it.

The Budget of this year is made on the same pattern. Many good things have been said but the responsibility of mobilizing funds has been put on the Ministry of Finance. For these reasons nobody knows what would be the fate of these schemes. If these schemes are implemented the turnaround of Railways is possible but all these things are matters of future. One good thing of this Railway Budget is that the Minister of Railways has presented facts before us and accepted the truth by leaving everything on the decision to be taken by Ministry of Finance. But the disappointing things is that again there are new promises and announcements as was the practice earlier but there is no guarantee of their implementation.

Nothing special has been given to Rajasthan in this rail Budget. Rajasthan is a backward state and the biggest state of the country. Several districts are yet to be connected with railways. There is a large desert area which is adjacent to Indo-Pak border, there is need to pay attention towards this area. The work on Dausa to Gangapurcity Rail line project is going on very slowly in my Parliamentary Constituency for the last 15 years, which is an important link. I demand that essential funds be provided for this project. The condition of Dhaulpur Karauli route is same, funds be provided to this project also so that the backward area of Dang may be developed.

*SHRI PAKAUDI LAL (Roberts Ganj): Hon'ble Minister of Railways presented the Rail Budget 2012-13 which will prove sweet, sour and Acerbic for the country. Accidents take place on unmanned railway crossings. Hon'ble Minister provided funds to make them manned railway crossings and he should be congratulated for this. So far as security is concerned, thieves and pick-pockets are found roaming in each station and keep harassing the passengers. Pockets are picked, luggage are stolen. The police do not file FIR several times. There is a need to pay attention towards this. Local cuisine is proposed to be included in Railway which is a welcome step. The people will get benefitted if quality also improves. Trains often run late. At times there is no water in trains which cause difficulties. The facility of providing information to the passengers regarding the next station in the train itself is a welcome step. Often it is seen that passengers are engaged in conversations on the lower berth and goods got stolen from the upper berth. The Police do not arrive even after making a noise.

Often it is seen that even on the day of presentation of Rail Budget, incidents of theft in train continue. There is lack of cleanliness in Sulabh Sauchalayas. I oppose the increase in passenger fare of each class already reeling under the pressure of price rise.

My Parliamentary Constituency Roberts Ganj is naxal affected area where 70 percent population belongs to backward class and Dalit people. It is an industrial area where mines of Coal, companies of energy sector, Hindalco industries, cement company, and several mines and gravel mines are located. The number of people belonging to Purvanchal is quite high at this place although people

* The speech was laid on the Table

from other areas also live here. They have to face difficulties due to lesser number of trains.

In addition to change in routes, the stoppage of following trains may please be changed in public interest:

1. Prayagraj Express running from Delhi to Allahabad be extended up to Shaktinagar (Sonbhadra).
2. Varanasi-Singrauli Intercity train number 13345/13346 should be extended from Varanasi to Shaktinagar and this train should be linked to Gorakhpur-Varanasi train (both side 15103/15104) by adjusting time table of the above mentioned train.
3. The route of train number 12537/12538, Bapu Dham Express should be extended upto Shaktinagar in West Central Railway via Chunar-Chopan.

[English]

*SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR (Maval): Mr Chairman Sir, during the last ten years the entire complexion of Pune has changed. The influx of population to Pune from various parts of the country for education, occupation, business is continuously increasing. That is why it is necessary to start new trains for the facility of passengers. Despite continuous correspondence new trains have not been started on neglected routes. Railways should start these trains and include the same in the current Railway Budget.

The runs of Jodhpur and Jaipur Express trains from Pune which are presently weekly trains should be increased. Pune-Ratnagiri-Sawantwadi train should be started for visiting Konkan. No goods sheds are available between Khadki and Malavali for storing fertilizers and seeds of farmers in Pune district. That is why farmers have to visit Satara or Saswad for procuring fertilizers and seeds. They have to spend more time for this purpose. Farmers have to unnecessarily bear this expenditure. For saving this expenditure and time, Railways should identify suitable places with the help of the State Government and set up goods and cement shed. This shed should be located near the highway. In many cities of our country, alternative railway stations are available for passengers. But unfortunately for a city like Pune, only one railway station is available in the city. There is no space available on this station for constructing additional platforms. For 60 lakh population of Pune, railway stations at Hadapsar and

Chinchwad should be set up so that congestion at Pune station will be reduced. For suburban passengers, smart card facility should be introduced like Mumbai section.

Population of Pune and adjoining area is nearly 60 lakh. Taking into account passengers traveling from Pune to Mumbai, not even a single train from Pune to Mumbai is available between 11 AM and 3 PM. So, a new train from Pune to Mumbai (CST) should be started during this time. This will enable suburban passengers to avail tickets immediately. The proposal of metro railway for Pune city and adjoining area should be finalized on priority basis. If need be, Railways should appoint experts in this field on deputation and plan the metro project with their assistance.

The condition of goods sheds of Satara, Karad, Sangli-Miraj is very pathetic. Not even a shed is constructed there. No basic facilities are available for workers. The condition of roads is also poor there. The roads should be levelled properly so that transportation of goods becomes easier.

It appears that Railways have decided to make only one line available for transportation and transporters should use only that line for transportation. Fertilizers, food grains, sugar, cement get spoiled for 6 months due to rainfall or moisture. Due to inefficiency of Railways, common people have to suffer a lot. Transporters hike the rates of above goods owing to reasons mentioned above. Railways should construct its own godowns for storing these goods by charging reasonable rates. Workers working in railway sheds are not given required facilities. The work of new office of Pune railway station is lagging behind since 2003. This work should be completed at the earliest. The offices of Pune railway station are scattered at various places. All offices/employees can work together in the new office. For citizens also a convenient office will be available.

Like Mumbai, there is a need to start two new trains - Pune city-Shirdi and Pune-Chennai super fast express.

Intercity Express should be started for Nanded, Solapur and Ratnagiri. Apart from this, new train from Pune to Chandrapur and Pune to Guwahati should be started. The present Pune-Delhi Duranto Express should be converted into daily train. This demand has been made by Railway Passenger Group President Ms. Harsha Shah.

*English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Marathi.

Maratha Chamber of Commerce has made a demand to start 10 new trains from Pune in the current Railway Budget. These include Pune-Kolhapur Shatabdi Express, Pune-Ratnagiri-Sawantwadi superfast train, Pune-Surat Intercity Express, Pune-Bengaluru, Pune-Rajkot Superfast Express, Pune-Amaravati Express, Pune-Jammu Express and Pune-Guwahati Express.

If Railways give priority for starting Pune-Kolhapur Shatabdi Express, it will help businessmen traveling between these cities. No direct train is available from Pune to Konkan for the facility of tourists. The chamber has also demanded that Pune-Sawantwadi train should be started for the facility of tourists.

No direct train is available from Pune towards South India. If Superfast Express is started from Pune to Chennai and Bangalore, the passengers will be definitely benefited.

If Pune-Jammu Express route is made via Lonavala, Vasai, Surat, Baroda, Jaipur, Jalandhar, it will save time of passengers and help passengers going to Rajasthan.

Superfast train from Pune to Guwahati should be started for passengers traveling to North and North-east. This need was emphasized by Shri Chandmal Parmar, Chairman, Road Transport Committee, and Shri Anant Sardeshmukh, Executive Director General.

The number of railway passengers is continuously increasing. Considering this, weekly trains namely, Pune-Jodhpur Ahimsa Express and Pune-Delhi Duranto Express should be made daily trains.

Purna Express, Pune-Ernakulam Express, Pune-Lucknow and Pune-Jaipur Express should run at least thrice a week.

Taking into account increasing number of trains arriving and departing from Pune station, a demand has been made to make significant provision in the present Railway Budget for setting up separate terminal at Manjari or Daund for trains going to North India and Khadki or Lonavala for trains going to South India. Some cities are given high priority in every year's Railway Budget.

Pune has made lot of progress in IT and industry sector in the last ten or fifteen years. Still the demands of people of Pune in regard to railways are always neglected.

People of Pune are expecting that in this year's Railway Budget it will not be so and their demands will be considered.

*SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): At the outset I would welcome the efforts of the Government to present a realistic railway budget for 2012-13 proposing a modest increase in passenger fares in order to augment the resources for funding the ongoing projects as also to embark on many new projects announced in the last year's budget, but not taken up for want of funds. I foresee that this bold attempt will mark the beginning of the much wanted turnaround in railway finances and its overall functioning.

I would now attempt to focus on a few points relating to my constituency Kottayam.

- New coaching terminus at Kottayam
- Construction of pilgrim shelter at Kottayam RS
- Construction of a multifunctional complex at Kottayam RS
- Upgradation of facilities at 'Adarsh' stations on Ernakulam Kottayam section falling within my constituency

I would now elaborate on the abnormal delay in implementing the proposal announced in the last railway budget 2011-12 relating to setting up a new coaching terminus at Kottayam RS. I have been pursuing this proposal for almost a year now at different levels- the Hon'ble Minister for Railways, Government of India New Delhi, the Chairman Railway Board, New Delhi, the Zonal General Manager of Southern Railways, Chennai and the Divisional Railway Manager at Trivandmm. To my great disappointment, I find that there were no fund allocations towards carrying out a survey or acquisition of the land for the coaching terminus. I would like to stress upon the strategic importance of Kottayam RS as the gateway for Central Kerala known for many global standard tourist resorts and pilgrim centers. The Government of Kerala has proposed to set up a Mobility Hub at Kottayam for seamless integration of inland waterways, highways and railways which would ensure adequate passenger revenue to justify the setting up of new coaching terminus at Kottayam RS. It is, therefore, requested that the necessary work on new

*Speech was laid on the Table.

coaching terminus at Kottayam RS be initiated by allocation of token funds for coaching centre in the current budget pink book.

There has been a persistent demand for construction of a pilgrim shelter at Kottayam RS as there is a constant flow of pilgrims converging into Kottayam RS on way to temples and shrines throughout the year and in large numbers during festive season at Sabarimala. To provide basic passenger amenities including proper/hygiene and sanitation it was proposed to construct a pilgrim shelter at Kottayam RS. The Hon'ble Minister for Railways during his visit to the state capital in September 2011 had accorded sanction for this project and assured that the work will be taken up and completed early. It is very disappointing that till now no work has been initiated on this project nor any funds allocated therefore. There seems to be lack of will and coordination among different levels of the railway administration even not giving effect to orders emanating from the Hon'ble Railway Minister himself. However, I still have hopes that the pilgrim shelter project will be taken up with work and location specific fund allocation made in the current budget pink book.

The multifunctional complex announced in the last budget for Kottayam RS under the PPP mode has not still taken off the ground. This prestigious project was supposed to give a facelift to Kottayam RS upgrading it to global standards. There is no specific mention or fund allocations in the current year's budget for this multi-functional complex project at Kottayam RS. I request that this project be taken up on priority and work initiated for inviting bids.

Lastly, I would like to remind the Government of total apathy towards upgradation of passenger amenities befitting the status of 'Adarsh' stations conferred to the following railway stations failing within my constituency on Ernakulam Kottayam Section:-

- Chingavanam
- Ettumanoor
- Kurupanthara
- Piravam Road
- Vaikam Road
- Kanjiramittam

- **Mulanthuruthy**

Most of these station premises and infrastructure are dilapidated and needs remodeling. These stations generate enough passenger revenue serving a large number of daily commuters and regular passengers yet the basic amenities are lacking. Very meager funds were provided during the last budget year but the work could not be taken up for want of adequate funds although the mandatory tendering process was gone through. It is, therefore, essential to take up development work on these 'Adarsh' stations during the current budget year, making location/work specific provisions made in the pink book for the current year.

I am happy to note that the MEMU services announced long back between Kollam and Ernakulam has now been operationalised with the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala flagging off the maiden run on 18th March, 2012. MEMU trains are considered most ideal on this section catering to a large number of daily commuters who do not require the full fledged amenities provided in the conventional passenger rakes. It would therefore be beneficial to the traveling public if the existing passenger rakes running on this section be replaced with MEMU in a phased manner.

I would also like to comment on broader perspectives transcending my region. A host of measures and proposals have been introduced in the current budget for ensuring safety and implementation of modernization requirements. But merely creating new committees to oversee diverse areas of railway modernization will not yield the desired results. As each of these committees/panels will be working at cross purposes and their findings remain advisory and not mandatory. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the existing safety evaluation and correction mechanism rather than creating new bodies.

It is reassuring to note that the Government has bought down accident per million train km from 0.55 to 0.17. If I recollect the railways had launched the anti-collision device indigenously developed by the Konkan Railways long back and launched in North Eastern Frontier Railways. It would be interesting to learn how far this attempt has been replicated in other zonal railways. The Hon'ble Minister has claimed that almost 3500 trains have been provided with security escorts comprising of RPF/

GRP personnel but the increasing number of thefts of baggage/molestations of women passengers on board indicates inadequacy of the force deployed. Besides there has been reports by the CAG that there is lack of coordination between the RPF/GRP and the state police leading to duplicity of manpower.

It is discomfoting to note that more than 480 ongoing projects of capacity addition nature are far behind the deadline set for completion. Many such projects not only entail cost and time escalation but also cause loss of revenue because of dismantling of tracks. A few of these projects are in pipelines for more than a decade. It would be prudent not to embark on new capacity augmentation projects until the backlogs are cleared.

The Government has also embarked on large-scale recruitment of operatives numbering more than a lakh in the coming year. Since more than 40% of railway accidents are attributed to human error/skill deficiency it is imperative that the workforce be given proper orientations towards railway safety and upgradation of their skills be made a continues process.

With these remarks, I would like to express my support for the motion.

[Translation]

*SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH (Dhanbad): The state of Jharkhand including Dhanbad Parliamentary Constituency has been neglected in Railway Budget 2012-13 presented in the House by the hon'ble Minister of Railways. I urge upon to include following matters of urgent public importance related to Railway projects of Jharkhand state in the Railway Budget.

I have been making request to the Union Government to introduce 19 new train in Jharkhand and increase frequency of 24 trains, Dhanbad should be made a Railway Zone, railway divisional office should be opened in Sahebganj and Bokaro should be included under Dhanbad Railway Division. Dhanbad should be linked to Giridih rail line and new rail lines should be constructed and extended. Ranchi, Tata Nagar, Bokaro, Dhanbad, Deoghar-Dumka, Pakur and Sahebganj should be made Model Railway stations. There is thousands acre of land lying vacant in Sahebganj, hence Rail factory should be set up in

Sahebganj as well as Chakradharpur. New trains i. e. Dhanbad-Delhi Express, Dhanbad-Ahmedabad Express, Dhanbad-Nagpur-Pune Express, Sahebganj-Dhanbad Intercity, Ranchi-Dumka Jan Shatabdi, Ranchi-Howrah Jan-Shatabdi, Ranchi-Bhubaneswar Jan Shatabdi, Ranchi-Ahmedabad Express, Ranchi-Dehradun Express, Tata Nagar-Varanasi-Jaipur Express, Tata Nagar-Bengaluru Express, Pakur-New Delhi Express, Ranchi-Howrah Durante- Express, Ranchi Express, Dumka-Howrah Express should be introduced in view of rising train transport in Jharkhand.

In addition to that Hatia-Yashwantpur Express and Hatia-Mumbai Express should be run up to Dhanbad on daily basis. Ranchi-Alipurduar-Guwahati, Ranchi-New Delhi Garib Rath, Ranchi-Lokmanya Tilak Express, Ranchi-Ajmer Sharif Express, Hyderabad-Darbhanga Express should be ply daily and Vikramshila Express should be extended upto Sahebganj. Bhubaneswar-New Delhi Express should ply daily, Puri-Utkal Nizamuddin Express should ply via Chaibasa. Puroshottam Express should be provided a stoppage at Ghatshila railway station. Puri-Barbil Intercity train should be provided a stoppage at Chakradharpur railway station. Gaya-Howrah express train should be provided a stoppage at Tinpahar railway station and Howrah-Barbil Jan Shatabdi train should be provided a stoppage at Kendraposo and Jhinkpani Railway stations. Passenger rail fare should be reduced.

*SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT (Lohardaga): Jharkhand including Lohardaga Parliamentary constituency has been neglected in the Railway Budget 92012-13) presented in Lok Sabha by the hon'ble Minister of Railways. I urge upon to include following major matters related to railway in Railway Budget (2012-13) presented in the House.

Dumping Yard set up by the Railway in the centre of Lohardaga city should be shifted to other area of the city so that people residing in the city get rid of the pollution as well as various problems created due to dump yard.

Industrial rail corridor connecting Lohardaga to Raigarh in Chhattisgarh should be consructed at the earliest so as to streamline transportation of mining products and local residents get rid of the problem caused by trucks. Ranchi to Lohardaga rail line should be converted

into double line. Lohardaga-Tori railway project should be completed at the earliest. Train number 13352 L.F.P. Express should be provided a stoppage at Pokla Railway station. Lohardaga Railway station should be developed as a Model Railway station. New Delhi-Ranchi Rajdhani Express should be ply at least six days a week and new coaches should be attached. Ganga-Satluj Express which ply from Firozpur to Dhanbad should be extended up to Ranchi so as to cover various districts of Jharkhand like Gumla, Lohardaga, Chatra, Khunti etc. Demand of following rail projects are being made by local people for the last several years. A new rail line from Lohardaga to Korba via Gumla and Jaspur should be laid. A new rail line from Lohardaga to Jharsugada via Jaspur, Kunkuri should be laid. A new train from Lohardaga to Jamshedpur via Dhanbad should be introduced.

My Parliamentary Constituency Lohardaga is primarily tribal dominated and naxal affected area and people here are forced to live in such various adverse circumstances where there is absence of basic infrastructure. I urge upon the Government in view of public interest that above mentioned matters should be included in Railway Budget and steps should be taken to resolve all problems so as to facilitate the availability of means of transport in this area and to provide connectivity to urban areas. It will help in development of industry and trade and improvement of higher education standards.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Railway Budget. All the people are aware of reactions received from all over the country after presenting the Railway Budget in which rail fare was increased.

As on date Railways is the first priority for most of the travellers in the country. The poor, especially living in the villages, think about train first whenever they have to go to any destination because the fare is cheaper. But I think that the poor having some expectation from the Rail Budget are a little bit disappointed about this increase in rail fare. Hon'ble Minister of Railways is requested to withdraw the increase in fare of general class so as to address the concern of the poor. The passengers travelling in higher classes are capable to pay more fare and a proposal may be brought to compensate the said withdrawal of increase in fare of general class. I want the increase in fare for the poor should be withdrawn.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, we had requested hon. Mamata Banerjee in the last rail budget and the whole country knows that hon. Mamata ji does what she says. Hon'ble Mamata ji had announced a terminal for my constituency last year. A terminal was announced for Mau which is the central point of Poorvanchal of the largest state of the country and the headquarter of my Parliamentary Constituency. But after the said announcement no funds were provided and hence no work was done. So far as I know the estimate has been submitted to the Railway Board in this regard but no action has been taken further in regard to Mau terminal. Hence, I request the hon. Minister to provide funds this year for the said announcement made in the last budget. I have full faith in hon. Minister.

Hon. Minister of Railways is present here, So I would like to welcome him as Minister of Railways Mau district is the headquarter of my Parliamentary constituency and it had planned a very important role in freedom struggle of the country. The people of this district have made great sacrifices for independence of the country. But Mau district has not been connected to Delhi till date. I have requested in this House for introducing a train from Mau to Delhi via Azamgarh and Jaunpur. There is not a single train from Mau to Delhi for members of Parliament which can connect Mau to Delhi.

I demand that one train must be provided for connecting Mau to Delhi. Tapti-Ganga Express, which was earlier known as Surat-Varanasi Express, was extended up to Chhapra. I had requested to cover Mau in Poorvanchal, a weaver dominated area and Mubarakpur in Azamgarh where Banarasi sarees are manufactured, by the train as people in these areas often visit Surat. You have talked about extension of this train but the said areas i.e. Azamgarh, Mubarakpur where world famous Banarasi sarees are manufactured have not been covered and the weavers of Mau, which was earlier called Manchester, have not been connected to Surat till date. Hence I demand that Surat-Varanasi Express now known as Tapti-Ganga Express should be extended up to Chhapra via Sahabganj, Azamgarh, Mubarakpur, Mau and Balia.

Ganga-Kaveri Express runs from Varanasi to Chhapra via Gazipur and Balia two days a week. I want this train to be extended up to Chhapra via Mau and it should be run three days a week. The train will have to cover just 30

kilometres more and it will be beneficial for the residents of Mau. We need to work for increasing the revenue of the Railways. A train from Mau to Mumbai and Mumbai to Bangalore is also required because several people of Poorvanchal go to Mumbai for earning their livelihood and there is not a single train from Mau to Mumbai. People of Poorvanchal go to Bangalore in South for study and employment purposes in addition to business. There is not a single train connecting Mau to South India, hence one train must be introduced from Mau to South India. Mau is a very busy area and there is Zero B gate and 80 percent of weavers live on one side of the gate. That gate is closed and opened at least 48 times a day. An underbridge or overbridge has not been constructed there for convenience of the people. I had said in the last budget when a bridge can be constructed in the sea then why a flyover/overbridge cannot be constructed in Mau.

I would also like to congratulate as there is a proposal for running Chhapra Intercity Express to Varanasi via Fefra-Rasra-mau which earlier used to run on Balia-Chhapra-Balia route. There was a much awaited demand for this train. I want that it does not remain only an announcement but it must be implemented timely.

Sir, I would like to say to Hon. Minister, through you, that when Ms. Mamata Banerjee was the Railways Minister we were convinced that whatever she said that was done. She had said in this very House that Railways is a very big centre of man power in the country and we have firm belief and faith in this ministry. The quota of vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Caste, Schedule Tribes and other backward castes was not filled and she had made announcement in this regard. I think that the said quota must be filled.

It was a big demand when people did not go to Mumbai, Chandigarh, Delhi to earn their livelihood, but they used to go to Kolkatta to earn their livelihood. I along with several other hon'ble Members of Parliament had put forward a demand and you have also brought the proposal to connect from Ajamgarh to Barrackpur. I think people from our area go with their belongings to earn livelihood at a place which may be twenty, twenty five and forty km. away from Kolkatta. My demand is to connect Kolkatta directly with Ajamgarh, Chhathiya, Mubarakpur, Mohmadabad, Baliya via Rasda.

The talk of survey for doubling of Baralganj-Gorakhpur line was going on for a long time now, I think the information regarding survey should be given concrete shape. It should not be kept confined to papers only. I would like to congratulate you for bringing the proposal of doubling and electrification of Shahganj-Ajamgarh - Mau - Chhapara line. It was essential because Mau is the biggest centre of Purvanchal and people have to visit Gorakhpur which is 100 k. m. away and Banaras, which is a big hub of railway and it is also 100 k.m. away. But if the work related to doubling and electrification is completed and Mau becomes a terminal, I think the burden on the two rail hubs will certainly decrease.

I would like to tell one more thing that I have seen it in Ganga-Kaveri and Mau, though it would be in all the stations in the country that there is some communication gap between IRCTC and railways, I am talking of Mau station in particular. The Summer is coming and passenger facilities are so pathetic that if a child needs water he/she will not get it. People take water from outside and it is misused on a large scale. Therefore, I want the earlier arrangement be reinstated under which people used to see their shop after taking licences from Divisional Headquarters, or any other solution should be found.

At last, I want to point out one more thing that Banaras which is a world class Junction and known as the cultural capital of India and it is a place visited by the people from all over the world. It is not being properly taken care of by the DRM headquarters which is located barley at a distance of 500 meter to 1 k.m. from that station. The DRM takes action only when he gets information from Lucknow which is 250-275 k. m. away. In the case of any casualty to any person belonging to our country or to a foreigner, the information is sent not to a place located at 500 meter away but at a place located to at a distance of 275 k. m. only then measures for their security is taken. Therefore, my demand is that Banaras Junction should be brought under the DMR office located at a distance of 1 k.m. instead of Lucknow located at a distance o 250 k.m.

With these words I want to congratulate hon'ble Minister. I have faith that the work carried out by all the earlier Ministers will be given momentum by will enhance the confidence of Poorvanchal people as Mamta Didi has promised to provide a terminal at Mau. It is an area dominated by weavers. No train goes there due to lack of

terminal. Therefore, my demand is that a terminal be set up there. I do not have any information regarding the estimate of that terminal. The estimate has reached the Railway Board after being prepared there but no work has started yet. Therefore, it is my demand that work should be started immediately after making provision in this very Budget.

Secondly, they had promised to connect Mau with Delhi. Regarding this I want to submit that this work must be done. With these words I conclude.

[English]

*SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): To begin with, the Railway Minister had increased the freight charges a few days before the beginning of this Session. This increase would increase the prices of essential commodities. This would lead to higher inflation. In the Budget, he increased the passenger fares, ranging from two paise to 30 paise, depending on the class of travel. The common men may not be able to take this, because already there is all round price rise. This has come at the most inopportune moment. Moreover, the announcement of setting up of a 'Railway Tariff Regulatory Authority' confirms that there will be frequent and constant fare increases.

Safety of traveling public is the most important concern. There have been instances of robbery and loot in the running trains during nights, apart from human and mechanical accidents. Hon. Minister said that he would deploy GRP/RPF personnel on 3500 trains, this would not suffice. I request the Minister that at least two such personnel would be required in each coach of the trains to take care of the passengers. This would remove the huge unemployment that this country is facing. The hon. Minister has to devise some plan of action so that this initiative is set in motion and that this whole exercise would be completed in few years.

Though the Minister himself said that he was not satisfied with the safety standards in the Railways, there are no concrete measures to take care of this, nor is there any allocation for this. Modernisation of signaling system has not been given attention and no significant allocation has been made in the Budget. He talked about 'Modernisation of Railway Stations' through PPP mode,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

the modernization project of Chennai Central Railway Station had been proposed three years back, but it is put in cold storage, and there is no efforts to start and complete it soon. I request the Minister to take up modernization of Chennai Central Railway Station and complete it as early as possible.

Cleanliness and hygiene in the station areas are not being taken care of at all. Even in the prestigious Rajdhani and Dorando Express trains, we always have filthy smell because of lack of cleanliness. Sufficient staff may be kept ready at the technical stoppages/stations of those trains so that immediately the coaches could be cleaned. Shortage of water in the coaches is another problem. With summer fast approaching, this problem is going to be acute and severe. The Railways has to take adequate measures so that the traveling public, especially in the long distance trains, are not put to undue hardship.

Quality of food is another concern. Public are not getting quality food. Most of the times, half-baked rice, roti/poori are being given to public, and by the time, they get out of the trains, their stomachs get upset. Even after the new catering policy, things do not seem to have improved. The Railways have to pay immediate attention to this aspect and set things right.

Coming to the on-going projects in Tamil Nadu, the electrification project of Villupuram-Katpadi section is not taken up in this Budget. Moreover, the State Government of Tamil Nadu had made a request in respect of gauge conversion of six railway lines. This has not found a mention in this Railway Budget.

There is another long pending demand from Tamil Nadu to have a rail link between Oragadam and Avadi. We are disappointed that this project is not considered by the Ministry. Double line project from Villupuram and Trichy has not found a place. I request that this may kindly be considered and launched in this Budget.

Tamil Nadu has become a manufacturing hub of India; there is a need to connect Chennai with all other places. Hence, there is a need to have a dedicated freight corridor in the southern region, originating from Chennai. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to consider this.

Thousands and thousands of people from southern districts of Tamil Nadu are working in northern states.

They find it very difficult to reach their homes early, in the absence of a direct train from New Delhi to Kanyakumari. Hence, I request the Minister to kindly announce a daily train from New Delhi to Kanyakumari via Trichy or Tanjore. This would mitigate the hardships being faced by the common people.

I had been requesting for a daily train from Chennai Central to Jodhpur for the last two years. There is a huge population from Rajasthan, working in Tamil Nadu. Since there is no direct train connecting Chennai Central and Jodhpur, they undergo a lot of stress. Hence, I request the Minister to consider and concede to this request to have a direct train between Chennai Central and Jodhpur daily.

There is another demand from the people of southern districts of Tamil Nadu that they face a lot of hardship while catching flights from Chennai. They demand that all the mail and express trains may be allowed to be stopped for one minute, at Tirusoolam Railway Station in the Chennai Beach-Tambaram section. I request the hon. Minister to do the needful in this regard.

The major problem in the Chennai Mass Rapid Transit System is that all the stations in this route lack cleanliness and maintenance. Even water is very difficult to find, in case of emergencies. There are no proper lighting facilities in the stations. I request the hon. Railway Minister to pay immediate attention to this and sort this out.

With more people moving to Chennai, the existing reservation counters and ticket dispensing counters at Tambaram, Chromepet, Pallavaram, Mambalam and Saidapet are found to be inadequate. Hence, I request the hon. Minister to allot additional reservation counters and ticket dispensing counters at these stations. Moreover, there is a need to open a new reservation counter at Tambaram Sanatorium Railway Station. I request the hon. Minister pays attention to this and sanction these additional counters.

Tambaram Railway Station has become a major destination for south-bound trains. There is a need to upgrade this Railway station on a war-footing. Hence, I request the hon. Railway Minister to immediately sanction the modernization/upgradation of Tambaram Railway Station.

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR (Nanded): Nanded Division of Marathwada has constantly been ignored with regards to some of its key railway demands. The feelings of the common people in this regard are very intense. People have undertaken various types of agitations during last few months. But there seems no significant response of the railway administration and the Government as well.

Please take a kind note of the following key demands:

1. **Request to sanction adequate funds in Railway Budget 2012-13 for the work of Nanded-Degloor-Bidar new railway line:-** In the railway budget 2011-12, the then Railway Minister, Mrs. Mamta Banerjee announced for the completion of the aforesaid work under 12th five year plan. But it is very unfortunate that no funds were released for this work. So, provision of adequate funds be made in Railway Budget 2012-13.
2. **Laying double track between Mudkhed-Parbhani:-** Owing to the growing number of trains the demands of laying double track between Parbhani and Mudkhed came forward and was sanctioned. So, the work of laying double track be given momentum by allotting sufficient funds for this work.
3. **New superfast train to Mumbai:-** Mumbai being the capital of Maharashtra, thousands of passengers travels daily from Nanded to Mumbai. The existing trains have more than 100 waiting list in all classes. A train like Garibrath may be introduced for the benefit of passengers.
4. **Extension of Mumbai-Latur Express to Nanded:** Mumbai Latur daily express train to be extended to Nanded. This train stays idle for more than 14 hours at Latur. If this train is extended up to Nanded. The demand of daily train to Pune and New Train to Mumbai will be automatically met.

Nanded is a holy pilgrimage spot of the Sikh community where 101 Guru of Sikh community Guru Gobind Singhji breathed his last. Apart from this, the 1st Guru-Nankji on whose name the holy Nanak Zira is situated at Bidar is also a well known place. These two places of historical and religious importance must be connected

*Speech was laid on the Table.

with railway access for the benefit of the pilgrims. Lakhs of devotees travel by Tar -road for the holy Darshana in between Bidar and Nanded. Especially the women and children are facing severe problems in the journey of this kind. The railway route will make the journey comfortable.

Hence, I request you to kindly recommend to sanction this project of Nanded-Naigaon-Degloor-Hanegaon-Bidar new line under socially desirable project and make provision of adequate funds in railway budget 2012-13 for early completion of this project.

14.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Sir, I rise to speak regarding the Rail Budget 2012-13. This time Rail Budget was presented and people were listening the Rail speech and they were astonished and pleased because it was a budget of Annexures. The Members of Parliament were not understanding what type of budget it was and which annexure they should read. The last time when rail budget was introduced when Mamtaji was the Minister of Railways and that time also it was said that it was the Budget of the common man. I just want to cite a small example that the definition of common man as understood by the Minister of Railways is not the definition generally understood by the nation. The lower level people are considered as the common man. This time around freight was increased just before the budget and it led to 30 to 40 percent increase in the price of salt. When passenger fare was increased a lot of huge and cry was raised. The political situation took such turn that the Minister of Railways was shifted and a new Minister took oath. Hon'ble Minister must realise that salt is needed by all the people. The poor takes Roti with salt when he has not additional material and somehow spends his life. The rich also take salt but the poor has no option but salt because the vegetables and pulses are out of their reach, he leads his life using salt. The rich belong to AC class, a higher category. They take less salt due to hypertension. The Rail fare was increased and a lot of hue and cry was raised in this regard. There will be an income of Rs. 4000/- crore from rail fare which is quite low. I cannot understand what is the thinking of the persons running the government? On one hand an amount of Rs. 76,000/ crore is spent on sports and on the other it cannot be denied that the said

amount is far less for the Railways which is connected with the people and is a life line for them. It brings prosperity to the area through which rail passes. One of the Members was saying that the amount of Rs. 76,000/ crore got wasted in sports. It is correct. Along with the scam, the amount was spent on the beautification of Delhi city only. I do not mean to say that there should be no sports, but Railway is such a big Department and the Government must support it. There should be sports but Railway should not be ignored. Such a big amount is spent on sports increasing burden on the poor. When such huge amount of money is changing hands in sports what is harm in spending some amount on the Railways.

Sir, I am an M.P. from Bihar. Whenever Railway Budget is presented, all hon'ble Members including myself are given an opportunity to speak in the House. Bihar has been constantly neglected even in past. Bihar has been neglected in the previous Railway Budget also be it the scheme, number of trains or extension of trains. In term of population, Bihar is at third position in the country but stands at eighth position in term of rail network. I would like to submit that population of Bihar is 10 crore 38 lakh 4 thousand and 37 as per census 2011 but there is only 3568 kilometer of railway line. Population of Andhra Pradesh is 8 crore 46 lakh 65 thousand and there is 5241 kilometer of railway line in that state.

Population of West Bengal is 9,13,47,736 and there is 3890 kilometer of railway line. This is the data of the year 2009-10. Earlier Mamta ji was the Minister of Railways and then she was succeeded by the Minister who also belonged to the same state. Hence rail network in the state has been further expanded. Population of Madhya Pradesh is 7 crore and 25 lakh but there is 4948 kilometer of railway line. Population of Rajasthan is 6 crore 86 lakh and there is 5780 kilometer of railway line. Population of Tamilnadu is 7 crore 21 lakh and there is 4061 kilometer of railway line. It does not mean that I am against any state. There should be development of railway in these states and if necessary, more trains should be provided there. But Bihar has been neglected in terms of number of trains in comparison to other states. People use to say that a number of persons from Bihar have been appointed as Minister of Railways. It is true but they maintain balance between states. But today what is the status and position of Bihar. Even this time new rail lines have not been

provided for Bihar. A proposal of 85 rail liner has been submitted for review by the Planning Commission but number shown as 76 in the Railway Budget. This Railway Budget has been prepared in a hurry. If you go through the speech of the Minister of Railways, you will find that data provided at Annexure-3 indicate the number of rail lines as 85. There are various such shortcomings in the Budget, but not a single line has been provided for Bihar. Earlier when Mamta ji was the Minister of Railways, she announced to update survey work of more than hundred rail tracks and submitted that the Ministry will start social project to connect backward areas while formulating Pradhan Mantri Rail Vikas Yojana wherein single Simri-Bakhtiyarpur to Bihariganj rail track of Bihar was included but nothing has been done in this regard. Survey work was to be updated and the cost of said work was only Rs. 40,000. Last time Rs. 20,000 was provided and remaining Rs. 20,000 has been provided in this budget. This is enough to illustrate the way in which Bihar is treated. Construction of 35 k.m. stretch of Kutheshwar to Saharsa which has been sanctioned for survey and Barauni-Hasanpur via Bhagwanpur, Cheria Beriarpur rail stretch should be completed while carrying out survey work. Not a single rail line of Bihar has been included in the list of 11 new railway projects sanctioned for the year 2012-13. Bihar has not been included in the list of gauge conversion work sanctioned for the year 2012-13 as submitted to the Planning Commission. Not a single rail line of Bihar has been included. 7 surveys have been sanctioned for gauge conversion work during the year 2012-13 but not a single of Bihar has been included. Apart from this, the list for completing doubling work during the year 2011-12 does not include a single doubling work of Bihar wherein work of 55 rail stretches are to be completed. The target was set for completing doubling work of 67 stretches during the year 2012-13 but not a single work of Bihar has been included, though work is being carried out in Bihar but fund has not been provided for completing the work during the year 2012-13. Besides not a single scheme for Bihar has been included in the schemes submitted to the Planning Commission for review. Apart from this, a single track of Bihar has been mentioned in the list of 21 tracks for which survey work would be carried out during the year 2012-13. I demand that Mansi to Saharsa 43 km. stretch should be doubled while conducting survey work, since there is broad gauge line from Manasi to Saharsa and

broad gauge line from Saharsa to Pumea and Saharsa to Farbisganj is being constructed. When construction of these tracks is completed, there will be heavy traffic on this stretch. Hence, doubling of Mansi to Saharsa should be carried out.

Besides, electrification of ten rail tracks has been sanctioned during the year 2012-13 wherein not a single track of Bihar has been included. Therefore, I demand that electrification of Mansi to Saharsa-Madhepura should be carried out. The pace of work for setting up electric rail engine factory is extremely slow. But once the said electric rail engine factory is made operational, the said 50 km. stretch has to be electrified. Hence, the said process should be started.

Announcement of 84 model stations has been made in this budget. Some of the stations among these belongs to Bihar. But I would like to submit that Mansi Railway station under my Parliamentary constituency has been selected for beautification work in the last Railway Budget but said work has not been completed after lapse of one year. Only 20-25 per cent work has been completed so far. Member of Parliament become glad when stations of their respective constituencies are announced in the budget as one station of their constituency has been accorded status of model station. But the said work has not been completed. Therefore, I demand that work of these stations of Bihar announced in this budget should be completed expeditiously before the next budget.

Similarly, Bakhtiyarpur, Hasanpur Road and Mahesh Khunt of my constituency should be developed as model stations.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a total of 110 trains have been talked about including the introduction of new Express, passenger, DMU, EMU. I do not go into the details. But I request that a DMU should be introduced from Saharsa to Samastipur via Hasanpur, and a DMU should be introduced from Mokama to Khagaria via Saharsa. During night a passenger train should be started from Saharsa to Samastipur via Hasanpur road. A proposal has been submitted from lower level. When the government has already laid broad gauge. Earlier there was meter gauge at this section. When broad gauge has already been laid and when not a single passenger train runs during night how will people travel? Before the broad gauge there

were more facilities with the meter gauge, now more facilities should be provided. One of the leaders of Hasanpur had resorted to fast unto death. People requested him to break his fast as there was no gain in giving life in this dispensation. Therefore, they advised him to break his fast at the earliest. So there must be a train from Saharsa to Samastipur via Hasanpur. But we do not know the temperament of Railway officers, they do not care about the facilities for the passengers. I have been raising this issue in the advisory committee also. But the officers of the Railways give wrong reply. They mention the running of two dozen pairs of trains showing the long route which is Barauni-Dalsinghsarai to Samastipur. During night a passenger train should be started from Saharsa to Sonpur. You have extended 39 trains, so train No. 12553-12554 New Delhi Barauni Vaishali Express which is up to Barauni only, should be extended up to Saharsa.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir Janaki Express runs from Jainagar to Saharsa, it runs thrice a week which should be converted into a daily train. Garib Rath runs only three days in a week which should also be converted into a daily train. Jansadharan Express runs once a week, the poor go to Punjab from Saharsa to work as labourers, it should also be regularised. Muzaffarpur-Anand Vihar Garib Rath should be run thrice instead of once a week. Hon'ble Minister, the number of trains is more in your State West Bengal, we have no objection to this. We are your neighbour so you must care a little for us too. The demand to start a Duronto train from Patna to Delhi is being made since the last Budget. But nobody paid attention to this demand. Stoppage of Simanchal Express should be provided at Manasi station. Khagaria is the district headquarter, the stoppage of Bikaner Guwahati Express, Guwahati Sampark Kranti Express, Garib Nawaz Express should be provided at Khagaria station. The stoppage of New Jalpaigudi Express train No. 12523/12524 should be provided at Hasan Road station. One train was started with the grace of Mamtaji, which is Rajrani Express, it was announced in the last budget but it was started on the 17th of this very month. People are happy. There is a commercial station at Simari Bakhtiyarpur. No stoppage has been provided at Simari Bakhtiyarpur. The proposal was moved from the lower level, but I don't know where it got stuck. The officers of Railway Board are waiting for a commotion to occur, when people will gherao the train, then they will provide

the stoppage. Therefore, it is my request to provide stoppage at Simari Bakhtiyarpur.

Sir, I would like to discuss a few of the schemes, if not all the schemes of Bihar. Hon'ble Minister is new, he would certainly favour us. When Sakari-Hasanpur rail line was sanctioned in the year 1996 then its length was 79 k.m. Due to scarcity of funds work is not being carried out from Hasanpur to Kusheshwar. In the last budget an amount of Rs. 21 crore has been allocated but this time around only Rs. 2 crore has been allocated. You may imagine how that work will be completed in this way. More funds should have been added and got that work completed. The length of the rail section from Khagaria to Kusheshwar Asthan is 44 k.m. and a new rail line is proposed to be constructed there. It was sanctioned in the year 1996 and in the last Budget an amount of Rs. 13 crore had been allocated. No one could know what kind of work was done with that amount. I would like to thank that an amount of Rs. 15 crore has been allocated this time but the target has been fixed that the work only from Khagaria to Alauli will be completed. This is only 12 k.m. While the length of the rail section is 44 k.m., the scheme has been sanctioned since 1996 and another 12 k.m. is proposed to be constructed during the next year. Therefore, the construction of this rail section should be completed at the earliest. One rail line from Araria to Supaul has been sanctioned on which an amount of Rs. 304 crore is likely to be incurred and in the budget of year 2012-13 only Rs. 1 crore has been allocated. How will the construction of this rail section be completed? The work has not started yet, the work should be started soon. The work of gauge conversion is to be done in the Kosi region. The gauge conversion of 64 k.m. from Mansi to Saharsa-Madhepura out of 143 k.m. in Saharsa-Mansi-Doram-Madhepura-Purlia has already been completed. An amount of Rs. 50 crore had been allocated for this purpose in the last Budget and this time around an amount of Rs. 25 crore has been allocated. Time-limit has been fixed that the work from Madhepura to Murliganj will be completed in the year 2011-12, that has been completed and it should be made functional after getting checked by the safety commissioner. In the Budget of the year 2011-12 itself the target has been fixed that the rail section from Muraliganj to Vanmankhi will be started. But work has not been completed. The year is coming to an end so how will it be completed? Which

officers prepare the budget, and fix the target and how is it fixed? Some mind should be applied to it. They think that Members of Parliament will not understand, these are so bulky books that they will just see it and put it somewhere.

Therefore, don't befool people, if you set the target, it should also be achieved. You have given less amount from Banmankhi to Purnea, it is my allegation that work is not being carried out properly due to lack of budget. By providing funds work should be carried out properly. There is a rail section Sakari Laukaha Bazar Nirmali and Saharsha Forbesganj, hon'ble Minister had to do something in this regard, it a deposit scheme of the Ministry of Defence, it is a rail track adjacent to international border. When Nitish Kumarji was the Minister of Railway, respectable George Saheb was the Minister of Defence, then he had got all the amount allocated by persuading George Saheb. It was messed up so badly that it has not been completed till date. When we see this budget we find written in it that 51 k.m. rail section from Saharsa to Saraigarh would be completed in the year 2012-13, but for this only Rs. 10/- crore has been allocated but the target is to finish work of 51 k.m. rail track. We shall be happy and grateful if this is done but how will that work be completed because funds have not been allocated for that purpose? There is also a rail bridge in that area. An amount of Rs. 341 crore is to be spent on its construction.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Sir, how can I?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Conclude as it is concluded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So many Members of your Party are to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Many hon'ble Members are to speak. If it continues, the remaining members would not get time to speak. The time is fixed.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: As you wish Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is correct, but time is time.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Sir, when you ring the bell, my concentration breaks.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is the only remedy I have.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: A huge rail bridge is being constructed. Its foundation was laid by the then Prime Minister hon'ble Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji. The people were quite happy. It was a project of Rs. 341 crore. The target in the budget of Mamtaji in the year 2011-12 that it would be completed by 31.03.2012.

At this time around it has been said that we will complete it in the year 2012-13. At this time, Rs. 28/ crore has been allocated, last time Rs. 20/ crore had been allocated. If you want to finish it in the year 2012-13 then an additional amount of Rs. 44 crore, 88 lakh will have to be allocated. Otherwise, how will it be completed? Therefore, the project should be completed by allocating additional funds.

Sir, there is an ambitious project of Bihar i.e. the construction of rail cum road bridge on the Ganga river in Munger, its construction had been started quite earlier. In the last Budget the target was to complete it by 31.03.2012. On that Budget speech also I had expressed my doubt as to how the construction would be completed when funds had not been allocated. At this time funds have been allocated but to complete the remaining work Rs. 1352 crore 90 lakh more is required. Then how do they say that it will be completed by Dec. 2014? First allocate the amount. In the last Rail Budget, the work was to be completed by 31.03.2012. Therefore, funds should be allocated for this work. From Patna to Hajipur a 19 k.m. long rail cum road bridge alongwith a link road is to be constructed on the Ganga river. The work is going on but the pace is very slow. The target was fixed in the last budget, it was printed in the pink book that it would be completed by 31.03.2012 but this time around the target is to complete it in the year 2011-12. An amount of Rs. 885 crore is further required. Then how can you finish it in eleven days. Therefore, more attention is required to be paid on this.

Three years have passed since the construction of the ROB on level crossing number 23B was sanctioned in

Parliamentary Constituency. In the last budget an amount of Rs. Three crore was allocated and this time its expense is shown. But no work has been carried out on the site. People are agitating there and losing their faith in Members of Parliament. At this time you have given Rs. 1 crore. Ircn company has to carry out this work. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the government of Bihar and IRCON. The general management drawing GDA has also been approved. It is being said to the Railway Board that estimate has been received and it is being getting verified through a competent officer. When will it be got verified? One year has passed.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to get it done at the earliest and move to Khagariya also. You are the Minister so travel around the country and visit Bihar also and ensure the laying of foundation in Khagariya in this regard. ROB is sanctioned for Supaul Tharbitia crossing No. 53. An amount of Rs. 17 crores 73 lakh will be spent on this. The Railways have to allocate Rupees 7 crores 49 lakhs in this regard. Only 10 lakhs rupees were given in the year 2011-12 and 20 lakhs rupees were given in the year 2012-13. Where in place of estimated amount of Rs. 17 crore for spending on this project, you have provided only Rupees 30 lakhs. Therefore, there is a need to pay attention in this regard.

Sir, an overbridge should be constructed at crossing No. 17C between Simri-Bakhtiyarpur-Sonbarsa Kachahari railway station located at National Highway No. 107 and Western crossing No. 24B adjoining Khagaria junction between Khagaria-Umeshnagar station in my Parliamentary Constituency. An ROB for crossing No. 31 in the middle of Saharsa city was sanctioned in the supplementary budget of 1996-97. But on perusal of the Pink book, I find the said name has been removed but the work has not been started. It is very disappointing that the name has been removed. Therefore, it should be included in the railway budget. Our hon'ble Member of Parliament Shri Baidyanath Prasad Mahato is our Chief Whip. An amount of fifty lakh rupees has been provided for the sanctioned ROB to be constructed at crossing No. 50 in Bagaha yard and 50 lakhs rupees have been given for Narkatiyaganj crossing No. 31 in his constituency. An amount of one crore rupees has been given for Narkatiyaganj crossing no. 22 but the work in this regard has not been started so far. Hence, its work should be started.

Sir, now I would like to mention about some factories which get discussed again and again. *...(Interruptions)* I would put forth my view point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Sir, I would like to mention about some factories which have been sanctioned for setting up in Bihar. *...(Interruptions)* Lal Singhji, you will also speak on Jammu-Kashmir. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't reply to him. Address the Chair only.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: I would not be able to mention all but I would definitely like to discuss two or four main points. Greenfield Electric Rail Engine factory has been sanctioned for setting up in Madhepura. An amount of 1960 crores and 57 lakhs rupees will be spent in this regard. But only Rupees one crore has been provided for this purpose. What will be its purpose? And Bihar is defamed by saying that everything is happening in Bihar. What did Bihar get? What can be done by just Rupees one crore? You have shown an expenditure of Rupees 224 crores 30 lakhs on this account upto the year 2011-12 but no signs of work are visible there. The farmer has lost his land in the name of setting up a factory. The Government has acquired the agricultural land of the farmer on which he sows three crops, but it remains unknown as to what you are doing on this land? You are providing the amount of merely one crore rupees this year for the said purpose. Therefore, I hope that the hon'ble Minister would definitely pay attention in this regard. Bihar should not be overlooked.

Chhapra Rail wheel plant is in the Constituency of the hon'ble Laluji. Its complete construction cost is pegged at Rupees 1417 crores. The then hon'ble Railway Minister Trivediji told in his speech that wheel manufacturing will begin soon. How will it start as you still have to provide Rupees 116 crores 61 lakhs. When you have not given the full amount, how will you start this factory? You have given merely one crore rupees for Madhora Diesel Engine factory for which the remaining amount is to be released by the Government. So, please make a provision to release the said amount. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allocated for your party is over, so please conclude.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Sir, the construction of a washing peal has been sanctioned for Saharasa. Budget for the same i.e. six and half crore rupees was earmarked for this work and when we look at the pink book, it is observed that an amount of merely 15 lakh rupees is remaining to be released whereas not even half of the work has been completed. I don't know what kind of budget it is. Due to delay in the scheme, six and half crores more money is required, so please release full amount for the construction of that washing peat. A factory is to be set up for overhauling of 50 seats passenger coaches in arnau. An amount of 103 crore rupees is to be released for completing this task. Saharasa junction is located in the constituency of hon'ble Member of Parliament Sharadji. An amount of 102 crores rupees was earned through passenger fares and freight (inward and outward) from Saharasa junction in the year 2010-11 which is in remote area. Rupees 158 crores were earned through passenger fares and freight (inward and outward) till February of 2011-12 from the said junction, but what facilities you are providing there. You have constructed a broad gauge line but you are not providing any facility. The people of that area live outside and keep coming there, so a train should be introduced from there to Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Tatanagar. Bangalore and Chennai. PP shelter at Saharasa is non-existent. You can see that the earning of the said station is in billions but PP shelter is negligible there. There is no pure drinking water facility there. The sitting facilities for the passengers are non-existent. There is a dearth of railway lines at the junction. Merely four railway lines exist at two platforms. Therefore, another platform should be constructed and more railway lines should be added. A foot-over bridge should be constructed towards the southern side of Saharasa junction. The platform is big. Six ticket counters do exist there but only one reservation counter remains opened. Only two counters are operational for buying general tickets. One counter is meant for handicapped persons but it is not operational. There is a counter for women but that too is non-operational. It creates problems for the people there. An ROB should be constructed in Raghapur of Supaul district. The foot-over bordge at Supaul station is in a dilapidated condition. It should be constructed again. Mamtaji gave an offer to all the Members of Parliament to make a provision of place for Passenger Reservation System (PRS) and the Railways will open the

said PRS. Our hon'ble Member from Supaul Shri Vishwamohanji had written for Raghavpur Railway Station but the PRS has not been opened there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: The hon'ble Member from Aurangabad Shri Sushu 1 Kumar Singhji had also written about it but it is still to be opened. The waiting hall in Nirmali remains closed. You have constructed the broad gauge line; so please raise the height of platforms at all the stations there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 'Hon'ble Member, please conclude.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: When narrow gauge line train used to run. people boarded it without facing any difficulty. People face a lot of difficulty in boarding the train due to non-construction of platform.

With these words and congratulating the hon'ble Railway Minister, I conclude feeling gratetul to the Hon. Deputy Speaker for giving me the opportunity to speak and hoping that the Government will focus on Bihar and resolve the problems of the people.

[English]

*SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharampuri): It is veiy disappointing that the Railway Minister was not kind enough to the State of Tamil Nadu as he has totally neglected this progressing state. I found nothing for the state of Tamil Nadu in it and whereas we expected a lot from the Government. Even the schemes announced by the Railways in its previous budgets do not find place in the current one and many projects have not been implemented in the year passed. As my beloved leader Dr. Kalaingar said, the budget contains many things which are laudable and many things which could have been avoided.

While participating in the railway budget for the year 2011-12, I had made some pressing demands concerning my Parliamentary Constituency, Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu and not only that I have made personal submission of the same to the railways, but I am very sorry to say that none of the proposals have been found in this railway budget. Therefore, I wish to present again the same demand herein for the kind consideration of the Hon'ble Railway Minister.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Following are the few railway projects concerning my Dharmapuri parliamentary constituency which need your special attention as these have been hanging and I am very confident that these projects will get life under your golden hands.

(1) Laying of Morappur-Dharmapuri Rail Line

Morapur - Dharmapuri rail line providing about 36 kms at a total cost of Rs.108 crores. It comes under my parliamentary constituency. This is the long pending demand of the people living in my constituency. If this project is implemented, the people from the headquarter of Dharmapuri district i.e. Dharmapuri town and surrounding towns will be benefited and it would also generate a lot of resources for the Railways as these routes are highly economically viable because of the geographical structures connecting places of importance with regard to religion, commerce and tourism. Since this project does not involve huge amount. I urge upon the Government to bear the entire cost of the project without insisting the State Government to bear 50% cost of the total cost of the project.

(2) Construction of Rail Over-bridges

- (a) Adhiyaman Kottai Railway Gate falling on the Dharmapuri-Salem National Highway (NH-7)
- (b) Vennampatti Railway Gate in Dharmapuri town
- (c) Pennagaram Railway Gate (Kumarasamy Pettai Railway Gate)
- (d) Kadagathur Railway Gate
- (e) Chinthalpadi Railway Gate
- (f) Buddireddipatti Railway Gate

There is an urgent need to construct these over bridges at above places. All these places fall under Bangalore Division of South Western Railway and under Salem Division of Southern Railway. The construction of these over bridges are very essential as public passing through these gates are finding it very difficult to commute and these over bridges should be constructed at the earliest.

(3) Creation of Manned Level Crossing at Sivanalli Village

There is also a need to construct a level crossing at Sivanalli under Salem Division of Southern Railways. In the absence of level crossing at Sivanalli, people from more than 30 villages have to take the risk of their lives by crossing un-manned level crossing. Therefore, provision for a manned railway crossing at this place is very essential.

(4) Stoppage of Train No. 3351/3352 Alleppey Tata Nagar - Bokaro Express and 2695/2696 Chennai-Thiruvananthapuram-Chennai Express at Morappur Railway Station

Railway Station at Morappur is an ancient Railway Station under the control of Salem Division of Southern Railways which falls in my constituency. This station serves the people who are heading towards Chennai and other parts of the country and the State. Hundreds of people visit the railway station regularly. Dharmapuri district is the most backward district in the State of Tamil Nadu. Due to this backwardness, the people of this district had to move from Dharmapuri to far away places for their livelihood and for better prosperity. However, the trains which are passing this Morappur Station, do not stop over here i.e. Train No.3351/3352 Tata Nagar-Alleppey - Tata Nagar-Bokaro Express and 2695/2696 Chennai-Thiruvananthapuram, Chennai Express. Therefore, stoppage for this train at Morappur should be given.

(5) Stoppage of Train No. 6381/6382 Mumbai-Kanyakumari Mumbai Express and 7229/7230 Sabari Express at Bommidi Railway Station

Another important Railway Station falling in my district is Bommidi. This station also serves the people of both Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts. However, this station does not have stoppage for train No.6381/6382 Mumbai-Kanyakumari Mumbai as well as 7229/7230 Sabri Express running between Thiruvananthapuram to Hyderabad via Tirupati. It is painful and pertinent to mention here that when the Mumbai-Kanyakumari GST Express enters Kerala, it stops at all stations in Kerala, whereas it does not have a stoppage at many important stations in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, stoppage for this train should be given at Bommidi Railway Station.

(6) Stoppage of Train No. 6537/6538 Bangalore-Mangalore-Bangalore Express at Dharmapuri

Railway Station and increasing its frequency on daily basis

Dharmapuri Railway Station under control of the Bangalore Division of South-Western Railway serves the people of both Dharmapuri and Kanyakumari heading towards Bangalore, Mumbai, Thiruvananthapuram etc. However, it does not have a stop for train No. 6537/6538 Bangalore-Mangalore-Bangalore Express. Therefore, stoppage for this train should be given at Dharmapuri Railway Station and its frequency should be increased.

(7) Enhancement of frequency of Train No. 16537/16538 Bangalore-Nagarcoil Express

There has been a popular demand to enhance the frequency of train no. 16537/16538 running between Bangalore and Kanyakumari (Nagarcoil) Express on daily basis instead of twice in a week as there is huge volume of passenger traffic between Nagarcoil and Bangalore daily. Many trade and passengers associations have been making efforts to enhance the frequency of this particular train because of the heavy volume of passenger traffic in this segment of railways, but all their efforts so far went in vain. Therefore, you may please intervene into it and fulfill this long pending demand.

(8) Implementation of new train between Bangalore and Dharmapuri announced in 2011-12 Railway Budget

A new fast passenger express train was announced in the last Railway Budget 2011-12, to be operated between Bangalore and Dharmapuri by the then Hon'ble Railway Minister, but the same has not yet become a reality. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister to fulfill the assurance made by your predecessor.

(9) Construction of Foot-over bridge at Dharmapuri Railway Station

As you are aware that the traffic volume at Dharmapuri Railway Station has increased over the years and many trains have halt at this station, making both the platforms remain busy throughout the day. However, reaching one platform to another has become difficult and passengers are now illegally crossing the railway track to reach the other platform in the Railway Station to catch the train which resulted into many fatalities in the past.

Therefore, there is an urgent need to construct a foot-over bridge at this station at the earliest to avoid loss of life.

(10) Provision for normal reservation facility at Dharmapuri Railway Station

Presently, the railway reservation counter functions from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. Since the sale of tickets at Dharmapuri railway station has increased due to enhancement of trains, the reservation facility and timing at Dharmapuri Railway Station be made at par with other leading reservation counters in the country.

With this I conclude and request the Hon'ble Minister to consider all these projects and give due share to the State of Tamil Nadu.

*SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN (Sambalpur): I support the Railway budget presented by the Hon'ble Railway Minister. The fares increased after 9 years is very minimal and will not affect the common man. I also request the Hon'ble Minister to emphasize on basic passenger facilities especially hygiene and medical facilities on board.

I would like to draw the Minister's attention towards an urgent requirement of a new train from my constituency headquarter Sambalpur in Odisha to Allahbad. This will suffice the need of the people going to perform last rites.

Once again I congratulate the Minister for a successful Railway budget.

*SHRI SANJAY BHOI (Bargarh): First of all I congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for a successful Railway Budget. Sir, as a member of consultative committee on Railways, I can understand the compulsion of increasing fares which are very mild in nature.

Sir, I would like to remind the Minister that Districts - Bargarh and Jharsuguda which are in my parliamentary constituency were declared by Kum. Mamata Banerjee as Adarsh Station, but no progress can be seen there. Also Padampur, which is a sub-division of my constituency was identified for opening a PRS counter. Unfortunately this was also not taken up as yet. Therefore, Sir kindly be generous enough to accept these demands.

*SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): I am not keen to talk on the situation that

*Speech was laid on the Table.

arised after the railway budget speech by the earlier Railway Minister. For me what is more important is the fact that railways should function well and the people of this country are satisfied with services given by the railways.

The fare-hike, though seem inevitable in the present context, should have been effected with a great deal of caution and concern. It is a sensitive issue, impacting the lives of common man. I sincerely feel that instead of across the board hike, the ordinary second class and suburban rail travel should have been spared. Railways should have cross-subsidized the second class rail fare through the hike in Sleeper Class and AC classes, which they have done. An inclusive agenda should have governed the Railways.

It is true that the financial health of the Indian Railways has slipped overtime with the current operating ratio rising to 95%; it is also true that Railway's internal resource generation has almost dried up with no fare hike for almost a decade. The Indian Railways balance sheet portrays a very dismal picture- it has borrowed 20,000 crore from the market in 2011-12. Modernisation and safety of the Railway systems have been hit by resource crunch. Nothing could better capture the state of affairs of the Indian Railways when the Minister said, the 'Railways is in ICU'. If this is the situation, then how to resurrect it, how to restore its glory. We all as Members of Parliament would like to see the Indian Railways thriving as before, meeting our odd demands in its stride.

My learned colleagues have reflected on various important issues facing Indian Railways. I would not like to repeat them. I would rather like to present an overview of the state of Konkan Railways, which has been the lifeline of my constituents - the people of Konkan in Maharashtra. With several on going projects and schemes to modernize the Indian Railways and with steps augmenting number of train services, steamlining and gearing up freight movement and increasing the connectivity of the Railways to the far flung corners. I request the Hon'ble Minister to give some priority to Konkan Railway in his scheme of things.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, the sole purpose of Konkan Railway was to link the people of this region with Mumbai city as well as other parts of the country, to make the transportation of goods and movement of people easier

and faster. But in reality, the people of South mostly Mangalore and Goa regions are more benefited. The irony is that the Konkan Railway which was conceived by the visionary leaders of Konkan and was named after.

Konkan region is hardly catering to the needs of the people of this region. The saddest part is that most mail/ express trains do not stop in many important stations of the region and there is hardly any reservation quota for the people of Konkan region in the trains that pass through this region. As a result, the majority of people of this region who are below poverty line (BPL), are facing insurmountable difficulties. Besides, Konkan has rich tourism potential because of its natural resources. Rail facilities must help tap the potential for the economic well being of the people of the region and also the country. However, unfortunately, nothing is there in the budget for the people of Konkan. Therefore, I seek the special attention for Konkan from our Railway Minister from economic and tourism points of view.

In the Budget, the Minister has given a lot of emphasis on railway safety. I welcome it. It is indeed long overdue. In fact, rail safety should be non-negotiable. As expert panels have suggested, railway safety is contingent upon railway modernization in almost all areas of operation-signalling, rolling stocks, maintenance and so on. I would like to appeal the Minister to attach special priority to the Konkan Railways in the overall framework of railway safety, as it is located in a fragile eco-system and is vulnerable to disruptions during monsoon raising questions about safety of passengers.

The Hon'ble Minister is aware that several projects for Konkan Railways initiated in the preceding years are still underway without any tangible benefits being accrued to the people. I urge the Minister to kindly intervene in facilitating early completion of the projects.

With these words, I conclude.

14.30 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS – CONTD.

(ii) **Loss of human lives at an unmanned Level Crossing near Hathras in North-Eastern Railway in an accident on 20.03.2012***

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6205/15/12.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): Sir, I am pained to apprise the House regarding an unfortunate incident that occurred today at an Unmanned Level Crossing wherein one mini van carrying 22 persons and a dead body dashed against Train No. 51976 Mathura - Kasganj Passenger at about 07.23 hours on 20.03.2012 between Hathras City and Mendu stations of Mathura-Kasganj section of Izzatnagar Division of North Eastern Railway. In this incident, 15 persons travelling in the mini van lost their lives and three persons suffered injuries, whereas four persons jumped out of the van and saved themselves. This incident took place at a 'C class unmanned level crossing with very low traffic density (1050 Train Vehicle Unit as per Census done in November, 2009). No passenger travelling in the train was injured or killed in this incident.

Medical Relief was immediately despatched through an Accident Relief Medical Train (ARME) which departed Kasganj at 07.55 hours and reached the site of occurrence at 09.15 hours. However, local public and civil authorities had shifted the injured to nearby hospital by the time the ARME reached the site. The injured were moved to a local hospital at Badhwa and those requiring special medical attention were sent to Medical College at Aligarh. General Manager, North Eastern Railway and Divisional Railway Manager, Izzatnagar have proceeded to the site of the accident.

As per preliminary information received, the incident occurred due to the negligent driving by the driver of the mini van. The driver did not stop his van at the Stop Board short of level crossing to check for approaching train as prescribed in the Section 131 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

On humanitarian grounds, an ex *gratia* amount of rupees two lakh each to the next of the kin of deceased, Rs.50,000 to the grievously injured and Rs.25,000 to persons who sustained simple injury has been announced.

On behalf of Railways and myself, I express deep condolences to the bereaved families and also express sincere sympathies to the injured. I trust the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): You said that information has been received from the railways and

it has been done. Have you constituted a Committee on it or not?

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri E.G. Sugavanam will speak on the Railway Budget.

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM (Krishnagiri): Sir, I have given notice to speak in Tamil.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At the moment, Tamil Interpreter is not available. So, you may speak later. I will call the next speaker. Dr. Ram Chandra Dome – not present.

14.35 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET (2012-2013) – GENERAL DISCUSSION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT – (RAILWAYS), 2012-13

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS – (RAILWAYS), 2011-12

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS – (RAILWAYS), 2009-10 – CONTD.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Thank you, Sir. I am thankful that you have given me the opportunity to speak a few things on the Railway Budget, which is being discussed on the floor of the House.

Railway is the biggest Government undertaking and the largest one also in the world. The Railway functions as a vertically-integrated organization providing passengers and freight services. It is the single system, which consists of 64,460 route kms. of track that criss-cross the country;

*Not recorded.

on which more than 19,186 number of trains ply carrying about 21 million passengers; and hauling nearly 2.5 million tonnes of freight every day thereby contributing to the economic growth of the nation.

Sir, over the period of time, the Railway finances as well as the Railway system, which was sacred and there was also sanctity on the finance side, gradually has been eroded. I will mainly confine my speech regarding the White Paper on Indian Railways placed on the floor of the House by the then hon. Minister for Railways, Madam Mamata Banerjee.

My first observation and also a strong one is this. However well intentioned, does the Ministry of Railways have Parliamentary sanction for re-appropriation of funds between various funds paid / plan heads and zones of Railways? Over the period of time, it is seen that whatever this hon. House gives approval to, particularly, to the project and amount is being diverted / re-appropriated to some other project. This is not allowed as per the system in vogue, Parliamentary system. The hon. President of India as well as the hon. House gives approval to this particular sum of money. How can the Railway Ministry having their officials sitting in the chambers overrule and re-appropriate those funds? This is my observation. This is not only my observation, but certainly the hon. Members here will agree with me that every time money is being diverted from a particular project to another project.

14.38 hrs. (*Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair*)

Sir, I am the Chairman of the Railway Convention Committee (RCC). The RCC vide their Third Report approved and the Capital Fund was created with effect from 1992-1993 with the express objective of Supplementary Gross Budgetary Support for works of capital nature. When 'express objective' is appropriated to both Development Fund and Capital Fund based on estimation and considering the annual requirements, then how is it that huge surpluses are left in the Capital Fund while there is shortfall in Development Fund and there is a need for transfer of funds from one fund to another?

This is also very common now-a-days in the railway financial system. So, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister, who has newly assumed the charge, to take note of it. When the House has approved of certain sums of money to be utilized against a particular project, how can

the officials sitting in the Railway Board reappropriate the monies to some other project? I do not know whether they have the approval of the hon. Minister of Railways or not. I have umpteen number of cases that I can cite here, but I have no time to do so. I would only request the hon. Minister Shri Mukul Roy Ji to take note of it. How can the officials sitting in the Railway Board overrule and reappropriate certain sums of money which the Parliament has approved of? Will not the transfer of funds from Capital Fund to Development Fund dilute the very purpose for which these Funds were created? In case of extreme exigency, the Ministry of Railways should put up proposals for transfer of more money from one Fund to another Fund before the Railway Convention Committee and seek their views before its approval.

When the operational losses incurred on the strategic lines by the Ministry of Railways is more or less being reimbursed for the last three years, then on what basis can this be justified as a ground for reduction of rate of dividend? We know and the hon. Minister knows that whatever amount the Railway Ministry spends on a particular national project, that is being reimbursed. But when such a proposal is put before the Railway Convention Committee for reimbursement, it is something that is unheard of.

In the White Paper which has been placed on the Table of the House, as against a growth elasticity of 1.25, the traffic growth achieved by the Railways hovered around 0.79 and has been below par for the entire period. It is an observation made by the World Bank. The percentage of shortfall, as per the expected elasticity vis-a-vis actual growth of Railway GDP, ranged between 17.5 per cent and 26.4 per cent. As against China's addition of new lines of 1000 kilometres per annum, India achieved a mere 220 kilometres per annum during 2004-05 and 2008-09. Recently, it was mentioned that we have completed 700 kilometres, but I do not know how far it is true. The hon. Minister may look into the matter and inform the House of the details.

The hon. Minister of Railways informed the House that on a main level crossing, an accident took place and a few people died on the spot. He has, no doubt, announced an *ex-gratia* compensation, but that would not serve the purpose. Those who died have died and no amount of *ex-gratia* or any amount can help their families.

On the issue of safety, it was said that the number of accidents has come down. This is the observation made in this White Paper on Railways. What is its percentage? The number of accidents came down from 234 in 2004-05 to 177 in 2008-09.

The unmanned level crossings were 16,976 as on 1.04.2009. Out of annual allocation of about 700 crore for the purpose, the expenditure has been about 500 crore.

Sir, certainly Rs. 700 crore has been earmarked and sanctioned by this hon. House but they spent only Rs. 500 crore. How it can be done? When money is available, why that money cannot be utilised? The number of cognisable crime under IPC has come down from 20,623 in 2004-05 to 15,336 in 2008-09 and for passenger amenities, the public perception is not good in terms of catering, cleanliness, punctuality, efficiency. This is all being diverted here and almost all the hon. Members have pointed out that cleanliness, punctuality, efficiency and security of the Railways are in jeopardy. The growth rate of freight earnings which was 15 per cent in 2005-06 has decreased to 10 to 11 per cent in 2008-09. The growth rate of passengers is much lower in 2008-09 as compared to 2006-07 and 2008-09.

Another peculiar thing that has happened is that while there has been no increase in fares, the Railways has increased their earnings by reclassification of about 200 trains as Superfast trains without reduction in running time during 2004-05 to 2008-09 resulting in levy of Superfast charges. The running time of the so-called Superfast trains has not reduced but they have earned much by just reclassifying these 200 trains in Superfast category. And there is another method which they have adopted to increase the revenue of the Railways is that they have increased the Tatkal seats from 5.6 per cent in 2004-05 to 14.20 per cent in 2008-09 thereby charging about 30 per cent extra fare on Tatkal seats.

In fact it is being told here that during the last nine years, we have not increased the fares but by indirect means, they have increased it in a very clever manner so that no passenger can object or no MP or Parliament can take notice of it. Losses in passengers operations have increased from Rs. 5,782 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 13,957 crore in 2008-09. Earlier the manpower was of 13.72 lakh with pensioners but now, it is 11.5 lakh. The White Paper

on Railways has brought out on December, 2009 that figures of cash surplus investible funds were projected higher than the actual to the extent of Rs. 23,000 crore by changing the accounting procedures. So, they have not increased the efficiency, cleanliness and also other things but very cleverly, they have earned money and on the face of it, they say that there has been no increase in fares.

Sir, I want to tell a few words about my State. I hail from the State of Odisha and there are three important Railway projects which have been in operation since more than one decade.

The length of the Khurda-Bolangir line is 289 kilometres. What was the achievement in the last more than ten years? It was only 16 kilometres. They have spent more than Rs.200 crore. They have earmarked only Rs.40 crore for the current year. If this kind of thing goes on, it will take hundreds of years to complete a project. There is no doubt that Members demand for a more number of projects and new lines. That is all right. But the money earmarked for the construction is not being utilised fully. I would ask the hon. Minister to look into this project. If they have earmarked Rs.200 crore for the Khurda-Bolangir railway line, how much of it really have they spent? I would like to know whether this amount has been utilised or not.

Similarly, another important project is the Port Link Project, Haridaspur-Paradip Project. There was some kind of confusion between the land owners as well as the State Government and the Railways. We are told that this type of confusion is already over. Why has only Rs.2 crore been earmarked for the current year? I am very sorry to say that there are enough things to say. At the same time, they have declared Bhubneswar as the world class station. When have they declared it? It has been declared three years back. But there is no sign of anything. There is no construction work; there is no tender work and nothing of the sort. Similar is the case of Puri. Puri, as you know, is not only a place of tourism importance but also an important place from all angles. They have declared that it will be a world class station. But still they are thinking about it. I do not know whether it would be done under PPP model or by the Government or by the RVNL.

I am very much thankful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak. I would also request the hon.

Minister, who is a new and competent Minister, to look into it. He should try to set right the auditing or the financial management system so that there is sanctity. When Parliament approves certain sums of money, how can it be diverted by the officials? This is something unheard of. The former Finance Minister is sitting here. He will certainly agree with me that the money should not be diverted by the officials. The amount that was sanctioned for these projects has remained unattended. That should not happen. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT (Misrikh): I would like to inform the hon'ble Minister of Railways that Balamau and Neemsar stations under my parliamentary constituency Misrikh had been selected as Model Stations in the last year's Railway Budget and Sitapur Cantt had been included in the said list. I had made a demand to select Sandila and Bilhaur stations as Model Stations but the said demand has not been accepted. It is my humble request to develop Sandila and Bilhaur Stations while declaring them as Model Stations.

Balamau is an important railway junction under my parliamentary constituency. All express trains should be provided a stoppage and VIP retiring room should be constructed there.

There are a large number of railway employees at Balamau because it is a junction and offices of Central Government are also located there. Hence, the Railways should construct a Kendriya Vidyalaya for education of the children of government employees and Balamau station should be developed further.

There is a ticket window on only one side of Balamau Railway Junction as a result passengers are facing huge difficulties. Hence, ticket window facility should be provided at both sides of the Railway Junction. A railway overbridge should be constructed at Balamau Railway Junction.

Sitapur narrow gauge line should be converted into broad gauge line via Kanpur-Balamau.

Sitapur-Lucknow narrow gauge line should be converted into broad gauge line because it is an important railway junction of my parliamentary constituency. All major trains passing through this station including Lucknow Mail,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Shramjeevi Express and those trains which run via Kanpur should be provided a stoppage at this station. Besides, there is a need to provide loading and unloading facility at the platform. There are a large number of Central employees in Balamau but there is a lack of education in absence of Kendriya Vidyalaya. It would be beneficial for government employees if the Railways provide its land for construction of Kendriya Vidyalaya.

1. It is my humble request to issue instructions for the development of Balamau Railway Station and to accept the above mentioned suggestion given by me in this regard.
2. Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency in an extremely backward area. Hence Metro Coach factory should be set up there for development of the area.
3. A Centre of Excellence in Software should be opened in Misrikh under the aegis of Centre for Railway Information Systems.
4. A power plant has been sanctioned in Sandila under my parliamentary constituency. If the Railways set up a gas based power plant here then it would be a great help in development of the area and backwardness of the area could be removed.
5. There is a huge traffic congestion on Kanpur-Farrukhabad rail line located on National Highway-No. 9, due to which accidents take place there frequently. Hence, a railway under bridge should be constructed in order to streamline the traffic. There are similar conditions at Sandila and Bilhaur of my parliamentary constituency. Therefore, an over-bridge should be constructed there.
6. There is a need to improve passengers amenities at Sandila and Balamau Stations. Hence, advance booking of retiring rooms at these stations should be introduced and other passenger amenities should be provided there on priority basis.
7. I thank you for laying Lucknow-Lakhimpur-Pilibhit via Sitapur line and Sitapur-Bahraich line.
8. A new Shatabdi Express should be introduced from Lucknow to New Delhi via Bareilly.
9. I congratulate the hon'ble Minister of Railways for gauge conversion of Lucknow-Pilibhit via Sitapur

and Melani and urge upon the hon'ble Minister that a new rail line should be laid after conducting a survey of Bilhaur - Makanpur Madarshah Dargah line.

10. I express my gratitude to the hon'ble Minister of Railways for electrification of Roja-Sitapur-Badwal line.
11. I would like to inform the hon'ble Minister that Naimisharanya is a famous pilgrim centre under my parliamentary constituency Misrikh in Uttar Pradesh. There are various other pilgrim centres i.e. world renowned Chakratirth Dadhichi Kund, Pandav Kila, Hanuman Garhi, Sudarshan Chakra, Maa Lalita Devi Temple (Shaktipeeth). Char Dham Yatra is not completed unless a holy bath is taken in Chakratirth. Besides, devotees also perform '84 Kos Parikrama' there which completes on 'Holika Dahan' and thereafter Holi is celebrated. Lakhs of devotees perform such 'Parikrama'. A large number of people not only from the country but also from other countries of the world visit this place. Mention of these pilgrim centres has been traced in the 'Puranas' also.

So, Naimisharanya pilgrim place be connected with the railways and Neemsar should be included under 50:50 cost sharing scheme to bring about improvement in the condition of approach roads.

12. There is world famous mazar of Madarshah in Makanpur under Kanpur city district in Sitapur district (Uttar Pradesh) in my parliamentary constituency Misrikh. A large number of devotees not only from the domestic sector but also from other countries of the world visit this place. This is a 596 year old world renowned mazar. Several thousand devotees through the mazar from across the world daily. Urs is organised every May of the year in which persons numbering in several lakhs participate and a fair is organised in the months of January-February. This is a world famous mazar. This religious place should also be connected with Pilgrim Special trains.
13. I would like to apprise you that Hardoi, Sitapur, Neemsar and Sandila Railway stations, Balamau junction are extremely backward areas of Uttar Pradesh. There is a need to upgrade these railway

stations. Action be taken to enhance passenger amenities and for beautification of surroundings.

14. There is surplus railway land available in my parliamentary constituency but there is no Kendriya Vidyalaya and there is acute shortage of health care services there. A hospital and a Kendriya Vidyalaya be set up on the surplus railway land in Sandila and Balamau junction, district Hardoi.
15. An Advanced Loco Pilot Training Centre (ALPTC), Advanced Permanent Way Training Centre or a Multi Departmental Training Centre be set up at Hardoi or Sitapur under my parliamentary constituency.
16. A Rail coach factory, a loco factory or a diesel multiple unit factory be set up in Misrikh parliamentary constituency.
17. An air-conditioned container factory under the Kisan Vision project for the ensured future of farmers be set up in Misrikh parliamentary constituency.
18. The Sitapur-Lucknow broadgauge railway line is pending post its survey in 2005. Sitapur is a district headquarter in my parliamentary constituency. The general public is facing a lot of inconvenience due to absence of a railway line so far. Construction of this railway line be started immediately.
19. Abida Express train used to ply from Kanpur-Balamau-Neemsar via Shahjahanpur to Delhi. This service has been discontinued as a result of which the general public is facing a lot of inconvenience. The local people are demanding restoration of the above said train constantly, however, the demand has not been accepted. This train should be restored.

Necessary measures should also be taken to provide following amenities in my Parliamentary Constituency Misrikh, district Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh):

- (1) To provide stoppage of Gwalior-Chhapra train at Bilhaur,
- (2) To introduce a new Shatabdi Express between Kanpur and Varanasi,
- (3) To introduce another Jan Shatabdi Express from Kanpur to Agra via Jhansi-Gwalior,

- (4) To construct a railway bridge on Kakwan route from Bilaur, future of farmers in Hardoi or Sitapur of Uttar Pradesh.
- (5) To construct a railway bridge on Beniganj route at Sandila on Lucknow-Hardoi route, (20) A passenger coach warehouse, loco factory or Diesel Multiple Unit factory should be set up in Hardoi or Sitapur of Uttar Pradesh.
- (6) Need to beautify Misrikh railway station, (21) Kanpur bound Shatabdi Express plying from Delhi should be extended upto Lucknow.
- (7) Need for doubling of Kanpur Urai-Jhansi railway route, (22) Kanpur bound Abida Express plying from Delhi should be plied via Balamau, Neemsar, Sitapur.
- (8) Need for gauge conversion of Uucknow-Sitapur-Mailani-Pilibhit-Brailley railway route, (23) Chhapra bound train from Gwalior should be provided a stoppage at Bilhaur.
- (9) Need to electrify Kanpur-Urai-Jhansi railway route, (24) A Shatabdi Express should be introduced from Kanpur to Varanasi.
- (10) Need to lay down new railway track from Sitapur to Nanpara and Balamau-Kannauj and (25) A Shatabdi Express should be introduced from Lucknow to Delhi via Bareilly.
- (11) Need to extend Delhi to Kanpur Shatabdi Express upto Lucknow. (26) A Shatabdi Express should be introduced from Kanpur to Agra via Jhansi Gwalior.
- (12) Need to ply Kanpur bound Abida Express plying from Delhi via Balamau, Neemsar, Sitapur. (27) Reservation quota should be enhanced in trains plying from Sitapur, Hardoi, Kanpur.
- (13) Need to provide stoppage of train number 5037 up and 5038 down at Araul Makanpur Station which is 65 km. away from Kanpur Central Station. (28) More platform should be constructed at Sitapur, Hardoi and Kanpur Stations.
- (14) Hardoi, Sitapur, Neemsar and Sandila Railway stations should be upgraded as model station by providing passenger amenities and enhancing the beauty of its surroundings. (29) Railway spare part manufacturing unit should be set up in Sitapur, Hardoi and Kanpur.
- (15) Chowkidars should be appointed at unmanned railway crossings falling under Misrikh parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh. (30) A railway coach factory should be set up in Misrikh parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh.
- (16) A hospital and a Kendriya Vidyalaya should be set up on the surplus railway land falling under Misrikh parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh. (31) Nemisharanya pilgrim place under Misrikh parliamentary constituency should be connected with special trains for pilgrims.
- (17) An out patient department and diagnostic centre should be set up in the district headquarters of Misrikh parliamentary constituency. (32) The famous pilgrim place Nemisharanya under Misrikh parliamentary constituency should be connected with the national capital Delhi by an Express train.
- (18) A state-of-the-art advanced pilot training centre, advanced railway training centre or multi-departmental training centre should be set up in Hardoi or Sitapur in Uttar Pradesh. (33) Misrikh should be connected with an express to Delhi.
- (19) An airconditioned container warehouse should be set up under the Kisan Vision Project to secure (34) A fully equipped Railway Hospital having special treatment facilities for kidney transplant, cardiac surgery and diagnosis and treatment of cancer should be set up in Misrikh parliamentary constituency of U.P.

- (35) Chowkidars should be deployed at all the unmanned railway crossings in Misrikh parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh.
- (36) Railway bridge should be constructed on Bilhaur Kakwan route.
- (37) A railway bridge should be constructed on Beniganj route in Sandila on Lucknow Hardoi route.
- (38) Beautification of Misrikh Railway station should be undertaken.
- (39) Kanpur-Orai-Jhansi railway track should be doubled.
- (40) Gauge conversion of Lucknow-Sitapur-Mailani-Pilibhit-Bareilly railway route should be undertaken.
- (41) Electrification of Kanpur-Orai-Jhansi railway route should be done.
- (42) New railway track should be laid from Sitapur to Nanpara.
- (43) New railway track should be laid from Balamau to Kannauj.
- (44) Passenger amenities should be enhanced and funds should be provided at all railway stations falling under Misrikh parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh.
- (45) Railway stations falling under Misrikh parliamentary constituency of U.P. should be modernized.
- (46) A 50 bedded railway hospital should be set up in Misrikh parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh for the welfare of railway staff.
- (47) A workshop for the repair of goods coaches should be set up in Misrikh parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh.
- (48) Repair and maintenance of Railway stations falling under Misrikh parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh should be undertaken.
- (49) Covered shed on platforms of railway station under Misrikh parliamentary constituency should be provided.
- (50) Adequate drinking water should be made available at Railway stations falling under Misrikh parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

- (51) Sanitation at all railway stations under Misrikh parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh should be improved.

I hope necessary action would be taken on issues raised by me.

[English]

*SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM (Krishnagiri): Hon. Chairman, Sir, it gives me great pleasure to speak on behalf of my DMK Parliamentary Party on the Railway Budget for the year 2012-13. I support the budgetary proposals spelt out by the hon. Minister.

Our Hon'ble Railway Minister has very ably presented his maiden Budget and took all steps to present a balanced and growth-oriented budget. Indian Railways is the third largest railway network in the world. It covers over 65,000 kms. operating 12,000 passenger trains and 7000 freight trains every day. It has as many as 7,500 stations, and carry almost 25 million passengers in a day. It moves 2.65 million tonnes of freight. Indian Railways as the world's largest employer has 36 million staff on its rolls.

Sir, it is not out of place to mention here that most of the revenue for railways comes from freight traffic. The frequent hike in the freight rates and moving of cargo at a snail's pace at 25 kmph poses strict competition particularly for middle distance operations. To improve the freight traffic, strengthening of track to carry heavier loads at faster speed, laying of dedicated freight corridors is necessary and it should not be postponed any longer.

Sir, the proposal of the Railways to introduce 75 new Express Trains, 21 Passenger Trains are welcome. Extension of 39 Trains, increasing the frequency of 23 Trains, laying of 725 km of new lines, 800 km. of gauge conversion, 1,100 km. of electrification, setting up of Railway Traffic Regulation Authority, Railway Safety Authority with statutory status, expansion of Railway Board with two additional members, setting of new wagon and rail coach factories are widely welcome.

Sir, safety is the primary concern for railways and travelling public. Large number of train accidents due to derailment, head-on-collision, ramming with the stationary vehicle, trespassing at unmanned level crossing, low visibility, human error are on the increase in the last few

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

years. The preventive steps taken by the railways to avoid such increasing accidents are inadequate. Application of modern technologies, adequate training, infrastructure consolidation, modern signalling. Development of Stations and Freight Terminals, technology transfer, skill upgradation, offering of yoga/meditation and physical training lessons, disaster management training to the technical and safety category staff will go a long way in reducing the number of accidents. The proposal to set up Railway Safety Authority will definitely address these concerns.

Sir, as on 01.04.2011, vacant posts in the safety category stood at 1, 26,304. Railways should take concerted efforts to fill up all the vacant posts in a time bound manner will greatly reduce the stress on the existing staff.

Sir, the standard of cleanliness and hygiene is far below the standard. Railway Stations, coaches, platforms and railway tracks are found dirty. Train travel has become a nightmare because of the unhygienic conditions. Passengers have to travel facing much of discomfort. This is causing irritation and strain particularly to the Sleeper Class and Second Class passengers. Now, the passengers can hope that with the setting up of special housekeeping machinery, proper care would be taken to keep clean both the stations and trains. The proposal to replace open discharge toilets in trains with green toilets will help improve hygiene conditions to a great extent.

Railways has proposed to upgrade 84 stations in the country as Adarsh stations. I am surprised to note that Hosur station in Tamil Nadu is not among them. Hosur is a fast growing industrial hub bordering Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. It is close to IT hub, Bangalore. As large number of business houses and industries are situated in and around Hosur, the passenger traffic is very high. Therefore, I urge upon the Hon. Railway Minister to consider including Hosur station to be upgraded as an Adarsh station. Our Minister of State is also familiar with Hosur.

Sir, the proposal to introduce ten Express Trains and two Passenger Trains to Tamil Nadu is there. This is not enough. Bus fares have been hiked in Tamil Nadu. So this adds up to the burden on Railways as the passenger volume has got increased. Hence there is an urgent need to introduce more trains. The proposed introduction of Double Decker Train from Chennai-Bangalore will ease traffic congestion in this route as there has been a long

pending demand to introduce more trains in this route. I have also met the hon. Minister in this regard many a times. The proposed new projects for Tamil Nadu like setting up of wind mill and bio-diesel plant and rail near plant at Palur are welcome. Survey for new coaching terminal at Nemam is need of the hour. Tamil Nadu is far behind in getting new railway projects in the last few years. I urge upon the railway administration to consider our demands.

Sir, introduction of Izzat Scheme was widely welcomed by poorest sections of the society. In order to provide further relief to the underprivileged citizens, the proposed extension of travel distance from 100 kms. to 150 kms. under the scheme. This will help them greatly.

Sir, it is a known fact that UPA Government tried to avoid hiking the passenger fares for about a decade now. As a result it, revenue generation and development of railways got affected. To avoid the Railways from falling into the debt trap, Hon. Minister has hiked the passenger fares in the budget. However, the hike amounts to 35% or more in some cases. Instead of hiking the fares at one stretch gradual hike can be considered so that it will not be a burden on passengers. I urge upon the Railway Minister to review this proposal.

Salem Division was carved out recently. The division is not having required number of staff. I request the Railway Minister to look into this and fill up the vacancies there.

Sir, there is a long pending demand from the people of Krishnagiri constituency for laying of a new railway line between Jolarpettai and Hosur via Tirupathur - Kandili - Barugur - Orappam - Krishnagiri - Sulagiri (101 kms). In pursuance of the genuine demand made by me along with the people of my constituency, this project was announced in the Railway Budget in February 2010. An updated Survey was completed and its Report was sent to the Railway Board on 31.01.2011 and the total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 687.92 crore. However, no adequate funds were sanctioned for taking up the project. During his Budget Speech, Hon'ble Minister has announced that this project is being sent to the Planning Commission for Appraisal and I thank him for his initiative and kind gesture.

The majority of the products meant for exports like fruits, vegetables, flowers, electronic goods and other

perishable items from Hosur area are sent by road and airlifted to various parts of the country and abroad. The absence of a rail link in this route has been an impediment to the district's industrial growth. Therefore, I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to persuade the Planning Commission to allocate adequate funds for this New Railway Line Project between Jolarpettai and Hosur and I request him to start the project without any further delay.

The following proposals are pending for a very long time. It has been represented to the Hon'ble Railway Ministers time and again. I would like to briefly highlight them.

The number of passengers using Bangalore-Nagercoil Express have increased. Therefore I request the Minister to make Bangalore - Nagercoil Weekly Express (16537/16538) a Daily Train with convenient Timings(16537/16538). The number of trains between Dharmapuri- Morappur needs to be increased.

The request for stoppage of Kochuveli - Yashwantpur Garibrath Express 12257/12258 at Hosur may kindly be considered. Stoppage for Yashwantpur -Tirupati Express (12543/12544) and Coimbatore - Tirupati Express (12257/12258) at Jolarpet may also be considered by the hon. Minister. There should be a stoppage of all trains in Samalpatti and Dasampatti in Krishnagiri District.

A new service like that of the Coimbatore - Bangalore Inter City Express should be introduced. The congestion and crowding in the buses can be eased by way of commuters taking to rail travel. It also saves time for the passengers.

The number of coaches in Mysore - Mayiladuthurai Express needs to be increased from the existing 19 to 24 Coaches.

Bangalore - Erode Passenger via Hosur, Dharmapuri and Salem must be introduced.

I request the Minister to re-introduce the Daily Train between Mysore and Rameswaram via Madurai and Bangalore as Nagore Passenger.

Bangalore-Nagercoil daily train which was in operation in the MG line via Hosur, Virudhachalam and Karur must be re-introduced.

I would like to support the initiative for starting new

train services between Mysore and Rameswaram via Salem, Trichy and Pudukottai and between Kanniyakumari and Mysore via Madurai and Hosur.

The frequency of 2667/2668 Chennai - Nagercoil Weekly Express may also be increased. The number of trains covering places like Hosur - Bangalore -Chennai may also be increased.

The Nagercoil - Mumbai Express may be diverted via Hosur and Dharmapuri.

It would be highly appreciated if a Hosur - Erode Passenger is introduced.

The Deployment of RPF at Hosur Railway Station is to be taken up immediately. This will ensure the safety of the public.

The train between Bangalore and Anekal should be extended upto Hosur. The Minister may also increase the frequency of Mumbai - Nagercoil Train 16339/16340. Chennai - Salem train may be extended upto Hosur.

The Doubling and Electrification of Bangalore - Salem Railway Line is pending for long. It calls for the Minister's immediate attention. The train between Hyderabad and Chennai should be extended upto Kanyakumari or a new train from Hyderabad to Kanniyakumari should be introduced.

I, therefore, urge upon the Hon'ble minister to kindly consider all the proposals I put forth and go in for implementing the same during the current year.

With these words, I conclude my speech on Railway Budget.

15.09 hrs. (*SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair*)

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to oppose the Railway Budget 2012-13. At the outset, I congratulate Shri Mukul Roy, who has been inducted as the new Railway Minister this morning.

At the same time, I must express my sympathy to the former Minister for Railways, Shri Dinesh Trivedi who had to leave the chair of Pilot in the mid way. It is very unprecedented in the Parliament history of our country.

I must start with the environment prevailing in the

Indian Railways. I must refer the report of the hon. Anil Kakodkar Committee. This report has been placed on 17th February, 2012 and I quote some important points from this Committee's recommendations.

"Present environment on Indian Railways reveals a grim picture of inadequate performance largely due to poor infrastructure and resources and lack of empowerment at the functional level. The financial state of Indian Railways is at the brink of collapse unless some concrete measures are taken. The infrastructure way beyond its limit and all the safety margins have been eaten up pushing Indian Railways to a regime of adhocism in infrastructure maintenance."

The Committee has also strongly recommended stopping of such a practice of introduction of new trains without commensurate inputs to the infrastructure. The Committee has strongly recommended adopting of advanced signaling system, which would be based on continuous tracks, circuiting and cabling signaling, similar to European Train Control System level 2 on the inter-trunk routes of about 19,000 route kilometre at an estimated cost of Rs. 90,000 crore within five years.

Sir, what is the situation? The Railways' financial situation is best known by its operating ratio. This is an important index for the financial status. The operating ratio of the Railways signifies the level of efficiency of the organization. It is a ratio of operating expenses of Railways to the revenue earnings. Sir, lower the ratio, the more efficient is the operation and it is better for the financial health of the Railways.

In this respect, I must refer to the White Paper. The White Paper on Indian Railways published by Ministry of Railways in December, 2009 under the previous Minister for Railways, Kumari Mamata Banerjee. That has given the trend of the Railways' operating ratio during the tenure of UPA Government, from 2004 to 2009. What is the position about this? In the year 2004-05, the operating ratio was 91 per cent; in 2005-06, it was 83.2 per cent; in 2006-07, it was 78.7 per cent; in 2007-08, it was 75.9 per cent and in 2008-09, it was 90.5 per cent. The trend was again on the rise.

What is the present position? During UPA - II Government, this has to be taken note off seriously. This has a trend of rising operating ratio abruptly. In 2009-10,

it was 95.3 per cent; in 2010-11, it was 94.6 per cent and in the year 2011-12, it is 95 per cent. The Minister for Railways has expressed his desire that it would be contained and would come down to 85 per cent in the next year's Budget, that is, 2012-13.

It will be contained to a level of 75 per cent by the end of 12th Five Year Plan, i.e., by 2017. It cannot be taken seriously. This sudden jump has no basis or logic for targeting this sort of operating ratio. This is the precarious situation prevailing in our country. The fare hike that has taken place needs to be seen in the backdrop of this severe deterioration in the financial performance of the Indian Railways. But why has this deterioration happened? This is the main issue which is confronting us.

While presenting the Railway Budget, 2011, the former Railway Minister, Madam Banerjee, had said:

"The testing time for the Railways continue to 2010-11 due to the impact of allowances and several post-budgetary factors. On the earning side, disruption of train movement has resulted in a loss of about Rs.1500 crore and another Rs.2000 crore due to the ban on export of iron ore. As a result, the loading target had to be reduced by 20 million tonnes to 924 million tonnes. On the basis of freight traffic projection of 993 million tonnes and passenger growth of 6.4 per cent over 2010-11, the gross traffic receipts are estimated at Rs. 1,06,239 crore for the year 2011-12."

But in this present Budget Proposals of 2012, the then Railway Minister, Mr. Dinesh Trivedi says:

"On the loading side, the continued ban on export of iron ore by Karnataka and Odisha State Governments led to scaling down of loading target from 993 million tonnes to 970 million tonnes in the revised estimates. However, the earning targets for goods has been retained in view of the freight rationalization implemented from 6th March, 2012. In view of the lower growth in the number of passengers that is 5.1 per cent to end of January 2012 as against the budgeted target of 5.9 per cent, the earning targets have been scaled down by Rs.1656 crore to Rs.28800 crore in the revised estimates. Taking into account the lower growth in other coaching and sundry earnings, the gross traffic

receipts have been kept at Rs. 103917 crore in the revised estimates, short of the budget target by Rs.2322 crore."

This is the situation. What does this show? The targets for the basic operations of the Railways, i.e., carrying passengers and goods traffic are not being met. Last year, 2010-11, the freight loading target had to be scaled down by 20 million tonnes. This year, 2011-12, the shortfall in the freight loading target is 23 million tonnes. The present Railway Minister is blaming the ban on iron ore exports for the shortfall. But the ban was in place last year too. Was not the ban on iron ore exports taken into account while setting up the targets for the year 2011? Why are the freight loading targets being missed despite the economy growing at 7 to 8 per cent while real GDP grew at around 7 per cent in 2011-12? Sir, growth in freight loading is only 5 per cent. Earning on freight has grown by 9 per cent in 2011-12 despite nominal GDP growing over 14 per cent. This shows the gross inefficiency of Railways. Clearly, the Railways are losing freight traffic to other forms of transport, specially the roadways. The Railway Minister is now trying to meet the earnings of the freight traffic by increasing the freight charges for almost all the commodities like coal, fertilizer, food grains, steel, cement, etc. which was notified on the 6th of March, 2012. This 20 per cent increase will have an inflationary and cascading impact on the economy and ordinary people will have to bear the burden of the inefficiency of railway operations. Why is the passenger traffic not growing as per the projections? Former Railway Minister Ms. Mamata Banerjee projected the passenger traffic to grow at 6.4 per cent for the year 2011-12. Shri Dinesh Trivedi brought it down to 5.9 per cent. What has been achieved at the end of the financial year is only 5.1 per cent. This is because of the deteriorating quality of services being provided on one hand and the lack of concern for safety and security of the Railways on the other.

Sir, the Railways set targets for reducing the accidents in terms of accidents per million train kilometres and this has been claimed in this Budget. The claim made in 2001 was to reduce accidents per million train kilometres from 0.5 per cent to 0.17 per cent has been achieved. This claim is thoroughly misleading because there are large number of accidents and casualties that we continue to witness. This year already 55 consequential train accidents have occurred between April and November, 2011 leading

to loss of lives of 104 persons. Even this morning there was a tragic accident took place in Mathura section resulting in the death of 15 helpless and unfortunate persons who were crossing the unmanned level crossing.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Railway Minister should make a suo motu statement on this. *...(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Though the hon. Railway Minister has already made a statement, yet I demand that a thorough enquiry into this should be ordered. Adequate compensation should be provided. A sum of Rs. 2 lakh has been announced. It should be Rs. 5 lakh to the next of kin of the deceased and Rs. 2 lakh to those who have been injured in the accident.

Sir, regarding filling up of vacancies in the Railways, I would like to submit that in response to an answer to a Starred Question dated 16th December, 2011 in the Rajya Sabha, the hon. Minister of State for Railways, Shri Bharat Singh Solanki replied that the number of posts lying vacant in Group C and Group D as on 1st April, 2011 was 2, 21,499. Further he said that 14,872 posts of Loco Pilots, including Assistant Loco Pilots and 55,359 posts of gang man are lying vacant as on 1st April, 2011. In order to be transparent the Railway Minister should provide a break-up of the new recruitments in terms of Group C as well as of Loco Pilots and Gang Man. In this respect I would like to submit that the backlog vacancies of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and OBC which are being carried forward for a long time now should be cleared immediately to give justice to these vulnerable sections of society.

Sir, 427 projects are pending and the estimated cost has been given by the Railway Minister. About Rs. 1 lakh crore are needed for those projects. Some projects have been pending for years together.

The credibility of the railway budget making exercise has suffered under UPA-II because the plethora of promises made in the budget of the year are there only to be forgotten the next year. There are several such examples since the Budget of 2010 like 50 world class stations, six bottling plants for fresh water, five sports academies, 522 hospitals and diagnostic centres, 40 multi-speciality hospitals, 50 Kendriya Vidyalayas, seven new coach and loco factories, five new wagon factories, rail axle factories

and so on. The silence or obfuscation of the present Railway Minister on these promises confirm that these budget announcements made by the former Railway Minister, Mamata Banerjee in 2010 and 2011 were all gimmicks and a fraud on the Indian people.

These false promises are now being utilised by the present Railway Minister to initiate large scale privatisation of the Indian Railways. The "Expert Group for Modernisation of Railways" headed by Sam Pitroda has submitted its Report in February, 2012. The Report recommends the development of PPP models in various areas of Railways to attract private investment in stations and terminals, high speed rail corridors, freight terminals, leasing of wagons, loco and coach manufacturing units, captive power generation, railway hospitals and schools, etc. The Report also recommends mobilising Rs. 50,000 crore through monetization that is selling off land and airspace belonging to the Railways. In keeping with these recommendations, this year's Railway Budget has announced the setting up of companies like the Indian Railway Station Development Corporation, Logistics Corporation, etc. in the PPP mode.

The Expert Group envisages PPP investment in railways worth Rs. 4.13 lakh crore over the next ten years.

The Railways are already showing negative growth in investment. This year's *Economic Survey* even shows - 9.5 per cent negative growth in the case of Railway Department investment. So, PPP will not work and it is to sell out our proud and largest PSU of India, the Indian Railways to the private hands and corporates to loot it and make out another scam like how it has happened in the telecommunications sector.

This is very much a fact and in this backdrop, I must oppose this Railway Budget because the main dimension of this Budget is at par with the liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation policy of UPA-II Government to privatise, liberalise and globalise the entire economy including the Indian Railways. So, I oppose this Railway Budget to protect our important and golden PSU of our country.

I also oppose the fare hikes in the second class in the mail, express, suburban and non-suburban trains. This fare hike is not fair. Hence, I oppose this hike in the passenger fare in the second class. I oppose this anti-people Railway Budget presented by this Government.

*SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI (Keonjhar): Hon'ble Minister of Railways presented the Rail Budget for 2012-13, it is expected from this budget that it will play an important role in the most important work of connecting the country and the development of backward areas while fulfilling its social liability. The motive should not be to earn profit only. I regret to inform that Railways has distracted from its objective. In the Budget more attention is paid to metro cities like Kolkatta, Mumbai, Channai etc. but backward states like Odisha has been grossly neglected in this Rail Budget, whereas the highest tribal population of the country resides in Odisha.

Hon'ble Minister of Railway has accepted in the Budget the income of railway has substantially decreased due to the closure of iron mines of Odisha and Karnataka. The most revenue generating region is neglected even today. Nobody can deny the increase in the income of Railways as a result of proper expansion of railways in this area.

My Parliamentary Constituency Keonjhar is mineral rich area. Railway track is present for the transportation of minerals on which a large number of goods train run but lakhs of workers employed in mines and the people of this region do not have the facility of even passenger trains. Despite the demand and agitations of several decades, the Railways has not fulfilled this demand. Therefore, it is my demand from the Minister of Railways that:

1. One of the Rajdhani trains running from Bhuvaneshwar to Delhi be run via Keonjhar, Banspani, Chaibasa-Tatanagar. On this route, the Rajdhani Express will have to travel 150 km less than the normal route and it will save time and reach destination in less time.
2. Puri-Haridwar Utkal Express should be run via Jajpur Keonjhar Road, Keonjhar, Banspani, Chaibasa on its old route connecting with Chakradharpur which will reduce the distance and save time and as a result of this Jajpur Keonjhar and West Singhbhum district of Jharkhand like backward and tribal dominant areas will be connected directly with the capital of the country, Delhi.

The expansion of rail line in mineral rich region will facilitate its transportation and reduce the distance.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

1. New Railway lines are proposed in Banspani, Vimalagarh via Barbil. The survey work has already been completed. But this project did not find a place in this Budget. After the completion of this project Mahanadi coalfields, Raurkela industrial area and iron reserves area of Barbil will be well connected with one another.
2. Similarly survey of Keonjhar Badam-pahad via Karanjia Udaipur line has been completed. After the completion of this project Raurkela industrial area and the entire mineral area of Keonjhar district will be directly connected with Dhamada Port and Haldiya Port.
3. There is no rail connectivity of two mineral rich areas Barbil and Banspani whereas the distance between these two centres is only 13 k.m. At present they are connected via Daguvasposi which increases the distance between these two centres 40 k.m.

Hence it is my request from hon'ble Minister of Railways to make necessary provision in the budget for the said three most important rail projects.

It has been mentioned in the budget that the Railway provides more than one lakh jobs but fulfillment of reservation quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe has not been mentioned in the budget. The reservation quota should be duly marked and the backlog in different categories be addressed properly. Speedy allocation of stalls and various vendors at Railway stations under reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be made. In the last budget, provision was made to make Banspani a multifunctional station. But it has not been materialised yet. It is my request from hon'ble Minister of Railway that it should at least be included in the list of model stations.

It is a long standing demand to set up a new Division at Keonjhar. In this Division all the stations of Jajpur district of Khurda Division, Rupsa, Bangripose, Badampahad of Bhadrak Division and Banspani Barbil and Jugadi of Chakradharpur Division are proposed to be included. It would be quite suitable and comfortable from administrative and business point of view. Hence it is my request from hon'ble Minister of Railways to set up a Keonjhar Railway Division and make its headquarter at Kheonjhar.

In the end, I would like to thank hon'ble Minister of Railways for sanctioning the rail connectivity from Rupsa-Bhdamara to Chakuliya and extending Barbil Intercity Express up to Chakradharpur. I express my gratitude for this also and hope that he will seriously consider my above demands.

[English]

*SHRI LAXMAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj): I represent the tribal and backward Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. It is the largest district of Odisha and also one of the largest tribal and backward districts of India. My district is about 10,418 Sq. Kms. in area highly dominated by Tribals where about 25 lakhs of people reside. The literacy percentage of people is about 52%. Most of them are poor and below poverty line (BPL). In such a large area there are no railway facilities at all till now. It has not got its due share of railway development since independence for various reasons. I am very sorry to say that this time also in the Railways Budget 2012-13; my district has been deprived of getting its due share. I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Railways, to my following points for speedy and positive actions on these for the socio-economic development of the poor and backward tribals of my district.

I am sorry to say here that no any remarkable project/train have been taken up during this current budget.

In the Annexure 4 corresponding to Para No. 45 of the Railways Budget 2012-13 speech of the Hon'ble Minister of Railways, at point No.9, it has been mentioned that new line survey will be taken up for extension of Rupsa-Buramara line up to Chakulia. But, I am surprised to see this as on several occasions during question hours in this august House, the Hon'ble Minister of Railways has replied that the Buramara-Chakulia new BG line is being taken up and executed by Rail Vikash Nigam Limited (RVNL). Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to clarify the present position of Buramara-Chakulia new BG line project.

At the same time, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister, to take up and execute following new BG line projects in my district at "Socially Desirable Projects" for the socio-economic development of the poor and backward tribals of my district.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

- (1) Bangriposi - Gorumahishani
- (2) Badampahar-Keonjhar
- (3) Baripada to Jajpur Road via Udala-Kaptipada-Sarat-Anandpur
- (4) Buramara to Kharaapur via (Chandua - Gopiballavpur)

In order to decongest and augment the capacity of Rupsa-Baripada-Bangriposi section of South Eastern Railway (SER), Betnoti PH on this section must be converted into a Crossing Station. This is required for proper timing of existing trains and introduction of new trains as per huge public needs and demands, in this section. Therefore, sufficient budgetary allocation should be provided for converting Betnoti into a crossing station.

Similarly, as the number of trains originating and terminating at Baripada station on the above section has increased many folds, the single line and single platform at Baripada are not at all adequate to cater to the growing number of trains in this section and to run these trains as per public needs and demands. SER authorities have also appreciated this situation. As around 50 acres of railway lands are available at Braipada, sufficient budgetary allocation must be provided for construction of a second line and second platform at Baripada station to decongest and augment the capacity of the above section.

Baripada railway station is the 107 years old station which comes under South Eastern railway. It was the first witness to a train communication in the state of Odisha which was piloted by the then Maharaja of Mayurbhanj Krushna Chandra Bhanjdeo. The annual total revenue income of this station is around 84 lakhs. It is the main linkage between Rupsa-Bangriposi broad gauge railway section. I have made 100 requests to the Ministry of Railways for making the Baripada as modern full fledged railway station for the greater interest of the railway passenger. But, I am surprised in the current budget session the Minister of Railways has announced in his budget speech about 1,102 crore rupees have been allotted for redevelopment of 100 railway stations whereas the name of my Baripada station is not found in the list. Is it not the step motherly attitude of Union Government towards my state Odisha?

Here, I with great regret put-forth my demand to the

Ministry in the presented Railways Budget 2012-13, not even a single station from my state Odisha has been taken up as model station for the year 2012-13. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to take up Rairangpur station in my district, alongwith other stations from my state Odisha, as model station.

In view of the huge needs and demands of the public especially of the tribals of my district. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister, to declare the introduction of following new trains in addition to the Bripada-Bangriposi DEMU passenger already declared by the Hon'ble Minister:

- (1) Baripada-Bhubaneshwar Rajya Rani SF Express (Tri-weekly)
- (2) Badampahar-Rourkela Express/Badampahar-Ranchi Express (Tri-weekly)

I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to extend Train No. 12891/12892 Baripada - Bhubaneshwar SF Express from Bangriposi to Puri and increase the frequency of Train No. 18007/18008 Shalimar-Baripada Simlipal Express from Tri-weekly to daily in order to fulfill the long cherished dream and demand of the people of my district.

At last but not the least on behalf of the people of my constituency I like to thanks the Ministry of Railways for considering the request of people for renaming Train No. 18007/18008 Shalimar Express as Simlipal Express and secondly to win the hearts of poor tribals of Mayurbhanj district the Railway Ministry may be agreed to rename the Train No. 12891/12892 Bhubaneswar SF Express as Kherwal Express the great ancient world tribal state Odisha. As one day Odisha was called Utkala, Udra and Kalinga so as Odisha was called by tribals as Kherwal Galh. This is nothing but the mind and poor sentiment of tribals of Mayurbhanj.

As I come from the represent the poor and backward tribal district Mayurbhanj of Odisha, I strongly oppose the hike in the passenger fares in ordinary mail and express second class.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI (Yavatmal-Washim): I am extremely grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on Railway Budget 2012-13. Hon'ble Minister has submitted in the budget about Maa,

Mati, Manush but it appears that attention has not been paid towards the common people while increasing railway fare. Definitely it is an additional burden on the common people. The common people are already suffering due to price rise and an increase in railway fare will further deteriorate their financial condition. The hon'ble Minister of Finance has increased 2 percent service tax in the General Budget. You have already increased passenger fare wherein service tax will be imposed due to which freight charges will automatically increase. There is no respite for common people. What would be the fate of the common man? There is need to consider all these aspects also.

The hon'ble Minister of Railways has presented the budget to the tune of Rs. 60,100 crores. He has put safety, consolidation, modernization and capacity enhancement on priority list. I do not wish to put forth further data in this regard. The hon'ble Minister has consulted the experts while preparing Railway Budget. He has also consulted Kakodkar Committee and Pitroda Committee. The hon'ble Minister has mentioned the "Vision 20-20" but it appears to me that plan has been formulated for ten years and Rs. 14 lakh crores will be required to meet such plan. Railways is already facing financial crunch. Railways is going through a rough phase because it is unable to generate the required fund. I would like to know from the Minister of Railways as to how the ministry will manage all these things? How will the Railways meet the target set in this regard?

The hon'ble Minister had submitted in his speech that they are going to recruit around one lakh employees in the year 2012-13. It is a good news for young persons. Such announcements are made a number of times but could not be implemented. I would like to know whether the ministry is seriously considering the issue so as to provide employment to your persons.

Sir, we always talk of sanitation. But hon'ble MP's are of the opinion that railway stations are very dirty and it is very difficult to even stand there. Metro trains are clean because there is a provision of fine for spitting and throwing garbage in metro trains. Whether the Ministry of Railways could make similar provision? If we make people aware about sanitation then I think there will be improvement in Railway on the lines of Metro.

Sir, I would like to submit in respect of my constituency, Vidarbha. All are aware of Vidarbha that a large number

of farmers committed suicide there and such incidents are taking place even today. Shakuntala Express is being operated since British regime. East India Company had introduced the train in 1913. Now, this train is being operated by an English Company i.e. Train Nelson and Nelson. The Ministry has extended agreement of the company. The then British Government had introduced this train in view of higher cotton production in the region. They had introduced the train in view of trade of cotton in that area. The Ministry is unable to understand the fact that there is need to convert it into broad gauge line in view of high production of cotton. I strongly demand that the Ministry should take initiative to convert this line into broad gauge and include it in supplementary budget.

A train from Amravati to Pune has been announced in this Budget for my constituency. I think Pune is an education hub since a large number of students visit there to pursue their study. It is a good news for young people that hon'ble Minister has made announcement to introduce this train. Besides, a train from Jaipur to Secunderabad, Amritsar, Indore and Bangalore has been announced. But I urge upon to increase frequency of certain trains. I urge upon to run a train from Hyderabad to Ajmer seven days a week which runs twice a week at present. I also demand to run Nanded to Sriganganagar train seven days a week which runs once a week at present. Apart from this, Secunderabad Akola Intercity Express should be extended upto Khandwa.

Besides, a demand is being made in my constituency to introduce certain new trains. Both Marathwada and Vidarbha are extremely backward areas. Hon'ble MPs of the region are making demand to introduce direct train to Mumbai from that region. You must be aware that four-five MPs among us had staged protest outside Parliament during the last budget session. I urge upon to introduce Akola to Tirupati train via Washim, Hingoli. Demand is being made to construct a RUB in my constituency. There is a place called Devda in Washim and people of the area are making such demand for the past many years but the said demand has not been fulfilled. Shri Lalu ji had assured us in this regard but despite that assurance the bridge is not being constructed. Besides, there is a demand to construct a RUB at Pusad-Washim since the road remain closed owing to traffic congestion. Therefore, I demand that a RUB should be constructed there. A number of projects are being carried out and Wardha-Yavatmal-

Nanded line was sanctioned in the year 2007-08 and since then four years have passed but the work being carried out is at a considerable slow pace whereas that route connects Vidarbha and Marathwada and both these regions are backward and hence I urge upon to expedite the said work so as to start operation of train at the earliest. Vidarbha is an extremely backward area, hence, I urge upon to declare it as national project. Akola-Khandwa line has been sanctioned but the work is being carried out at a slow pace, hence there is a need to look into this matter also. The state government agreed to contribute fifty percent fund for Pune-Nasik line, hence, there is need to sanction the said line in this budget.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I am of the opinion that Minister of Railways is headed by a woman, hence, the demand being made by women MPs in the House should be accorded approval on priority basis. At least 33 percent of the demands raised in the House by women MPs should be accorded approval. Since we have not been provided reservation in Parliament, hence, at least 33 percent demands made by us should be accepted in the budget in order to provide relief to backward people of our constituency.

Therefore, I urge upon to positively consider the demands raised by me regarding Vidarbha, Marathwada and Maharashtra in the budget. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

*SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): I am representing Nagapattinam Lok Sabha constituency, Tamil Nadu. I would like to bring the following important proposals in respect of my Parliamentary Constituency, Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu.

The gauge conversion of Thiruvarur-Thiruthurai-pondi-Pattukottai segment of Thiruvarur-Karaikudi metre gauge line has been left out in the budget 2012-13. I had made several representations to convert this meter gauge segment into broadgauge. This segment ends at Thiruvarur which has already been converted into broad gauge. On Thiaivarur-Thiruthurai-pondi-Pattukottai lies the famous 800 years' old Dargah at Muthupettai, which attracts pilgrims from all over the county. Moreover, this area is one of the salt producing areas of the country.

People of my constituency had great expectations that gauge conversion of this segment could be announced in the Budget, but they were disappointed. I would also like to inform that I have raised this issue in the Parliament on several occasions during the last 10 years. I have also written so many letters to different Railway Ministers in this regard but the demand still remains unaddressed.

More shockingly, I am given to understand that the Railways are going to take up the work of Karaikudi-Pattukottai line first, which is gross injustice to the people of my parliamentary constituency. Starting first the Karaikudi-Pattukottai line is like laying steps on a hill from top to bottom whereas it is prudent to start the work from bottom to top from engineering point of view. I, therefore, request the Ministry of Railways to start first Thiruvarur-Thiruthurai-pondi-Pattukottai line instead of the present proposal of starting first the Karaikudi-Pattukottai gauge conversion work. This is relevant if Thiruvarur-Thiruthurai-pondi-Pattukottai line is completed, which is of approximately 70 kms. only. It would save the time and money of the people who would travel to Chennai, whereas if Karaikudi-Pattukottai line is completed first, then the people of my constituency have to travel 200 kms. more to reach Chennai, i.e. via Pattukottai-Karaikudi-Tiruchirapalli-Chennai. As such, they have to spend more time and money to reach Chennai. In this regard, I would also like to mention here that I am ready to spend/give one year MPLADS fund of Rs.5 crore for taking up Thiruvarur-Thiruthurai-pondi-Pattukottai gauge conversion project, if the Railway Ministry is facing any financial crunch in taking up/completing this project.

Muthupettai in Tamil Nadu is the native place of Late Shri Sandanam Aiyangar, who was the First Railway Minister of the country. The works of Broadgauge line on the Agasthiyanpalli and Thiruthurai-pondi route has already been announced and the works of Broad gauge line between Mayiladuthurai and Thiruvarur is under construction. Thiruvamr-Muthupettai (Approx. 40 kms) Broad gauge line project should also be taken up immediately as the people of these areas are facing lots of difficulties due to non-availability of rail transport on this line.

There is a place called Akkarpettai situated between Nagapattinam and Nagore. The people of these areas are facing great difficulties in crossing this Akkarpettai due to non-availability of an ROB. Due to frequent rail traffic, the

* Speech was laid on the Table.

railway gate at Akkarapettai closes very frequently and the people have to wait a long time in crossing this railway gate. Because of this, the people have to rush to cross the railway line which leads to frequent accidents and death of these innocent people. This causes great inconvenience to the people at large and patients and school going children in particular. If an ROB is constructed in Akkarapettai, it will be of great help to them. I request the Railway Minister to take up this project immediately.

At present, there is no direct train connectivity between Nagore and Delhi. Lots of people from North India visits the tourists places of my constituency very frequently and the people of these places have to visit North India on search of jobs and other purposes. Due to non-availability of direct train between Nagore and Delhi, the people have to change train either at Chennai or at Tiruchirappalli which causes lots of inconvenience and time consuming. If a direct train between Nagore and Delhi is introduced early, it will be of great help and convenient to the people of these areas and to the people of North India who are visiting the above mentioned tourist places. I would like to add here that the Hon'ble Minister of State for Railways, during his visit to the Tamil Nadu recently, has assured me that introduction of a direct train between Nagore and Delhi would be announced in this year's Budget. But that has not been so, which has disappointed a large number of people. Hence, I urge upon the Railway Minister to consider introducing a direct train between Nagore and Delhi.

At present, the Kamban Express (Train No. 16176) is running between Nagore and Chennai Egmore is not having a stopping at Mambalam, Chennai. After leaving Tambaram, it stops only at Chennai Egmore. The people who carries more luggages to the in-between areas of Tambaram and Chennai Egmore, have to either alight at Tambaram or Chennai Egmore. And in the return journey also, the Kamban Express (Train No. 16175) starts from Chennai Egmore and stops only at Tambaram. The people with more luggages have to hire a taxi or autorickshaw to either Chennai Egmore or Tambaram and have to pay huge sums to these taxis or auto-rickshaws, which poor people cannot afford. If this train stops at Mambalam, Chennai for a minute, it will be of great help to them. I request the Hon'ble Minister to issue orders for stoppage of Kamban Express (Train No.16176/16175) at Mambalam,

Chennai for a minute so that the people can be saved from paying huge sums to the taxis or auto-rickshaws.

There are three passenger trains (Nos. 56714, 56712 and 56852) are running from Tiruchirappalli to Nagore via Nagapattinam. These trains start from Tiruchirappalli at 0610 hours, 1005 hours and 1630 hours and reaches Nagore at 1050 hours, 1415 hours and 2055 hours and all these train are of 10 coaches. I would like to suggest that if these trains are increased to 16 coaches and delink 8 coaches at Nagapattinam for Velankanni and 8 coaches for Nagore, it will increase the tourist arrival at Velankanni and will give great boost to the people of Velankanni.

While considering the modernization and going in for Unit - 2 of ICF, the Railway may also consider setting up Metro Coaches Production Centre with which we meet our local demands. Road travel has become costlier because of hike in oil prices and frequent increase in petrol/diesel prices. For instance in Tamil Nadu, the bus fares has been increased exorbitantly. Hence, I urge upon the Railway Minister to take into consideration the fact that more and more of passenger are thronging to the Railways now. Hence, the Southern Railways may be suitably instructed to attach more number of coaches in the existing trains running between Tirunelveli and Chennai, Madurai and Chennai and Trichy and Chennai. At least two more long distance trains may be introduced to catch up with the demand. I urge upon the Railway Minister to introduce sub-urban rail service between Coimbatore and Erode, Vellore and Arakkonam, Madurai and Dindigul, Trichy and Thanjavur and Trichy and Dindigul, Salem and Erode. The law abiding commuter culture in Tamil Nadu will help the Railways to have increased revenue and viable safe operation.

I urge upon the Railway Minister to consider the above proposals favourably for the benefit of the people of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): Mr. Chairman. Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to put forth some of my suggestions in the august House on the Railway Budget on behalf of my AIADMK Party.

Sir, as we all know, the Railway is a significant mode of transport for poor people and for majority of goods. It has been acting as an unavoidable component mixed with the life of common people in the country.

Therefore, it is very important for the Government to view the concern of common people while preparing the Railway Budget. Even a small increase in passenger fare may lead to negative impact on their livelihood.

As far as new announcements for Tiruchirappalli constituency is concerned, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for the introduction of new line survey between Thanjavur-Pudukottai via Gandarvakkottai. Also, the hon. Minister has announced 84 stations for upgradation as Adarsh Stations during the year 2012-13. While thanking him for selecting Thimvembur railway station for upgradation as Adarsh Station in my constituency, I am disappointed that only four stations have been selected for upgradation in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to select more stations for upgradation in our State including the religious place Srirangam and the historical place Pudukkottai in my constituency.

I further thank the hon. Minister for announcing news daily express train between Tiruchirappalli-Tirunelveli Intercity Express via Madurai and Virudunagar. But the longstanding demand of introducing express trains or super fast trains from Tiruchi to Kanyakumari, Pudukkottai to Chennai and a direct train from Tiruchirappalli to Bangalore is not met and these are not yet announced. So, this line should also be included for introducing new express train.

Rock Fort Express which is also called as Malaikottai Express in Tamil Nadu was early running between Tiruchirappalli-Chennai-Tiruchirappalli. Since Tiruchi and Pudukkottai are populous cities, a huge number of people from these cities are benefited due to this Rock Fort Express. In view of gauge conversion, this express was extended up to Thanjavur in the year 2000, then up to Kumbakonam in the year 2004. Now, the gauge conversion has been completed on the main line. Thanjavur and Chennai are connected by various trains. After restoration of train connectivity on the main line, the Rock Fort Express should be run on its original line, that is, between Tiruchirappalli and Chennai, and Chennai and Tiruchirappalli since people of Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai to whom this train has been introduced could not get reservation in Rock Fort Express. I request the hon. Minister to take necessary action in this regard.

Likewise, in the last Budget Speech, I requested the hon. Minister to include Tiruchirappalli for Duranto Service.

Since this city is a populous city with a number of industries and trade units, it should be made as the starting point for Duranto Service to other cities. T also reiterated during the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Railways for the year 2010-11 for construction of a Railway Over Bridge at Srirangam Railway Line. Frequently, there is a heavy traffic from Singaperumal Koil to Government Boys Higher Secondary School, Srirangam. Further, I also demanded the constiaction of ROBs at the railway gate in-between Tiruchi and Pudukkottai NH-210 near Rasa Vayal level-crossing and one in Tiruchirappalli City near Maris Theatre at Tiruchirappalli on priority basis. I am disappointed that not even a single work has been announced in this Budget also. Hence, I once again urge the hon. Minister to consider these lines for construction of Railway Over Bridges - Tiruchirappalli-Dindugul Four Lane Road Over Bridge No.1 136 near Tiruchi rappali Junction. The process for implementing it is getting delayed beyond schedule. I urge upon the Government to expedite it as per the schedule.

The gauge conversion project from Salem to Karur is already completed. It should be inaugurated at the earliest. The ongoing doubling project from Villuppuram to Dindugul is at the estimated cost of Rs. 1280 crore. But till now, only Rs. 210 crore is spent and a meagre amount of Rs.60 crore is allocated in this present Budget. This project is going very slowly due to poor financial allocation. So, I request the Government to allocate more funds in order to complete the doubling project at the earliest. The doubling of railway line from Thanjavur and Ponmalai also needs sufficient financial allocation.

The Golden Rock Railway Workshop and 3200 staff quarters are in 225 acres at Golden Rock, Tiruchirappalli. Nearly 70 per cent of the employees staff quarters are demolished and the said land is lying vacant. It is one among the primary railway workshops in India which was commenced in the year 1918. This Workshop is in the heart of Tiruchirappalli City. Now, the Railway Workshop is involved in wagon production, periodical overhauling of wagons, overhauling of diesel locomotives and steam locomotives. As huge lands are available, I urge upon the Railway Ministry to consider the inception of another Railway Coach Factory at Golden Rock, Tiruchirappalli on the lines of the ICF, Perambur, Chennai. If the Ministry is inclined to implement these suggestions, there will be a lot

of employment opportunities which will be provided to the unemployed and the Indian Railways will also get sufficient new and modern coaches to meet the present needs of the Railways.

I appeal to the Ministry through this august House to consider the suggestion and to take suitable action to fulfil our demand. In order to facilitate the air passengers from Chennai to different parts of the country, I request the hon. Minister of Railways to order for stoppage of all Express Trains for two minutes at Thirissulam Railway Station opposite to Meenambakkam Airport.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): As mentioned by the hon. Minister, there is a need for a stoppage at Thirissulam Railway Station because most of the people can benefit from that as it would become easy for the people who wanted to travel to the southern parts of the county by catching the trains at Thirissulam Railway Station. This is very important. Therefore, this may kindly be considered by the Railway Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who wanted to associate with the issue may send the slips.

SHRI P. KUMAR: As mentioned by our beloved leader hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, "the Budget mentions that 487 projects are pending and the Minister himself admits that they cannot be completed in a time bound manner due to inadequate budgetary support. Many projects in Tamil Nadu are moving at a snail's pace and languishing for want of funds.

There is a shortage of staff at Karar Railway Station. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister to increase the staff immediately. Sir, A/c coaches and Sleeper coaches should be increased in the Mangalore Express which is running between Chennai-Trichy-Mangalore.

To conclude, as earlier Budgets, this year Budget also failed to concentrate many of the long pending demands of South Railways. As you know, that Southern Region is significantly contributing a major share for the revenue of Railways. Therefore it is pertinent to give more importance for projects under Southern Railways. I request you the hon. Minister to take initiatives in this regard at least now.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): I stand here on behalf of my Party in support of the Railway Budget. I compliment the hon. Railway Minister and the entire Railway Ministry for coming up with a Budget where the priority of the entire Budget is safety. Sir, 30 million commuters in our country use the Railways. It is a very interesting fact that in the growth story of India, roads have been improved; the airports have improved but the Railways have substantially have not been able to grow at the speed of the rest of the infrastructure in our country has grown.

I would like to reflect back on Shri Chacko's speech where he repeatedly said that fortunately when we land in any airports of our country, infrastructure in the airports is something India is very proud of as well as the road connectivity. But I think the real reason where the Railways has not been able to achieve this is purely because of paucity of funds. Even in this year's Budget, we were expecting a far bigger share for Railways.

As the common man today in our country uses Railways day in and day out, be it in any part of the country or even from the State from where I come or Mumbai which has seven million commuters every day who use for going to work or schools or colleges.

Even if you consider the Sam Pitroda as well as Kakodkar Committee Reports, their investment requirement of the entire Railways is Rs.14 lakh crore. We are nowhere near this in this Budget. A lot of controversy in the last few weeks really has been over the tariff issue. This is something which this House needs to deliberate, discuss whether a Railway Tariff Regulatory Authority is the final solution for our Railways because there will be a lot of controversy over this because everybody feels and I have heard a lot of speeches and the sense of the House that nobody is really for the rise in the ticket or fare hike but I personally feel from the State from where I come from, where really Railways is used by millions of people day in and day out for work, everybody is willing to pay a little more provided the services of Railways are improved. So, the onus is really on the Railways today that people would pay a little bit extra but the responsibilities are on the Railways to give much better services.

If we are increasing the fares or freight for safety, I do not think any consumer or commuter is going to object

because safety is really critical and in the entire speech, the Minister himself and the Ministry has focused on safety purely. The kind of accidents that have been happening in the country, we really need to address this issue. I am not sure if the Railway Tariff Regulatory Authority is the only solution but we have seen that with electricity. In our country, initially, it was a very political thing but when in our State when we first had the regulatory authority for electricity, a lot of people objected to it but people realized that for better services today, if there is an independent authority which is non-political, the things become a little easier and if that is an option and if the sense of the whole House agrees to something like this, we really need to consider. Otherwise, we are going to let our Railways, which is one of the most important transport options, probably decay and die in a few years to come. So, I think, eventually the Railways have to think as to whether they really want to only go for politics and vote bank or survival of our Railways which, probably, does need a slight increase in the fares.

Talking about safety, I think we really need an Indian Railway Safety Authority as well as a Railway Research and Development Council on an urgent basis because safety is only going to get better provided we use improved technology. The latest technologies that are available in the world today should be used in our country. If you go anywhere in the world, you can see that the Railways is one of the most major transport options. So, we need to improve our tracks and bridges, signalling systems, anti-collision technology etc.

There was a mention about a bullet train earlier in somebody's speech here. India is looking at becoming a greener nation and a healthier nation. We have to look at all these options. Anti-collision technology is used worldwide today and trains are getting greener. Even in his Railway Budget Speech, the Railway Minister has talked about a green train. Now they are using diesel in a big way and using bigger and heavier machine. So we should use modern technology for improving our trains with more bogies and use the technology for reducing the use of diesel and coal. There is a lot that Railways can do in respect of electrification, modernisation of rolling stock etc. and I think the sense of the House must support all these changes and for improving all these safety systems in our Railways.

The next point is, Shrimati Bhavana has talked about agriculture in her speech. I think she is talking about cotton which is grown in the area which she represents. I think we should walk an extra mile in this regard because cotton is a very important product in the agriculture growth of our country. Fruits and vegetables are grown more in Pune District from where I come from and the grapes and mangoes from the Konkan area are all sent to various parts of our country with the help of Railways. So, if the Railways can improve their systems, which can give us more bogies especially for transporting vegetables and fruits, I think, our farmers will definitely get some more money and good remunerative price which we keep discussing about.

Sir, this year's Railway Budget is a completely inclusive budget which talks about differently abled people. They have talked about barrier free infrastructure. Normally, when we talk about differently abled people, we always feel that we should provide them with a ramp and that is good enough. Actually a ramp does not mean that you cover all the differently abled people. They need things to hold while they walk up the stairs and they need definitely better infrastructure in toilets and drinking water facilities for them as well as good signages. I think signages is one thing which needs to be improved in India. Even inside Parliament, there are hardly any signages here. If a disabled person comes to this building or a visually impaired person or a hearing impaired person comes here, I do not think he can find his way here. In India, really in our infrastructure for the differently abled people. But it is not sufficient. I think the Railways need to expand their role and their view of looking at differently abled people.

Sir, another point which was mentioned in the Railway Budget is about a Logistics Corporation. I think it is extremely important because they make a lot of profits in freight, but the people who work in freight wing are the biggest sufferers in this entire Railway family. Actually the Railways do not even consider the porters and mal dakka workers as their family. These mal dakka workers work under extreme conditions all over India because our entire cement production goes through the Railways or fertiliser is also transported to various parts of our country through trains and in this, these porters and mal dakka workers play a major role in carrying these cement bags and fertiliser bags to the Railway wagons. In most places in

India, there is not even a shed for them to sit, there is not even proper drinking water facility or toilets available for these people. Normally, if you write to the Railway Ministry, they say that they are not their employees and they are contract workers. I think it is completely unfair on these people. They do a very important job and I think the Railways and the Government of India has to seriously consider and include these people, who come under the unorganised sector, into their family.

Then, we welcome the recruitment of more staff in the Railways. I must compliment the Railway Ministry for this because in my State especially there used to be a huge controversy about railway recruitment as these examinations were not being conducted in all the regional languages. I would like to compliment the Railway Ministry for the initiative which they have taken. Today, railway recruitment is done very transparently. Now they have said that they are going to recruit one lakh more people into the Railways. I think we hope that people of every State will get a chance to work in the Railway Ministry.

Another point that the Rail Mantralaya very candidly accepted is that there are 487 projects worth Rs. 1 lakh crore which are pending, which are committed in the previous various Budgets. I think, time has come for the Government to come out with a clean White Paper and not just make documents because there are promises and promises made in every Budget. Even in my own constituency, a lot of promises are made. My colleague Shri Sajeew Naik is from Thane and there it is one of the oldest Railway Stations. It was promised to be made world-class, but I think even the survey has not been completely done. I think these are a few concerns that we all have that we want the Budget to come out with a White Paper.
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: So, we would just urge for a clean White Paper to come, revamp whatever commitments are made because I think the Budget is a very important and a serious document. It is no point just making new promises and new lines when we have not got the old ones.

There are just a few interventions that I would like to make regarding my State, where I come from, Maharashtra. The Rail Mantralaya has made a lot of good

interventions in Mumbai, especially, when it comes to connect our Central, Western and Harbour Line, whether it is the Karjat-Panel, the MUTP Projects 1 & 2 and the third phase also are going to be a big connectivity and going to help millions of commuters in Mumbai.

The only two things which are very critical in Mumbai, especially, since the hon. Home Minister is here, we would like to his intervention that whenever there is an accident in Mumbai, the Railway Police say it is not our job, and the Home Ministry of Maharashtra says that it is not our job because it happened on the Railway track. So, those bodies lie unattended and unidentified for days, sometimes it takes three days unless some channel or a newspaper covers that story and that unidentified body is picked up. I think we need to have a clear policy on who really, when there is an accident, needs to address these issues because there are a lot of times there are accidents and even after the hon. Mumbai High Court, which has made several interventions, we see that the Railway has not been able to cope up. There are requirements of Ambulances at every station in Mumbai. Millions of commuters sometimes just die because in that golden hour, which is the first one hour after an accident, they have no access to any health service. I think that is one big intervention which the Government needs to make whether Railway Police is in charge or the Home Ministry is in charge. There are millions of people suffering only because of this.

Talking about the area where I represent, my own constituency, I think Pune has really got a raw deal in this Budget. Pune-Nasik is a welcome step, but I would urge the hon. Minister to look at Pune-Mumbai and Nasik to make it into a Golden Triangle. These are commitments made in the last Budget; they have given a promise of starting a new train in the memory of Shri Krishnuma Gaj, who is one of the tallest poets in Maharashtra. It is his centenary year. We were committed that there would be a train starting, but we have not seen that happened, so I would urge the hon. Minister to make the necessary intervention.

I have even asked for several trains like Daund-Pune Shuttle, Lonawala-Pune-Daund local service, electrification of Pune-Daund track, extending the Pragati Express up to Baramati, morning-evening, Baramati-Pune, Nira, Daund, Yawat, Khutbav, Kadethan and Patas and various stations in the State which all lack the basic

amenities. We are also looking for an RUB at Kurkumbh; that is something which we have tried for the last two years, regularly worked with them. The Maharashtra Government is also willing to share the cost. We have not got a very good response from the Rail Mantralaya.

Looking for Kedgaon station for Pune-Jammu Tawi Jhelum Express, Mumbai-Pune-Pandharpur Express, even Daund block which has large areas of land, which is just lying idle and a lot of hutmen are living there today. If you can use that for beautification of that city and improving some infrastructure because Pune today is completely congested, so if you can extend some of that load to Daund, it will help that city even in the economics of that city because in Daund the entire land, about 60 per cent, is owned by the Railway and lie completely vacated and idle today.

Even Pune-Kolhapur needs an extension and we have asked for a Shatabdi Express. Pune-Konkan region; Konkan region is an integral part and Shri Chacko, even in his speech, mentioned that Mumbai-Konkan Railway connects to Kerala, which needs more frequency. So, we urge the hon. Minister to look into that if we can more trains. Normally what happens is that people buy tickets either in Konkan or in Kerala or in Mumbai. This Railway is made for the Konkan people in the Kokan belt and the in-between people do not get reservation.

16.00 hrs.

They never get reservations because the tickets are all bought either at the Mumbai end or the Kerala end. So we need more stoppages and we need some seats blocked for all our people from Sindhudurga area and the entire Konkan belt.

We definitely welcome the proposal to connect Shirdi-Pandharpur and Amritsar-Patna-Nanded. Thousands of pilgrims are going to benefit from this. We need Amarawati-Pune express; we need more frequent trains in it. Nagar-Beed-Parli is a plan of Rs. 462 crore and 261 kilometre route has been approved in 2008 but the work has still not started. Inauguration of the Wardha-Yawatmal-Nanded project was done but there is no progress in it. Developing Lonand station will help the newly industrialized towns like Shirwal, Khandala, Lonand and Phaltan. This is one demand which has been discussed several times but still no action has been taken from the Rail Mantralaya end.

Konkan railway double line project till Rohe was suggested but we still have not got it. Connecting Konkan to Kolhapur, Sindhudurga and Ratnagiri is also a commitment made which has not been completed. Some rail projects like Solapur-Aurangabad-Jalgaon; Nanded-Bidar, Jalana-Khamgaon, Nanded-Yawatmal-Wardha, Nagar-Beed-Parli-Vaijanaath, Wardha-Nanded, Manmad-Indore, Wadasa-Desaijang, Armori-Gadchiroli, Pune-Varanasi, these are all mentioned in various budgets but we still do not see any of these converting into a reality.

I understand that you are under tremendous pressure and the paucity of money is definitely a big challenge in front of the Ministry. I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister to reconsider and give a bigger Budget allocations to Railways which is a lifeline for an average commuter in our country. I finally pledge my support and congratulate the Minister for coming up with a development-oriented rail growth and expansion of the Railways.

*SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Kallakurichi): I would like to bring the following important proposals in respect of Tamil Nadu:-

The survey work on laying of new railway line between Kallakuruchi and Chinnasalem has already been completed in 2005. The local area people are very much annoyed that even after the completion of survey in 2005, no work has been started yet. I urge upon the Railway Minister to consider the Survey Report of 2005 and start the work on this line immediately for the benefit of the people of this area.

I am given to understand that the Railways are going to take up the work of Karaikudi-Pattukottai line first. Starting first the Karaikudi-Pattukottai line is like laying steps on a hill from top to bottom whereas it is prudent to start the work from bottom to top from engineering point of view. I, therefore, request the Ministry of Railways to start first Thiruvarur-Thiruthurai-poondi-Pattukottai line instead of the present proposal of starting first the Karaikudi-Pattukottai gauge conversion work. This is relevant if Thiruvarur-Thiruthurai-poondi-Pattukottai line is completed, which is of approximately 70 kms. only.

At present, the Kamban Express (Train No. 16176) running between Nagore and Chennai Egmore is not

*Speech was laid on the Table.

having a stopping at Mambalam, Chennai. After leaving Tambaram, it stops only at Chennai Egmore. The people who carry more luggages to the in-between areas of Tambaram and Chennai Egmore, have to either alight Tambaram or Chennai Egmore. And on the return journey also, the Kambam Express (Train No. 16175) starts from Chennai Egmore and stops only at Tambaram. The people with more luggages have to hire a taxi or autorickshaw to either Chennai Egmore or Tambaram and have to pay huge sums to these taxis or auto-rickshaws, which poor people cannot afford. If this train stops at Mambalam, Chennai for a minute, it will be great help to them. I request the Hon'ble Minister to issue orders for stoppage of Kambam Express (Train No. 16176/16175) at Mambalam, Chennai for a minute so that the people can be saved that the people can be saved from paying huge sums to the taxis or auto-rickshaws.

While considering the modernization and going in for Unit-2 of ICF, the Railway may also consider setting up Metro Coaches Production Centre with which we meet our local demands. Road travel has become costlier because of hike in oil prices and frequent increase in petrol/diesel prices. For instance, in Tamil Nadu, the bus fares has been increased exorbitantly. Hence, I urge upon the Railway Minister to take into consideration the fact that more and more of passengers are thronging to the Railways now. Hence, the Southern Railways may be suitably instructed to attach more number of coaches in the existing trains running between Tirunelveli and Chennai, Madurai and Chennai and Trichy and Chennai. At least two more long distance trains may be introduced to catch up with the demand. I urge upon the Railway Minister to introduce sub-urban rail service between Coimbatore and Erode. Vellore and Arakkonam, Madurai and Dindigul, Trichy and Thanjavur and Trichy and Dindigul, Salem and Erode. The law abiding commuter culture in Tamil Nadu will help the Railways to have increased revenue and viable safe operation.

I urge upon the Railway Minister to consider the above proposals favourably for the benefit of the people of Tamil Nadu.

*SHRI N. SIVA PRASAD (Chittoor): Thank you Chairman Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on Rail Budget. But I don't understand what I should speak

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Telugu.

about this Rail Budget. The Minister who introduced this Budget is no more a Minister. What is the fate of this Railway Budget? Usually, train starts with a whistle, Trivedi Ji's train started with poetry, but it ended in tragedy. Common man is worried about this Budget, so is new Minister for Railways. Shri Mukul Roy must be in a strange situation, where he will be replying to a Budget which he didn't introduce. With zeal to do something former Rail Minister failed so, is the condition of my state, Andhra Pradesh. Whether it was faith or myth, we expected a lot, but we are shocked every time. Andhra Pradesh is the crown of UPA Government but this Government is fooling us through Rail Budget. When our Chief Minister convened a meeting with Minister for Railways and MPs from our state we thought there will be a great deal. But again Railways betrayed us. If we compare our country with other countries, it is sad to note that we are way behind them in laying new lines, electrification and doubling of Railway lines and in introduction of new trains.

Around 40% of train accidents happen due to unmanned level crossings, I request Railways to take up responsibility and ensure adequate safety measures to minimize number of accidents.

Due to inadequate funds allocated to Andhra Pradesh, the projects which commenced around 25 years ago are yet to be completed. If this approach continues, the Railway projects in my state can never be completed. Though Congress party is in power at both state and central level, the State of Andhra Pradesh is meted out injustice. The Railway projects announced under Congress party's regime are confined to papers only. Issues related to modernization and expansion of Railway lines, re-organisation of safety system and Railway bridges which are in dilapidated situation, are not addressed to. Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts in North Coastal Andhra Pradesh are part of Eastern Coastal Railway zone. There was a proposal to merge these districts in South Central Railway, but this is yet to be materialized. The proposal to provide facilities of International Standards to Secunderabad and Tirupati stations is also unattended. Adarsh stations are in cold storage. The works of Medical college, Nursing college and Sports academy are in slow pace. There are no new industries that are being set up in our State. Even the work of Rail Coach Factory which was proposed three years

ago in Kazipet, is stand still and is neglected. Shri Muniyappa ji informed that land could not be acquired for the factory, hence work could not start. The State Government expected Rs. 750 crores for Nadikudi-Srikalahasthi, Manoharabad - Kothapalli, Kotipalli - Narsapur, Guntur - Tenali- Repalli, doubling of Vijayawada - Gudivada - Bhimavaram - Narsapur and Kadapa - Bangalore projects, but not a single rupee was allocated in this Budget.

We asked for 33 new trains, but we are provided with only two daily trains and five weekly trains. The manufactured wagons are being taken away by other states because of which South Central Railway could not operate around 100 special trains. Additional bogies could not be attached to 600 trains which are running presently.

Bigger States like West Bengal, Bihar and Tamil Nadu have 38 kms of Railway line per every 1000 kilometers, whereas, in our state it is only 18 kms per 1000 kilometers. Though we have minerals like coal, Iron, Bauxite and in major parts we don't have railway network to realise this potential. Though South Central Railway accounts to Rs.9000 crores of revenue out of Rs. 30,000 crores revenue generated by Indian Railways, South Central Railway gets only 1500 crores in allocations. This is how injustice is meted out to our state.

In my constituency, there is a strange situation. Muniyappa ji, please understand our plight as a neighbour. We can be happy only when our neighbours are happy. My constituency falls under three Railway zones. Nagari is in Southern Railways, Kuppam is in South Western Railways and Chittoor, Tirupati, Chandragiri are in South Central Railway zone. It is very difficult for me to co-ordinate with these three zones. One or the other GM ignores me. The officials of Railway Board are inaccessible. There is a need to respond to us on time. Muniyappa ji, there is 'Ekambarakuppam' railway station in Nagari. The level of platform is so low that while de boarding passengers fall on each other on platform. Similarly, it is very difficult to board a train from this station. Sir, Kuppam is your neighbourhood constituency, where we have Dravida University which was set up by N. Chandrababu Naidu and catering to the needs of four South Indian States. It serves as an education hub, but no express train stops here. There are thousand of students studying here. Hence, there is a need to provide halt for Yeshwantpur-Hawarh

Express. The town may be bifurcated and RUB may be provided, which would reduce number of accidents. There is a need for push-pull train in my constituency. It comes to Bangarpet and remain there idle from morning to evening. I request an additional trip of that train to Kuppam.

Chittoor is nearer to Katpadi, there is a need for train from Chennai to Chittoor. We have pilgrim centres like Kanipaakam and Tirupati, hence there is need for a train from Chennai to Shirdi. There are three Railway crossings between Poothalapattu and Chittoor where several accidents happen, which is on NH-218. Hence, I request for Rail Over Bridges at these places. You proposed to upgrade Tirupati station to International Standards, but there is no adequate land available there. Instead, I request you to consider Chandragiri which is very near to Tirupati. There was a proposal to set up hospital in Paakala, I would like to inform that Railways has 200 acres of land in Paakala, they may consider setting up Rail Coach Factory or some other factory. Mukthiravala is a station which was functional during Britishers' regime but it is closed now. I request you to revive that Railway station. You sanctioned a new line between Bhadrachalam and Kovvur in my colleague MP Nama Nageshwara Rao's constituency and I thank you for this. 151 km. railway line was sanctioned with Rs.938 crores estimate. I request you to release these funds and lay foundation stone for this line at the earliest. I extend my appreciation to Ministry of Railways for extending this railway line from 100 kms to 150 kms and served the poor people. I request Muniyappa ji to show affection for neighbourhood constituency. I once again thank you for giving me this opportunity.

*SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): The Hon'ble Minister of Railways has announced the much awaited express train from Amravati to Pune while presenting the Rail Budget 2012-13 in Lok Sabha on 14th March, 2012. However, the train is biweekly, and citizens expect it to be made a daily train. As soon as the local people hear the announcement of biweekly train, they were feeling very miserable.

The demand for the Amravati-Pune train picked up in the last decade since most students and youngsters have rushed to Pune for jobs and education and there are very limited trains for Pune. Even these are from Badnera

railway station. Private bus operators took full advantage of this paucity. In the festival season, bus fares to Pune would shoot up dramatically. Therefore, when Amravati railway station was developed, the demand for the Pune train intensified.

The proposed route of the train is lengthy instead of straight route. If the train is proposed via Manmad, it would save 3-4 hours of journey and cover 213 km less distance to reach the destination. There is a big difference in the distance of Badnera/Amravati - Pune and Nanded -Pune routes. Further, Akola to Purna and Purna to Pune are single line route and also not electrified resulting in change of Engine of the train at three times in single journey which also increase the time of journey.

Due to long journey hours and lengthy route, the local people/regular commuters are not feeling cheated.

I would request the hon'ble Minister of Railways to modify the route of proposed train and to run it via Manmad instead of via Latur. Consider the passenger load to Pune. I also request the Hon'ble Minister to make the proposed train daily affair.

I wish to bring some facts to your kind notice that there is a long pending demand of gauge conversion of Achalpur-Murtizapur (77 kms.), Murtizapur-Yavatmal (113 kms.) and Pulgaon - Arvi (35 kms.) narrow gauge lines into broad gauge line. Presently these sections of rail line are owned by the private company known as Central Provinces Railway Company Limited (Klickson & Company, Britian) and operated by a Central Railway. The Central Provinces Railway company Limited is unable to bear the expenditure to be incurred on the repair& maintenance. Due to poor maintenance of this rail line, the trains are being run on this line at the average speed of 16-17 km per hour.

The railway line is passing through Anjangaon, Achalpur, Murtizapur, Paratwada areas, which are agriculturally rich and best irrigated area of Maharashtra State. This area is famous for cotton, chilly and orange. Finlay mill project has been set up there. In the absence of broad gauge rail line facilities in this area, the farmers and business communities are facing hardship resulting development activities in this area are impeded.

The people of the region feel cheated as after the 63 years of independence, these stretch of rail lines are still owned by the foreign company.

The Hon'ble President of India has also desired vide letter No. 10/Per Cell/2009 dated 24th June, 2009 to prioritize the following works:-

- (i) Expeditious completion of Amravati-Narkhed new broad gauge line which is already under construction.
- (ii) Conversion of Achalpur -Murtizapur narrow gauge railway line into broad gauge.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijnore): Hon. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the new Rail Minister but he is not present here. I would like to congratulate hon. Mamta Banerjee that her advisors have remained in that post ever since the rail budget was presented after formation of the new government. First it was Shri Dinesh Trivediji and later on the new Minister Shri Mukul Royji.

I would like to thank him heartily for whatever he has given Western Uttar Pradesh and wish that the remaining works would be completed. There is a great need for works to be undertaken along the hilly route between the sacred places Haridwar and Rishikesh.

The Shahdara - Saharanpur line has been dealt with unjustly. Doubling and electrification of all the rail lines from Delhi have been done but even now the Shahdara-Saharanpur is meter gauge line. I would like to include its doubling and electrification in your new scheme. The new electrification done till Muzaffarnagar should be extended upto Tapri. The work on the section of the line from Hastinapur to Bijnore which remains to be completed should be done. Survey of Daurala Panipat rail line was conducted during 2009-2010. Funds should be sanctioned for construction of the said line since it has not been mentioned here.

The new Rajrani Express started from Meerut to Lucknow should be started from Muzaffarnagar. Bijnore and Chandpur railway station should also be included in the list of model railway stations. A metro is required between Meerut and Delhi in view of the manner in which the two have almost merged but if not, then at least six new shuttle trains should be started. A large portion of the population lives in this area and it is facing many problems. There is a diversion over Gajraula, Muazzampur and Narayan Junction regarding which I have made requests

many times. If a train is started from Bijnore to Mumbai it would help the passengers greatly.

Sir, I would like to bring a discrepancy to your knowledge. The train from Bijnore to Delhi starts at night from Bijnore and returns in the morning itself. If this scheduled is reversed, i.e., it leaves Bijnore in the morning and returns in the evening it would greatly benefit the people. Sangam Express which starts from Meerut for Allahabad, which also has a High Court bench, if it is started from Muzaffarnagar it would benefit the passengers. It has been promised this time to make Muzaffarnagar a model station. Half the population has to traverse four kms to reach the station. It is a small demand but if a ticket counter is put up at the other side also it would benefit a large section of the population.

Hon. Speaker, I will not take up much of your time. I have said what I have to say. Hon. Supriyaji has given a slight indication but I would like to take it further. The talk is about rent and the rent has been increased. Most of my respected friends have said that the rent should be returned. I remember one line of a song that the pitiable situation of the railways, be it Anil ji's committee or be Sam Pitroda Sahab's Committee - it says Mujhe tumse kuch bhi na chahie mujhe mere haal pe chhor do.' People want all the conveniences without raising fares, but if any fares have been raised then they are not able to digest it. I believe that new leadership is coming for the country - Supriya ji is also part of it, Rahul Gandhi is, Jayant Chaudhary is, Anurag Thakur is - they are all part of the emerging new leadership. When we represent our areas, we also provide leadership. Leadership means coming forward and telling the people what the things are that are in their favour and what are against them. This is payment without production. Our populist slogan was rice at one rupee a kg. Now rice is being distributed for free in many states, wheat will also be provided for free, electricity will be for free, no payment would be taken for water, laptops would be given for free and tablets will also be given for free. What will happen to this country? Is anyone thinking anything about the future of this country or not?

We talk of competing with China and Japan. They have a national character. Japan has faced so many tragedies and always managed to get up on their feet within one year. We are preparing an army of useless people. We will give you everything, you keep taking

drugs, deposit your job cards with us, take money for MGNREGS, don't pay rail fares. Everyone is responsible for this kind of freeloader culture being developed. I am a Member of the largest Panchayat in the country and if I do not keep my view here then I am equally responsible. This issue needs to be given serious consideration. What percent of the poor travels in trains? As Supriya ji said, whoever travels in trains wants quality, people are willing to pay five rupees more but they want security, water in taps. There is no water in the tanks on platforms. When the DRM comes on inspection everything is cleaned-up. Where is the problem? Our country has taken up challenges. I will give three small examples. We committed ourselves to eradication of polio. An intensive campaign was conducted and today we are going to become polio-free. The Election Commission decided upon reforms and today the people are singing its praises though it faced problems initially. The metro is performing with excellence and no one is asking for a reduction in fares. It runs strictly on schedule. I request the government, the opposition and all my esteemed colleagues that they should speak the truth in the House. We speak the truth in our drawing rooms. Even when we meet the Prime Minister he would say you are right. But when the time comes for taking a collective decision in the House we start prevaricating and think that the public will be happy with such talks. Even today children and dogs are licking the plates together in places where rice is being distributed for free. I want to say that these things should be kept in mind. When the situation emerges when a roll back occurs, the people responsible for it would be answerable. But what all shall be rolled-back, in how many sectors will subsidy be given? Now you have the facility of BPL card. BPL population can be allowed free rail travel because they are ones who need it the most. The daily passengers have the facility of passes. It can be easily made. They will not have to face inflation. Rail is our life line. It is a part of our culture. It is an important part of our life from birth to death. Do not let it die. Work to strengthen it. I request the hon. Prime Minister, Finance Minister and the government as a whole to give as much to the railways as possible. The money seized from the corrupt should also be given to the railways. It will benefit the nation as well as the people in my view.
...(*Interruptions*)

*SHRI SURENDER SINGH NAGAR (*Gautambudh*)

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Nagar): There are 4-5 vilalges around Futa Atta Railway Crossing near Bulandshahar under my parliamentary constituency Gautambuddha Nagar. rFhe residents of those villages have to cross it. However, the accidents at the site are very frequent since it is an unmanned crossing. Meerut-Khurja passenger train met with an accident on this railway crossing on 12th March, 2012 and two villagers died as they came under its impact. Several villagers have died on this unmanned railway crossing also in the past.

It is requested that immediate action should be taken to deploy a Chowkidar at unmanned railway crossing including Futa Atta Railway Crossing in my parliamentary constituency and adequate compensation should be immediately provided to the next of the kin of the deceased and wounded in the accident.

The entire work of construction of Railway overbridge crossing number 129 Vkm 1370/5-7 (Tundla-Ghaziabad) on Khurja-Zewar route at Khurja railway stations of district Bulandshahar under my parliamentary constituency (including approach road). However, its construction has not yet begun due to which the people are facing a lot of inconvenience and the traffic is disrupted for several hours there.

It is requested that R.O.B. should be constructed immediately by according priority on the above mentioned road sanctioned by the Railways.

Gautambuddha Nagar parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh is adjoining the national capital. The residents of parliamentary constituency of Gautambuddha Nagar have to go to and fro to Delhi due to work. The number of female passengers is also pretty high. Although Railway Protection Force and State Railway Police personnel are deployed for the protection of important trains and the onus of the safety of entire train lies on them, however, no special arrangement has been made by the Railways for the safety of 'Ladies Special Coaches'.

It is requested that necessary measures should be taken to deploy special railway police personnel for women passenger coaches in view of the increasing number of women passengers in Delhi Aligarh bound trains.

Khurja junction is an important railway station under Gautambuddhanagar parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh. A large number of trains pass through this station

and a large number of passengers go to and fro to Delhi and other regions daily from here due to proximity to Delhi.

However, there is acute shortage of railway amenities at this station. Although four ticket counters were set up here one year back by the Railways, the ticket distribution work has not begun due to non-deployment of staff at the ticket counters. Presently, tickets are sold in the morning only through two ticket counters which is negligible in view of the enormous size of passenger footfall.

Therefore, it is requested that the facility of providing ticket through all the ticket counters alongwith providing necessary basic amenities should be started immediately at Khurja junction.

The people of district headquarter of Bulandshahar in Uttar Pradesh have to face a lot of inconvenience while travelling to Delhi in absence of any direct connectivity. It has been a long standing demand of the people for providing direct connectivity with Delhi and if it is not possible due to some reason then all the express trains should be provided a stoppage at Chola railway station which is only 8 k.m. away from Bulandshahar under Delhi-Howrah railway line by upgrading the station and renaming it as "Chola-Bulandshahar".

There is only one railway reservation centre in Noida under Gautambuddhanagar district at present. It is minuscule in view of the burgeoning population of Noida and Greater Noida. At least 2 railway reservation Centres should be set up in Noida and Greater Noida and stoppage should be provided to all express trains including Shatabdi Express at Dadri and Dankaur stations under Gautambuddhanagar district.

Gautambuddhanagar parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh is adjoining the national capital Delhi and Noida and Greater Noida sub-cities fall under it. Noida and Greater Noida are largely and primarily cosmopolitan sub-cities and the residents of both the sub-cities travel via railways.

There is only one Railway Reservation Centre in Noida under Gautambuddhanagar district at present which is minuscule in view of burgeoning population of Noida and Greater Noida. If 2 reservation centres each in Noida and Greater Noida are set up then the local residents

would get railway reservation facility and they will not have to go here and there to get a railway ticket.

So, it is my demand that necessary steps should be taken to set up at least 2 railway reservation centres each in Noida and Greater Noida so that railway reservation facility could be made available to the residents of Gautambuddhanagar parliamentary constituency.

The passengers at Khurja junction under Gautambuddhanagar parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh have to face a lot of inconvenience due to non-stoppage of Puri Express (2815-2816), Neelanchal Express (2875-2876), North East Express (2505-2506), Amrapali Express (5707-5708), Swatantra Senani Express (2561-2562), Poorva Express (2303-2304/2381-2382), Delhi-Ajamgarh Express (2525-2526), Magadh Express (2402-2403). All the above mentioned Express trains should be provided a stoppage here and the railway reservation of train no. 4055 up and 4056 down, Brahmaputra Mail and 4723 up and 2424 down, Kalindi Express which has been discontinued should be restored and Khurja junction should be included in 'Train at a glance'.

Khurja under my parliamentary constituency Gautambuddhanagar falls under National Capital Territory region and there is a large number of passenger footfall for Delhi from here having a sizeable chunk of women population. The demand of a women special Train from Khurja to Delhi is long standing and there is much resentment in the residents of my constituency Khurja.

It is requested that immediate necessary measures should be taken to ply a daily ladies special train from Khurja to Delhi and R.P.F. facility should be provided for security in reserved coaches for ladies besides plying a new EMU train between Delhi and Aligarh.

[*English*]

*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are now discussing the Railway Budget for the year 2012-13 presented by our former Railway Minister Shri Dinesh Trivedi.

The investment that would be infused into the Railways for the 12th Five Year Plan has been indicated to be Rs. 7.35 lakh crore. This is a mere 1.92 crore more than the 11 Five Year Plan. I would like to point out that

*Speech was laid on the Table.

this is nothing in the wake of the inflation and its pressure on our economy and the devaluation of money. So there is no real increase in investment for the Railways.

Railways provide a vital communication link to the length and breadth of the country. The Budget for the Railways is greater than the budget of many States. 2.5 million passengers travel every day by Indian Railways. I would like to point out that in the light of all that I have mentioned, the investment for the Railways has not been augmented and that only shows the retardation in the growth of Indian Railways. This shows the backward state and the trend.

Our former Railway Minister who himself was not safe had stressed more about safety in his Budget. Only Rs. 16,842 crore have been earmarked for safety in the 12th Five Year Plan which is much less than the requirement. This fund for safety has to address to various needs like attending to the accidents, meeting the local needs in replacing level crossings with ROBs and other necessary infrastructure needs of the Railways. Going by the demands and the needs, it has to be pointed out that the fund allocation for safety needs much to be desired.

The revenue from the passenger fare hike announced in this Budget is about Rs. 4,000 crore. Platform ticket charge has been increased. All the classes upto First Class have been covered in the fare hike on the basis of the distance covered. Much of hue and cry is made on this. I would like to ask of you as to why such noise is made against the increase in the freight charges that was announced by the former Railway Minister as early as on the 6th of March this year. When compared to the passenger fare hike of Rs. 4,000 crore, the freight charge increase is more to the tune of Rs. 20,000 crore. So, at a time when the Budget was under preparation, just before the Budget to be presented, freight tariff increase was announced. The leader of his party who did not condemn that move that has resulted in spiraling of prices is making much hue and cry about the passenger fare hike. I only see a staging of a drama in all this. I do not understand this. If that leader was really concerned about the plight of the common people, a condemnation should have been made at that point of time when a huge increase in freight charges was made. We cannot ignore this kind of political drama as mere 'accidents' in our democratic body polity.

In December, 2009, the former Railway Minister Kumari Mamata Banerjee came up with a Vision Document for the Railways and about things that were to be carried out by 2020. From hindsight, I would like to ask of you as to what happened to that document prepared with foresight.

Pradhan Mantri Railway Vikas Yojana was announced in an earlier Railway Budget. We do not know what had happened to that and would like to know how many people got job opportunities or benefits out of it.

We think about modernizing the Railways. At this juncture I would like to point out that our passenger train compartments and wagons are not of standard. There is no standard maintenance of our Railway Stations. Almost all the infrastructure facilities with the Railways are not up to the mark. The quality and the standards must have to be enhanced.

When it comes to announcing various projects and schemes, Tamil Nadu is being sidelined and ignored and there is discrimination. Delhi has got 5 to 6 rail terminals, Mumbai has got 5 terminals and Kolkata has got 4 terminals whereas Chennai has got only two railway terminals. The Minister has to announce a third terminal for Chennai city to come up in Tambaram. I urge upon you to upgrade Royapuram Station and make it a fourth terminal for Chennai city. Lack of this facility has left Tamil Nadu in a backward state.

Pattukkottai-Ariyalur railway line via Orathanadu was laid in 1932. But now there is no train in this route. This is because of the enormous delay in gauge-conversion. Hence, I urge upon you to operate train service between Pattukkottai and Ariyalur via Orathanadu and Thanjavur.

My Tenkasi constituency has been ignored and neglected in the Railway Budget. About 200 kilometres of distance between Tenkasi and Virudhunagar has got many important pilgrim towns. But there is only one Express Train connection in the form of Podhigai Express is there resulting in heavy demand and congestion and clamour for tickets. It does not have First Class compartment and adequate number of coaches.

Level-crossing No. 502 that is coming up in my Tenkasi constituency is pending completion as Railways have not constructed the over-bridge connecting the two roads on either side. The construction of road on the part

of State Government has been completed long back. Not allocating funds for completing this RoB by Railways is causing inconvenience to the general public. Even after the completion of approach road by the State Government, this project is pending for the past three years because of the neglect on the part of the Railways. I strongly urge upon you to allocate funds to complete this project at the earliest.

Tenkasi-Tirunelveli and Shencottah-Quilon gauge conversion work must be speeded up. Trains from the North are mostly stopped at Chennai. Increased operation of direct trains from the North to many other different destinations in Tamil Nadu must be there in place soon. Chennai which is like a gateway to Tamil Nadu, must link the trains from the North with various other towns and cities in Tamil Nadu which are not so far been linked by rail services.

I urge upon the hon. Minister to provide more of rail transport facilities to the southern part of the country, especially Tamil Nadu by way of increasing the number of trains and new destinations within Tamil Nadu. Doubling of railway lines must be taken up so that better rail connectivity is provided linking the others part of the country with interior towns in Tamil Nadu. Railways must not be partisan and must function as a common PSU for all the people of India.

The entire Government of India machinery is sought to be remote controlled by the former Railway Minister. The change of guard in the Railway Ministry now is seen as a political accident in our democratic set up. Railways must come out of its discriminatory mindset and ensure better rail connectivity and many other projects for Tamil Nadu. As we strongly feel that this Budget is not taking care of all the needy parts of the country that require rail services, I oppose this Budget.

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): I am giving below the details of ongoing railway project in Tamil Nadu and request for sufficient financial allocation for the early completion of those railway projects.

Due to the steep hike in freight charges and passengers fares in the present railway budget, it will

*Speech was laid on the Table.

cause increase in prices of essential commodities thus paving the way for higher inflation. The state Government of Tamil Nadu have already submitted a proposal for construction of 6 new railway lines where these are not included the budget.

The gauge conversion from Chennai to Karaikudi via Myladuthurai and Tiruvarur (0/0-300 kms) is completed upto Tiruvarur and the trial run is also completed. The next stretch of gauge conversion is to be taken from Tiruvarur-Karaikudi with the sufficient financial allocation. But in the present budget the gauge conversion is sanctioned from Karaikudi to Pattukottai instead of Tiruvarur-Karaikudi. I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to start the gauge conversion from Tiruvarur (301 kms.) and to allocate sufficient funds for the early completion of the project.

In the present budget, the survey has been ordered from Karaikal to Peralam to connect Myladuthurai railway line. But there is already an existing railway line Karaikal to Myladuthurai which is not in use. Instead of making new survey for a new line, I request the Minister of Railways to relay the existing railway line which is lying unused from Karaikal to Myladuthurai.

In order to facilitate the air passengers from Chennai to the different parts of our country, I request the hon'ble Minister of Railways to order for stoppage of all express trains for two minutes at Tirisoolam opposite to Meenambakkam Airport.

All important railway stations or atleast the railway stations situated at Taluk Headquarters are to be computerized as early as possible.

The electrification of railway line from Villupuram-Karaikal, Dindigul-Kanyakumari are to be electrified at the earliest.

All the railway stations in Tamil Nadu are to be provided with all basic amenities with the extended platforms.

The gauge conversion from Bangalore to Nagore is already completed and the train service is restored. But the existing train running from Bangalore-Nagore (273) and Nagore. Bangalore (274) is not yet restored. I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to restore the train at the earliest.

When there was a meter gauge, the trains namely Sengottah Fast Passenger from Sengottah-Chennai (109) Chennai-Sengottah (110) was under operation. But after the gauge conversion the train service was stopped creating problem for the poor and middle class people. I request the Minister of Railways to restore this train service on the converted railway line.

Most of the train accidents are occurring in unmanned level crossings. The Ministry of Railways is to come forward to allocate sufficient funds to provide man power in the said power level crossings within a year instead of five years as assured by the Hon'ble Minister.

I request you to kindly consider the following new train services.

- Daily train from Chennai Central Jodhpur
- Daily train from Madurai to Tirupathi

Government should take immediate steps to link Chennai Central and Chennai Egmore.

MRTS railway stations from Beach to Velachery at Chennai lack proper basic amenities like electricity, platforms etc. I request you to make immediate steps to provide necessary basic amenities.

Additional ticket counters may be provided at Guindy, Kodambakkam and Tambaram railway stations at Chennai.

[Translation]

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH (Maharajganj): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the railway budget. When railway budget is presented, the whole country has its eyes set on it because railways is an institution related to the common people. Not only this country, the railways is the biggest institution of the world where 14 lakh people work. This is the first incident in the history of Indian railways that one minister presents the railway budget but later he is allowed to leave due to some dispute and the other Railway Minister comes to make a reply. Hon. Railway Minister is not present here to give the reply but the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways is sitting here. This is the first incident of its kind in the history of railways.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a lot of announcements are made in each budget. Hon. Mamta Banerjee announced in the railway budget of the year 2009 to install safety devices to check accidents. Several accidents took place in the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and no incident is there in which the hundreds of people do not lose their life. The Ministry of Railways has fixed the cost of a human life at Rupees Five Lakhs. It provides this compensation. Several crores of rupees are spent on manufacturing a single A.C. Coach. Five crore rupees are spent on manufacturing an engine. The coach which gets mangled remains in the same state for several years and later the people cut it to pieces or it is sold as scrap. Billions of rupees are lost in each accident involving the loss of human lives and railway coaches but the safety devices have not been installed so far.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that these announcements have no meaning. It was announced in the last several budgets to make 95 world class stations and 395 model station. These remained hollow announcements and neither the construction of model stations nor the construction of world class stations has started anywhere. That State of Bihar which has been frontrunner in freeing the country from the clutches of slavery and where the personalities like Deshratna Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Mazharul Haq, Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain, Brajkishore Narain under the leadership of Pujya Pita Bapuji sacrificed their lives, has been ignored. Announcements were made with regard to Bihar whether the task has been implemented or not but there was no mention of Patna, the Capital of Bihar in the said announcements. Neither the name of world class station nor the name of model station from Bihar figured in the announcement. Even there is no Rajdhani in Bihar from Kishanganj to Delhi via Barauni, Chhapra Gorakhpur and Lucknow. Many Members of Parliament commute on this route every Saturday and Sunday which creates a lot of difficulties for them. I have urged several times to attach a first class A.C. coach in Vaishali Express but even the same has not been attached let alone giving a Rajdhani Express. When Hon. Lalu Prasadji was Railway Minister, he cleared several projects for Bihar. Madhepura factory is still lying closed. When a factory runs in an area, the people there experience development and prosper. Industry-occupation brings development in a state. The work of doubling of lines under East-central railway, North

Eastern railway and Northern Railway is moving at a very slow pace. The work of electrification which has been started is also going on at snail's pace. Train from Delhi to Lucknow is run on electricity. Presently, Diesel is very costly and the rates of diesel are going up everyday. But from Lucknow to Kishanganj, to Katihar, Chhapra-Sivan the trains are run on diesel. Had the work of electrification also been carried out there, the operation of train would have become convenient resulting in less time taken which also facilitated the passengers. Passenger safety and facilities are constantly talked about. Zeharkhurani gang keeps on operating in North Eastern railway, East-Central Railway and Northern Railway but Railway Protection Force remains helpless. Such Zeharkhurani gang keeps on operating due to the connivance with RPF and GRP. I would like to tell you that I come from that area which is ignored. One station after the name of the ancestral village Ziradei of the first president of this country Deshratna Dr. Rajendra Prasad exists but no beautification work has been carried out there. The people of that village staged protest and demonstration several times regarding setting up his statue there. Will setting up the statue of Deshratna Dr. Rajendra Prasad at the station of his ancestral village Ziradei create any problem? What loss it will bring to the Railways? It will only maintain a history but even it is being overlooked. Neither the beautification work has been carried out in that station nor his statue has been erected there. Hon. Minister, Sir, you are requested to take this into consideration.

Now I come to my constituency. I hail from Maharajganj Parliamentary Constituency. Maharajganj-Masrah railway line was started in the year 2007-08 at the time of Hon. Railway Minister Laluji. Not even 32 kilometre railway line has been constructed in these last four years. Even the work on the lines which are getting constructed is stuck up. Even there are lot of irregularities in the stations which are being set up. I urged the Railway Board in writing to set up a station after the name of Village Pateha-Patehi of the great freedom fighter of this country Mahamaya Prasad, the ex-Chief Minister of Bihar, and this village is merely 9 kilometres from here. Let alone setting up the station, I did not even get the reply in two years as to why it is not being set up.

A station is being constructed on the land of some other village and the name of that village is not getting the mention. All these irregularities are being committed. I

demand to get the Maharajanj-Masrakh line extended to Revaghat and this work should be accomplished quickly. When Hon. Laluji was Railway Minister, he got the railway division constructed in Thave. That division is still not functional. One OSD sits there but division does not function.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, without taking much time, I would like to tell you one more thing. On the one hand, the Government talks about giving facilities to the handicapped persons. But it is not giving extension to the PCOs allotted to the handicapped persons at the stations. Whereas other persons who are normal have been given extension well before. On asking, the DRM replies that Railway Board does not want to extend it to the handicapped persons. I would like to demand from the Railway Minister to give extension to the handicapped also. Besides, my demand for electrification and doubling should be carried out.

[English]

*SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): I am happy and thankful to the. Railway Minister for his announcement during his Budget speech for undertaking a pre-feasibility study for development of Royapuram Station in Tamil Nadu. If new Terminal is started the congetion at Egmore and Central Station terminals will be convenient.

I also thank our Hon'ble Railway Minister for introducing new daily intercity express train from Tiruchirapalli-Tirunelveli and also to extend the Madurai - Tirupati Express train upto Rameswaram.

It is interesting to note that the total Rail line extends upto 11,45,000 kilometres, and more than 3 crores passengers are travelling daily by trains Our railway owns 2,40,000 wagons and 60000 bogies and nearly 14 lakh persons are working day and night. For the first time after eight years the fares are increased. It is to be welcomed. So many useful projects are kept in selves for want of finance. This increase will definitely will provide money for the new projects.

The talent-rich Railway Organisation includes the best trains and Railways are standing monuments for our National Integrity uniting north to south and east to west. One can say with pride and proud that our railway carry the passengers and goods with utmost safety and security. They are best cheapest mode of transport and journey.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

In the last budget it was announced by the then Railway Minister that "Duronto Air Conditioned Express train would be introduced between Chennai and Madurai. As the private bus operators are fleecing money towards ticket- fares I urge upon the Minister to flag of the train without delay as the announcement was made one year back.

Gauge conversion work between Dindigul and Palani is complete and the track is ready for traffic. Hence, I urge upon to introduce a new express train from Palani to Chennai and another passenger train from Palani to Rameswaram as both the places are pilgrimage centres which draw lakhs and lakhs of devotees.

The line between Erode-Palani (91.05 km.) is estimated at Rs.599 crores is allotted Rs.10 crores this year. The line between Palani-Dindigul- Pollachi-Palghat-Coimbatore (224 kms), was allotted Rs.469/- crores last year and now allotted only Rs.63 crores and there is a balance of Rs.268 crores. I am happy to note that lines between Palani-Pollachi and Pollach-Palghat are to be completed this year (2011-12).

The Madurai-Bodinayakkanur (90 kms.) line is estimated as Rs.252/- crores was allotted Rs. 19 crores last year is now it is allotted only Rs. 2 crores. The tract between Madurai-Rameswaram (161 kms) connecting the famous pilgrimage centres was allotted last year Rs.173 crores and the balance amount to complete this line is Rs.76 crores and this year only Rs.50 crores are allotted. The long awaited doubling line between Villupuram and Dindigul (273 kms) is allotted this year only Rs.60 crores and there is a balance of Rs. 1219/- crores. The line between Chengalpattu and Villupuram is being completed this year (2012). Madurai-Tuticorin line via Aruppukottai (143 kms) is allotted only Rs.10 crores and the balance is Rs.586/- crores. As the above mentioned railway lines are considered to be life lines of Tamil Nadu I urge upon the Hon'ble Railway Minister to allot more funds for the early completion of these lines.

The long awaited line between Dindigul-Kumul via Bodinayakkanur was surveyed earlier and I am disturbed to note that this lien comes under the list of New Line Surveys to be taken up during 2012-13. We do hope that his New Survey should be taken without delay paving the way for early execution.

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY (Mandya): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak during the discussion on the Railway Budget presented for the year 2012-2013.

Karnataka has always been neglected by the Indian Railways when it comes to allocate sufficient funds for railway projects or introduction of new Railway lines or any infrastructure development pertaining to the Railways. Even in the current Railway Budget also the same trend continues. For example, last year, Rs. 1,036.79 crore was allocated to the State of Karnataka, but this year the allocation was reduced to only Rs. 608.78 crore. This is a meager allocation to tackle the need of Railway infrastructure in Karnataka for allocation for doubling of the Railway lines. Provision for laying new Railway lines is also reduced in the current Budget. So, it is very impossible to complete ongoing Railway projects.

Many projects were approved two or three decades ago, but due to inadequate funds those projects are not completed. If the Indian Railways really intend to help the people of Karnataka, then it would provide adequate funds to complete the existing Railway projects that have been pending for years and decades.

Usually, there are a number of new projects announced by the hon. Minister every year, but the fulfillment of those projects is really questionable and many of the trains introduced for Karnataka are more beneficial to the people of the other States than the people of Karnataka. So, I would suggest giving top priority to introduce inter-city trains in Karnataka and neighbouring States. It would help in improving employment, business, education and other opportunities.

*Sir, I would like to point out that there is a need to bring reforms in the Railway Department. The Indian Railways is older than a century. It needs to adopt new technology in its functioning. There are number of accidents, taking place in the country. It would not only cause damage to the properties of Railways but also claims precious lives. It is really a matter of great concern. Therefore I urge upon the Railway authority to take steps to implement the recommendations of the Sam Pitorda Committee. There should be a Centralized 9 Controlling System at Rail

... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Kannada.

Bhawan, in New Delhi. So, it would control the entire railway network of the country. If it is implemented many of the problems would get resolved.

Another point, I would like to mention is that the number of rail passengers is considerably increasing every year. So the demand for railway infrastructure, new railway lines, new trains is also on the rise. At the same time train accidents, robberies and crimes are being reported. It is a shocking news. Therefore it is the responsibility of the Indian Railways to provide safe and comfortable journey to crores of its passengers. Indian Railways should take necessary steps to introduce modern communication technologies to have uninterrupted communication between control room and train drivers and other agencies concerned. I would be suggest to introduce latest technologies. It would helpful to save the precious lives of human beings, live stocks and properties of the Indian Railways.

My next point is about delay in running of trains. It is really a matter of great concern that most of the trains are not maintaining their scheduled timings. It is causing great difficulties for passengers as they do not reach their destination on scheduled time and their routine of works are being disturbed. Apart from this many passengers, those who are having ill-health, diabetes, B.P. etc. it would be a miserable journey for them. It is a serious issue, so I urge upon the Railway Minister to look into this problem immediately. Such problem can be tackled by introducing Centralized Control System in an effective way. I hope the Indian Railways would take steps in this regard without further delay.

My next point is about cleanliness and providing toilets and pure drinking water facilities both in trains and at railway stations. Everyday lakhs of people travel in trains, but many of the trains are not having minimum basic facilities toilets, water and cleanliness. It is causing difficulty for children, women and senior citizens. Many a times passengers take long hours journey, really it is making very uncomfortable for them to travel.

Hence I would like to impress upon the Indian Railways to pay necessary attention in this regard.

I will conclude within two minutes. Sir, as far as doubling the Bengaluru-Mysore railway line is concerned, it is announced in this Budget. I am happy that the Hon.

Minister of State for Railways, Shri K.H. Muniyappa ji is from our state and he is an influential Minister. I congratulate him for his effort to give priority to this railway project. But I request the Union Minister for Railways and also the Union Finance Minister to allocate adequate funds to complete the ongoing projects in Karnataka. Since there is a huge traffic on the Bengaluru-Mysore railway line priority should be given to complete the project within this year itself.

I would also like to suggest that allocate sufficient funds complete the ongoing railway projects of both Northern part of Karnataka and Southern part of Karnataka including Kengeri - Mysore, Bengaluru-Satyamangala, which was sanctioned in 1996, but still the survey of this railway line is not completed. This railway line connects Bengaluru - Kangeri-Kanakapura-Malavalli-Kollegal-Chamarajanagar and Satyamangala. It would boost the economy of the entire region. Hasan - Bengaluru railway line completed only upto Hirisave. Pandavapura, which falls under my parliamentary constituency jurisdiction, does not have railway crossing. People are facing difficulties while crossing the railway line. All these are not completed due to paucity of funds.

I have requested the railway authority to provide stoppage at Hakkibalu and Mandalagere. But no step is taken in this regard so far. This should be taken care of. I would like draw the attention of the Hon. Railway Minister to pay attention to provide rail-connectivity to various cities and towns of Karnataka by introducing more inter-city trains from Bengaluru as it is rapidly developing city. Electricification and doubling of major railway lines should be taken up in this Budget.

I would like to impress upon the Hon. Railway Minister to take note of the need of the railway infrastructure of Bengaluru of and other cities and towns of Karnataka and allocate sufficient funds for developing railway infrastructure.

With these words I conclude my speech.*

*SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): The Coimbatore Region, next to Chennai Region, is the highest revenue getter with Rs. 122 crores to its credit in the Southern Railway sector. Even then justice is not meted

out to the people of Coimbatore in the provision of their just demands pending for long time such as introduction of overnight express trains to Bangalore, Tirvanandapuram, Rameshwaram, Mayiladuthurai, re-routing of 13 pairs of trains via Coimbatore which are at present being run on the Irugur-Podanur sections, speedy completion of the Coimbatore-Dindigul gauge conversion, additional train service to Chennai etc; Among other things the re-routing of 13 pairs of trains bound for Mangalore, Ernakulam, Tiruvanandapuram, Chennai, Yeshwantpur, Tiruneveli, Bangalore, Mumbai even after the lapse of a year and more of the double lining of Coimbatore-Irugur at a cost of Rs.60 crores after a two decade-long-wait is totally not understandable.

The Railway Ministry continues to neglect this region and tests the patience of the people for a long time, despite several forums making representations in writing and in person. Even the Railway officials apprehension and fear is that the running time will be constraint if re-routing is done. It has also been proved other wise with necessary justifications (the difference is 10 minutes only).

The Coimbatore-Irugur line has only 80% of capacity utilization, whereas, Irugur-Podanur single track utilization is 90%. Now, the Southern Railway has called for tenders for laying the second line between Irugur and Podanur which would result in diversion of more trains would skipping Coimbatore only.

The Coimbatore-Irugur second line pathway congestion no longer exists. The general public of this sector have been ventilating their anger and disgust by frequent demonstrations etc., it is likely that these agitations in the long run may grow further creating law and order problems instructing the flow of trains etc.

Therefore, it is requested that the Southern Railway and railway Board may be prevailed upon to closely concentrate on the immediate re-routing of 13 pairs of trains via Coimbatore without further loss of time.

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, today we have a new Railway Minister Shri Mukul Roy in office. I congratulate him at the outset.

I have a few points to raise in this august House in the discussion on Rail Budget (2012-2013). Firstly the

* Speech was laid on the Table.

name of the historic Tebhaga Express has been changed into Kolkata-Balurghat Express which runs thrice a week. I demand that it should run daily.

Secondly, the Gaur Express should be extended upto Balurghat. Otherwise, kindly introduce a new train from Balurghat to Kolkata in the evening.

*The issues of railway safety and security of the passengers have long been ignored. I demand that these must be addressed seriously. In order to do this, the entire signalling system must be overhauled. More and more drivers should also be appointed immediately to fill the vacant posts. The Kakodkar Committee which was constituted pointed out that the railway safety must be separated from the Railways as a whole. According to this committee, the fiscal health of the Railways is extremely poor and the infrastructures are also in very bad shape.

The cost of fuel has a direct impact on the costs of railway tickets. Therefore the fuel component should be dissociated from ticketing. If this is not done, then railways may go the Indian Airlines way and gradually plunge into huge losses.

This time, railway fares have increased in three stages - first, the freight charges have been raised; second the passenger fares have been hiked; thirdly, the service taxes have been increased. As a result there is excessive pressure on the common people. The fares of sleeper classes of express trains, or local trains have shot up thus making it very inconvenient for the daily passengers or middle class and lower middle class travellers. Thus the hiked fares should be rolled back for the benefit of the passengers. Only the fares of AC trains should be increased as the passengers who travel in air-conditioned coaches can afford to pay more.

At present, about 470 projects are lying unfinished. These must be taken up and completed by the Ministry. Not more than 200 km of railway tracks are laid every year whereas the number of trains plying on the old tracks has increased thus putting immense pressure on the existing infrastructure. Therefore delays in train schedule become very common and most of the trains do not reach the destination in time.

Moreover, there is absolutely nothing in the name of passenger amenities in the coaches. The toilets are not clean, water is not adequately available, seating arrangements are extremely poor, food is terrible and all kinds of cleanliness go for a toss. The situation is little better in AC coaches but non AC trains are not fit to travel in. The local trains are overcrowded and there is no space even to stand. You can find hundreds of passengers on the top of the trains, risking their lives every day. In the rural areas, the conditions of the stations are so bad that passengers face a lot of problems. There is no electricity or light on the platforms; water is also not found in the washrooms and drinking water taps are also nowhere to be seen. Hon. Railway Minister must pay proper attention to these problems.

Electrification work of the stretch from Sealdah to New Jalpaiguri is pending for a long time and must be completed. I thank the Minister who has announced that the one lakh persons will be appointed in railways. Every year, this announcement is made in the budget but actually nothing happens. Therefore the new Minister should try to implement the programmes which have been taken up by the former Minister as well as the schemes that have been elaborated in this year's budget speech.

With these words. I thank you Sir for allowing me to speak on the subject and conclude my speech.*

[Translation]

*SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA (Vadodara): In this year's Railway Budget, focus has been given to investment towards modernization of the railways, but the hon'ble Minister has not taken any initiative to enhance internal resources of the railway.

The Railway Budget comprises of Rs. 60,100/- crores, out of which around 40 percent would depend on central assistance. There is plenty of scope for improvement in the railway in view of the present financial crisis. But the hon'ble Minister has not done anything in this regard.

The operating ratio of the Railway has risen up to 95 percent which is an alarming situation and the hon'ble Minister has accepted the fact in her speech also.

Passenger and freight transport of the railways has registered a decline this year. In both these cases transport has been shifted to road transport.

.... English translation of this part of the speech originally delivered in Bengali

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The hon'ble Minister has increased freight rates 20-25 percent on 6th March as a result of which annual income of the railways is estimated to be Rs. 10,000 crore. Railway receipt likely to be increased from 27.6 percent to Rs. 1,32,552 crore during the financial year 2012-2013 due to 5.4 percent and 5.7 percent rise in passenger fare and freight fare respectively. The net profit of the railways is estimated to be Rs. 15,557 crore after payment of dividend which was Rs. 1,492 crores during the financial year 2011-12. The strong desire of the hon'ble Minister of Railways to earn such huge dividend in a single year will pave the way for rapid increase in price rise across the country including increase in passenger and freight fare which is a national problem of our country.

The hon'ble Minister of Railways has raised expectations that the Railways 3 will recruit more than one lakh people in the next financial year which is a herculean task and seems impossible in view of the present financial crisis of the Railways. Besides, the hon'ble Minister of Railways has provided maximum benefits to the companies engaged in providing railway accessories. The Minister has increased the allocation for locomotive and wagon sectors in the budget.

The hon'ble Minister while according status of heaven to wagon industry submitted that annual procurement of wagons will be increased to 29,000 unit by the year 2020 which is 16,000-18,000 unit at present. The hon'ble Minister has made more than 30 percent allocation for this industry in a single year which is Rs. 18,193 crores.

The hon'ble Minister has submitted that the railway fares have been increased after eight years. Has the hon'ble Minister presented such kind of a budget to make up the loss suffered during the last eight years?

The railways has projected to earn additional amount of Rs. 29,000 crores by increasing the fare which will put an additional burden of Rs. 29,000 crores on the common people which will increase poverty because common people prefer travel by train.

Demands to introduce new trains for Mumbai, Delhi and Nagpur from my parliamentary constituency Vadodara, Gujarat has been made, which has been rejected. Besides, demand has also been made to the hon'ble Prime Minister to introduce certain new trains but even this demand has

been rejected. I had forwarded a communique received from Employees Union (Western Railway Employees Union) to the hon'ble Prime Minister but even those demands have not been mentioned in the budget. I once again would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the above two demands.

[English]

A large section of public working in industrial and services sector in Gujarat come from eastern UP and Bihar. Dwarka in western India and Varanasi (Kashi) and Allahabad (Prayag) and Faizabad (Ayodhya) in eastern India are considered important from religious tourism view point. Vadodara (Baroda) in Gujarat has inadequate rail connections with cities in eastern UP and Bihar though industrial work-force is drawn from there besides Railways losing huge revenues on religious tourism potential.

There is not even one superfast train connection so far. Amethi/Sultanpur/Raebareilly (constituencies of honourable Sonajji/Rahulji)-from where large population travels to/from Baroda-docs not have even one direct train.

A DURANTO train may kindly be ordered to be provided on an urgent basis.

In spite of continuous representations over decades, issues still remain pending leading to considerable suffering to the traveling public as either they have to spend considerably large time by traveling in long distance but slow trains or take circuitous route via Delhi and spend more money and time.

You would kindly agree that long distance trains should not be used as slow passenger trains to cater to stations in between as it unduly reduces speed and enhances journey time (for 1500 kms, it takes more than 34 hours on these routes which could easily be brought down to 24 hours).

With the help of a couple of railway officials, we have done some home work in this regard and submitted suggestions for your consideration (annexure enclosed) and passing of appropriate orders. We believe that these are workable propositions and would alleviate the discomfort to the traveling public to a great extent.

Dwarka (Okha)/Ahmedabad, Vadodara (Baroda) need to be connected to Lucknow/Gorakhpur/Muzaffarpur

Lucknow/ Faizabad(Ayodhya) Sultanpur/ Jaunpur/Varanasi/ Patna/Gaya Allahabad/Jaunpur/Mau/Azamgarh/Ballia by Duranto trains.

Currently, there are some trains (not daily) but not only are they extremely slow (average speed as low as 40 kms per hour), they lack in passenger comforts and amenities besides the frequency of their operation being inadequate (pantry car and AC 2/3 tier are absent). Enroute, absence of drinking water and catering facilities make journey more pathetic (certainly in summers). Pantry cars may be provided in all following trains.

Looking to platform availability at Vadodara and quick turn-around of rake without maintenance needs following may be started (two timing options are given in table below:-

(i) Gorakhpur - Vadodara		(ii) Varanasi - Vadodara - Gorakhpur	
Gorakhpur-Departure	08.30 am 4.30 am	Varanasi-Departure	11.30 am 3.30 pm
Vadodara-Arrival	11.30 am 7.30 am	Vadodara-Arrival	15.30 pm 7.30 am
Vadodara-Departure	13.30 pm 9.30 am	Vadodara-Departure	17.30 pm 9.30 am
Gorakhpur-Arrival	16.30 pm 12.30 pm	Varanasi-Arrival	21.00 pm 1.00 pm

1. 5045/5046 Okha-Gorakhpur
 - a. Instead of once a week, its frequency may be increased to all seven day or at least tri-weekly.
 - b. The train to be routed via Jhansi/Kanpur instead of Jhansi/Agra/Tundla (it would save about 7-8 hours)
 - c. For passengers to Gwalior, slip coaches may be attached and attachment/detachment may be done at Jhansi.
 - d. The speed of the train up increased to make it super fast (at least one super fast to U.P.)
2. 9167 Ahmedabad-Varansi/9165 Ahmedabad Muzaffarpur Darbhanga Sabarmati Express
 - a. The frequency may be increased to daily (half

section to travel to Darbhanga and half to Varanasi from Baraband-Shahganj)

- b. Three-tier AC coach to be attached
- c. These trains to be made superfast train cutting down on journey time to about 25 hours between Ahmedabad and Varanasi (a distance of 1600 kms.)

3. 9037/38 and 9039/40 Avadh Express
 - a. Like Sabarmati Express, this train also running from Lucknow/Barabanki/Shahganj be made into two portions - one portion could run to sultanpur/ Jaunpur/Varanasi/Patna/Gaya and the other to be maintained on it present route to Gorakhpur/ Muzaffarpur.
4. 9053-9054 Surat Muzaffarpur
 - a. May be taken to Kanpur via Jhansi instead of present route of Gwalior-Agra and diverted via Gorakhpur. This reduces more than six hours of journey time.
 - b. Frequency to be increased to tri-weekly
 - c. May be made super fast
5. 5635 Okha-Guwahati Express may leave Okha at 7 am (present 11.15 am to reach Guwahati around 4 am (present 7.30 am)
6. 9569 Okha-Varanasi
 - a. May leave Okha at 6.30 am (present 13.30 hrs.). This will avoid one night journey.
 - b. Pairing train to be similarly scheduled
 - c. Frequency may be made daily - 3 days via Allahabad (extended to Balia via Jaunpur/ Azamgarh) and 4 days via Lucknow/Faizabad or Lucknow/Sultanpur (Amethi)
7. 2937/1938 (GIMB-HWH) weekly S.F. Express
 - a. This train should be run via Allahabad-Varanasi-Gaya
 - b. Frequency should be increased.

Electrification of track - The Indian Railways have a network have a network of 54000 kms. of track. Out of

this, only 25% track has been electrified and on 75% track, Indian Railways run with Diesel traction. Since the price of diesel is shooting up very fast every now and then, the cost of operation has also risen to an excessive level which Railways are now finding difficult to meet in 75% Diesel traction. The trains running on electrified track are very cheap as far as cost of operation is concerned. It is, therefore, necessary to reduce the huge cost of operation by electrifying the remaining 75% track. The Railways should manage their resources better for providing necessary inputs for upgradation and modernization of Indian Railways.

There are 1,30,000 vacancies in Indian Railways today in safety categories. This is a serious handicap in the transport system to manage running of 17000 Mail/Express trains every day besides the freight trains. This is a safety hazard because the staff in safety categories like, station masters, loco pilots, guards, trackman, technicians, Sr. Supervisors are working in stress. They do not get leave even in emergency cases. The rest rules are also violated because there is acute shortage of staff on Indian Railways. The Railways should fill up all these vacancies and create an atmosphere in which the railway employees work in fit mental condition to prevent accident. Most of the accidents occurring on Indian Railways are because of human failure and this proves that they are working under stress and bad working condition.

There are 7000 stations under the Indian Railways and majority of these stations are in remote places. Proper drinking water facility and toilet facilities are not available to the traveling public at such small stations located in remote places. The Railways should start a special campaign to improve drinking water supply and proper toilet facilities at such small stations also. The passenger traffic as well as freight traffic on Indian Railways is increasing by leaps and bounds. At present all passengers are not finding accommodation. Indian Railways are the cheapest and safest mode of transport but not being upgraded fully as far as running more trains is concerned. Shortage of locomotives, wagons and coaches also is a handicap in that direction. The track capacity also is not getting increased to run more trains. Infrastructure facilities to move freight traffic from new ports are also not being provided to the required extent. The track capacity can be

increased provided Inputs are there. In view of paucity of funds, the transport system is not getting modernized and upgraded. The comfort level of 2nd Class passengers is also lacking. It would be in the fitness of thing to revise the fare and freight policy upwardly to get over the problem of paucity of funds which is need of hour.

Project - Even the projects which have announced are not being completed according to the target for the reason of shortage of funds. The benefits which should flow from these projects to the traveling public are also being delayed inordinately.

[Translation]

With these words I put before you my suggestions for amendment in the railway budget and hope the same will be accepted.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I extend my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget.

The hon'ble Minister of Railways Shri Dinesh Trivedi, while presenting the budget in the House on 14th March submitted that the Government of West Bengal has complete majority. The railways is the lifeline of the country which is in the I.C.U. Rail fares have been increased to bring it out from such state but it has direct impact on the common people. It is the first instance since independence that charge of the Ministry of Railway has been assigned to some other person after presentation of the budget. Today Shri Mukul ji has been appointed the Minister of Railways. I welcome him but I do not wish to elaborate further.

I hail from Cooch Behar. I would like to submit in respect of Cooch Behar. There is a train No. 3148 Uttar Banga which runs from Cooch Behar to Sealdah and train no. 3147 runs from Sealdah to New Cooch Behar. The Railways claims that good quality food is served in trains but this train takes 14 hours to complete its journey from Sealdah to Cooch Behar and there is no pantry car in this train.

Trains No. 3142 TT Express runs between New Alipur and Cooch Behar with a travel time of 17 to 18 hours, but there is no pantry in this train too.

17.00

(Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)

My parliamentary constituency is Cooch Behar. It has been submitted in the budget that eastern region will be connected to Bangladesh by rail. We have cordial relations with Bangladesh and Nepal and these countries will be connected by rail. The journey from New Cooch Behar to Sealdah takes 16 to 18 hours. Gitaldaha is situated on the border of Bangladesh and India and connected by rail. If this rail line is made operational once again then we could reach Kolkata in just 8 hours. I urge upon the Government to start Gitaldaha line so as to reduce travel time from Bangladesh to Kolkata. Bangladesh is a friendly country.

Sir, the hon'ble Minister has made provision in the budget to run New Jalpaigudi-New Cooch Behar Intercity train five days a week. I urge upon the Government to run these trains seven days a week. Dinhata is a sub-division. 80 percent population here are engaged in the agriculture sector. Two passenger trains depart from here during day time. There is no express train. I urge upon the Government that train No. 3148 which runs from New Cooch Behar to Sealdah should originate from Dinhata and to upto Sealdah. The hon'ble Minister knows all about Cooch Behar, therefore, I urge upon him that the train which runs to Bardangal should be extended upto Dinhata. Didi says that this is the Government of Aam Aadmi. 90 percent people of the area are farmers and there is no industry.

There is no rake point for the fertilizers meant for the farmers. I demand to make Dinhata Rake points in the interest of the people. He had told that he would make more provisions for the facility and security. When I was not a Member of Parliament, I used to travel in AC 2 tier, 3 tier and in the sleeper class. Train no. 5959 runs from Hawrah to Siyaldah, Dibrugarh. Has anyone travelled in this train? I do not know but I had travelled in that train. When you do so, you will find the pathetic condition of bathrooms and also of coaches of sleeper class and the coaches of AC 2 tier. There is no light, no fan; filth is all pervading in that train. I travel from Siyaldah to New Cooch Behar and from Delhi to New Cooch Behar in Rajdhani. Its condition is quite pitiable. The condition of sleeper class and AC 2 tier and also of passenger train is really bad. We talk of people but we do not pay attention towards

them. I demand from hon'ble Minister that a train from DINHATA 3148, North Bengal be run. There is no Express train operating from there and there is only a passenger train. I demand from hon'ble Minister that an Express train be run from North Bengal. I want to know the number of employees in the past. Our population is 122 crore, as many as 14 lakh employees are required whereas 80,000 had been recruited but there was a proposal to recruit 1 lakh persons. Proposals are brought in the Budget but the extent of work done is not known. The Minister of Railways told that the condition of railway track was quite bad. It appears to me that it is 100 year old like the British government. The condition of Railway Department is quite serious. The fare of sleeper class and passenger train has been increased, I demand to roll back it. I oppose this Budget.

SHRI LALJI TANDON (Lucknow): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am looking for the person who presented this Budget, where is the person who will make a reply. When he did not hear the debate and did not get an opportunity to read that Budget, I am unable to understand how will he reply? But I do not want to go into the figures, I just want to say that they must stop selling dreams, the life is all about living, no one can live on dreams only. Vision 2020 has been presented. What happened to the announcements made by the government ever since it came to power? There is no mention about these announcements in the Budget. That progress has not been visible anywhere, what happened to the big promises made? The last Mughal Emperor of Delhi was Bahadurshah Zafar, he was a poet. He had said "Kabe Dayar se mang kar laye the char dine, do arju mein kat gaya do intazar mein". The government which came into power for five years has spent two and half years making false promises, one more year will pass in waiting and the last year in 'Khairat', i.e. the concessions to be provided during the election year. This is the infrastructure of 19th century railway and they propose to run bullet trains. Whom are they misleading? The government has not made any special provision for railways in the Budget. The condition of Railway is that it has no funds for development. As far as corruption is concerned, Railways is called the Gateway of India. But I think if anything is gateway of corruption it is this Department, as there is loot everywhere in it.

Sir, through you, I would like to know from hon'ble Minister regarding the commencement of construction of

flyovers across the country, the likely date of their completion and also current status thereof. Where all the schemes announced have disappeared? I am looking for a railway station of world status constructed in the country. This was the first announcement made but where such station has been constructed. I belong to Lucknow, the railway station of Lucknow is included in the world heritage site. It is one of the most beautifully constructed railway stations. The British had constructed it hundred years ago. But not a single platform could be added in that and it has been announced to make it world class. Commonwealth Games are being held, it was proposed to make state of the art New Delhi station, but whenever I visit Delhi station I witness so much filth there that I feel ashamed. Who will be accountable to give material shape to the India we envision. The Minister of State was present here. From the very first day I am talking about all the schemes related to Lucknow one by one. When Shri Nitishji was Minister of Railways, about two-third population of Lucknow lived in old Lucknow across Gomati. People have to cover a distance of twenty k.m. to reach Charbag station. A new railway terminal was proposed to be constructed there, foundation stone was laid down and the work started. It was a scheme of Rs. 80 crore, out of that Rs. 46 crore was spent. After that nobody knows either about the person who put an end to that plan or the methodology adopted to do so. The reason for that stoppage is still not known to anyone. I have been repeatedly asking this question about it. Where has that fund vanished? There were heaps of various materials, who took away that material. But there is no reply. I have been told when Mamtaji was the Minister of Railways, Hon'ble Mulayam Singh is present here she has assured before him that she would get it constructed. When she was a Minister in NDA even then she had told in Lucknow that it was an important project. We'll complete it. That has not been completed till date. I have been continuously fighting for this. Everytime I get the same reply that it has now been defreezed. How will it be completed them?

I am quoting, I have been told by the DRM that an amount of nine crore rupees have been received and they are going to start the work. Four days ago I asked what was the progress? He replied that fund has not been received. The funds will be allocated in this Budget. I went through the entire Budget but I did not find that money. Is there any way visible in the Budget to check this corruption?

Why should we support? Galib had said "Yun to ham jante hain Jannat ki hakikat lekin Dil Bahlane ke liye Galib Yeh Khayal achha hai". You can continue selling dreams, but we know the truth. The formula goes like this: first increase the tax and later on showing concern and pity for the poor waive some part of it. The something is going to happen this time. For the first time we are witnessing that someone dreamed to do something and in the last moment it was withdrawn. Is it not the collective responsibility of the Cabinet? In the Budget speech the then Minister had said that Sam Pitroda Committee had given the recommendation. Kakodar Committee has also given its recommendations. The Planning Commission has its separate role. The Minister of Finance says it was prepared with their concurrence. Everyone knows the policy of hon'ble Prime Minister, he is a champion of liberalization. How can a man be responsible for a Budget prepared by all? What happened to the principle of collective responsibility? If these things are not discussed in the House then what would happen to the figures of the Budget? The next time the same figures will be presented with some changes and slight increase. There will be a new dream. The four days sought from 'Kabe Dayar' will pass like any thing and things will remain unchanged. So much wealth is being looted.

I hail from north Lucknow. A flyover is being constructed there. It was started when Shri Mulayam Singh Ji was the Chief Minister. It was sanctioned when Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee Ji was the Prime Minister. After Vajpayee Ji's tenure one more government has completed its tenure but the flyover has not been completed till date. As a citizen I would like to ask the railways from whom did they get authority to obstruct our right of way for five to seven years. But it is due to connivance of some contractors and officers. One person succeeds in getting five contracts. He starts one project and after doing some work receives the funds. Thereafter he starts another project and receives the funds for the same. Thus he started five projects and left all of them incomplete. At last he said that the rates have increased now.

I had gone to Kashmir to see the works being done by the railways there. On one hand, we pride ourselves that India is one of those countries which can take any challenge in the world and complete the work. A tunnel and the highest railway bridge in the world is being

constructed there. But I came to know that the work has been stopped. The company had got this project on public private partnership model wherein 10 percent yearly increase in rates was provided irrespective of performance. The work has been stopped for several years and the rates were increased by 10 percent every year. Now the company is not willing to work any more. As a result the project worth several hundred crore rupees has now become worth thousands of crores of rupees. Who is responsible for this? Is there any willpower to complete this project? The poor are taxed and a pipeline is laid down for a few persons, the revenue is spent thereon and all the assets are created there. Will there be any mechanism in place to stop this? I am disappointed to see this budget which has so much to offer but nothing in reality. Three years have passed but nothing has been done. It was a very small work. I am not sure whether I should congratulate the hon'ble Minister or tell her that the very first day in office* Anyway I can say just that Ms Mamata may shower kindness upon them ...*(Interruptions)*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): You should bless them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALJI TANDON: My best wishes are with them. ...*(Interruptions)* You did not get what I said. ...*(Interruptions)* I have said that I pray to God that Ms. Mamta may bless them. ...*(Interruptions)* because none will be able to save them without Mamta Ji's blessings. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Please take your seat. Please wind up.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI LALJI TANDON (Lucknow): What more best wishes I can give to you because her displeasure.....*. I wish she may remain pleased with you. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. Next Shri Jagdambika Pal.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already asked to remove certain words. Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Today, the situation is such that nobody is accountable for the Rail Budget. Anwar Allahabadi has said a couplet - "Jo bechte the dawa-e-dil, we dukan apni badha gaye." Now who will give? You should meet our expectations. My best wishes are for you. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon'ble Chariman Sir, I have been allotted time to speak and that has not been exhausted yet.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Thank you. Fifteen Members are yet to speak. BJP has given 15 names. I have to accommodate them.

[Translation]

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Sir, I have not completed my quota of time. I expect you to give me one to two minutes more.

Sir, if the Railways will not have any source of income, I want to say that as the Minister has stated that the freight is decreasing, the number of railway passengers is decreasing, you have increased the fare of higher class and ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, please tell them to be quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. What is the problem with you? You are speaking to them, that is why they are raising issues. You should address the Chair. You should speak to me.

SHRI LALJI TANDON: I want your protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to obey. You have to address the Chair. You do not have to look at them.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Sir, I am talking about resources. On one hand, railways has been increasing fare for higher class while on the other hand private airlines have been reducing the air fare in economy class and as a result perhaps the railways may not get passengers for

higher classes. If any person can travel by air in lesser amount then why will that person travel by train? But there are several other ways. If the system is improved and the resources are utilized properly then there will be no need for levying more tax. If there has been any decline in the volume of freight carried by rail due to the performance of the railways, why anybody is not talking about the reasons therefor. Minerals were earlier exported from several states but now those minerals are not exported. It was a very big source of freight for the railways. When there would be no transportation of minerals from where income would be generated? Income is likely to decrease more. So it is wrong to assume that income will increase by increasing the fare. The more facilities are provided at lower prices, the more income is likely to be generated.

Sir, now it is being said that bullet trains would be introduced and safety measures would be brought in place. These things would require a large amount of funds. From where these funds are likely to be mobilized? The tax free bonds of 20,000 rupees have been discontinued now. It indicates that the government is taking the railways towards privatization which would not be in the interest of the country. All these things are going in the same direction. We need to think over it seriously. FDI is also being talked about in this context. ...(*Interruptions*) I am winding up. If I am talking anything which is not related to budget or out of context, you may take that out of record but let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL(Domariyaganj): Tandon Ji, FDI in retail was in your manifesto....

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LALJI TANDON: I do not want to go into that. I just want to say that there is a threat to economic autonomy of the country. All the countries having unstable economy are eyeing India as a market. They are planning to occupy every institution of the country and we are deliberately playing in their hands. We need to protect our country. If you do not allow, I wind up my speech.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jagdambika Pal, you have five minutes only.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I am the second speaker from my Party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 20 more Members waiting to speak.

*SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL (Nashik): I support the Railway Budget 2012-13 presented by our Railway Minister considering the financial crisis the Indian Railways is passing through, the present Railway Budget has tried to arrest the slide but the method chosen by the Ministry of Railways hits poor citizens the hardest. The "rationalization" of fare is harsh on the short distance traveler who will have to bear up to a 150 per cent increase, while the higher class passengers will be burdened with a hike by about 30 per cent. In the current 'Railway Budget' proposals for 2012-13, the hike is incrementally linked in terms of the distance of travel, besides the class and the train. Though across-the-board fare hike will generate additional revenue of Rs. 7,000 crore in 2012-13 the introduction of fuel adjustment component in the fares when it comes into being, the fares would go up further.

I congratulate the Ministry of Railways for scoring points on safety. Besides setting up a Railway Safety Authority as a statutory regulatory body as recommended by the Kadkodkar Committee, tracks, bridges, signalling and telecommunications, rolling stock, stations, level crossings and freight terminals will all be focus areas. Railway Minister's decision to pursue the redevelopment of stations through the PPP mode may help upgrade passenger facilities but the contracts and projects must be carefully audited. Hon'ble Minister has suggested that a Logistics Corporation will take on freight, and a national High Speed Railway Authority will be set up to look at the six corridors identified for development. However, the key index the Railways has to look at is the Operating Ratio- the amount spent to generate Rs.100 in revenue-which has climbed to 95 per cent thus intending to bring this indicator down to 84 per cent in the coming year. The long term health of the Railways depends on meeting that efficiency target and going beyond it, squeezing a few extra rupees from those passengers who may least be able to afford it is hardly the answer.

With several ongoing projects and schemes to modernize the Indian Railways and with steps augmenting number of train services, streamlining and gearing up freight movement and increasing the connectivity of the Railways to the far flung corners. Hon'ble Minister for Railway is doing a commendable job but at the same time,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

I would like to bring some grievances/points for your kind consideration. I am sure the Railway Minister, being sensitive to the needs of the common people, would certainly meet them.

We have been raising some of our genuine demands related to Railway infrastructure for Nashik and its suburbs but I am constrained to place before you the fact that Railway Ministry have been ignoring our demands. We have already shown interest to set up a wagon coach factory at Nashik and also shown interest to give land, power, water, etc. for the above project. The State Government have sought permission for development of 'Nasik Road Station' on PPP, to make Odha station as Terminus etc. but these Projects have been not even examined. I would like to bring to your kind notice that whenever I have shown interest for establishment of a 'Wagon coach factory' and raised questions in Parliament, a standard reply from the Ministry has been received stating that "Existing wagon/coach manufacturing facilities and those already planned are considered adequate to meet the Railways requirements, therefore, no proposal is under consideration at present to establish any wagon/coach factory at Nashik....". It is very strange that while Railway Ministry is planning to set up coach factory at Palakkad (Kerala), Kutch(Gujarat) and Kolar (Karnataka), while a genuine demand from Maharashtra State which is returning about 60% of the revenue to the Ministry of Railways is being continuously ignored.

During the last budget 2 minor projects costing hardly about Rs.20 crore i.e. one related to 'Rail Neer' and other was related to 'Kisan Vision Project'. But till date even tender has not been issued and Western Railway, Mumbai are not aware of any correspondence related to this Project. On several occasions, mere stoppages at 'Nashik' have been demanded for about 8 trains passing through Nasik to Mumbai but our request for halting/stoppages of not even one train have been acceded to. Neither any new trains passing through 'Nashik' have been introduced to as well.

People of Maharashtra in general would like to thank Railway Minister for providing/clearing some of the pending rail and related infrastructure projects for Maharashtra that includes starting a coaching complex and terminal in Navi Mumbai with an aim to improve better connectivity to Navi Mumbai. Railway Budget plans to launch 12-rake suburban

trains on the harbour line. The Budget aims to introduce air-conditioned services between Churchgate and Virar and CST and Kalyan. The Budget also aims to add impetus to connectivity between eastern and western corridors of Mumbai city. The Budget also plan to increase connectivity between Panvel, Vashi and JNPT at Nhava Sheva. The Budget aims to cut travel time between metros via faster trains, to spend Rs.39,110 crore in 5 years to modernize signalling. Around 1,500 EMU coaches to be added and carrying capacity to be increased by 35%. Implementation of the Elevated Mumbai Rail Line project on PPP model to be firmed up. Completed conversion to all three suburban networks in Mumbai from direct current to alternate current. Allocation of Rs.828 crore for electrification in 2012-13 and an allocation of Rs.3,393 crore for doubling lines. Seventy-five services to be added to suburban network.

- Railways have proposed 75 additional services, 1,500 new coaches for Mumbai local trains, expansion of suburban rail networks and addition of more services in Mumbai.
- The Budget plans to introduce air-conditioned services between Churchgate and Virar and CST and Kalyan.
- The Budget plans to start a coaching complex and terminal in Navi Mumbai to improve connectivity and a coach maintenance complex at Kalamboli in partnership with the government of Maharashtra through CTDCO;
- The Budget aims to cut travel time between metros via faster trains;
- It plans to launch 12-rake suburban trains on the Harbour Line;
- It aims to improve connectivity between Panvel, Vashi and JNPT at Nhava Sheva;
- Allocation of Rs.828 crore for electrification in 2012-13 and an allocation of Rs.3,393 crore for doubling lines. 75 services to be added to suburban network;
- It aims to add impetus to connectivity between eastern and western corridors of Mumbai;
- The Budget aims to spend Rs.39,110 crore in 5 years to modernize signalling;

- Around 1,500 EMU coaches to be added and carrying capacity to be increased by 35%; and
- Implementation of the Elevated Mumbai Rail Line project on PPP model to be firmed up.

Some of the problems that I have highlighted are reasonable demands emerging from the people of Nashik region which impinge upon their everyday life. I shall be grateful to the Railway Minister if the Ministry of Railways could fulfill these small yet significant demands of my constituents. Hence, I would request the hon. Minister to bestow his attention to implement these demands as early as possible.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak but it is unfortunate that you have already curtailed the time allotted to me. Perhaps you have not asked anyone earlier to speak for only five minutes. But whatever you have said, I will conclude within that time period. In my opinion, the railway is the lifeline of the country without any doubt. I think that the entire House should consider that 11 thousand trains are being operated in the country and three crore people are commuting from one place to another and 12 lakh tonne goods are being transported everyday. In such a scenario, the budget or Vision 2020 presented by the Minister of Railways wherein focused attention has been paid by Mamta ji, Congress party and the UP A Government for expansion of rail line, construction of dedicated freight corridor, modernization of stations, implementation of Model Signalling System and electrification of routes. Today this August House has to consider that utility, significance, necessity of railway is beneficial for common people and the society in coming times also. Despite this fact it is not proper to level charges against each other.

Before me, Shri Lalji Tandon was saying, I would like to raise one point that prestige, pride, speed and punctuality of the railways has been upgraded due to Rajdhani trains, Shatabdi trains and Duronto Express Trains which was introduced by Mamta ji in the year 2010. All these three trains have significant importance for the country. In the year 1988 when Shri Rajiv ji was the Prime

Minister it was introduced in different parts of the country. Capital city of the country should be connected to the capital city of state through Shatabdi train and the train should originate from the capital city of the country in the morning and return in the evening same day be it Lucknow, Bhopal, Jaipur, Ajmer or Dehradun. Similarly, Rajdhani express trains should connect the capital city of each state of the country. 9 This train was introduced by the Government headed by Indira ji in the year 1969 and Duronto Express was introduced by Mamta ji under Congress led UP A Government in the year 2010 which is a non-stop train connecting Lucknow, Kolkata and Mumbai. All these three trains are making the country proud worldwide. It is a fact that accidents take place all over the world. Few days back when Shri Dinesh Trivedi ji was appointed Minister of Railways then a rail accident took place. But after that it is only the second accident that took place today. We have made provision in the Railway Budget for safety of trains in order to avoid accidents. There is a proposal for modernization of 19 thousand kilometer track, hence, the entire House should put forth their suggestions in this regard, be it PPP Model or provision of Rs. 14 lakh crores for Vision 2020. But the point is as to what difference does it make. There is no difference. Shri Dinesh Trivedi ji had presented the budget on 14th, but the budget will be passed by the August House and Shri Mukul Roy will give reply thereto in the capacity of Minister of Railways. This is the budget of Congress-UPA Government and coalition parties were consulted while preparing the budget. We all raise hue and cry when fares of sleeper class and passenger class are increased. There is a concern to raise resources of the railways. Today we raise demand for laying new lines and construction of Model Stations. The entire House raises such demands which tantamount to lakhs and crores of rupees. But there is a budgetary provision of Rs. 24 thousand crore only. The railways will earn Rs. 18 thousand crore despite increase in passenger fare and freight rates. I think that we should consider all the demands being raised in the House. We should not always criticize. We always say that poor people of the country which travel in sleeper class or passenger train should not be financially overburdened. Even Mamtaji said yesterday that people who travel in AC-I, AC-II tier and AC-III could bear such burden. I think the budget presented by the Congress-UPA

Government will take the railway towards a new direction. It is my firm belief.

I will definitely convey my concern to the hon'ble Minister to reduce the operating ratio. It was 91.1 percent during the previous year which is likely to increase to 95 percent during the current year. How will it be reduced upto 87 percent during the year 2012-13? It is obvious that when operating cost will increase then we don't receive surplus income. We lay new rail line or carry out modernization activities with the surplus income. You have said that you will bring down the operating cost by upto 84.9 percent during the year 2012-13 then it is obvious that there will be saving of Rs. 15517 crores.

Just now Shri Tandon ji was saying that the number of passengers are registering a sharp decline. Each year passenger traffic is increasing to 9 percent and it is not like it is declining. Even freight transportation has registered a three percent increase. This is the data of the railways. At present passenger and freight transport is increasing. My colleague Shri Dwivediji and Punia ji correctly said that per train 400-500 wait-listed tickets are issued. The Government will consider to run alternate trains if such a situation continues to prevail. We are aware of ground realities. Criticism is being made on the basis of facts which are far from truth. I think that the railways has become the lifeline of the country. Today demands are being made for laying a third track and doubling of single tracks. In my opinion the Government would not have set up two committees had it not paid attention towards safety and modernization of railway. Two committees i.e. Dr. Anil Kakodkar and Shri Sam Pitroda committees have been set up. Both these committees have submitted their report. A committee was constituted in September 2011 under the chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kakodkar who is a noted nuclear scientist of our country. As per the recommendations made by the said committee there are one lakh twenty five thousand posts of security personnels lying vacant.

The Hon'ble Minister should definitely consider this because when you are committed to the fact that our trains do not meet with accidents, every person's life is valuable to us and we think about people's safety then you should fill up 1.25 lakh posts. As per the committee's report, Rupees then thousand crores are required for safety arrangements because if we don't provide proper safety norms required even today, train accidents will rise.

In my opinion whether be it the issue of train engines, coaches, tracks, signalling system, or maintenance and overhauling, if we have to move forward towards the trains of twenty first century, we have to take into account two things -first is basic infrastructure and the other railway safety. We have to carry out these two things. Today, standing in this House or in the country, we say with great pride that our railway network is the world's fourth largest railway network. Only USA, Russia and China have the network bigger than us. Today, we are standing at fourth place in the world. Bullet train is running in Japan today. I would like to congratulate for conceptualizing an idea of running a bullet train here. We should not be disappointed and we should not make criticism of the fact that we are at the fourth position in terms of railway network. Today, our railway network is competing with respect to the fact that if bullet train is running in USA, Russia or China, the Indian Railways will also run bullet train. We will make an effort in this regard.

So far as Jaipur-Jodhpur is concerned, I will not go into detail as very less time has been allotted. In my opinion, let us give opportunity to our railways and provide resources. I would request the Finance Minister to increase the budgetary support for the resources from what it is at present because it is for the poor people. We live in a welfare state and have a concept of welfare state so if anyone is concerned about the poorest person of the country and his needs or about his movement from one place to another it is the UPA government of the Congress. Therefore, we take into consideration this concerns while carrying out implementation of the schemes. Today you have marked 19 thousand kilomere for the safety purpose and given priority to the New Delhi-Kolkata, New Delhi-Mumbai and New Delhi-Chennai routes. These are in a way corridors of the country. We should carry out modernisation of the lines of these corridors as you have fixed a target of running trains at the speed of 160 kilometres per hours. It is alright and some of my colleagues were saying something earlier to me. I don't want to repeat those things. It is indeed the concept of the Congress led UPA government. The way the Minister Praful Patel ji of the Congress led UPA government has carried out renovation of our airports, they are ready today. Not only the Indians feel pride about it but when any citizen coming

from the developing countries land at Delhi or Hyderabad, Bangalore, Jaipur or Lucknow airports he feels impressed that India has indeed made a progress. We should atleast accept this and all of us will remain to see this in the coming days. You should have good wishes in the House and this budget should have the support of all. Just as our government has constructed airports, so will it make stations. They should also look like airports.

I want you to make new announcements today. Before that just as you have announced Lucknow to be made a world class station and have done similarly for Allahabad and Gorakhpur. With regard to making world class stations, you are requested to decide today to take up the stations of the capitals of some states of the country or the stations from the point of view of traffic or the utility of the trains or the amount of traffic and number of trains handled. By upgrading into a model station, the government should make an effort to convey to the people that some qualitative changes are coming in the functioning of the railways. I think that all will agree with me on this. With regard to infrastructure you are saying that thirteen hundred kilometre new line will be laid. You are talking about new manufacturing units. You said that there is a shortage of coaches in Karnataka and Gujarat. Last time also you made an announcement here that the manufacturing in Raebareli Coach factory will start very soon but the same has not started functioning till now. You should atleast fix some time in this regard. There should be some responsibility for implementing what has been announced in the House. I think that the Hon. Minister makes an announcement only when the Department makes a commitment in this regard. When it makes a commitment that such a task will be completed in some specific time period. I think that you have to work according to the priorities of the present times. Hon. Minister, Sir, you have to remove the regional imbalances which exists today somewhere.

After putting forth some important points, I will conclude my speech. I was just mentioning all the issues from the Hon. Minister's budget itself. In my opinion, several railway zones whether be it Western Railways, Eastern Railways, Central Railways, Northern Railways or North-Eastern Railways-all are important. North-Eastern Railway was extending from Delhi to Ijnatnagar including Hazipur

and Sonapur. Recently, the Hon. Minister made Hajipur a new zone.

Fortunately, there were Ministers from Bihar one after another. So, Hajipur in Bihar got a thrust and development took place there.

However, I understand that Gorakhpur which is an important station of the country from where the entire traffic moves to Nepal and given the density of population in Eastern U.P., there is no Rajdhani Express via Gorakhpur, Lucknow. There is no Duronto from Gorakhpur. It was a long standing demand and its viability was also ratified by the Railway department. The population situation of Gorakhpur is such that if the trains from Gorakhpur to Mumbai, Punjab, Chennai, Bengaluru or Kolkata were not electric then the number of passengers on the roof of the trains would have been equal to the number of those inside the trains. The situation is such that at a station like Gorakhpur, which witnesses thousands of people, even Kota Stone has not been laid on the platform. So in order to remove this regional imbalance, I would request that a Duronto from Gorakhpur to Kolkata and other express trains to Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad should also be sanctioned from this important station in the light of the fact that 122 mails, 150 passenger trains cross that station and the utility of its line is more than 100 per cent which surpasses its capacity and it is also N.E. Railway headquarter. The status of waiting list is such. ...(*Interruptions*) Through you, I would request the hon'ble Minister that Vaishali Express which is the only train for the Members of Parliament from U.P., Bihar travelling on Friday night to reach New Delhi on Sunday night to attend parliament session does not have any seat for Members of Parliament. If our condition is such then imagine the plight of the common man. We met Km. Mamta Banerjee in this regard. Mukul ji, I would like to remind you that Km. Mamta Banerjee convened a meeting of C.R.B. members in which Shri Brijbhushan and you were also present. She gave an assurance to attach an A.C. I class coach to the train ...(*Interruptions*) If there are so many passengers in standing then there was a dire need to attach A.C. Coach to the train. It has however, not been done. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I will take only two more minutes. Hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways Shri K.H. Muniyappa is present and he knows it and incidentally he travelled to Lucknow, Raebareli, Gorakhpur, Siddharthnagar. Siddharthnagar is the birth place of Lord Buddha. On his return he requested Mamtaji and survey for a new rail line was conducted. At least a message should be sent across the world by connecting the birthplace of Lord Buddha and Lord Rama and railway connectivity should be provided from Lord Buddha's birthplace at Nepal border to the birthplace of Lord Rama. Buddhist circuit is also there. Ten years back when Nitishji was the Minister of Railways he announced a broadgauge from Gorakhpur to Gonda but nothing has been done in the last 10 years. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of State Shri K.H. Muniyappa that at least he has given an assurance of broadgauge conversion from Gorakhpur to Gonda in the Rail Budget 2013 this time. I will definitely commend him for this. ...*(Interruptions)*

Please wait for a minute, you will get full time.

If you start from Lucknow, there is Barabanki station followed by Gonda, Basti and the like. The condition of these stations is exactly what it used to be 50 years back. All Members of Parliament are sitting here. The railway zone which is bearing so much traffic and adding 8 to 10 percent increase in dividend each year cannot run in loss. We are earning 8 to 10 per cent profit from that sector in freight, passenger traffic, despite all this if our. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pal, I have requested you to finish your speech within five minutes, but you have taken 20 minutes.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I do not have a watch. I will take only one minute more.

[Translation]

I agree that the passenger fares were increased in the light of passenger amenities. This fund should also be provided to North East Zone to enhance passenger amenities. Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh. A land for a project worth Rs. 80 crore in Gomtinagar was

sanctioned but today it is being encroached upon by people. Today, there is no parking space for a train at Charbagh station in Lucknow. All the trains from Bihar and from East to North and Kolkata bound trains cross Lucknow. There was a plan to make Gomtinagar a terminal, lines would originate even from there to connect all the metropolitan cities. Doubling of the important Faizabad-Ayodhya line has been assured. However, all this work should be completed in a time bound manner. With these words I conclude and support this budget.

[English]

*SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL (Dakshina Kannada): The Railway Budget presented by Shri Dinesh Trivediji has disappointed people of Karnataka particularly people of Coastal region like Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada. There were long-standing demands pending for the approval of Indian railways.

Mangalore is a premium education centre of Karnataka. It has the potential to be an important business and industrial hub with the port acting as a key catalyst for trade and business. Its importance as an educational centre is pitching it into a new knowledge city in the state, especially for BPO, research and marine sector. It is an ideal place for business in-port, education, trading. I would like to point out some of the demands and urge the Railway Minister to consider them without further delay. People of my districts are demanding the split of the night train between Yeshwanthpur and Kannur at Mangalore and divert few of the coaches to Karwar. If is done it would help in providing connectivity to the town with the state's capital. But this has not been considered. The Railways would at least consider splitting the night train between Yeshwantpur and Kannur at Mangalore.

- Another demand is that the introduction of a train to Bijapur from Mangalore
- Increasing the frequency of day train from Yeshwantpur to Mangalore from thrice a week to daily
- Developing Mangalore railway station into World-class with international facilities
- Demand for a Duranto service between Bangalore and Mumbai

*Speech was laid on the Table.

- New passenger trains connecting Mangalore with Bijapur, Hubli, Delhi and Howrah, push-pull trains between Sakaleshpur and Subramanya Road, Mangalore and Subramanya Road, Dharwad and Madurai and Dharwad and Kanyakumari
- We had asked for two commuter rail projects, one around Bangalore and one between Mangalore and Subramanya. Neither one has been sanctioned.
- All these have not been considered. I would like to point out that the extension of Mangalore-Palakkad Express to Coimbatore and Mangalore-Thiruvanthapuram Express to Nagarcoil could hardly benefit the commuters from coastal Karnataka. It would benefit commuters in Kerala.
- I am happy that the current budget made an announcement of a survey for electrification of Mysore-Hassan-Mangalore line. The frequency of Mangalore-Chennai train (12685/86) has been increased from six days to seven days a week.
- The following are some important issues to be considered in due course and I am sure Hon'ble Minister of Railways would certainly help to resolve these issues.

Electronic Display Board should be placed in such a way that station name should easily visible & readable. Sufficient lightening arrangements should be provided for clear visibility during night.

- As the passenger traffic is increasing day by day it is necessary to provide more coaches for all the trains. As there are only two general coaches for all the Express and Mail trains. There are only two general coaches for all the Express and Mail trains. Most of the trains halt at the stations only for three to five minutes. So, passengers find it very difficult to board and deboard the train.
- Intensive check posts should be set up to curb the ticketless travel in unreserved segments at important stations, so that effective and regular surprise checks could be conducted.

- Only announcement that could benefit people here is the new Thirunelveli-Dadar train via Konkan Railway.

The Hassan-Bengaluru line should be completed as early as possible. It should be given priority as the Mangalore major port line is going to connect Chennai major port. Just a small distance of about 45 to 50 kms. railway line will have to be laid in Hassan-Bengaluru line. There is no terrain, there are no major bridges. The cost is so cheap because it is going to connect two major ports - Chennai and Mangalore. Business activities will be extensively increased by this. I do not say more, your good self can consider this project.

He said the activities, who had secured an order from the High Court regarding the extension of the night train from Yeshwanthpur to Karwar was left with no option but to continue the fight in High Court.

- (i) Mangalore railway division should be formed consisting Kasaragodu to Goa and Mangalore to Sakaleshpur. If it is not feasible then Mangalore station should be merged with Mysore Division (SWR).
- (ii) The Yashwantpur - Kannur Train should be discontinued at Kannur from Mangalore Central Station.
- (iii) Project on improving the secondary service facility either by Indian railways board by PPP model with the Karnataka State Government at Subramanya Road which connects the Lord Subramanya Temple, a 15 km away from the railway station and 35 km from Shree Dharmasthala Manjunatha Temple, the pilgrims from surrounding places and states are get a good connectivity via Train and tourism will be improved.

More passenger trains to be permitted to run between or to start from Subramanya road projecting secondary maintenance service station at Subramanya road.
- (iv) Introduce DEIVI train instead of existing passenger train to Subramanya Road. It would help tourism development of this religious importance places.

I would urge the Government to take steps to speedy completion of the work of doubling of railway line between kankanady (Mangalore Junction) and Panambur. Since it is a very important line as it easily connects the Mangalore Airport, a Railway station at Panambur would help to avoid possible delay of the journey between Mangalore Junction and Surathkal Railway Stations due to railway crossing.

The budgetary allocation made for the doubling of this Railway line during the financial year 2009-10 was Rs.15 crore. Some of the civil works like Earth work between KM 18 & 19 and excavation of minor bridge No.33 were taken up. The total amount utilized in the project for the year 2010-11 is only Rs.10 crores. Southern Railway is deliberately delaying the execution of the said work. So necessary instruction should be given to the authority concerned.

In the Railway Time Table Book while mentioning the tourist important places not even a single name of coastal Karnataka is visible and at the same time in the RAIL TEL map Mangalore is vanished by appearing Cochin. This should be addressed immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget. I strongly support the Railway Budget presented by the Hon. Ex.-railway Minister Trivediji.

Sir, today the railways is in a very critical state due to popular budgets and not increasing the railway fares for the last several years. Maximum part of the earnings of the railways goes into expenditure. Today, railways is surviving on debts and government assistance. After eight years, fares have been increased at the rate of two paise per kilometer. This increase was for second class which is not too much. With increase of two paise per kilometer, only five rupees are getting increased in the fare from Lucknow to Jaunpur. Today, even a manual rickshawpuller runs his rickshaw with mobile in his hand. We think in terms of modernizing the railways, setting up toilets at platforms, having clean stations, providing better quality catering facilities in trains, having clean toilets in trains and hoping better provisions in almost everything, but what will be the source of income, how will the railways be strengthened

- it is unknown. Can we fulfil our dreams by making our railways weaker? Don't increase fares to earn praises, don't do anything to get appreciation rather look at what is going to happen to the railways in future. From where the railway budget will come, from where railway employees will be given salary and from where all the works of railways will be carried out? When we want our railways to get strengthened, when we want to make railways better, then definitely we will have to think seriously about its source of income.

Sir, my previous colleague said that the number of passengers is going down in railways but it is often seen that three to four hundred waitlisted tickets are being sold in every train. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to give suggestion to the Hon. Minister that where 16-18 bogeys are being attached in express trains, atleast 24-25 bogeys should be attached so that the three-four hundred waiting list can be cleared. The rates of advertisements displayed at small and big railway stations should be increased. Several thousand crores of income can be earned through advertisements. This will raise the earnings of the railways. This will be an effective step in strengthening the railways which is running in a very poor state today.

Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister towards some important points of my constituency. Jagdishpur railway crossing is located at one side of Jaunpur city where double rail line passes. Jam remains there for half an hour. Through you, I would like to tell the Hon. Minister to make a provision of an overbridge there so that the Jam taking place in the city can be avoided. Metre gauge rail line from Auraiya to Jaunpur has been converted into broadgauge. If a bypass is constructed from the Gomti bridge near Jaunpur city and is connected to the Sultanpur railway line, a new direct route for Ballia, Auraiya and Jaunpur to Lucknow will come up. People coming from Ballia to Allahabad on this route for going to High Court face many problems and they have to travel via Varanasi. If a new train is introduced from Ballia to Auraiya, Jaunpur, Zafarabad, Janghai, the people will feel convenient to reach the High Court. Patna-Mathura Express has two stations at Jaunpur. On the one hand, it stops at Jaunpur Bhandari but when it approaches Jaunpur city, it does not have stoppage there. People have been demanding for long as the devotees of Jai

Gurudev in Mathura keep on visiting daily. People board Patna-Mathura express from Shahganj after going forty-fifty kilometers far away. Patna-Mathura Express train should be given stoppage at Jaunpur city. Accidents often take place near Kachgaon bazaar at Zafarabad, Janghai N R railway. Through you, I would like to request the Hon. Minister to convert the unmanned level crossings in the whole country into manned level crossings at the earliest because you have seen that even today an accident has taken place at an unmanned level crossing. A lot of incidents keep on taking place. Putting aside all the work, the task of converting all the unmanned level crossings, even those which are sanctioned, into manned level crossings should be taken up on priority basis. I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the railway budget.

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the railway budget 2011-12. Today, all the Members of Parliament have based their speeches on the fact that our railways is a means for the poor people. Maximum poor people travel by train. Therefore, Hon. Chairman Sir, through you I want to request the Hon. Minister to take back the minimal increase carried out in the fares of second class in which the poor travels and simultaneously, the fares of third AC, second AC and first AC have been increased but there is a need to provide the facilities in keeping with the same. Except Rajdhani trains, in all the AC trains which are running and you can also observe in first AC and second AC that proper facilities are not available. Therefore, on the one hand, safety provisions should be there for the people travelling in trains and on the other, they should be provided special facilities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to tell the Railway Minister that when this budget of the year 2010-11 was presented, Kumari Mamta Banerjee had announced to make model stations. Azamgarh station of the district from where I have been elected has been chosen to be converted into a model station. I kept on writing letters to the Ministry of Railways and continued raising this issue in this House but Azamgarh station could not have been converted into model station till today. One platform has been raised but there is a second platform at which the train also stops and the passengers alighting there have to get down atleast three-four feet down. Accidents take place there. Many people get injured. Therefore, through

you I want to tell that the height of the second platform there should immediately be raised. Secondly, a foot over bridge should be constructed for going from one platform to second. When we get down at second platform to reach the railway station, we have to take several kilometers of round. So, construction of a foot over bridge is necessary. I am hopeful that you will get the task of foot over bridge completed during this year. Besides, I want to say that a train Kaifiyat Express from Azamgarh to Delhi runs in my parliamentary constituency. It has only ten AC seats but half of these seats are left for Lucknow whereas a total of 7-8 Members of Parliament for Lok Sabha and Rajya Saba come from Azamgarh. Ambedkar Nagar falls in between. Several MLAs are from there. They remain deprived of AC first class facility. Several trains run from Lucknow to Delhi; so its whole quota should be given from Azamgarh so that the people of Azamgarh, Akbarpur, Faizabad can benefit from it. I come by the same Kaifiyat Express train.

Whenever the train is late, I arrive here at 10 and 11 o'clock. Hence I would like to suggest that its departure time from there should be advanced to 4 o'clock from the existing 4.30 o'clock and from here it should be advanced from 7.25 o'clock to 4.30 o'clock so that we can save a day and use it to carry out the work of the constituency.

There is Sarai Meer international market in my constituency. It has a large population. If Kaifiyat Express is given a stoppage of two minutes at the Sarai Meer railway station, it would benefit many people. I would also like to say that an overbridge is being built at Azamgarh. It was sanctioned around five years back and work on it was started around two and a half year ago. It has not been completed so far. Whenever I enquire about it I am told it is about to be completed but this remains an empty promise in the present situation.

Hon. Chairman, a train has been started from Barrackpore to Azamgarh via Jhajha, Balia, Mau. I would like it to be extended upto Kolkata so that the people there are facilitated. There are a large number of MPs and MLAs from my area so I would like a superfast intercity to be run from Balia to Lucknow via Azamgarh and Faizabad to facilitate the public representatives. The doubling of Varanasi-Allahabad rail line is being carried-out. There is a perpetual jam here. If this rail line is extended upto Pratapgarh this jam may be avoided.

I have said earlier too that there is always a jam at the level crossing at Akbarpur. If an underground crossing is constructed near Akbarpur station, the people would be benefited. This announcement was made earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*

18.00 hrs.

Hon. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister to get this done immediately. ...*(Interruptions)* Also, there is no pantry car in Kaifiyat Express. The train should have the facility of pantry car. Secondly, the bed rolls provided are not washed daily. The contractors should be instructed to provide fresh bedding.

Hon. Chairman, I would like to conclude with these words.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, now it is 6 o'clock. I am having a long list of hon. Members who want to speak. If the House agrees we can extend the time of the House for this discussion up to 7.30 p.m. and after that we will take up 'Zero Hour'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those hon. Members who wish to lay their speeches may do so. These will form part of the proceedings.

*SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): I am the elected MP from Akbarpur and demand the following developmental works and trains for my constituency.

1. The rail track for Kanpur to Farrukhabad should be routed from Kanpur Central to Panki Mandhana Farrukhabad to resolve the problem of jams in Kanpur.
2. The widening of rail line from my parliamentary constituency Mandhana to Bitthoor be done and a new train from Bitthoor to Lucknow be started crossing the river Ganga via Unnao.
3. Rura station lies along the Kanpur-New Delhi route. This is the main station of my parliamentary constituency. This should be made a model station and overbridge should also be made at Rura.
4. A station should be constructed at Roshmau Bai block hut and the passenger trains running along

the Kanpur-Delhi route should be given stoppage there.

5. The intercity train running from Kanpur to Chitrakoot Dham should be given stoppage at Kathara, Patara, Hamirpur Road(Variyal) in my constituency on a priority basis.
6. Level crossing should be constructed on a priority basis to check the frequent accidents taking place at Bheemsen station in my constituency.
7. Manned railway crossing should be constructed at Kajiganj Hasauli between Vilhore Kannauj along the Kanpur-Farrukhabad rail line.
8. Stoppage of all trains be ensured at Lalpur Purvarayan along the Kanpur-Jhansi line.

Alongwith the above demands, I request the hon. Rail Minister to roll-back the rise in fares in sleeper class and extend my support to the budget.

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on the Railway Budget 2012-13 presented by the hon. Railway Minister. Since the time is very much constrained, I would like to present very briefly some of my important points.

At the outset, I welcome the Railway Budget in which the priority was given to the safety and security measures in the Railway services. In the wider infrastructure of the Railway Ministry in India there are so many mechanisms and measures that are adopted in a very innovative way, but still we are in lack of safety and security.

In the Budget, the hon. Railway Minister has stated that Railway crossings will be removed completely within a span of five years period. I would like to ask that by having a wider infrastructure of the Ministry why the level crossings are to be closed by taking such a long period of five years while we hear every day about incidents and fatal accidents taking place all over the country. These accidents are alarmingly increasing. Even yesterday, in the State of Uttar Pradesh a jeep, which was ferrying 5 members of one single family, smashed into an Express Train when the train was to cross an unmanned level crossing. It smashed into the train and immediately 15

members of the family, who were in the jeep, were killed. This kind of unfortunate accidents are getting increased every day.

In the development and modernisation by the Railway Ministry, it is really appreciable that it takes utmost positive measures but they are not adequate. In my constituency Vellore, Ambur Railway station was declared to be made as a model station. All essential facilities were provided. One-and-a-half years back, with all facilities the Ambur Railway station was declared open as a model Railway Station. The very next day, the job which was carried out to fix the tiles in the first platform was immediately stopped. Now it is on the half way. For the past 1½ years, despite various reminders to the Railway Ministry, in Southern Railway, no job has been carried out. During the night time, people are going and before stepping into that platform, from the sand part to the tiles area, people are falling down and they are getting injuries every day. How can we expect the elder people to pass through? So these kinds of small things also our Railway Ministry should pay attention to and concentrate on the completion of the projects.

Online reservation facilities are there in different places, in different railway stations but adequate manpower is not available. Because of that, though we are having the facility of online reservation, people are in the queue but no service is happening in the railway station. In my Vellore constituency, Vaniyambadi is a very important town where more than 25,000 people are living in that area. On-line computerized reservation system is available in the railway station but there is no officer exclusively to attend the people. Only one station master is attending the counter. When trains come, immediately he leaves that counter and goes to attend the other services. The Vellore-Viluppuram BG line service was completed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Try to wind up. You come to the suggestions.

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: I have already told but Muniyappa ji is here, I would like to say two-three points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You tell him what you want.

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Our brother Jagdambika Pal has taken more than 25 minutes. At least half of that time duration is to be given for me to complete.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a different party. They are having their own time.

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: The Vellore-Viluppuram BG line was done. I would request the Railway Ministry to restore the old passenger train services. We are not asking any new train service. Please restore the train services for the passengers which were in action before the BG line was carried out. The Vellore Town and the Vellore Cantonment Railway Stations are not at all having any basic facilities for the passengers. Vellore is the main town. You know it very well. In that town itself, these two Railway Stations are left out without having passenger amenities.

Taking this opportunity, as a last point, I have already discussed with our Minister of State, Muniyappa ji regarding the BG line conversion of Mayiladuthurai to Karaikudi. Now, Mayiladuthurai to Tiruvarur was completed. The remaining portion is from Tiruvarur to Karaikudi. Now I came to know that Rs. 70 crore out of Rs. 505 crore was already allocated for that BG line work. Instead of continuing from Tiruvarur to Karaikudi, we came to know now that from Karaikudi the job has already been proposed to start. I kindly request the Railway Ministry to continue from Tiruvarur because from Tiruvarur only, a thickly populated area, that railway line is having. Already I had a detailed discussion with Muniyappa ji. I take this opportunity to request Muniyappa ji because yesterday I came to know that there is a plan of a big protest from the people asking the Railway Ministry to start the work from Tiruvarur to Karaikudi. Before it may get aggravated, I have already appealed the people, I have already requested them by giving a promise that we would deal this amicably with the Railway Ministry. Accordingly I have explained the matter in detail to Muniyappa ji. I would request him to take immediate measures to start that operation of BG line work. Instead of from Karaikudi, please start it from Tiruvarur.

*SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmednagar): I would like to thank hon. Minister of Railways for declaring Ahmednagar railway station as a model railway station and allocating a budget of 50 crore rupees for Ahmednagar-Paralli rail line.

Indian railways has only got history. It has got no present. The railways is in the same condition today as it

* Speech was laid on the Table.

was when the country got independence. Does the government intend to maintain the status quo? The government on one hand talks about providing five star facilities in the trains while on the other hand the government has not been able to provide even drinking water at the railway stations. Does the government want to give this kind of railways to the country?

2011	2012
1300 kilometre new rail line	725 kilometre new rail line
Doubling of 867 rail lines	85 new rail routes
Gauge conversion of 1017 kilometre rail line	Survey of 114 new rail routes
56 new trains	Gauge conversion of 800 kilometre rail line
13 passenger trains	Doubling of 700 kilometre rail line
22 DMU trains	Electrification of 1100 km. rail line
8 MEMU trains	
Extension of 33 trains	
Increasing the trips of 17 trains	
Proposal for making 236 model railway stations	

The Railway Minister has been continuously making new announcements while on the other hand there are no funds for completing the old projects. I would like to ask whether the projects announced in the rail budget 2011 as shown above have been completed. I think that new announcements should not be made until and unless the projects announced earlier are completed. Every year the Railway Minister is changed and the new Minister keeps the projects announced by the predecessor pending. I think that the government has patented the old saying- a drop in the ocean. Let us take Ahmednagar - Paralli rail line for example which has an estimated expenditure of 1500 crore rupees. Every year both the railways and the state government would provide 50 crore rupees each. In such scenario whether this rail line would be laid in a period of 15 years? I would like to demand that a time limit be fixed for laying this rail line and then the budget should

be allocated accordingly so that the public is benefitted properly and the railways might also increase its revenue.

Similarly I feel that there is some kind of animosity between the Railways and the Defence Ministry on account of which the public of Ahmednagar has been suffering. Ahmednagar has a population of five lakh and is the biggest Cantonment Area in Maharashtra. What to speak of introducing any new train from Ahmednagar, even stoppage of any train is not provided here.

I demand that stoppage of following trains should be provided at Ahmednagar railway station.

1. Pune - Gorakhpur Sampark Kranti
2. Pune - Lucknow Express
3. The stoppage of Sai Nagar - Mumbai train should be provided at Belwandi and Sarola railway stations and two parcel wagons may be attached with this train so as to carry fresh vegetables, fruits etc. to Mumbai.
4. Shirdi - Pandharpur Express should be run seven days a week and its stoppage should be provided at Shrigonda and Rahori railway stations.

Overbridges need to be constructed at the following places -

1. Rahuri station Pasi level crossing Gate no. 40
2. Aarangaon (Baramati- Daud - Ahmednagar state highway)
3. Srigonda- Belwandi level crossing Gate no. 12

Every year a budget of 100 to 150 crore rupees should be provided for Ahmednagar - Parli railway line.

I would like to thank hon. Minister of Railways for declaring Ahmednagar railway station as a model railway station and also live to know the time limit for making it a model station.

Renovation of Ahmednagar railway station

1. The model of old rail engine should be kept at the railway station.

A survey should be carried out for Ahmednagar - Pune new rail line. 30 kilometre code line should be laid on this rail line and Ahmednagar - Pune shuttle service should be introduced at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): First of all, I congratulate the Government for introducing a progressive and realistic railway budget. It is positive and reformist and forward looking.

Indian Railways is considered lifeline of our economy. Its health is of paramount importance. It is the third largest railway network in the world. Today, Railways operates 19,000 trains each day, comprising 12,000 passenger trains and 7,000 freight trains. It transports 2.65 million tones of freight traffic and 23 million passengers every day and 7.2 billion passengers per year.

No doubt this budget is forward looking. The five pillars of the budget viz. safety, consolidation, decongestion & capacity augmentation, modernization, improved operating ratio will reinforce each other. Safety and modernization cannot take place without financial resources. The budget speaks about policy pronouncements and defining goals alongwith a credible roadmap to achieve the goals.

Railway is an effective engine of growth. Indian Railways can add an additional 1.5 to 2 % to national GDP and fuel growth and prosperity in the next decade. Indian Railways are a vital component in globalizing India's transport infrastructure. It is a crucial tool in the creation of a single market for goods, one of the most growth-enhancing measures possible. However, its role in meeting the transport challenge with speed, safety and predictability is diminishing due to chronic under-investment. I support the budget as it clearly shows a road map for increasing investment in the next ten years.

About 65% of railway revenue comes from freight, 30% from passenger traffic and 5% from other sources. The target should be to get to a stage where 30% of the revenues came from non-traffic services. Railway has got prime land property all over the country and the potential to develop railway stations along the lines of those abroad- or airports in India -with restaurants, hotels, shopping malls etc. are enormous.

There had been no increase in passenger fares for eight years, although input costs have more than doubled. Budget was being balanced by increase in freight rates, once or more every year. Subsidy from freight to passenger

business has been rising. This could be sustained in the past when the economy grew at a scorching pace. However, with growth slowing down, surplus for investment has plummeted to an all-time low. Any disproportionate increase in freight tariff will slow down the economy further, especially at a time when inflation and interest rates are high. The resultant disproportionate diversion of freight and passenger traffic to roads causing substantial loss in revenue to the Indian Railways. It also imposes a heavy burden on the country which is measurable in terms of a much larger freight cost to GDP ratio and higher environmental cost per route km of freight and passenger traffic than in other countries.

What, however, lifts his budget to an altogether different plane are two proposals. One, the plan to appoint a panel of experts who will examine if an independent railway tariff regulatory authority should be established. If such a regulator were to be established, the railways can actually look forward to development and infrastructure building.

A more far-reaching, idea is to establish dynamic fares that will have a fuel adjustment component (FAC). The FAC will insulate the railways' finances from the ruinous effects of rising fuel prices. Both ideas are ahead of their times.

Hon'ble Minister stated that he would focus on those 19,000 km of the 64,000 km that generate 80% of originating traffic. In addition to this, the budget has focused on through put by stressing on the quality of rails that can carry higher axle load - 25 tones.

The Government targets to enhance passenger revenue from around Rs.28,000 crore in the current fiscal to around Rs.36,000 crore in the next fiscal should leave no one in doubt that most of it will come through enhanced fares though and not from occupancy. Back-of-the-envelope calculations show that of the planned increase of almost 25% in passenger revenue, about 17% would come from the hike in fares and only the remaining from higher occupancy. The rounding off of fares to next higher Rs.5 is not a so nice method of collecting petty cash from the public. The message should not be lost. Similarly, for freight fares the target for the year 2012-13 is Rs.89,339 crore, a growth of 30.2% over the current revised target. Again, back of the envelope calculations suggest

approximately 20% would come from the tariff hike before the budget, and the rest from the last mile connectivity Hon'ble Minister stressed so often in Parliament.

The appointment of a Railway Board member for public-private partnerships and safety are indeed welcome.

The budget provides an encouraging roadmap for the next 5-10 years and in the right direction. The intent is clear and the action require is specific and to the point. The need for safety, modernization, capacity augmentation, infrastructure consolidation, modern signaling, station and freight terminal development and new types of rolling stock has been clearly emphasized.

Safety has been given importance, and rightly so. The most important long-term step is the announcement to set up an independent Railway Safety Authority. This will go a long way towards an objective analysis of accidents and providing better inputs for improvements in the system.

Dedicated Freight Corridor is the most important project needing to be completed on a higher priority. When the two corridors will get completed has been left open-ended. If any project needs a strong push and support, it is this, or else revenue generation, safety and almost all aspects of railway working will be negatively impacted.

There is an ambitious plan to tap PPPs for the development of stations and freight terminals, both very laudable objectives. PPP model is need of the hour, because the financial resource of the Railways is not sufficient to meet the immense infrastructural requirements. It is learnt that 95 percent of the income of Railways spend for meeting its operational costs. Hence, private participation will be helpful to raise financial resources for the modernization of railway stations.

Before I conclude, I want to express my views on few issues which are of critical importance to my constituency and state. The real challenge is in implementation. People are ready to pay. Are the railways ready to provide the quality service? It is time to share 'implementation bug'. I believe that proper implementation of the budget proposals would build a new, safe and modern passenger and freight transportation system.

*SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur):
Indian railways is the world's third largest network of 64,000

*Speech was laid on the Table.

k.m. 12,000 passenger trains and 7,000 goods trains transport 230 lakh passengers and 2.65 lakh tonne goods, respectively per day.

The hon. Minister of Railways prepared a roadmap to make the Indian Railways safe and modern on the basis of the recommendations of Sam Pitroda and Dr. Anil Kakodkar Committees for operating and promoting such a large network. However, the implementation would be impossible without addressing the problem of funds. Indian Railways can manage to mobilize only Rs. Two lakh crore on its own, the source of mobilising the remaining fund is not yet known, the roadmap has not been properly prepared in this regard. A total of 487 railway electrification projects are, pending due to paucity of funds. Concern should also be regarding quick implementation of measures taken in the name of modernisation during the last 7-8 years.

The work apparently was done in the Ministry when Shri Nitish Kumar ji was in office under the leadership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. A Corporate Safety Fund and a Corporate Safety plan was prepared during the NDA government. The UPA government is deliberately silent over it.

As per the Anil Kakodkar Committee report approximately 15,000 persons get killed every year on railway tracks. During the year 2011 more than 1000 persons were wounded in more than 10 major train accidents. More than 300 persons were killed. Thousand persons lose their life due to shortage of resources.

Heavy expenditure was incurred on the safety drive launched under the 10th and 11th plan. There is a need to review the signal system, tax substitution or rolling stock. The initial report of the Kalka train accident attributes the cause to the sudden brakes applied by the driver. Why did it happen? Only because of application of sudden brakes 15 bogies of the train got derailed.

The efforts of revamping the Indian Railways so far through the Public Private Partnership have failed. The Government is not serious regarding the PPP model.

The Rail budget 2012 would benefit several states barring Bihar because the state has been ignored.

I present the following difficulties faced by my parliamentary constituency for the perusal of the hon. Minister of Railways and my demands with a view to getting them fulfilled.

I express my deep gratitude for making Kharik a model railway station in my parliamentary constituency Bhagalpur. And request that 4 other stations namely Narainpur, Ghogha, Shiv Narainpur and Nathnagar also be declared as model stations.

The Rail budget presented by the hon. Minister of Railways carries more political message than anything for the Railways. I would not like to reiterate the problems of the Railways as enumerated by my preceding speakers. I have a great liking for West Bengal, however, I would like to remind the hon. Minister of Railways that she is not a leader of West Bengal alone, she should rather have a concern for the entire country particularly northern India and being a neighbour, Bihar also enjoys some right over her. It is true that there have been several Ministers of Railways from Bihar. However, the state has not got full rail connectivity as on date. I would like to draw your attention towards the trains plying far behind their schedule which should also be a cause of concern. There has been injustice with Bihar in the budget.

The hon. Minister would be remembering that last time while responding to the budget she had given an assurance in the House that a DRM Office would be set up in Bhagalpur division in which an OSD Malda has been appointed subject to availability of land. I am pleased to inform her that the Railways own a 50 acre land in Bhagalpur city and more than 100 acre land in Jagdishpur in its vicinity which is sufficient for a DRM office. I have got the land surveyed by the DRM Malda, ShrLMathur. That is why I would like the hon. Minister to start the process of setting up of DRM Office without any delay to fulfill the assurance made by her in the Parliament. She should fulfill the long standing demand of the people of Bhagalpur since Bhagalpur is the largest city of Bihar after Patna and the demand of DRM Office is long standing.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Railways to Naugachia Station which is on the other side of the Ganga River in Bhagalpur city. It was developed as a model station by the hon. Minister last time there is some work pending. There is a need to construct a new railway station building on the other side. I have to say regretfully that even though I have been raising this issue since a long time, that there are two rail lines in Bhagalpur viz Jamalpur-Howrah route that passes through Bhagalpur

and the Katihar-Barauni line which touches Naugachhiya in Bhagalpur and all trains pass through this point but none stops at Naugachhiya, no action has been taken yet. I have met the Rail Minister many times to request him to provide stoppage to all trains at Naugachhiya so that the people of Bhagalpur, the largest metro in Bihar after Patna, are facilitated. Even now a number of trains do not stop there despite many assurances from him. Stoppage of all trains at Naugachhiya is a right of the people of Bhagalpur which should be given to them.

I would like to draw your attention towards a locos shed situated in Thanabihpur which is lying vacant for a long time now. The premises also house railway quarters which are also lying vacant. I would like to request you to develop these premises as a hub of East Central Railways.

Now, I come to my demands:

1. The work of DRM office should be started at the earliest. The Ajmer-Bhagalpur weekly train should be named Shahbajia-Garibnawaz Express after the famous Shahbajia dargah in Bhagalpur.
2. Ang Express(2253-2254) should be made a daily train.
3. 2335-2336 Bhagalpur-Lokmanya Tilak Express should also be run on a daily basis and a pantry car and additional AC coaches should be attached to it.
4. 5203-5204 Lucknow-Barauni should be extended upto Bhagalpur.
5. Patna-Pune Express(12140-12150) should also be extended upto Bhagalpur.
6. Rajdhani Express should be started on this route at the earliest or a Rajdhani should be given stoppage at Naugachhiya for Bhagalpur.
7. I request you to give stoppage to the following trains at Naugachhiya:

19601-19602	Ajmer - New Jalpaiguri Express
15667-15668	Gandhi Nagar-Kamakhya Express
15933-15964	Dibrugarh-Amritsar Express
15631-15632	Barmer-Guwahati Express

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| <p>12407-12408 Jalpaiguri-Amritsar Express</p> <p>12501-12502 Poorvottar Sampark Kranti Express</p> <p>12524-12525 New Delhi-New Jalpaiguri Express</p> <p>8. Stoppage to Rajdhani Express (2423-2424 and 2435-2436) at Naugachhiya station.</p> <p>9. Malda Town-Bhagalpur Intercity Express (13409-13410) should be extended upto Banka.</p> <p>10. Express train should be run from Malda Town to Dehradun and Malda Town to Jammu-Tawi.</p> <p>11. To tackle the problem of getting reservation on Jamalpur-Howrah Express train No. 3071/3072, 4 sleeper coaches and 3 AC coaches should be added to the train.</p> <p>12. Train No. 13423 Bhagalpur-Ajmer Express should pass through Jaipur.</p> <p>13. Jamalpur Howrah Express Train No. 3071/3072 should be given extra AC II, AC III and sleeper coaches to resolve the problems faced by passengers. If possible, Howrah Express train should be started between Bhagalpur and Howrah at 6 in the morning.</p> <p>14. Stoppage to passenger trains should be allowed at Neelkanth Nagar between Bhagalpur Junction and Sabor Station on the Bhagalpur-Sahebganj Loop Line.</p> <p>15. Gaya - Howrah Express Up 13023 and Vananchal Express Up 13043 should be given stoppage at Ekchari station to facilitate the passengers.</p> <p>16. Stoppage be given to Hatebazaar Express (13163-13164) and Tata Link Express(18181-18182) at Narayanpur station.</p> <p>17. 55537 Up and 55536 Down passenger trains should be given stoppage at Bhagalpur.</p> <p>18. Vananchal Express(13403-13404) and Farakka Express(13483-13484) should be given stoppage at Ghogha station.</p> <p>19. Farakka Express (13483-13484) and Danapur-Sahebganj Intercity Express should be given stoppage age Mirza Chowk station.</p> | <p>20. Stoppage to Rajdhani Express(2423-2424 and 2435-2436) at Naugachhiya station.</p> <p>21. Electrification of railway tracks between Kiul to Bhagalpur.</p> <p>22. Addition of LHV coach to Vikramshila Express (2367-2368).</p> <p>23. Jansadharan Express train should be started between Bhagalpur and Howrah.</p> <p>24. A new train between Bhagalpur and Tata Nagar via Kiul should be started.</p> <p>25. Bhagalpur-Yashwantpura Express(2253-2254) should be run on a daily basis.</p> <p>26. Vikramshila Express used to run from New Delhi but now runs from Anand Vihar. It should be started from New Delhi again and Rajdhani Express should be given stoppage at Naugachhiya station. This would benefit the entire population of South Bihar.</p> <p>I hope that you will take these demands of mine as seriously as the demands made earlier which shows respect towards the people of Bhagalpur. I express gratitude on behalf of the people of Bhagalpur and hope that by fulfilling my demands you will give me an opportunity to thank you again.</p> <p>I urge upon the hon. Rail Minister to make efforts to fulfil the pending and announced schemes for the safety, cleanliness of railways in Bihar including my parliamentary constituency Bhagalpur.</p> <p>SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (East Champaran):
Mr. Chairman Sir, the first Rail Budget was presented by Dr. John Mathai after independence. It is the 81st Rail Budget. Prior to this budget 80 Rail Budget have been presented. I have started watching Doordarshan after presentation of the Rail Budget so as to see the reaction on it. Two reactions caught my attention. One statement was made by the Minister of Railway, who had presented the Rail Budget wherein he stated that he brought out railway from ICU. Second opinion was made by the former Minister of Railways wherein he submitted that railway was like that barren cow which can neither produce milk nor give birth to a calf. The Minister or Railway had said that he brought out railway from ICU but it would be cleared after discussion on Rail Budget. But I fully agree</p> |
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with the statement made by the former Minister of Railway that the railway is like that barren cow which can neither produce milk nor give birth to a calf. The railway has become sick and admitted to ICU due to the large number of announcements made for railways during the last seven-eight years and also due to its large scale exploitation. The former Minister of Railway had constituted two committees before preparation of budget. It was clearly submitted in reports of these committees that railway was on verge of bankruptcy. The former Minister of Railways has submitted that railway was facing financial crunch which was reflected in reports of these two committees. Now, the entire country would like to know as to who is responsible for such sorry state of railway? The former Minister of Railway who referred railway as a barren cow and who was called a 'Management Guru' served as Minister of Railway during these eight years. He said that he filled the coffers of railway. Thereafter, Mamta ji was appointed the Minister of Railways. But, I would like to know the person who is actually responsible for the sorry state of railway. I think that even the Minister of Railways who introduced the tradition of Rail Budget could not reply to this question and the present Minister of Railways will not be able to give reply. But the entire country knows that the UPA Government is solely responsible for such sorry state of railway. The tradition of making big announcements has been maintained this time also. In addition to it, announcement to provide better amenities to passengers has been made in this budget also. But a meager provision of Rs. 1,000 crore was made in the budget to meet such target. The amount is quite meager in comparison to the announcements made. Last year, it was proposed to lay 1,000 k.fn. new rail line, but even 30 percent target was not achieved. This year there is a proposal to incur Rs. 6,872 crores for laying new rail lines in Rail Budget, whereas the provision of Rs. 9,583 crores was made in previous Rail Budget. The issue of modernization of railway has been emphasized upon in the Rail Budget speech. But there is no mention as to how funds are likely to be generated.

Rs. 60,000 crores has been earmarked for the financial year 2012-2013 whereas an amount of 2.5 lakh crores rupees is proposed to be sought as central assistance for the 12th five year plan. If we multiply Rs. 60,000 crores to five (5) then this amount will be higher than Government assistance. Rs. 24,000 crores of the total

budget allocation will be in form of gross budgetary assistance; Rs. 2,000 crores and Rs. 18,050 crores will be generated through Railway Safety fund and internal collection respectively. In this way modernization, basic amenities upgradation of railway and removal of unmanned level crossings works will remain unfulfilled in the first year itself. The target of first year will remain unfulfilled. Hence, I can say that tall claims made in the Rail Budget seems difficult to achieve.

The hon'ble Minister has stated in the budget that their objective is to check rail accidents. After all, merely constitution of Railway Safety Authority will not serve the purpose. Kalekar Committee was also of the opinion that old tracks should not be further burdened. But the Government has not paid attention to this point as the number of trains plying on such tracks and their frequency has not been reduced. Announcement has been made to introduce around 75 new Express trains and 25 passenger trains.

Sir, there is a proposal to set up various organizations in railway such as an independent Railway Safety Authority to ensure safety in railway, Railway Research and Development Council for development, a committee for modernization of Railway Stations and House Keeping Body for sanitation etc. Announcement has been made to set up a number of such committees whereas Railway Development Authority is handling all such works. Pitroda Committee is drawing attention of people. This committee has submitted in its report that 8 lakh 39 thousand crores rupees will be required for future plan during the year 2012-2017 for modernization of railway wherein Rs. 1.10 lakh crores will be incurred for modernization of railway stations and terminals. Indian Railway can generate two lakh crore rupees on its own. It is not cleared as to how remaining fund is likely to be generated. Then we have to consider the details of steps taken for modernization of railway during the last two years. The proposal to set up electric and diesel locomotive factory at Madhepura and Marhora is pending since six years and vision 2020 concept of former Minister of Railway has been put on backburner.

Sir, hon'ble Minister of Railway has announced to start 820 new things in his budget. It would have been better had he announced here how many announcements of the last Budget have been implemented. Last time 132 new trains had been announced but only 63 trains could

be started. Every year construction of dedicated corridor is announced in the Budget.

Sir, fares have been increased and these have been increased for the common man. It was being discussed, hon'ble Minister was telling that it would generate an income of Rs. 4,000/- crore only whereas we have committed scams involving rupees 76 thousand crores. We have committed scams of Rs. 1 lakh, 77 thousand crore. One of our hon'ble Members was telling that ours is a welfare state. When we can commit a scam of Rs. 1 lakh 77 thousand crore then why should we put a burden of Rs. 4000/- crore on the common man. It is certainly a matter of surprise that the daily passengers in Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata travel in local trains and more than 1 crore people travel on monthly season tickets which remain valid for twenty days, and now everybody will have to spend Rs. 48/- more per month. The people are already reeling under the burden of price rise on the one hand. The rich do not bother about price rise. On the one hand people are facing difficulty due to price rise and if the fares are increased on the other their misery will certainly increase. Therefore, this increase should be taken back immediately.

Sir, Delhi is the capital of the country. I would like to discuss ring rail service in Delhi. At the time of starting this service it was estimated that 5 lakh passengers would use this service daily. But at present the situation is that even 15 lakh people do not use it in a whole year. There are 21 stations under this but we find that there is no approach road up to any station. Five services have now been discontinued and only 12 services are left and vacant trains run there. If anyone boards those trains then there is no security and there is no approach road.

The people of Delhi hoped that improvement in these services will be made through this budget this time but no concern has been shown in this regard. The objective of this service was to provide local trains to the people of Delhi on the lines of Mumbai. Passengers from across the country have to travel from New Delhi Station, Old Delhi Station and Anand Vihar Station. In view of the crowd of passengers there is acute shortage of essential basic amenities required. The condition of this Budget is that an amount of Rs. 150 crore is required for the upgradation of

the New Delhi Railway Station which has been ignored. During Commonwealth Games New Delhi Railway Station was to be upgraded into a world-class station, but nothing was done in this regard. No concern has been shown for the development of Anand Vihar Terminal.

I belong to Bihar. My friend Dinesh Yadav talked a lot about Bihar. I just want to throw light on what is the condition of schemes there today. Samastipur Rail Division was set up in 1969 for the development of North Bihar. Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra was the Minister of Railways. He had laid the foundation stone of Hasanpur Sakari line on 22nd Feb. 1974. Shri Ramvilasji laid the foundation stone of that line in 1996. People are waiting for the operationalisation of that line for the last 38 years. Vaishali is the birth place of democracy. The tallest Budha Stupa is located at Kesaria. The treaty of Sugauli is historic. The 'karmabhumi' of Bapu is Champaran. To connect all these locations - Hazipur, Vaishali, Kesaria, Aresaj Sugauli rail lines had been announced. The work was started but how is it progressing? The Ministry must expedite the work. The gateway of Nepal and the project likely to help out lakhs of people of Nepal and North Bihar from crisis, is still awaiting. Diesel loco factory of Marhaura, Coach and Coupler factory of Dalmia Nagar, New DEMU shade in Sonepur, workshop and expansion of Loco shade of Samastipur, Mokamah and Muzaffarpur nagar factories were to be acquired by the Railways. Patna and Gaya were to be upgraded as world class stations. The construction of hospital on the southern end of Patna junction and projects involving up to Rs. 52 thousand crore are lying pending even today. My constituency is Motihari. I also said this earlier that it is the 'karmabhumi' of Mahatma Gandhi. Here there are four railway stations - Mehasi, Chakiya, Pipra and Jivedhara. Anybody who comes out of the station is welcomed by huge piles of garbage. When they proceed further left or right, the road of the railway, the approach road is in such bad shape that nobody can go there on foot. Even a bicycle, even a vehicle cannot reach there and I have raised this issue repeatedly. I have written to the Minister regarding other problems, but it seems that there is a confused ruler and a chaotic state. There is no one to address these problems. I would like to request the Ministry that small problems should at least be solved. With these words, I would like to conclude.

[*English*]

*SHRI RAJENDRASINH RANA (Bhavnagar): First of all, I would like to say thank you to Hon'ble Minister of Railways Shri Dineshbhai Trivedi and Shri Bharatsinghji Solanki for considering and providing a long route train, extending Ahmedabad-Asansol train upto Bhavnagar. With this facility, Bhavnagar will be connected with North as well as East India. A new survey is announced in this budget: Bhavnagar-Adhelai-Dholera-Vataman-Petlad: will become golden gates which connect Bhavnagar with Vadodara. In a very near future the area through which this survey is being done will be on a fast track of industrial development because the Government of Gujarat has announced this particular area as Special Industrial Region (SIR). My only humble request to the Minister, is that please complete the survey as fast as possible. I am insisting strongly about this because I don't want to see Ministry of Railways to lag behind at any stage to match with the pace of the developmental work which is running with the fastest speed. In past, it may be affordable to go ahead with a slow pace, but now the time and economic speed of growth demands a high speed completion of this survey. I hope the Ministry of Railways will take this survey seriously and complete it with a high speed. The most prioritized and required need of the people of Bhavnagar is the increased number of Passenger Coaches in BANDRA TRAIN. The only train connecting Bhavnagar with Mumbai is a Bandra Train. 24x7 this is the train which is running with a highest income for Railways, as passengers preferred Bandra Train to and fro. It is always difficulty to have a reservation and confirm ticket. I raised this difficult of passengers at various levels of Railways Authorities number of times, but till now, no solution is given to this genuine requirement of the passengers. If the Railway Authority can provide more passenger coaches in Bandra Train, passengers will get a better facility and at the same time Railway will get more income and profit also. In the era of commercialization and competition, common man cannot understand the attitude of Railway Authority about why the passenger coaches are not being increased. This is the most important requirement which is to be fulfilled earliest.

A daily train between Bhavnagar to Surat is the need of the hour. There are about more than 150 luxury buses are running between Bhavnagar to Surat. It simply means

*Speech was laid on the Table.

that there is a potentiality in running a daily train between Bhavnagar and Surat. The people of two districts: Bhavnagar and Amreli; are mainly having their Diamond Business in Surat. If, a daily train between Bhavnagar and Surat is given, the daily passengers will be blessed with a safe journey. Now a days, passengers prefer a speedy and safe journey which is only be fulfilled by rail journey. Hence, I would like to request to Minister of Railways that Bhavnagar-Surat daily train be started immediately.

Since last seven years or so after the conversion of B/G line, only daily train available to Bhavnagar is Bandra train to Mumbai. Whenever I wrote to Railways Minister/ Authority, I requested for a long route train, and that is a daily train which connects Bhavnagar with Delhi, Haridwar, Kolkata etc. But surprisingly whichever two trains available for Bhavnagar are a weekly trains. Hence, I would like to demand, that Bhavnagar must be given a facility of a long route daily train. In a coming month vacation of the schools begins, and as holidays, people will spare a few days along with their family for tour and the most safe, affordable and comfortable mode of transport is railway only. During this holiday time railways is running special holiday trains connecting various parts of India. It is astonishing that Bhavnagar is not allotted with a single holiday train. Because of this people of Bhavnagar are deprived of a convenient mode of travel which is rail for the vacation. Hence, I would like to demand on behalf of the people of my constituency to allot a special holiday train to Bhavnagar. There are other requirements yet to be fulfilled, but the important requirements I mentioned are the genuine requirements which must be materialised without further delay.

With these words, I thank you for giving me a chance to reflect the expectations of people of Bhavnagar from Ministry of Railways.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I have risen to support the Railway Budget. I welcome the provisions of Railway Budget. This era of ours in the 21st century is known for the travelling nature of the humans.

The distance in terms of kilometers covered by one person in this era would be perhaps more than the number of journeys made by any person in the past in his entire

lifetime. It is, therefore, necessary to think about the 19,000 trains which run on daily basis in our country and through which almost 23 million passengers travel everyday and if the railways which is known as the carrier of the inclusive economic structure of our country is strengthened properly in the coming times, it can lead to increase in our GDP by one and half percent to two percent. I would like to directly put forth my suggestion.

I heartily welcome the Pradhan Mantri Rail Vikas Yojna mentioned in the Railway Budget which connects our remote areas and I want to thank the Ministry of Railways in particular for the fact that it has sent a proposal for a railway line from Badi Sadri to Neemuch to the Planning Commission. I would like to thank the Ministry on behalf of my Parliamentary Constituency for the same. A survey for connecting Mandsaur-Pratapgarh railway line has been announced in this railway budget for which I want to convey my thanks and hope that further work on the survey of Neemuch-Ramganjmandi railway line will be carried out which was announced last year. The second suggestion I wanted to make was particularly linked to the development of human resources in the railways. Lakhs of employees and officers cooperate in the operation of railways and today when we talk about technology, we say that we will borrow the technology of bullet train from somewhere else. We will borrow the knowledge of railway management from some other country. Expansion of zonal training centres for railway training has not taken place. Its infrastructure could not be strengthened. I want to make a suggestion and it is also the recommendation of the Sam Pitroda Committee that graduate level courses with expertise for rail technology and railway management should be introduced in our I.T.Ts. and I.I.Ms. When the work related to research and development will progress, the proper technology related to the management and the operation of railways which connects all the corners of our country will develop and we will be able to develop our railways in a more better way.

My another suggestion is related to organizational structure. Today, through you I want to say that the Minister of Railways should consider this fact as to how should the tenure be fixed in the future. In my opinion, there is a need for reconsideration and amendment with regard to the tenure of DRM and GM. When the posts requiring expertise are occupied by the people who understand the functioning

of railways in a better way, the organization will function efficiently. Until the various areas related to operation of railways whether be it Control System, signaling system or providing the facilities to the passengers or traffic facilities, are decentralized, the proper functioning cannot take place and one person each for our areas of focus should be entrusted with the task of looking after them ensuring their responsibilities. You have talked about the PPP mode. Normally, it is seen that when any work is done under PPP mode, a lot of complaints from both the sides come up and it is also mentioned in the recommendation that all the complaints under the PPP mode should be rectified and I think that something must be done in this regard.

My third important suggestion which I want to put across through you is related to security. It is very tragic and unfortunate for us that one train accident has taken place even today. We should have zero-tolerance in this regard and if we are not able to bring it fully under control and take it as a mission mode, we will not be able to make the train services of our country accident free.

I want to give a suggestion that an independent agency should work as a regulatory authority for safety purposes in this regard. Railway Safety Authority should be strengthened. There is a need for strengthening Research, Design and Standard organization and preparing a data. It is very tragic even today that no data is available for a lot of train accidents and incidents which happen today. In the absence of a centralized data, how can we be able to stop it?

I want to add one more thing here that for this purpose there is a need to form a core safety group of all those officers taken together who have expertise in different areas and this task should be carried out under their leadership.

USA has adopted positive train control system which is for control, command, information and signaling and we can take a lot of benefits from their experience. Similarly, we can have benefits of the European train control system if we think over synchronization of automated train system and high line capacity.

Sir, I want to put forth three important suggestions regarding my Parliamentary Constituency and the neighbouring Parliamentary Constituency Chittorgarh of the Hon. Member of Parliament Smt. Girija Vyasji. The

Ajmer-Ahmedabad Intercity train has been introduced. I want to make a submission that the people of Chittorgarh and Ajmer want this train to start its operation. My request is that it should run atleast three days a week through Ratlam via Chittorgarh, Mansore and Neemuch. It can be run via Palampur and Dhulera during the rest of the days if you wish so. We had demanded to extend the Bandra Ajmer train up to Sarai Rohilla. You have provided a separate train from Bandra to Sarai Rohilla. It is my request to extend Bandra-Ajmer train up to Sarai Rohilla so that my Parliamentary Constituency gets connected directly with Delhi. A survey for Mandsaur-Pratapgarh railway line was announced and if it is extended upto Suwasra via Sitamau, the dependence of the whole Parliamentary Constituency will come down because presently Ratlam bears maximum load and it will directly get connected with Delhi and Mumbai.

Sir, finally I want to thank you for giving a DEMU train for my Parliamentary Constituency during last year. Besides, I want to tell that my Parliamentary Constituency houses a Lord Pashupatinath temple who has a presence here, so a train named Pashupatinath Express should be introduced so that the pilgrims coming from the whole country and the people of my Parliamentary Constituency have a sense of pride due to it.

I would like to thank you for giving me the time to express my views.

[English]

*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Railways is facing a serious financial crunch. There is absolute shortage of funds for implementing already approved projects. Only a nominal amount is allocated every financial year for projects worth hundred of crores. Even for a project of more than 100 crores, only a paltry amount of Rs.5 or 10 crore is allotted every year. At the rate, it will take 100 years to complete the pending projects. It seems that some of the projects may never see the light of the day.

In the Budget there is no mentioning of modernsiation of funds or renewal of tracks. Wherever a demand is made for introduction of a train, shortage of coaches is cited as a reason. There is no focus on addressing shortage of coaches in the country. The quterel Coach Factory at Perambur in Chennai can be modernized and expanded

*Speech was laid on the Table.

to address this issue. In case of disaster or accident in a railway station, there is no response team available at present. To start with, there should be a response team with all facilities including medical in all 'A' class stations, at least to meet any disaster.

The waste lands available with railways may be utilized commercially. The excess lands can be put to commercial use and the revenue can be generated. Railway Convention Committee recommended dividend at the rate of 6% in 2009-10 and 2010-2011 and 5% in the present financial year. Parliament is also supporting this.

As far as the passengers amenities arc concerned arrangements should be made to provide potable water in all coaches. Bed rolls may also be supplied even to sleeper class passengers at a nominal rate. For the State of Tamil Nadu, there are no new projects. The State of Tamil Nadu has been neglected on all fronts. No deadline for completing the pending projects. In Tamil Nadu, railway lines which are yet to be converted into broad gauge are perhaps the most affected and delayed in the country.

I want to know by when all these projects will be completed?

I thank the Hon'ble Minister for extending the passenger train from Erode to Salem. Even though Salem is a Divisional Centre so far no new trains are operated from Salem except one train which is running to Chennai Egmore from Salem junction. So I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to operate at least some trains from Salem itself. A day time Train service from Salem to Chennai around 12 noon either through Jolapet route or Virudhacham route is a long time demand of the people of Salem region. Please comply with the request. Like that the train now running from Salem to Virudhacham may be extended to Cuddalore just 60 km distance Athur-Perambalur-Ariyalur Sector project had been announced by the Hon'ble Railway Minister during the Railway Budget last year. For that budget allocation is to be made. Like wise, weekly train from Bangalore to Nagercoil may be operated daily or at least three days in v/eek. In the Salem-Karur route an additional manned gate may be provided for the convenience of the people of that locality to pass through at the village by name Thamma-naikampatty. Near Salem junction at Podinaickanpatty, there is a bridge No.244 through which public on both side villages are

having access to cross the railway line underneath. There is a proposal to convert the bridge with RCC Box. The question is whether this expansion work can be taken up by the Railway Department or along with local body by cash sharing method. The Salem Corporation has also agreed in writing to share the expenses. So without delay the Hon'ble Minister of Railway may be pleased to direct the authorities of Southern Railways to take up the work in the current year itself. In the Salem-Virudhachalam route near Deviakurichi, the existing railway gate may be restored in the same place without changing the place. In the Salem-Mettur route at Omalur Railway Station, a foot over bridge may kindly be provided to pass from one end to another. Lastly I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to take necessary steps to operate Salem-Karur passenger train as early as possible since the line is completed already. The public of more than three districts are eagerly expecting the train service in this route.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH (Arrah): Sir, at the outset I extend my gratitude to you for allowing me to participate in this important discussion. My colleague Shri Dinesh Yadav ji while participating in this discussion highlighted the issue of negligence of Bihar in the Railway Budget. While associating myself with him, I would like to put forth certain points regarding my Parliamentary Constituency. The former Minister of Railways had explained the critical financial status of the railways through a couplet while presenting the Railway Budget. I am not going to make any such demand which put extra financial burden on the railways. Even the Minister of Railways will agree on the point that Arrah railway station between Patna to Mughalsarai is the largest revenue generating station. Around 20,000 passengers commute from Arrah daily. The monthly average income of this station is around Rs. three crores. It is a junction. I would like to state with dismay that a number of stations between Patna and Mughalsarai earning less revenue than Arrah have been provided stoppage of various trains but Arrah has been deprived of such facility. The people of Arrah held me guilty for this since I am an elected Member of Parliament from this constituency. Through you, I demand from the Minister of Railways that train no. 2791, 2792 Patna-Secunderabad, train no. 2369 and 2370 Howrah - Haridwar, train no. 2367 and 2368 Vikramshila Express,

train no. 2327 and 2328 Upasana Express, train no. 2355-2356 Archana Express, train no. 9313-9314 Patna-Indore, train no. 2315-2316, Ananya (Sealdah-Ajmer) train should be provided stoppage at Arrah in view of the demand raised by businessmen, students and general train passengers of Arrah.

Sir, train no. 22405-22406 Garib Rath ply from Anand Vihar to Bhagalpur and runs three days a week has been provided stoppage at Bihiya but train no. 12569-12570 Garib Rath plying between Anand Vihar and Jainagar and which runs twice a week has not been provided stoppage at Bihiya. The stoppage of 12391-12392 Shramjeevi Express and this Garib Rath should be provided at Bihiya.

Mr. Chairman Sir, Babu Kunwar Singh was one of the most important freedom fighters, who fought against Britishers at the age of 80. Arrah is the birthplace of Babu Kunwar Singh. I demand that Arrah should be made a model station in order to pay homage to this great soul. A total vehicle unit survey of East Gumti, Arrah was conducted in the year 2005 and as per survey around five lakh vehicles were crossing Gumti railway track daily. Now the figure has gone up to around eight lakh. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister of Railways that an over-bridge should be constructed at East Gumti, Arrah at the earliest. Arrah-Sasaram rail section connects my constituency to the constituency of hon'ble Speaker Madam. I urge upon the Govt. that a train should be introduced from Patna to Delhi via Arrah-Sasaram.

At the end, I would like to submit that I have been making an important demand for the past many years that stations and halts of the Martin Railway type on Arrah-Sasaram rail section should be constructed as people of the area are making such a demand for a long time.

With these words I once again express my gratitude to you and expect that the new Minister of Railways, Mamta didi, will consider and accept the demands raised by me.

[English]

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Mr. Chairman, as far as my State, Kerala is concerned, I am forced to say that this Budget is a big disappointment. I would like to register strong sentiments of the people of Kerala against the discrimination towards our State in this Budget.

Since I have gone through the entire Budget, I have got a feeling that Kerala is not part of our country and Kerala does not find a place in the Railway Map of the country. Why I am saying this is because you have announced 75 new express trains in the Budget and we have got only one train. You have again announced 21 passenger trains and we have not been given a single train. If this is not discrimination, what else is? We are given only one MEMU train. We are thankful to you for this because at least you have given one MEMU train to us. Palakkad MEMU shed is now ready for operation. It is ready to function, but that has not yet been utilized. I would suggest that the Palakkad MEMU shed be used for operation and more MEMU trains should be operated between Palakkad-Coimbatore and Palakkad-Ernakulam.

In the last Budget twelve new trains were announced for Kerala, but half of them have not yet started operations. That is the kind of treatment being given by the Railway Ministry. In the last Budget and in previous Budgets too, many promises were made. There was a promise of a wagon factory in Cherthala, the hometown of our Defence Minister Shri A.K. Antony. That wagon factory does not find a place in this Budget. A medical college was announced in Thiruvananthapuram. There is no mention about that medical college either. What about bottling plant, what about MFCs, including one in my constituency, Palakkad? Nothing has been said about MFCs.

Again, nothing has been said in the Railway Budget about the world-class railway station. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not divert him. He is demanding for you also. Why can you not listen to him?

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Sir, I am coming to other suggestions now.

Palakkad-Pollachi gauge conversion work has not yet been completed. I would request the hon. Minister of State for Railways, Shri K.H. Muniyappa, to ensure that this gauge conversion work is completed in a time-bound manner.

I am thankful to the hon. Minister of State for Railways, Shri K.H. Muniyappa, because the foundation stone has been laid for the Palakkad Coach Factory after 32 long years. In this regard, I would like to bring to his notice that the allocation made for this coach factory is grossly

inadequate. So, I demand more funds for this coach factory. I would demand that a concrete and specific assurance should be given that the Palakkad Coach Factory project will be completed in a time-bound manner.

Sir, we have been demanding for a long time that a Railway Zone with its headquarters at Kerala. Nothing has been said about this Zone in the Railway Budget. So, I demand that a new Railway Zone with its headquarters at Kerala should be set up.

Sir, I would demand some more new trains for the State of Kerala. One new train must be started from New Delhi to Kerala because as my esteemed colleague, Shri P.C. Chacko, said in the morning that we have been traveling 3,000 kilometres from Thiruvananthapuram to New Delhi. So, we are demanding at least one new train between New Delhi and Thiruvananthapuram, one between Kerala and Mumbai and one between Hyderabad and Kerala.

My final point is regarding the plight of platform vendors. Hundreds of platform vendors have been mercilessly thrown out of employment mercilessly. This issue has been raised time and again in the Parliament. It was also raised in a meeting where hon. Minister of State for Railways, Shri K.H. Muniyappa, and the former Railway Minister were also present. We all, Members of Parliament, were also there along with our Chief Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You send slips.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Sir, the former Railway Minister, Shri Dinesh Trivedi, had assured us that this issue would be settled within a week. Now, the former Minister has also become jobless while the hundreds of poor vendors remain jobless. I would request his colleague, the hon. Minister of State for Railways, Shri K.H. Muniyappa, and also his successor to look into this issue so that it may be addressed urgently.

At the end, though it is not the same Minister who presented the Railway Budget, I would request him that while replying to the debate, he may at least make us feel that Kerala also belongs to this great nation.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, an Expert Committee constituted by the hon. Railway Minister has said that the railway system is almost on the

verge of collapse. In such a situation, there was an expectation that at least the budget and the budgetary process will be taken seriously by the Government, but I can say that under the UPA Government since 2004, it has been converted into a political tool. This time it has been made as a tamasha. It has become a 'Laughter Show'! We are used to hearing that a train has derailed, but it is for the first time in the history of independent India that a Rail Budget is derailed. This is the situation of the Rail Budget this year!

After 1947, in these 60 years, just 10,000 kilometres of new lines have been added. During this period, for more than 54 years, the Congress has ruled and naturally this credit has to go to the Congress only. The PM has said that it is a forward-looking Budget, but after a person who has presented a forward-looking Budget, he has been disgracefully sent out. Okay, it is their internal matter, but my question is this: We are discussing about the Budget, but we do not know what proposals of this Budget are going to be retained and what proposals are going to be scrapped? I think that for the first time we are discussing the Budget and we do not know what the Government is going to say on the Budget, which is presented by a Minister and now he is not in a position to reply because of their political mis-management.

In the Eleventh Plan, at one point of time, the Government is telling and the Railway Ministry is telling that they are having crunch of funds. In the Eleventh Plan, the total expenditure outlay was Rs. 2,33,289 crore. The Outcome Budget shows that the actual expenditure could be Rs. 1,92,291 crore. It is a shortfall of almost Rs. 50000 crore. I ask Shri Muniyappa, who is a very good man, to explain about this. Why you could not spend Rs. 50000 crore in the last five years with all this Budgetary support?

I came to know through their own source and their Railway Zonal Office that the powers of the GMs have been withdrawn, that is, if money is sanctioned to a particular zone for one project and if for any reason that project could not take place, then previously there was a provision that he could transfer that money in the same zone for other projects. This power is withdrawn because they want that less money should be spent as they do not have money / funds to pay the salary of the Railway employees. In the last eight years, their achievement is that the Railway is almost on the verge of collapse.

My serious question to the hon. Minister here, through you, is that the Sam Pitroda Committee has recommended for Rs. 3,96,000 crore for modernisation and the Kakodkar Committee has recommended Rs. 1,00,000 crore for safety projects. From where do you get this money? This has never been spelt out. Nearly, 96 per cent is your operational ratio. With this, when you do not have money to pay the salary, what are your sources? I am really surprised! The then Minister Mr. Trivedi said that if Budgetary support is given, then only we can achieve this. If Budgetary support is not there, then I think that you are going to put the safety of the passengers at stake. I firmly urge the Government not to do this and take some stringent measures to see to it that safety is given priority.

Now, I come to my State of Karnataka and my constituency. Shri Muniyappa will feel bad, but I am constrained to say this. Karnataka has 14 projects sanctioned, but it is all under State cooperation. No single project is sanctioned out of total Railway fund. Further, for the 15 ongoing projects, which have been undertaken by the Indian Railways, the amount of money needed for all those projects to be completed is around Rs. 7,000 crore. For example, I will quote here about the Davangere project on the Hubli-Bangalore Road. The cost of the Chitradurga-Davangere project is Rs. 427 crore and the allotment for this project is Rs. 1 crore. If money is given in the same fashion, then it will take 400 years to complete this project. He has said—after the Budget in a Press Conference - that this is the highest allocation for Karnataka, that is, Rs. 608 crore. His statement is here with me. So, I would very humbly tell Shri Muniyappa that what is allocated is not important, but what is spent is important.

The second thing, in comparative terms, you have quite a lot more last time. In 2011-12, according to your statement at that time, the total allocation made to Karnataka (South Western Railway) was Rs. 1,278 crore. However, in the Revised Budget, it was reduced to Rs. 888 crore. Ultimately, what was spent was only Rs. 784 crore. Why is it so? I have not even considered that part which falls under South Central Railway.

I firmly urge you, Shri Muniyappa Ji, through the hon. Chairperson, to kindly look into this matter and allocate more funds.

As far as new trains are concerned, I am thankful to you, for you have given a total of ten trains to Karnataka.

However, unfortunately, out of seven trains, only one train which goes to Delhi runs on a regular basis; another one runs for six days in a week; and the rest are weekly trains. Moreover, they start from Bengaluru, but not even a single train passes through a major part of Karnataka.

Sir, I had requested you to introduce one Sampark Kranti Express. What was the concept when you announced the introduction of the Sampark Kranti Express? It is all about connectivity between the State and the Central Capitals. The Sampark Kranti which starts from Bengaluru, just after 15 minutes, enters another State. But when Sampark Kranti was announced, it was announced that the stoppages would be there only in that particular State. This train is called Karnataka Sampark Kranti. So, the Sampark Kranti Express train of any State in the country is not supposed to have any stoppages outside of that State. So, this particular train was meant only for the State of Karnataka. After a lot of pressure, for two days, you have provided that it would pass through via Hubli, Dharwad and Tumkur. However, on all the remaining five days also, the people in the rest of Karnataka also need a regular train. I, therefore, urge you to kindly change the route of this Karnataka Sampark Kranti Express.

I had demanded for the introduction of two more trains, one of them is between Hubli and Mumbai. I have been demanding for this train from 2004 onwards. I have also met you personally for the introduction of a train between Hubli and Mumbai. Hubli is called as Chota Mumbai. So, please introduce this Hubli-Mumbai train.

The second important demand of Karnataka is the introduction of a train between Hubli and Gulbarga. Kindly do this because connectivity between Hyderabad and Karnataka and similarly between Mumbai and Karnataka is very important.

Lastly, Hubli Railway Station is the headquarters of the South Western Railway. It was supposed to be completed by 2009-10. It was started by yourself in 2006-07. It is a Rs. 22 crore project, but it is yet to be completed. As per the plan, it was supposed to be completed by the year 2009.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister knows these things better.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: So far, it was not done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already highlighted the point. If you have anything, you can discuss it with him. The Minister knows everything, including what you want.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: This is my last point, Sir. As far as Hubli Workshop is concerned, recently, a tender was given to an ineligible party. It appears that there is a lot of corruption involved in it. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. Dr. Nirmal Khatri.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

**SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): Countdown of Railway Budget 2012 has already begun. The Minister of Railways will again make some promises. But the question arises at this point of time as to how many promises have been fulfilled out of the promises made by the hon'ble Minister of Railways during the last Railway Budget.

The Ministry of Railways could indirectly contribute a lot in improving the health of people by checking the spread of contagious diseases because a large number of population gather at railway platforms everyday at one point of time. Everyday lakhs of people gather at platforms of small or metropolitan cities and travel by train. Hence, if cleanliness is maintained in train coaches and platforms keeping in view health of people then it will be a great contribution towards the country. But it is a matter of concern that as per the promises made in the previous Railway Budget and the list of certain railway stations announced which were proposed to be made world class stations nothing seems to have been done in this regard. "The Minister of Railways has also included Surat in the list of world class stations but the sanitation status of this station has not been improved. The station premises is full of filth despite incurring lakhs of rupees of expenditure every month. Can we call it a world class station? Even today, people while crossing railway underpasses are watchful that their clothes should not get dirty because the railways is not concerned about it.

I would also like to know as to what the concept of the Union Government is about world class stations and what provisions have been made at those stations included in the list of world class stations during the last year.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

*Not recorded.

I am drawing the attention of the Government towards a news item published in a popular newspaper of Surat dated 1st March which is self evident as to what work is being done by the Ministry of Railways in Surat. The floating population of the city is 4 to 5 lakh. You may imagine what would be the outcome if health of people of the city is put at risk.

I am submitting certain points in view of the hope and expectation of people of Surat and South Gujarat with the hope that you will include and fulfill these demands in the Railway Budget 2012-13. I am discharging my duty in the capacity of Member of Parliament to convey the expectations of people to you.

1. Keeping in view the daily revenue of more than 50 lakh rupees collected by Surat railway station DRM office should be set up there and Surat should be declared a division.
2. There has been no development at Surat railway station so far after declaring it to be a world class railway station in the Rail Budget. Hence, said work should be completed.
3. Surat station and the tunnels built under the railway track in the city at Khandbazar (Varachha road), Lambe Hanuman road and Suryapur tunnel (Sahra darwaza) should be repaired immediately in my parliamentary constituency.
4. There is no EQ at Surat railway station in the following trains. Please provide for EQ at Surat railway station in the following trains.

Train No.	2AC	3AC	CC	SL	25
1	2	3	4	5	6
19109			06		
12928	04	04		04	
19143	04	04		04	
12922			06		
12952	04	04			
12954	04	04			
12479	04	04		04	

1	2	3	4	5	6
19132	04	04		04	
12934			04		04
12925	04	04			
12955	04	04		06	
16507	04	04		04	
12995	04	04		04	
19116	04	04		04	

5. Arrangements should be made for electronic display and announcement of next station and the direction of the platform at night inside the coaches of all the long distance trains and super fast trains of the Western Railways on the lines of the local trains of Mumbai.
6. I request you to increase the number of general coaches in the following trams because such a large number of passengers travel in these trains that sometimes the passengers have to travel sitting near the toilets Several H passengers going to their places of jobs have to travel standing at gates in these trains which often causes small accidents and is likely to cause a serious accident anytime. Several trains out of the following trains are long distance trains and several trains are short distance trains. I demand increase in the number of general coaches in the following trains.

Sl. No.	Train No.	Present number of coaches	No. of general coaches at present	Demand of general coaches
1	2	3	4	5
1.	19023-19024	14	04	04
2.	19113-19114	12	12	06
3.	12929-12930	18	18	04
4.	12935-12936	18	08	04
5.	19059-19060	18	08	04
6.	19019-19020	15	07	03

1	2	3	4	5
7.	239-240	12	10	06
8.	113-114	16	13	04
9.	125-126	12	12	06
10.	177	14	14	04
11.	175	16	12	02
12.	249-50	18	18	02

The work of ROB sanctioned for Railway stations in industrially well developed areas namely Keem, Sayan and Gothan be started at the earliest.

8. The work related to the conversion of metre gauge track from Bilimora to Baghai into broad gauge is progressing quite slowly for the last one and a half year. This work should be completed at the earliest so that the poor, the tribals and the passengers may get the benefit of this expansion at the earliest.
9. 06 coaches should be added to Train No. 69141-42 (Surat Virar Memu) in view of excessive passenger crowd in it.
10. Bharuch-Virar Shuttle (59010) should leave for Virar at 3 P.M. instead of 2 P.M. as Jamnagar Intercity (19060) runs from Bharuch to Surat and MEMU train from Ahmedabad towards Surat runs at the same time i.e. 2 P.M.
11. The stoppage of Jamnagar Intercity (19059/19060), Lokshakti Express (19143/19144), Dehradun Express (19011/19012) and Balsad Dahod Intercity should be provided stoppage at industrially developed Kim railway station in my Parliamentary Constituency.
12. RPS should be started at Uwan Railway Station and one more current ticket counter should be opened here, an FOB be sanctioned and stoppage of train No. 19011-19012 and 19215-19216 be provided at Uwan station.
13. There is no train facility for travelling towards North India from Gujarat where world famous Somnath temple is located. Hence a direct train facility should be provided for North India from Yatra Dham.

14. In view of heavy rush at each platform of Surat Station round the clock, Udhyana Station should be developed so that pressure at Surat Station may be lessened.
15. There are only two trains for West Bengal from Surat of Gujarat that too start from other stations. Hence direct train service should be started for West Bengal from Surat and a new train for North India should be started from Surat in view of the presence of North Indians in Surat.
16. MST passenger or passenger travelling on ticket wants to extend their journey by paying the amount of difference but railways has discontinued this facility. This facility should be restored.
17. Bandra-Patna (19049-50) is a weekly train; it should be run daily in view of the population of North Indians.
18. In view of the excessive rush of passengers and long waiting list throughout the year Taptiganga Express (12945-46) and Surat Bhagalpur Express (19047-48) should be run daily from Surat.
19. The Maximum expansion of Western Railway is in Gujarat and in view of this, headquarter of the Railways should be set up at Ahmedabad.
20. Surat-Mahuba train (19025-26) should be run daily instead of once in a week in view of the huge population of Saurashtra area of Gujarat in Surat city.

DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, first of all. ...(*Interruptions*) I have just started.

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

DR. NIRMAL KHATRI: Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, first of all I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the ongoing debate on Rail Budget in the House.

Sir, I appreciate the provisions made in the Rail Budget, and the concept, the vision put forth in this Budget by connecting the future of this country with the future of

Railways, by connecting the security of passengers with the conservation of Railways.

Sir, I also salute the constitution of two committees, the reports received from them and the willpower to implement these reports in future. Of course it shows our will power that we are ready to manage the financial burden and to increase our resources through this Budget if such burden falls on the Railways and the government while implementing these reports.

I also appreciate that vision. I feel when the entire structure will be strengthened then the resources will be required to be increased. The Railway Board will be required to be operated under new system, new format and perhaps in continuation of that two new members are proposed to be added in Railway Board. I would like to put forward my suggestion here which I have been voicing in different forums which is related to the officers of Engineerign Cadre and who are posted as General Manager and DRM. We think as the officers of IAS cadre know everything, similarly when a GM is entrusted the responsibility of running a train, we expect from him to provide good catering services also. Perhaps this is the reason that passenger facilities have taken a beating. The need of the hour is to include a separate member in the Railway Board to look after passenger facilities at General Manager and DRM level. We should bring persons from professional cadre in engineering cadre who will look after passenger amenities. I think the Railways have to work in difficult conditions. Aeroplane is also a transport facility. However, if we look on the basis of the earning of the category of people which travels in the aeroplane, it can be considered as a separate category belonging to a certain class and a certain mentality. But a person travelling by a train may be a poor common man and also a rich man who travels in first class. If there is a middle class person who travels in sleeper class, there is also an upper class category which travels in AC-3. It is really a difficult task to take along all the people of various income groups. There is such a category of passenger also who seeks a AC restaurant on entering the platform because he wants to have meals there. On the other hand, there may be a passenger who searches for a hawker in order to have enough quantity of poori and sabji. The task of the railways is to look after this gap and cater to various types of needs

and maintain a coordination among them. And this thing should emerge in a more relevant manner in the coming times when a passenger sitting in a AC restaurant starts feeling happy with the food which he is able to pay for and at the same time a poor passenger should be able to enjoy a hygienic poori and sabji from the hawker. The passengers should get amenities like clean coach and toilets. There are also two types of passengers, one who is travelling for some important work and the other who is setting out as a tourist. There is a difference in their thinking. Our effort should be to provide facilities to both of them on the basis of this difference. Today, the credibility of the political people is under a big question. Ministry of Railways is no exception. Several Railway Ministers come and make announcements but there is no monitoring system to look after their implementation and to see what happened to the said announcements? There is also a need to stop making fresh announcements and implement as well as make progress regarding the announcements made during the last eight-ten years. If this credibility is shaken, no one will trust your announcements. A lot of announcements are made regarding introducing new trains and these start running within a year also. But if an overbridge is to be constructed and if you make an announcement to this effect right now, the people are not sure as to whether the announcement made for the constituency of Shri Nirmal Khatriji will be fulfilled or not. All the political parties should rise above the political ideology to address the question of credibility today.

19:00 hrs.

The Hon. Minister of State is sitting here. He came to my Lok Sabha Constituency on inspection. He stopped at five different stations and made various announcements there. Almost a year has passed but no trace of any work is visible on the ground. If this is the outcome of the Railway Minister's announcements, where can we stand? With these suggestions, I extend my gratitude as I have also got something in the budget for my constituency. You have announced to carry out a survey for doubling of the railway track of Jaffrabad, Ayodhya, Faizabad and Barabanki on our demand and for this we are grateful to you. I want to thank you for sending the survey report of a new railway line between Faizabad and Rai Bareilly to the Planning Commission. I also want to thank you for accepting the demand for constructing an over bridge at

the railway crossing near Acharya Narendra Dev station at the centre of Faizabad city and assuring to commence the work in this regard this year itself.

Two years ago, it was announced that the Ayodhya Station will be converted into a multifunctional station. Now, it has been reduced to the level of a model station. We are contented even with mention of a line in the budget that the work in this regard will commence this year itself. Let this work begin and the said station becomes a model, multifunctional and a world level station. At least, let it become better than what it is today. Ayodhya is a religious place and its appearance should undergo a change. A mega bridge came up at Ayodhya on which crores of rupees were spent. But it is unfortunate that we are getting the facility of only a passenger train and two AC trains which run once in a week. With spending of crores of rupees on the same, there is a need for running a train from Gorakhpur to Rameshwaram connecting Ayodhya, Faizabad and Allahabad. Faizabad, Rudauli and Dariabad are minority-dominated areas. People living there keep paying visit to Ajmer Sharif for Ziarat. It is a very old demand for running a new train from Gorakhpur to Ajmer via Faizabad, Rudauli, Dariyabad and Lucknow every year. Faizabad-Kanpur intercity should be made operational.

What should I speak of the dilapidated condition of Faizabad railway station as it exists today? If you permit me, I can place the details in this regard on the table of the House. You should pay attention towards the small issues connected with Faizabad station whether like the disorderliness of parcel or tunnel or the ticket and reservation counter or the short length of the platform.

Rudauli town is a very big town. There is a long pending demand of constructing an overbridge near Rudauli station over the road approaching the Rudauli town from the highway which has not been considered this time. I request that this task also should be carried out.

In the last budget, you had announced to convert six railway stations in my constituency into model railway stations. I don't know the fate of those announcements. If those announcements exist, kindly get the work done in this regard also and the Bharatkund, Bilharighat, Ramghat halt and Malethuknak railway stations should also be covered among them.

Trains on the Faizabad-Allahabad route run with a speed of 30-40 kilometre per hour. In the present scenario, there is a need to develop the track system and the signal system of that route.

Finally, I will conclude by saying one thing that there are several halt points regarding which I have raised my voice from time to time. I have raised voices regarding halt of Bareilly-Varanasi Express, Sadbhavna and Sabarmati Express at Acharya Narendra Dev Station, Janata Express at Billarbhath station, Garib Nawaz Express at Dariabad-Rudauli Stations, Faizabad-Delhi Express at Rudauli station, Saryu Express train at Bharatkund-Malethuknak station and for stoppage of trains passing through Faizabad and Ayodhya like Surat-Muzzaffarpur Express and Gandhidham-Kamakhyia Express so that the passengers can get the facilities when the halt at these stations are made operational.

With these words, I would like to heartily support the railway budget proposals of the Railway Minister.

[English]

*SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram): Indian Railways system is the fourth largest system in the world. More than about Rs.60,000 crores of Budget is presented here in this august House.

While welcoming many of the Budgetary proposals, let me congratulate you and express my appreciations for your continuing with the Izzat scheme at the same cost of 25 rupees while increasing the distance covered from 100 kms to 150 kms.

It is paining to note that the discriminatory trend on the part of the Railways and the neglect of Tamil Nadu continues. Tamil Nadu has not got a better deal. Proper fund allocation has not been made for various ongoing schemes. Tamil Nadu is the only state where gauge conversion work to a stretch of about thousand kms. have been kept pending for long. Kindly allocate funds and speed up the pending projects.

Almost all the states have got the gauge conversion work completed but Tamil Nadu alone find itself sidelined. The many unmanned level crossings still crying for attention. Every year, 10 to 15 people are killed in the accidents taking place at these unmanned level crossings.

* English translation of the speech originally in Tamil.

In my Chidambaram constituency, in a place called Vallampadugai there is a village called Kirampatty. Last month an old man got killed in an accident at an unmanned level crossing there. Hence, I urge upon the Railway Minister to take necessary steps to upgrade such unmanned level crossings, either as manned level crossings or as crossings with RoBs.

In the Railway Budget that has an outlay for Rs.60,100 crore, there is no mention about the wiping out of manual scavenging a demeaning practice quite against the human dignity. No fund allocation has been earmarked for the abolition of manual scavenging.

Right from the first President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad and right up to Smt. Pratibha Devi Patil have all been mentioning about the avoidance of manual scavenging in their addresses to the Parliament. But no concrete action has been taken till date to root out this shameful practice. Proper funding to change this practice has not been allocated as yet.

No other country and no other railway system in any other country has got this demeaning practice of carrying the night soil is continuing. Human waste being carried by fellow humans is an insult to human dignity. But still it continues in Indian Railway System. I urge upon the Railway Ministry to apportion adequate funds to change this practice of involving human beings to physically handle the human excreta. We must utilise modern technologies in maintaining sanitation and hygiene. China and Japan introduced railways much later. But they have been adopting modern technology to their advantage in a big way and they have a railway system to feel proud about. Only in India we find thousands of our labour class are being put to handle human waste with their hands as the practice of manual scavenging is not sought to be wiped out once and for all.

In 1993, we legislated an Act titled as "Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines Act". I would like to know how this Act is being implemented. In all this 19 years, not much of headway has been made. Let the Government give the details about the cases that have been booked under this Act and the number of persons have been punished as per the provisions of this Act. The law is yet to see the light of the day and it is merely there on the statute books.

I am duty bound to point out that it is only our railways that is part of our Government is continuing with this shameful practice which is a great embarrassment to our country in the comity of nations.

Not only that effective implementation is lacking to book people under this Act but ironically the Railways itself is found to be a violator of this Act by way of continuing to recruit and deploy people for manual scavenging. I hope the Minister in his reply would mention about the abolition of manual scavenging in the Railways. I urge upon him to see that a decision is taken to go in for this total abolition of manual scavenging.

H.E. the President of India Smt. Pratibha Patil in her Address has spelt-out in the 21st paragraph that her Government would endeavour to remove this practice of manual scavenging. I welcome her statement that a new legislation would be in place soon to root out this practice that goes against human dignity. But at the same time, I would like to know as to why a new law must be there when the existing law remains unimplemented. I would like to point out that this Budget does not explain as to how this practice would be wiped out with a new piece of legislation when the existing law is being ignored. No road map has been given to the abolition of manual scavenging. The way to phase-out manual scavenging has not been explained. No fund allocation has been made for the same.

Still there are about three lakhs of workers are on the rolls of the local bodies all over the country. This practice is rampant in many of the Northern States still. I urge upon the Railways to be a pioneer to have wiped out this evil practice in its operations. I reiterate that this insult to human dignity must meet with its end. I urge upon the Railways Minister to take effective steps in this regard.

The right to run the railway canteens are extended through the float of tenders. I urge upon the Railway Minister to set apart adequate reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in getting these canteen licenses.

When Shri Lalu Prasad was our Railway Minister he insisted on replacing plastic glasses with matkas. I urge upon the present Railway Minister to re-introduce the use of mud pots to avoid harmful use of plastic.

I would like to point out that announcement of new trains do not touch much of Tamil Nadu. New facilities have not been created by Railways in Tamil Nadu. There is just an announcement about a new terminal in Chennai city. I would like to urge upon the Railway Minister to make Royapuram as a railway terminal. I urge upon you to set apart adequate funds for these projects.

The pending gauge conversion work in Tamil Nadu must be speeded up. Bhuvaneshwar Express Train must have a stoppage at Chidambaram in my constituency. While meeting this long pending demand from the public, the Railways are also requested to make Dhalavai Eechangadu near Ariyalur a railway junction. This is also a public demand pending for long.

While support the welcome aspects of this Railway Budget, let me reiterate the need to abolish the manual scavenging in Indian Railways. Urging upon the Railway Minister to put an end to this undignified sanitation practices in the Indian Railways and impressing upon him to go in for modern technology to ensure better cleansing system, let me conclude my speech.

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO (Tezpur): Hon. Chairman, at the outset I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Rail Budget and congratulate our new hon. Minister Shri Mukul Rai.

The hon. Minister of Railways has not paid any particular attention in the Rail budget in Parliament to North-eastern states as the former hon. Minister of Railways Km. Mamata Banerjee had given last time, however, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Railways that he has extended the daily intercity and another train upto my Parliamentary Constituency Tezpur. However, no other announcement of a major project or a train has been announced in the entire Rail budget for the north eastern states. It is regretted that no new train has been announced in the entire rail budget between Delhi and Guwahati which is essential in view of heavy passenger traffic on this route.

The steep hike in passenger fare by the hon. Minister of Railways in his first budget is not acceptable. The life of the common man is ridden with problems due to inflation during the UPA Government's rule. The steep hike in passenger fare in the Rail Budget will further compound the inflation since the hike in passenger fare and railway freight would magnify inflation.

Secondly, I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Railways that very few assurances have been fulfilled out of the several assurances made to the North eastern region in the last several rail budgets, be it that of a model station, laying of a new railway track, constructing an overbridge over railway crossing or a good train service for the north east, all the schemes of the Government have failed at all these levels. Most of the assurances made for the North East in most of the Rail budgets presented so far have been only on papers. The hon. Minister of Railways gave an assurance in the Rail Budget for the year 2010 that a new Durgam Express would be introduced between Delhi-Guwahati, but now no one knows where the scheme has vanished. All the railway projects launched in the North-eastern states so far have either been stalled or are running behind schedule. One of its foremost example is Bogibeel bridge in Assam. Its construction is far behind its schedule. Be it the special recruitment drive for the backward and Adivasis in the Ministry of Railways or any other scheme for the backwards, these schemes are not more than a mere announcement for the North eastern states. The hon. Minister of Railways has given assurance of recruitment of fifty thousand persons in the Railways but no one can trust if it would be implemented.

The condition of railway traffic is worst in North eastern states and it can be attributed to the lackadaisical approach of the Centre towards all schemes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Sir, only two minutes have lapsed.

Where there are only two railway tracks on almost all the major railway routes across the country, there is only one railway line beyond New Jalpaiguri for eight different regions in the North-east on which 90 per cent trains are always behind schedule and only one superfast train Rajdhani Express is available for passengers of eight different states and which is always crowded. Festivals and holidays are no exception.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please lay your speech, if it is written.

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Sir, please allow me two more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please read out your major demands.

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: There is a particular problem of public amenities like toilets and drinking water at most of the stations of North-east and locker rooms facility is almost negligible at most of the stations of north-eastern states for outsiders, however, the Ministry does not have any programme to ameliorate the situation in the entire rail budget.

Several places in the North-east were provided railway connectivity during the British era, however, these stations have either been closed or are in a dilapidated state due to poor maintenance or in absence of new schemes. The hon. Minister of Railways is requested that the most important area Sonitpur Railway Division of the North-east with largest production of tea in Assam. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, submit the remaining speech to the hon. Minister.

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Sir, as Shri Jawaharlal Nehru stated that "my heart goes to the north-east" if the hon. Minister of Railways would treat us this way, we will definitely say my heart goes only, my heart goes however he has done nothing. He knows it very well that the North-eastern states are the most backward states but there is nothing in the budget for these states. I would hope that he would take some action considering us as his own.

*SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Katihar): Hon. Railway Minister has presented the Rail Budget in Lok Sabha on 14.03.2012. I would like to thank the Hon. Railway Minister for the all round development in the railway sector. The States which have been given priority in the rail budget deserve the same. I am glad that the Hon. Railway Minister has given a place to those areas in the rail budget. But I am disappointed to note that the budget speech of the Hon. Railway Minister lacks uniformity and consistency. I hail from Katihar Parliamentary Constituency. Katihar is the district level and the main railway junction of divisional railway from where the trains move in five directions and this junction is also the entry gate of the North-Eastern India but it has not been covered in the rail budget. My demand from the Hon. Railway Minister is to operate a direct train from Katihar junction under railway division Katihar of the North-East frontier

*Speech was laid on the Table.

railway for travelling to south India. The passengers of Katihar, Purnea, Araria, Madhepura, Supaul and Saharasa district under Kosi area come to Katihar junction to perform their journey. Katihar is the main junction for the passengers of the said districts. But it is a matter of regret that no train operates from the Katihar junction for travelling to South India. Such passengers who have to travel to South India for the purpose of getting treatment for some disease, obtaining higher education or other important tasks face a lot of difficulties. The tough situation which the passengers travelling to South India from Katihar junction have to face is really painful. It is my demand in public interest to introduce a new train from Katihar junction for the passengers travelling to South India.

It is my demand that until the operation of a train starts from Katihar junction to South India, NJP to Chennai train no. 12754-12753 via Maldah and the trains running from Guwahati like Guwahati-Trivendrum Express, Guwahati-Ernakulam Express train no. 12507/12508 as well as the Guwahati-Bangalore Express going to South India via Maldah should be routed to Katihar via Barsoi to Mukuria, Salmari, Sonaili, Dandkhora station and should be routed again to Maldah via Kuretha, Pranpur, Labha, Kumedpur after giving halt at the Katihar junction. This will immediately help in resolving to some extent the problems being faced by the passengers of the said six districts in travelling to South India. I would like to demand that the frequency of Yeshwantpur-Muzaffarpur Express train no. 15228-15227 which is a weekly train and goes to South India should be increased to three days a week in the interest of the people.

I would like to demand from the Railway Minister to run Vaishali Express train no. 12553-12554 and Barauni-Lucknow Express train no. 15203-15204 from the Katihar junction of the Katihar Railway Division under North-East Frontier Railway by extending their operation from Barauni junction of Sonapur Railway Division under East Central Railway, which is extremely necessary in public interest. It should be noted that Vaishali Express train no. 12553-12554, unnecessarily remains standing at Barauni Junction for 16 hrs 15 minutes whereas Lucknow Express train no. 15203-15204 remains standing at Barauni Junction for 12 hours. Both the said trains used to operate from Katihar Junction in the past. But due to lack of peat line at Katihar, the operation of both the trains started from Barauni. At present, there is an adequate provision of Peat line at

Katihar Rail Junction. Merely 30% of peat line in Katihar is utilised. If the operation of both the said trains is extended to Katihar junction, the trains can be cleaned there and within the scheduled time, they will reach Barauni junction and there will be no need for changing the scheduled time table of the operation of both the trains from Barauni. While the passengers of Kosi area will get trains for travelling to Delhi and Lucknow, it will also lead to increase in the revenue. The operation of both the trains should be restored from Katihar junction as earlier.

In the past several years, proposals were made for setting up railway factories at many such places where land is not available. The future of the said proposed schemes is in the dark due to non-availability of the land. Land acquisition at those places is not becoming possible in the absence of land. It should be noted that 11 acres of railway land is lying vacant in Katihar city of Katihar Railway Division under North East Frontier Railway on which railway factory can be set up. If railway factory is set up in Katihar, the problems arising in acquiring the land at other places will not be there and besides the railway will also save on the cost involved in land acquisition. It is my demand from the Hon. Railway Minister to open a Katihar Rail Coach Manufacturing Factory.

Katihar Railway junction is located in the middle of the city. Katihar railway divides the Katihar city into two parts. The movement of all vehicles continuously takes place through the Gaushala Chowk and Bhagwan Chowk in Katihar area. One part of the roadway for entering and exiting the Katihar city connects the neighbouring state West Bengal and the other part connects the neighbouring state Jharkhand and the National Highway No. 31 passing through Gedabadi and Purnea. The entry of vehicles coming from the neighbouring state West Bengal to Katihar through roadway takes place through the railway crossing number KK1 located near the Bhagwan Chowk in Katihar and also through the railway crossing number KB1 near Gaushala Chowk.

Just opposite of it in Katihar through NH-31 Gedabad and NH-31 Purnea hundred of vehicles carrying stone chips, and sand from Jharkhand for construction of roads, bridge, buildings in Government and private sector enter through railway level crossing No. K.B.1 near Goshala Chawk and make exit through rail level crossing no. K.K.1 near Bhagwan Chawk. Apart from this hundreds of vehicles

run near railway rake point for carrying goods. Traffic remain blocked for hours and it is a regular feature due to rail traffic in the absence of Rail over bridge. Construction of rail over bridge (ROB) at railway level crossing No. K.B.1 near Goshala Chawk and at rail level crossing No. K.K.1 near Bhagwan Chawk is very important. It is my demand from hon'ble Minister of Railways that Rail overbridge (ROB) should be constructed at the above two locations at the earliest.

Construction of an essential and highly expected road from Katihar via Sanauli, Jhaua to Ajamnagar, Barsoi and West Bengal has been carried out at a cost of crores of rupees. The said road passes through between Jhaua station of Katihar Rail Division and North-Eastern Frontier Railway and the railway bridge built on Kankar River. But the movement through this road is risky and accidents may occur at any time as there is no railway level crossing between Jhaua Station and Kankar river where the said road crosses the railway line. Again the said road goes in two directions from Jhaua road bridge. One road lead towards West Bengal from Jhaua via Salmari, Barsoi and second goes from Jhaua to West Bengal via Minapur, Salmari, Barsoi. But these roads pass through Western rail line of Minapur halt station. Communication of vehicles at these place is risky in the absence of rail level crossing. Big accidents may take place any time at this location. Setting up of manned rail level crossing at the said both locations is quite important in the public interest. It is my demand that manned rail level crossing be set up at both the said locations at the earliest.

I demand that the service of Alipurduar Ranchi Express train No. 15761-15762 which used to run via Malda be extended up to Guwahati should run from Barsoi to Salmari vial Sanauli up to Katihar and from Katihar to Pranpur via Labha, Kamedpur to Malda. The operation of this train on the said route will provide the passengers of Katihar, Purnea, Araria etc district; a train for Ranchi. This will also result in increase in rail revenue. It is pertinent to mention here that there is no train for Ranchi from Katihar.

Amrapali Express train No. 15707-15708 reaches Amritsar after covering a distance of 1805 K.M. and Jogbani Anad Vihar Express train No. 12487/12488 reaches Anand Vihar after covering a distance of 1383 k.m. As there is no pantry car in both the said trains, passengers are forced to buy food products and beverages from outside the train

or from vendors as a result the gang of druggers and thugs make passengers their victim easily. In such situation passengers lose their luggage. They may lose their lives too. If the Indian Railways intends to provide security to the passengers and carry them to their destinations safely, then I demand from hon'ble Minister of Railways that pantry cars should be added in Amrapali Express train No. 15707/15708 and Jogbani Anand Vihar Express train No. 12487/12488.

I have written several letters for adding eight sleeper coaches and one AC-II tier coach in Jogbani Anand Vihar Express train no. 12487/12488. I have come to know that two sleeper coaches and one AC III tier coach have been added in the said train recently, for this I thank you hon'ble Minister of Railways. But this is not enough. Passengers of several districts of Simanchal area like Katihar, Purnia and Araria travel by this train in large number. There are four general coaches in this train in which one thousand to fifteen hundred passengers travel. In such situation journey is quite hard and difficult for these passengers. The said train originates from Jogbani Station and the train is packed with passengers at that very station. As a result passengers of Purnia, Katihar etc. stations do not get room in the train and they are forced to cancel their journey. I demand from hon'ble Minister that a parallel Simanchal Express should be run keeping in view the number of passengers and five additional sleeper coaches and one AC two tier coach be added in the present Simanchal Express train No. 12487/12488.

I would like to apprise that Kadhagola under East Central Railway is an important railway station from religious point of view. Bhandartal and Lakshmipur near the said railway is an important pilgrimage place of Sikh community. Guru Tegbahadur during his excursion had resided at Bhandartal Lakshmipur. People belonging to Sikh community from various parts of the country pay visit so that place as pilgrimage. I demand from hon'ble Minister that in view of the visit of pilgrims the stoppage of long distance trains like North-East Express (12505/12506), Seemanchal Express (12487/12488) and Darar Express (15646-15647) be provided at Kadhagola station.

There is an urgent need to develop Durgapur railway station between Semapur railway station and Katihar railway station under East-Central Railway and North-East Frontier Railway respectively and Hajiyar railway station

between Telta railway station and Dalkhola railway station under North East Frontier Railway as halt stations, since there is no alternate route for people to commute in the said area. If halt station is constructed at both these places then it will provide an alternate route to people of the area to commute. I would like to submit that I have submitted a number of letters for construction of halt stations at both these places. Today, through you, I urge upon the hon'ble Minister to construct halt stations at Durgapur and Hajiyar railway stations in public interest.

It may be noted that survey for laying rail line from Tejnarayanpur-Balua Dhatti to Bhaluka Road of Katihar railway division under North-East Frontier Railway and Kursela to Bihariganj of Sonapur railway division under East Central Railway has already been carried out in the recent past. I demand that both these important schemes should be implemented immediately.

The demand for construction of road cum railway bridge between Manihari and Sahebganj is being made by the people of Bihar and Jharkhand for the past many years. The people of Bihar, Jharkhand and North Eastern states will be benefited with the construction of said bridge. I demand that road cum railway bridge between Manihari and Sahebganj should be constructed for the welfare of the people of various states.

Katihar junction under North-East Frontier Railway is an important station from business, commercial and strategic point of view. I demand that DMU train should be introduced from Katihar junction to N.J.P. and Katihar junction to Barauni.

It is necessary to provide stoppage of trains at certain important stations. I urge upon the hon'ble Minister of Railways to provide stoppage of following trains at the stations mentioned below:

1. Stoppage of Mahananda Express train number 14083/14084 and Awadh-Assam Express train number 15609/15610 should be provided at Telta-Sudhani railway stations.
2. Stoppage of Radhikapur-Sealdah Express train number 13145/13146 and Balurghat-NJP Intercity Express train number 15763/15764 should be provided at Azamnagar Road railway station.

3. People of 14 Panchayats travel from Pranpur railway station but no stoppage of a single long distance train has been provided there. Stoppage of Mahananda Express train number 14083/14084 and Awadh-Assam Express train number 15609/15610 should be provided at the said station.
4. Barsoi is a sub-divisional junction. Stoppage of Dadar Express (via Malda Town), train number 12507/12508 and Lohit Express train number 15651/15652 should be provided at this station.
5. Stoppage of Amrapali Express train number 15707/15708 should be provided at Semapur railway station. With these words I conclude my speech.

*SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): The hon'ble Minister of Railways started his budget speech with the mention of safety of railway passengers which is an important aspect. A large number of accidents are taking place at unmanned level crossings. It has been submitted that this problem will be addressed by constructing FOB in the next five years. But Rs. 50 thousand crore will be required to address the said problem as per the recommendation made by the Kakodkar committee. Nothing has been said as to how the said amount is likely to be generated. The effort to construct FOBs at unmanned level crossings is commendable but these FOBs are being constructed in 3.60x4 meter box size at present which is quite small. These FOBs should be constructed in 4x5 meter size so that heavy and large vehicle could easily pass through these FOBs and proper water drainage system should be provided there so as to ensure proper utilization of these FOBs. You are considering construction of FOBs at manned and unmanned level crossings, but what about those roads and rural roads where not a single manned and unmanned level crossing exist upto a stretch of 30-40 kilometers. What to speak of heavy and large vehicles, farmers are unable to take even camel cart to their fields. The hundred years old rural roads are on the verge of closure due to rail lines. It is a matter of great concern that no one is paying attention to construct level crossings at these roads. Railway is putting accountability on the state government and local administration for the same. The state governments do not have adequate resources to bear the expenditure of these level crossings. The Government of Rajasthan is not even ready to consider in this regard. There is around 450 kilometer long rail line

*Speech was laid on the Table.

in my Parliamentary Constituency, where only 45-50 manned and unmanned level crossings exist. This problem should be properly addressed. ROB or manned level crossing should also be constructed over rural roads. Churu parliamentary constituency has totally been neglected in this budget. It is an injustice that no new mail, express and general train has been announced for this area. Kathgodam to Delhi Sarai Rohilla Express train has been extended upto Jodhpur. This train should ply via Ratangarh-Degana. This demand is being made for the past many years. Jodhpur to Delhi Sarai Rohilla train number 22481-22482 is being run twice a week, it should be run on daily basis and extended upto Haridwar. Jodhpur-Delhi (Jodhpur Mail) was considered out of the best trains of Northern Railway prior to gauge conversion because this train was being run on daily basis. Hence, the train number 22481/22482 should run on daily basis. Rewari-Degana passenger train has been extended upto Jodhpur. It should be extended upto Delhi.

Jodhpur-Bandra Suryanagri Express 12479/12480 should be extended to Delhi via Rattangarh, Amritsar to Hisar train no. 54601/54602 should be extended to Jodhpur via Rattangarh and Jaipur to Hisar train no. 59701/59702 should be extended to Rattangarh or Bikaner. Howrah-Jaisalmer train no. 12371/12372 is being operated only one day in a week. This train is very important for this region. Its operation should start three days a week and it should be given a halt at Sadulpur junction. Sadulpur junction is an important junction of North West railway from where trains run for Delhi, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Sriganganagar, Hisar and Bandra-Jammutawi. Not having any halt at such an important station is a grave injustice with this area. Halt should be immediately provided for this train at Sadulpur junction. Bandra-Jammutawi 19027 and 19028 should run three days a week in place of one day in a week. This train is also important for this area. A lot of business people of my constituency are living in Kolkata and Mumbai from business point of view and this train is a very good facility for them but its operation on only one day a week is quite inadequate. Both the said trains should operate three days a week. Operation of 21 passenger trains has been announced in the budget. Before gauge conversion, passenger trains used to operate from Rewari to Bikaner, Delhi to Sadulpur, Rewari-Rattangarh, Rewari to Degana and Degana to Bikaner via Rattangarh. Not announcing any passenger train in this budget is injustice

to this constituency. If the operation of all the said trains is not possible then at least one fast passenger train should be introduced from Delhi to Bikaner via Rattangarh which will provide relief to this entire area. At para 45 of the railway budget, there is a mention of sending 085 new railway line projects to the Planning Commission for evaluation. Only the project related to Churu-Taranagar-Nohar railway line has been sent. But the Hon. Railway Minister has stated in his reply to my question that the survey work of new railway lines from Sardarshahar to Hanumangarh, Sikar-Salasar-Bidasar-Nokha, Bhiwani-Pilani-Churu, Suratgarh-Sardarshahar-Taranagar, Sadulpur has been completed. Let alone the question of sanctioning these projects, not even sending these proposals to the Planning Commission for evaluation and in-principle approval reflects the intention of the Government. My demand is that the necessary action for commencing all the said new railway line projects should be done. The construction of these railway lines is urgently needed for this constituency. The intention to start the survey of new railway lines has been made clear in the budget. The town from Sardarshahar to Sirsa and from Sikar to Sujangarh via Neem-ka-Thana-Udaipurwati-Salasar of my Parliamentary Constituency have been selected under the same. This whole area is deprived of the railway line. The work in this regard should be started at the earliest. Suratpura to Hanumangarh and Churur-Sikar-Jaipur of North West Railway have been covered under the target fixed for guage conversion in the year 2011-12. Necessary tenders have also been issued in this regard and the work is also in progress but this issue has not been discussed in this budget. This work should be urgently completed. The guage conversion work of Rattangarh-Sardarshahar railway line, Sriganganagar-Hanumangarh railway line and Lohru-Sikar railway line has been covered. A train has continued to operate on metreguage line from Sriganganagar to Jaipur via Sadulpur. This train lies inoperative for quite long due to guage conversion. The guage conversion work from Sriganganagar to Churu via Jaipur should be immediately carried out so as to restore the operation of the train. A railway over-bridge should be constructed at the unmanned railway crossing C142 and C144 on the eastern and western side of Sadulpur. Rewari-Degana passenger train no. 54809 and 54810 should be given halt at Beawar-Bhojan railway station. Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Bikaner Express

train no. 22472 and 22473 should be given halt at Gurgaon station. The halt at the Soti Barigaon station situated between Nohar and Deeplana station should be restored. There is a provision of hardly two-three coaches for the general class passengers in most of the trains running in the country. The number of general coaches in these trains is so few that the coaches are extremely crowded and the number of passengers travelling in these coaches is three-four times more than the total passenger capacity of these coaches. Does it not come under the violation of human rights of a common man as he is unable to get a seat in the train despite purchasing ticket for the same. The problem of the common railway passenger is going to be addressed by increasing the number of coaches. Today, the railways is going through the phase of a lot of crisis and it is extremely necessary to pay attention in this regard.

SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (North Goa): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this railway budget. Hon. Railway Minister presented the budget of the year 2012-13 on 14th March. 'People throughout the country were optimistic and hopeful that they would definitely get some relief in this phase of price rise, but this budget has disappointed all the poor Indians. Indian railways is the life line of middle class and poor people. Just as the proper circulation of blood in the body is necessary, similarly it is necessary to have the train facility in each corner of the country. Only then the development of the country is possible.

Hon. Minister has rightly said in his speech that train is the lifeline of the commonman. The progress of railways is the progress of the country. Many Members of Parliament including myself had put forth their demands of development of railway infrastructure in their respective parliamentary constituencies of their states but it is unfortunate to say that all the demands except one or two are lying unfulfilled. What has the Railway Minister given to the common man in this budget? In a nutshell one can say that the Railway Minister has done only one thing; he has increased the fare of train. The skyrocketing prices have adversely affected the common man. We know that funds are needed for development of railways. These funds can be mobilized through other ways i.e. through AC category and advertisements but the increase in fares of

the sleeper class is not fair. My demand is that the increased fares should be immediately rolled back.

Sir, my fellow Members of Parliament had raised demand of connecting various villages of their respective parliamentary constituencies with the railway routes throughout the year. I had also put the demand of my parliamentary constituency through you but nothing has been done in this regard so far. I have been elected from the state of Goa. North Goa is my parliamentary constituency. Goa is a small state of India but it is a very important state from the tourism point of view. Almost thirty lakh to forty lakh tourists i.e. double the population of Goa visit here every year. We can say that the development of Goa is the development of tourism and development of tourism is the development of Goa. It is our view. Therefore, through you, I am once again presenting all our demands on behalf of the people of Goa before the Railway Minister.

Sir, South Western railway route was converted from metre gauge to broadgauge several years back and when the said work had been started, the plying of all the trains on this route was discontinued. When the broadgauge line was opened, only one or two trains were started but remaining ten to twelve trains are yet to start their operation.

That is why people are facing a lot of inconvenience in travelling. I demand that the services of fast passenger express Vasco da Gama-Mirage-Vascoda Gama be immediately restored. Gomantak Express which plied from Vascoda-Gama -CST Mumbai via Loda Pune should be restored. Train number 17310/17309 Vasco da-Gama - Yashwantpur (Bangalore) should be plied daily instead of two times a week. Savarde-Kuswade South Western Railway Stations should be upgraded as model station. Thousands of persons of Andhra Pradesh are living permanently in Goa. Train Number 8048 Howrah Express is plied four times a week from Vasco da Gama, it should be plied daily so as to facilitate the general public. Train number 7226 Bhagwati Express should be extended upto Vasco da Gama. Goa Express train number 2779 plying to Nizamuddin (Delhi) should be connected with Haripriya Express so that the general public travelling to Hyderabad, Tirupati could be facilitated. It was first being connected at Londa station.

Sir, thousands of passengers visit Tirupati Balaji from Goa, even then there is no connectivity. So, there is

a lot of inconvenience. So I demand that a new train should be introduced from Mudgaon to Tirupati so that the passengers travelling from Maharashtra and Goa could be facilitated.

I express my gratitude to the hon. Minister of Railways for introducing in Balankini (Chennai) from Goa. I will provide some relief to the people. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shripad ji, your region is small in comparison to the long list of demand.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK : Sir, it is a tourist centre. There will be tourists from Maharashtra, Andhra, Goa. So, the list is slightly bigger. Capitals of all the states have stations Goa has a major tourist footfall, however, it is regretted that there is no station in the capital of Goa. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was about to ask that when I visited Goa, I had to get down at Mudgaon.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: This is what we lament that we have to get down either at Mudgaon or Thivi. Thivi is 25 kilometres away from Panaji. Mudgaon is 35 kilometres away from Panaji. It is very difficult for passengers travelling from there. Goa is at a distance of 10 km. from Panjim. Capital station should be developed there so that Panaji is closer for everyone. This is my demand. ...(*Interruptions*)

The hon. Minister had given assurance to develop Karmali Station as model station in the last budget and make Mudgaon a world class station, however, no work has begun there so far.

Konkan Railway is considered to be a boon for people from Mumbai to Kerala. Hundreds of trains are plied on this route. People do not get booking there for two-three months. So, if more trains are introduced after doubling the railway tracks under the Konkan Railways it will facilitate the passengers from Delhi to Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

There is Ma Tulaja Bhawani temple in Solapur district of Maharashtra. Lakhs of devotees from Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa alongwith Maharashtra visit it. Tuljapur is only 48 km. from Solapur. Its survey has also been conducted by the Ministry of Railways. Six to eight lakh

people get together there in a festival. ...(Interruptions) I demand that railway track from Solapur to Tulajapur should be laid there to facilitate lakhs of people. It is a tourist centre and also a Shaktipeeth.

Goa is a major place of tourist interest. There are major tourist attractions like "Palace on Wheels" train to allure the foreign tourists in the country. I demand that "Palace on Wheels" should be introduced in Goa, so that we could allure the tourists.

[English]

*SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): At the outset I am supporting the Railway Budget which was introduced by then Hon'ble Railway Minister Shri Dinesh Trivedi. Even though he is replaced due to some political undercurrents - the Budget which is an important footstep to save the Indian Railway. Now the new Railway Minister Hon'ble Mukul Roy took charge in the place of Shri Dinesh Trivedi.

Chairman, I am fully endorsing the initiative taken by the then Railway Minister. The fare charge increase is very nominal. It can be borne even by ordinary people.

Chairman, my State Kerala needs more allocation for the speedy development of railway system. In the last year Budget then Hon'ble Minister declared so many stations as Adarsh stations. But so far as nothing happens. Why so? I am requesting the Hon'ble Minister to take some interest to complete the project.

Chairman, the Angamali Sabari rail line is not sanctioned till date. I request the Hon'ble Minister to give approval for the Angamali-Sabari route.

Regarding Angamali-Sabari route so far as seven km of line is completed and Kalady Bridge across Periyar river is also started the work. But the work of bridge is very short. I am requesting the Hon'ble Minister to take immediate steps to expedite the work.

Sir, the work of railway station Kalady has also started. The land acquisition work up to Perumbaloor is in progress. But the compensation is not released so far. I am also requesting the Railway authorities to settle the dues to the land owners.

Chairman in the last Budget, the Minister declared that Angamali-Sabari line will extend up to Tri van drum, but nothing comes out.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Chairman, I am welcoming the proposal of Kochi-Maduari line survey in this year budget. If that survey will be positive, it is the first line, my district Tdukky' will get a place in the railway map of India. So I am humbly requesting the Hon'ble Minister to consider seriously about Kochi-Maduari line survey. If it will fulfill the wish of Kochi connecting to Madurai- a shortest route from Kerala to Maduari. It will also help in such way for the goods transportation from Vallarpudam container terminal to "Tuticorin" Port. It will also a good connectivity from Kerala to Tamil Nadu.

Chairman, the small vendors who are selling tea coffee vada and dosa in trains are now-a-days not allowed to sell due to the RPF Personnel. It is very objectionable. They are very poor and without any other earnings to live. Sir, last 10-15 years, these vendors and this concessionaire are in the same field. What is the justification not to allow them to sell this tea and vada in the trains. They are only vendor but also they are regularly protecting the people from pick pocketers and other gondas. I hope Hon'ble Minister will take some positive action.

Sir, the safety of the passengers is to be considered with utmost importance. The tragic incident took place in Kerala train i.e. Somya's incident not to be repeated any more. The protecting of the passengers specially the lady passengers to be consider more seriously.

Chairman, the financial and accounts officers post is not located in Chennai. I am requesting the Hon'ble Minister to take some positive steps to shift the post from Chennai to Kochi or Trivandurm.

Chairman, once again I am supporting the Railway Budget 2012-13.

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad): Hon. Chairman, I rise to support the important Rail Budget presented by the Congress Party. At the outset, I would like to congratulate and extend my best wishes to our new hon. Minister of Railways Shri Mukul Rai. I hope that the Railways will progress leaps and bounds under his leadership.

I will conclude in seven to eight minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have decided it already.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: My budget speech is based on two issues. The demand raised by me in the last Rail Budget was fulfilled. I would express my gratitude for it. I would urge the hon. Minister of Railways to consider my few demands. The most important of them all was the long standing demand of electrification of Itarsi-Manikpur railway line. Last year when hon. Mamtaji was in Office my hon. Member colleagues requested for it, Muniyappa ji is sitting here. The crucial railway line of Madhya Pradesh has been sanctioned this year and for this I thank the hon. Minister of Railways and the Government of India. Another important decision taken by the Ministry of Railways is regarding recruitment. Last year, approximately 80 thousand persons were recruited by the Railway Board. This year One lakh persons are targeted to be recruited. I feel that the Ministry and the officers deployed therein and the Government deserve to be congratulated for setting itself such a big target of recruitment of One lakh employees. The affirmation by the Ministry of Railways of recruitment of one lakh unemployed youth in this budget is definitely a very positive signal for them.

Hon. Chairman, Mamataji had implemented a very important scheme of Izzat pass for the poor. It has been issued for three consecutive years and extension of its limit from 100 to 150 kilometres is like bestowing honour on the common man. I would again on behalf of my Congress Party and on behalf of myself express gratitude to the Government.

Hon. Chairman, there were two-three long standing demands raised by me in the last budget. The survey of rail line from Chhindwara to Sagar is being undertaken. Another survey from Chhindwara to Sagar-Khajuraho via Udaipur, Jai Singh Nagar has been done.

Out of these two lines one is to be constructed in nature. I am grateful to the hon'ble Minister of Railways for including my Parliamentary Constituency in the survey. In Mumbai-Howrah track, there was single line at Ghatpinrai, Belkhaudi, Jabalpur section. There was a double track from Mumbai to Howrah, but there was single track there. It used to create much disturbance. Allocation has been made to make it double track, and I thank the Ministry of Railways for it.

Thirdly, Itarsi is the largest junction in the country where changes in the structure of yard, including the sanction for flyover for North-South Grade Separator is a remarkable work and for that an allocation of about one and a half crore rupees have been made in the budget. It was a big demand of our area. The South bound trains coming from Northern side remain stationed there for hours when tracks are not available at Itarsi which leads to wastage of time. The passengers will get relief from it and goods trains will also be able to operate comfortably as a result of this. I am grateful to the Ministry for this.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I have two-three demands which I have been making from the Ministry of Railways for the last several years. The birthplace of Jagatguru Shankaracharya, Shridham is located in my constituency. A train runs from Jabalpur to New Delhi which was named Shridham Express, but due to unavoidable reasons Shridham is not written on that train. It is my request that Jabalpur-New Delhi Superfast train be named as Shridham Express once again.

Secondly, in the last budget, we had got a new Bhopal-Jabalpur Intercity Express train. That train has been started and for that I thank the Government. It passes through my Parliamentary Constituency Hoshangabad, Narshinghpur. Our district headquarter, Narsinghpur has been named after God Narshingh. I request that Bhopal-Jabalpur Intercity Express be named as Shri Narsingh Intercity Express. There is a lot of demand for two-three stoppages. Seoni Malwa is a big station. It is our tehsil headquarter, a sub-division. There is a demand of small passenger train for that place. 12111-12112 is a passenger train, there is demand of stoppage of that train there. There is demand of stoppage of Somnath Express, 11463-11464 at Sohagpur. The demand of stoppage of Overnight Express, 11471-11472, at Bankhedi. The demand of stoppage of Sanghmitra Express, 12295-12296 at Gadarwara has been made. I request hon'ble Minister to include these demands.

The frequency of Jabalpur-Mumbai Garibrath be increased. It runs two to three days in a week. I request to increase the frequency of this train so that passengers going from Jabalpur to Mumbai get more facilities. Alongwith this Piparia is such station near which Panchmadi tourist place is located. Piparia is a sub-station for reaching the only hill station of Madhya Pradesh. I

request you to make allocation in the budget for the beautification of Piparia station. On behalf of the Ministry the Piparia station. ...*(Interruptions)*

I am concluding my speech in one minute. The second is Kareli Station which is the only station which connects it with Bundelkhand. It is my request that this station be developed.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, one new rail line from Baitul to Indore has been sanctioned. It is still a matter of our concern from which place this line will pass through. Three Members of Parliament will participate in this -Sajjan Vermaji who is from Dewas Parliamentary Constituency, the leader of the opposition Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, and Member of Parliament from Betul, Jyoti Dhurveji. If survey is conducted from Betul to Khategaon, Kannod, Sonkachh, Dewas to Indore then I think more people will be benefitted. The leader of the opposition will agree with my demand.

I would like to say that a big factory has been proposed at Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh in this budget. A rail engine maintenance factory has been proposed at Vidisha. For this, I, on behalf of the Congress Party, express my gratitude for setting up this factory at Vidisha. Since this rail budget was started with couplets, hon'ble Mukul Rai Saheb we are your alliance partner, we'll expect from you in future that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Uday Pratap Singhji, this couplet has proved dangerous, so think before this.

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Hon'ble Chairman, I just want to say:

"Meri fitrat me nahin, apne gam ka izhar karna,

Agar apke vajud ka hissa hun main, to khud mahsus karo taklif meri"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Putul Kumari.

She is the last speaker today.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, zero hour is also to be taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I have said that she is the last speaker. Zero hour is reserved for you.

* SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): The Union Minister of Railways has presented the budget for the year

2012-13. But after presentation of budget, he got entangled in such a situation that he was forced to resign from his post. Even the Prime Minister was disappointed while accepting his resignation but he was unable and helpless to keep him in his Cabinet under the pressure of political coalition. It is being said that rail fare has not been increased during the last eight years and the Ministry of Railways has increased the rail fare which is not a good step. Although it is correct that it is not fair to increase rail fare in view of the price rise but after going through the report it appears that financial condition of the Railway is in bad state. The financial condition of railway is extremely poor. It is quite difficult for the Ministry of Railways to develop and expand railway network in addition to catering to the needs of lakhs of employees engaged in railway. Everyone expects that rail fares should not increase but it is the responsibility of the Ministry to maintain financial status besides development and expansion of railway.

The Ministers of Railways have not contributed for expansion of railway in hilly states so far. Each year all the Members of Parliament of these hill states and the Governments of these states raise their demand in this regard but their demands have not been considered seriously. Take an example of Himachal Pradesh which itself reflects the actual picture that in post independence period total addition of rail line laid has been only 44 k.m. I have been making demand ever since I got elected from Shimla parliamentary constituency as a Member of Parliament that new rail line Dhanaulti-Dehradun via Nalagarh Bachi-Barotiwala-Kaala Amba-Panwata should be laid. I have to pay my gratitude to the then Minister of Railways Kumari Mamta Banerjee that she had announced survey work of the said rail line the previous rail budget i.e. 2011-12 but budgetary provisions were not made. This time, the Minister of Railways has submitted the said proposal to the Planning Commission for evaluation. As per the survey an amount of Rs. 3745.65 crores rupees will be incurred for laying the said line. I urge upon the hon'ble Minister of Railways that provision should be made in the budget for this purpose after getting the evaluation done by the Planning Commission at the earliest in order to make the said line operational because I believe that on one hand lakhs of people of my constituency will be benefitted and on the other hand railway will also earn revenue from this line. I would also like to urge that:

1. Budgetary provision should be made for beautification of Kalka-Shimla rail line which was laid in the year 1903 and has been accorded status of 'World Heritage' site.
2. 'Rail-Motor' service on Kalka-Shimla route should be increased for the benefits of domestic and foreign tourists.
3. Railway stations like Jarbali, Solan, Bruti etc which have been closed during the recent years should be reopened.
4. Flyovers at Sanwara and Chambaghat level crossings should be constructed.
5. A plan for beautification of Kalka railway station (Shimla side) should be drafted in order to provide all kinds of amenities to passengers particularly tourists.
6. A beautification plan for Solan railway station should also be formulated and stoppage time at Barog station which is the longest tunnel on Kalka-Shimla line should be increased while making any other attractive provision for tourists.
7. Baba Bhalku Railway Museum located near Shimla railway station should be made more attractive in order to attract large number of tourists.
8. There is a large tract of railway land lying vacant in Shimla. It should be utilized for providing parking and other amenities to tourists.
9. Platforms of Kalka railway station should be covered and certain other trains should be extended upto Kalka from Ambala and Chandigarh for the convenience of passengers.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Thank you Mr. Speaker for allowing me to speak on the discussion on Railway Budget. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have promoted me to the post of Speaker.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI: Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak in the discussion on Railway Budget.

The Railway Budget is being presented and I recount the days when Rail Budget was presented and there was

full presence in the House till 1:30 in the night. Today these seats and benches are lying vacant which clearly indicate our ignorance attitude towards the Railway Budget. The Budget presented on 14th of this month has given emphasis to safety, consolidation, security and modernisation. It is submitted that the budget has been prepared on the basis of recommendations made by Kakodkar Committee, Sam Pitroda Committee and Parliamentary Committee. I do remember that Chandrashekhar Government was in power and Sam Pitroda was appointed as consultant. During that period Rajiv Gandhi ji had visualized the dream of cyber cafe and computer. A number of adverse comments were made that cyber revolution was being discussed in the country which could not manufacture even a nail cutter and his dream was considered as a day dream but it has been proved with the passage of time that definitely nail cutters are not manufactured in the country but computer and cyber revolution has come to the country and now even children are aware of the computer.

Rail fare has been increased in the budget in the name of security which were not increased during the last eight years. There was unprecedented increase in the rail fare which forced Dinesh bhai to resign from his office. The General Budget was presented on 16th March but freight charges were increased on 6th March secretly. The meeting was held on 5th and charges were increased from 6th and the same was passed or enforced on 7 March. The freight charges were increased from 24 percent to 48 percent. The salt traders were worst affected due to the said increase in freight charges. The salt traders procure salt from Rajasthan and visit different parts of the country and now they have to pay 24 percent higher freight charges from Rajasthan to Jarsidih. The salt traders are already reeling under crisis. As per rule wagon is measured before and after loading of goods but the railway has never followed such rule. Hence there was shortage of 2 to 3 tonnes each time and in this way traders have to suffer losses of 2 to 3 tonnes. I am emphasizing this because salt is such a substance which is the main ingredient in food for every person whether rich or poor ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Putulji, please discuss the problems of your constituency.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI: Sir, besides we have been observing for the last several years that transportation

is taking place more through roadway, carriage of goods is also taking place more through roadway and the use of railways is going down day after day, therefore, Railway Minister should pay attention in this regard.

A number of subjects like linking 202 stations with integrated safety system were mentioned in the railway budget. Apart from this, there is a mention of providing RPF security in 3500 trains. Moreover, the sportspersons and ailing persons have been taken care of. Besides all these facilities, there is also a proposal for increasing the fare of sleeper class by five paise per kilometer and fare of general class by three paise per kilometer. There is also a proposal to increase the platform ticket to five rupees. In present times, people want to have more facilities and are eager to spend for it. He does not refrain from spending but will the Department of Railways ensure that increasing the passenger fare will also lead to increase in facilities? Will the bogeys be able to be maintained properly? Will the toilets in trains and stations be found clean and hygienic? Whether we will be able to improve the declining standard of food? Mr. Chairman, Sir, you know that even the food served in first class AC Coach is not worth eating.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that you don't seem to have any problem related to your constituency.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI: Alright, I would like to speak something about my parliamentary constituency. Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bihar has given several Railway Ministers to this country. Had they paid attention to the condition of Bihar, the State would have made a lot of progress. But they prepared the railway budget keeping in mind not only Bihar but the entire country. Bihar received less attention, so, Bihar lagged behind. There is nothing for Bihar in the railway budget this time also. Bihar is already a backward state. There is acute shortage of facilities there. A railway station was constructed by the ex-Minister of State for Railways i.e. my husband in my parliamentary constituency Banka and an intercity train from Banka to Patna was also introduced. This is the only train from Banka to Patna whereas number of passengers is quite large and you also get a lot of revenue from there. The demand of the business community living there is to have a AC-II class coach connected with this train. I conveyed the same to Mamtaji and Shri Dineshji also. I wrote to the Railway Board also but no action has been taken so far.

There is a dire need for washing pit in Banka district. As you know, a train can be run from any station only when washing pit is available there. We have demanded it several times because no train can run from there without it. Banka is a backward area. When I have to go to Banka, firstly I go to Patna and then I reach Banka in six hours. You can understand from this fact as to how much the common person of that area is deprived of the facilities. Therefore, the people of Banka are demanding construction of a washing pit there but no attention is being paid to the same. As I have told that a train runs from Banka to Patna but no drinking water facility is available at Banka station. There is no lighting facility at that station. We will not be able to provide such basic facilities there until a washing pit is constructed and we cannot achieve success in running the trains smoothly. There is a washing pit in Mugalsarai and trains from Bhabhua and Sasaram reach there and depart from there after being properly maintained. Bhabhua and Sasaram are located at a distance of 150 kilometre from Mugalsarai and the distance from Banka to Bhagalpur is merely 40 kilometres. Several trains make to and fro movement from there. Similarly, the train can reach Banka from Bhagalpur which is 40 kilometres away after undergoing maintenance. Banka is a prominent station. If a Garibrath train is introduced from there, people will have a lot of convenience.

Three more trains reach Banka from different directions. One is LTT having the number 11235 which runs three days a week. If it is connected to Banka, it can go to further destination after undergoing maintenance from Bhagalpur. Second one is Surat-Bhagalpur Express train which runs two days in a week. The number of this train is 19047 and 19048. Third train runs between Bhagalpur and Yashwantpur and it runs only one day in a week.

You can connect these trains also in some way. You are well aware of Sultanganj railway station. Sultanganj is such a railway station where lakhs of passengers arrive in the month of Shravana for having darshan and they walk on foot carrying "Kanwad" and several people fall ill. There is a need for hospital at the railway station for them. It should be taken up on priority basis.

I want to say that my husband, the ex-Minister of State for Railways had initiated the work of Mandar hill project and Devghar-Sultanganj project but there is a slow

progress in the said work at present. Actually negligible work is going on there. That project should be given momentum so that the work in this regard can be completed on time. When Hon. Nitish Kumarji was Railway Minister, he had started the work of Daniyama-Sheikhpura project and the work on railway line from Islampur to Natesar is lying incomplete. So, there is a need for paying attention in this regard. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I start the 'Zero Hour' now.

[*Translation*]

I would request the Hon. Members to avoid leaving the House after proposing for 'Zero Hour', they may sit here and grace the House.

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): The subject of my notice is for those who print bank note to strengthen the economy of the country. The bank note press is located in my parliamentary constituency Dewas, however, the benefits of the Sixth Pay Commission have unfortunately, not accrued to thousands of employees working there as on date. Hon'ble Chairman, arrear was paid after bringing 9 units of the Mint and currency press under the Corporation in September 2008, however, incentive from January 2006 to August 2008 was not paid to them since, the employees of BNP, Dewas were under the Ministry of Finance during the above said period and retirement and other benefits during the said period were paid to them by the Ministry of Finance. New incentive scheme with 35 per cent ceiling was launched by SPMCIL under the agreement with the Unions of Bank Note Press to implement uniform system from February 2010. Prior to it there were separate incentive schemes for every unit.

So, the Union Government and the Hon. Minister of Finance is requested to immediately issue the orders of payment of arrears to the employees of Bank Note Press, Dewas.

[*English*]

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Mr. Chairman, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

I would request the Government to increase the limit of carrying gold without duty up to the value of Rs. 2 lakh.

Wearing gold ornaments is the part of Kerala culture and tradition. No State in India or no society in the world has such a tradition. Now, the NRIs who are bringing gold above worth Rs. 35,000/- are levied customs duty in Airports. Wearing a wedding ring, a that chain is worth more than Rs. 35,000/-. NRIs have to remit the import duty even on these ornaments they wear. NRIs are being harassed by the customs authorities in this regard. I receive a lot of complaints in this regard.

Kerala State has the highest number of NRIs working abroad. When they to their homeland, they are being harassed by the customs people.

I would, therefore, request the Government to kindly increase the limit for carrying gold without duty up to the value of Rs. 2 lakh.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): Mr. Chairman, Sir I want to associate with this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Darshana Jardosh is allowed to be associated with this matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): More than 30,000 Anganwadi Workers and Assistants have been working in Jharkhand for the last 12 years and they look after the most neglected children of the society. They are engaged in several social works like census, healthcare jobs in addition to imparting primary education. They work for eight to ten hours per day and their remuneration is even below the minimum wage fixed by the Government. They get paid even less than the workers under MNREGA. Through you, the Government is requested to pay at least minimum wages to them. They held protest, gherao and demonstrations some five days back in Jharkhand. I raised this issue in Lok Sabha even four months back, but there was no reply which could quell their anxieties. I insist the Government to provide proper remuneration to these people.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadoi): Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to Uttar Pradesh, Poorvanchal, and several parts of the country where the toil of farmers in the form of crops sown by them is destroyed by the wild animal, Khadroj, popularly called blue bulls or (Nilgai). Today, the scenario is such that the farmers cultivate the crops by taking loans and

these are destroyed by the Nilgai as soon as they are ready for harvest. The farmers' earnings are getting ruined and they are sinking in debt. They are now migrating to the cities from villages owing to the havoc wreaked by wild animals. My Parliamentary constituency Bhadohi comprises of villages along the banks of River Ganga from Districts Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Varanasi up to Ballia adjacent to Bhadohi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pandey ji, the term 'gai' (cow) is associated with Nilgai, how can they wreak such a havoc.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Sir, this is the problem that they are not cows. These blue bulls are even-toed ungulates having two hooves on each foot bound together in a cloven-hoof. The female nilgai gives birth to a single calf but these animals give birth to two or more calves in a year. Their ecology and behavior is completely different from those of cows. The problem is in their name, they have been named nilgai, while they are wild animals and they are called 'khadroj'. The farmer is in a pitiable state on account of the nilgai. The farmers in my area have stopped growing the staple crops, because they are destroyed by the Nilgai as soon as they are ready for harvest.

Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this issue raised by me one or two times before in the House. Since this is one of the major problems faced by the farmers not only in my constituency but across the country? I demand from the Government that these blue bulls should be caught by running a drive and released in forests and remote areas so that the farmers could be saved from starvation and continue with their cultivation.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, there are 1078 schools of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan across the country which have employed approximately 50,000 teachers. The teachers staged a Dharna at Jantar-Mantar on 16th March. They demanded that Central and the State Government teachers draw uniform pay scale. The State Government teachers serve in their respective state and the Central Government teachers serve in all parts of the country due to transfers.

A higher pay scale was recommended by a Committee headed by the then Minister of HRD Late Shri Arjun Singh on 26th July 2008 which has not been implemented as on date. Secondly, three promotions in a

span of 10, 20 and 30 years of service under the A.C.P. scheme has been implemented in all Government Departments which is applicable on all employees, but teachers have been deprived of this benefit. It is great injustice with the teachers.

Another demand pertains to the decision taken against the interests of teachers in the meeting of the board of Governors, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, held on 19 January, 2012. The working hours of schools were increased from 6 hours ten minutes to seven and half hours per day w.e.f. 1st April 2012. It should be revoked. Where students were taught for 6 hours and ten minutes would now be taught for 7 hours and 30 minutes. The hustle and bustle of life has increased the burden on teachers as well as the students.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Union Government and the Minister of Human Resource Development that these demands should be considered immediately and action should also be ensured. With these words I urge upon the Chair to kindly instruct the hon'ble Minister to make a reply in this regard. It is a serious issue related to 50,000 teachers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I instruct you to remain seated in the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I will remain seated in the House. The hon'ble Minister would like to submit something. ...(Interruptions) It is a matter related to 50,000 teachers. Sir, he would like to submit something. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your points have been heard.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Definitely, I will inform the concerned Minister about the concern of the hon. Member.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Virendra Kashyap should be associated with the matter raised by Shri Shailendra Kumar.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, since you are conducting the House now I am confident that I can put forth my points properly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Definitely you can put forth your point properly.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: A number of women members including Girija ji are present here who would agree with me. Women constitute 50 per cent of the total population and we have been elected to this House without the 33 percent reservation. Therefore, it is our duty to raise matters related to women.

Today, I would like to draw attention of the House towards a serious issue and I think that the Government should clear its stand in this regard. Recently the Chairperson* of the National Commission for Women (NCW) nominated by the Union Government has made a derogatory remark about entire women community during an interview to a T.V. channel. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't mention her name.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: She has openly said that 'sexy' word is not derogatory and women should not feel offended when they are called 'sexy'. It is a matter of great concern that it is the opinion of the Chairperson* of the National Commission for Women whereas UPA Chairperson herself is a women and a women has been appointed Speaker of Lok Sabha. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Darshana ji, I am interrupting you, NCW Chairperson has withdrawn her statement immediately.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: No Sir, she had again made such a statement after 15 days and the Rashtriya Adhyaksha of Mahila Morcha Shrimati Smriti Irani and myself in the capacity of General Secretary wrote a letter to Shrimati Krishna Tirath. She has corrected this statement. It is the duty of the NCW Chairperson who is appointed by the Union Government to provide assistance to women while drawing attention of the Government towards the cases of defamation, harassment against women but it is shameful that the NCW Chairperson made such a derogatory remark about women. I do not wish to repeat the word here as the meaning of the word given in

the dictionary is derogatory. It is disappointing that the Government has not given any clarification so far in this regard. Does the Government agree with her statement or not? Half of the country's population would like to know it from the Government. It is the belief of our ancestors that: "Maunam Sammatti Soochnam" which means silence is a sign of consent. If the Government disagrees with her statement then the Government should ask her to apologise for her derogatory comments about women of the country and expel her because our country worships Sita, Ganga and Gayatri. Gods reside where women are worshipped. She has promoted eve teasing by giving such statements. This year a similar incident took place in Delhi on World Women's Day wherein the girl was killed. Delhi is considered to be unsafe for women and on behalf of the entire Mahila Morcha and all women M.Ps. who are present here, I urge upon the Government to break silence in this regard otherwise it will be considered that the Government agrees with her statement. Through you, I urge upon the Government to make a statement in the House immediately and expel her from this post.

20.00 hrs.

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI (Samastipur): Sir, the Government of Bihar had submitted a proposal to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Motihari district after getting it passed by the assembly to the Union Government. The Union Government had taken a decision to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Motihari and certain steps were taken in this regard. But now the Union Government is not setting up the proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya in Motihari. I would like to know as to why the Government is reluctant to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Motihari. I would like to know the reasons for the same and also why the Government has withdrawn the said decision. Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi had launched first freedom struggle movement from Motihari which was later known as salt satyagraha. I would like to know the reasons as to why the Government has changed the proposal to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Gaya instead of Motihari. What is the intention of the Government? Is the Government working on a discrimination policy? What is the reason as to why the Government is misleading the people of the state? I urge upon the Government to implement the proposal to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Motihari immediately. I urge upon the hon'ble Prime Minister to

*Not recorded.

intervene in the matter and fulfill the demand of the Government of Bihar.

PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): Sir, Agra is historic and world heritage city and around 80 lakh domestic and foreign tourists visit the city. The people of this city have been making a demand to construct elevated road on National Highway-2 for a long time. I met the hon'ble Prime Minister twice and the hon'ble Minister several times in this regard. Hundreds of accidents take place every year due to absence of elevated road and large number of students fall victim in such accidents. Lakhs of tourists come to visit the city in buses and cars. 40,000 to 60,000 domestic and foreign tourists visit the city every day which causes huge traffic jam in the city and as a result tourists get stuck in the jam for 4-5 hrs.

My demand is that an elevated road should be constructed from Sikandra to Jharna Nullah at National Highway No. 2 in Agra. There is also a long standing demand for an elevated road at the lifeline of Agra, the MG road. I want the domestic and foreign tourists to have a good image of the city with them when they go back. The people of this city are facing problems. Thank you.

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Sir, the government should take initiative to help the poor. I am not going to say much in this regard except take up a few issues about the distribution of foodgrains to the poor. Rather than allowing foodgrain to get spoilt and rot it would be better to provide them to the BPL population free of cost or on concessional rates. The Supreme Court had told the government last year to distribute the foodgrains amongst the poor to save them from becoming spoiled. Previous year's report of the parliamentary Committee says that there has been an abundant production of foodgrain in the country due to which the problem of storage has come up. The committee has also recommended that such foodgrain should be distributed to the poor free of cost or at nominal rates. I hope that the hon. Minister would draw the attention of the government towards this issue.

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH (Ghazipur): Sir, you have given me the opportunity to speak on a subject of public interest for which I thank you. I would like to draw your attention towards Kendriya Vidyalaya, Ghazipur. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Ghazipur is situated upon the land of opium factory till today. The Kendriya Vidyalaya is being

run from opium factory premises from 1986 onwards. Kendriya Vidyalayas are run from the premises of sponsors and opium factory is the sponsor here. The opium factory comes under the revenue department. A proposal was sent by the Revenue department, as the said factory comes under revenue department, to the Union Human Resources Development Ministry on behalf of the Kendriya Vidyalaya about five or six years earlier. But only letters have been exchanged with comments and counter comments in this period which doesn't make any sense. Ghazipur is a backward area in Poorvanchal. It has neither any large university nor adequate infrastructure for education. A Kendriya Vidyalaya is situated in such a district. Many other districts do not have this facility. However, despite this golden opportunity education only upto matric is available here despite it having been upgraded for teaching upto class XIIth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want it to be built at a new place.

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Sir, I am coming to that point. As the opium factory has provided the said land for school, the building is not repaired and it is very damp and in a very dilapidated condition. It seems from the appearance of the building that the students face a lot of difficulties while studying there. As of now the most important thing is that only 427 students are studying there. Though this land is owned by the opium factory, this proposal would have been approved. But I am sorry to say that I could not understand the pattern and tendency of functioning of Department of Revenue and Ministry of Human Resource Development from the ongoing correspondence between the two departments as nothing relating to the said land is going to change.

Sir, the most interesting thing is that the Finance ministry has issued a letter in which it has been stated that the construction of this school should be completed by the year 2015 and the funds have also been allocated for this purpose. I want to ask how the said building is likely to be constructed by the year 2015 unless the land is transferred by the Department of Revenue to Ministry of Human Resource Development. Hence I would like to say through you that I have written several letters in this regard but unfortunately I did not receive the reply of any of my letters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, this issue is related to your department.

SHRI PAWAN SINGH GHATOWAR: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailendra Ji's case was also related to Kendriya Vidyalaya.

SHRI PAWAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, I am Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: So you are omnipresent.

[*English*]

You may please note down. It is very important.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to say that it is so when the union government has already passed the Right to Education Bill, 2010. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can understand from your tone that it is a very serious issue and your grief too. I have asked the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to take it seriously.

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir, I want your protection as this issue has been raised here several times. That school is in a very dilapidated condition whereas the Union government has already passed the Right to Education Bill, 2010.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjeev Ganesh Naik you may speak now.

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir lastly I would like to say that I have raised this issue here because I want to know if everything is right there, what are the reasons for delay and who is responsible for this delay? I would like to request to get the said work started immediately and demand an assurance from the Hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already told the Hon. Minister.

[*English*]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Thank you, Sir. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development as this is a very important issue and related with education in my State of

Maharashtra. It is regarding release of Central assistance for expenditure incurred consequent upon the implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission recommendations for teachers and subsequent cadre.

The Government of Maharashtra has taken a conscious decision to implement the Sixth Pay Commission as recommended by the UGC to all the teachers and equivalent cadres of the universities and affiliated colleges, which are coming under the purview of the State Government.

Sir, the total expenditure expected to implement the Sixth Pay Commission report is about Rs.1908 crore out of which the Government of Maharashtra takes the liability of 20 per cent expenditure. The remaining 80 per cent expenditure should be reimbursed by the Central Government, which is pending, from 2006 to 2010. I urge upon the Minister of Human Resource Development to release this Central assistance of Rs. 1526 crore for the Sixth Pay Commission for teachers and subsequent cadre.

Sir, this is a very important issue and this is related with education. I would like to request the hon. Minister to do the needful.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalaky): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise an important issue. In the previous Railway Budget, an amount of Rs. 83 crore was allotted for the Ankamali-Sabari Rail Project in Kerala but only Rs. 4 crore was availed for this project. At the same time, in this Budget, the fund allotted for the Project is only Rs. 15 crore. Besides, necessary steps may be taken for the disbursement of Rs. 32 crore sanctioned to be paid for the acquired land for Sabari Rail Project in Kalady area which is not disbursed so far. I would request that sufficient fund may be allotted for the timely completion of this project.

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to raise an important issue. I would like to bring to your kind notice that my Parliamentary constituency, Purulia in West Bengal is one of the most backward districts of our country and also a Maoist affected area. The population here mostly consists of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes

and the Economically Weaker Sections. The financial condition of the people here is very bad and 9 blocks out of 20 blocks are affected by Maoists. Six years back, the Government of India had decided to have full electrification of Purulia district and to give electricity to each and every village; it launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana under rural electrification work. Prestigious PSU, NHPC has been given this task and further NHPC had awarded the contract or tender to Everest Engineering Works six years back. And, at that time, it was decided that the work will be completed within four years. But, till date, after the passage of more than six years, most of the work is not completed and the progress is very slow. The poor people in my area are suffering especially the BPL are not getting the electricity for whom this programme was launched. I, being a local MP, had suggested many a time for early completion of the work but all my suggestions went to deaf ears. Further, the quality of products that were used in the electrification work was mostly sub-standard.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mahato ji, which agency has been entrusted with the work of electrification?

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Sir, the name of agency is Everest Engineering Works.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which agency has been entrusted with the said work?

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Sir, NHPC has awarded the said work to Everest Engineering Works, Kolkata.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Further the quality of projects that were used in the electrification work was mostly of sub-standard quality which is proved from the defects that are occurring frequently where the work of electrification is completed. I therefore request the hon. Minister that a CBI inquiry should be conducted in awarding this work and I further request that the electrification work in Purulia district should be completed within the next six months for the welfare of the poor people there. Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad): Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to the case of not giving annual increment to Ayurvedic doctors working on contract basis for the last 5 to 6 years in Ayurvedic dispensaries run by the Labour Welfare Organization of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India.

On the other hand this ministry has given increment twice to allopathic doctors. As per the rule the salary of regular Allopathic doctors and Ayurvedic doctors is the same on the basis of the principle of equal work equal pay. Why this discrimination with the contractual Ayurvedic doctors? The contractual Allopathic doctors are paid Rs. 30000/- per month whereas Ayurvedic doctors are paid Rs. 8000/- per month which is insufficient as on date.

I would like to request the government of India, through you, to give increment also to Ayurvedic doctors like Allopathic doctors and regularize the doctors who have worked for more than three years. This is my request to the hon. Minister and the government through you. Thanks.

[English]

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Thank you, chairman Sir, for giving me this opportunity to raise urgent and important matter in this House. I would like to raise a very important matter affecting my State Kerala.

Every year, during summer, drought like situation arises in Kerala even though it receives sufficient rain. Due to the drought like situation, some parts of the State, particularly, Kollam, Central Travancore, Alappuzha and Kottayam faced acute water shortage. Water is also not available for irrigation purposes. Kuttanad region, which is known as the rice bowl of Kerala, is worst affected. Thus, water is in acute shortage both for human consumption and for irrigation.

The State Government of Kerala, with their limited resources, have been providing drinking water by engaging water tankers and lorries but the demand of drinking water is ever rising and these measures are not sufficient to meet the demands.

In these circumstances, I demand from the Government of India to announce a special assistance to

the State of Kerala for providing drinking water, renovation of ponds, canals, tanks and for water harvesting. So that steps on war footing can be taken by the Government of Kerala. Local Panchayats, municipalities and corporations are not able to provide drinking water because of the shortage of funds.

At this stage, the Government of India should come forward and announce special assistance for Kerala; and to provide drinking water to the people of Kerala.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KASHYAP (Shimla): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Defence that approximately one crore population resides in a total of 62 cantonment areas, however, Cantt Act 1924 is in force even after the independence of the country. Certain amendments were made therein in the year 2006 not in the interest of the general public but only to facilitate and empower the army officers and the army. Due to this the citizens residing in the cantonment areas are compelled to lead a horrible life since notice is served even on making small additions/alterations in the houses. Notice is served by the Army Cantonment Officers in the name of commercial activities even on carrying out small activities in the bungalows and they are threatened to vacate the bungalow in the name of its use by the Army. The citizens are persecuted by the Police and have to fill a bail bond like a criminal and present themselves before the Court for years together.

Sir, a delegation of All India Cantonment Boards Vice Presidents and Members Association continued to meet the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence in this regard during the last few years, however, no solution to the problems of citizens residing in the Cantonment areas has been drawn. I request the hon. Minister to sympathetically consider these problems and remove them.

I would like to give the following suggestions for resolving various issues relating to 62 cantonment boards, land policy cantonment Act 2006 and other problems:-

1. Regularize illegal constructions.
2. To simplify and make the process of freehold of land feasible.

3. Civil area should be reorganized in the wake of population increase.

4. The process of renewal of lease should be simplified and the elected representatives of the Cantonment Board should be given more power.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ramshankar associates himself with the issue raised by Shri Virendra Kashyap.

*SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL (Dakshina Kannada): Hon. Chairman Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the demand of Tulu language Speakers of Karnataka.

Tulu is my mother tongue and also one of the five Dravidian languages. Lakhs of people speak Tulu language all over the country. In Karnataka Tulu Speaking people are spread over many coastal districts like Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Chikkamagaluru and Karwar. Tulu is also spoken in the coastal region of Kerala state. Tulu speakers have their own identity in terms of language, culture and tradition. Tulu has a very strong historical background.

Tulu speakers have been demanding constitutional status to Tulu language. Inclusion of Tulu in the Eighth Schedule of the constitution would enable it to get constitutional rights to develop the language academically and culturally, Tulu literature could also be developed.

Tulu speakers have been demonstrating for the fulfillment of their demand. Two years ago Tulu language conference was held under the guidance of Poojya Shri Virendra Hegade ji of Dharmasthala. About four lakhs people participated in the event. They urged upon the Government to consider their genuine demand for according constitutional status to Tulu language. But the Union Government has not taken any step till date.

I would like to urge the Government that any further delay in according constitutional status to Tulu language would lead unrest in the state. Tulu language should not be deprived of getting constitutional support for its development.

Therefore, through you I would like to impress upon the Union Government to take immediate necessary steps to protect the interest of Tulu speakers and include Tulu language in the Eighth Schedule of the constitution.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nikhil Kumar Chaudhary. Chaudhariji why did you like to speak in zero hour instead of speaking on the Budget.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Katihar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I have to speak on a matter of public importance. I belong to Katihar Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar. You have information about Jharkhand and you are also familiar with Bihar. I belong to the area which is the divisional headquarter of N.F. Railway.

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: I have had my education in Katihar.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Thank you Radhe Mohanji. By virtue of being a divisional headquarter here five different destination bound trains run from here. Katihar, which is the district headquarter is divided in many parts by the railway line. About 500 trucks carrying stone and sand come from Jharkhand's side from Pakuraka, Sahebganj and pass through Katihar and 500-600 trucks also go from this side. It is in addition to the pressure of human population on the roads. We are also connected with the border of Bengal. Vehicles from Bengal also come at the same frequency. There was N.H. 31 in our area. Now the work is also going on at N.H. 81 which will connect Bengal. The vehicles coming from Jharkhand and which pass through the centre of the town and make available gravel, bolder, chips and sand to the people for essential work and thus cater to the needs of the area. But our railway level crossing is Goshala that is KV1. On these level crossings at Goshala a road over bridge is to be constructed with 50-50 cooperation with the consent of the centre and the state and the government of Bihar has given its consent but why our Railway is not ready for this? I did not get an opportunity to speak on Rail Budget. But I got the opportunity during zero hour and you are in the chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are also a Member of Railway Consultative Committee?

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: No Sir, I am not there, I have put forward my demand that rail over bridge should be constructed at both the level crossings, i.e. KV1 at Goshala Chauk and KK1 at Bhagwan Chauk. This is my demand.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Aaron Rashid.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Aaron Rashid, you are not speaking from your seat. Where is your allotted seat?

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: It is in the back row.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I am allowing you to speak from this seat.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Sir, I come from Theni Constituency. In my Parliamentary Constituency no Kendriya Vidyalaya has been opened till date. I have written several letters to the hon. Minister. The then HRD Minister, Mr. Arjun Singh during his time had sent a team to inspect the site. In Periyakulam, the State Government had given 5-6 acre of land to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya. But so far, no action has been taken.

I would, therefore, request the present hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to kindly intervene in the matter to open a school in my District. My area is not a factory area. It is only a hilly area bordering Kerala. People of that area belong to the farming community. They want their sons and daughters to study in the CBSE school. Their prayer is that a Kendriya Vidyalaya should be opened at the earliest in their area to enable their sons and daughters to study there.

[Translation]

Only two seats are being given to MPs to recommend, but n too is not being given. There are four constituencies in my district. Two are in Madurai. There are two Kendriya Vidyalayas in Madurai. Two seats should be given to be recommended by each MP.

[English]

Sir, an early intervention is required in this regard. I am requesting the Government of India to start a Kendriya Vidyalaya in my Theni Parliamentary Constituency at the earliest. The quota of two seats should also be given to the Members of Parliament. Thank you.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Chaudhary Lal Singh. "Laali Mere Laal Ki, Jit Dekho Tit Laal, Laali Dekhan Main Gaya, Main Bhi Ho Gaya Laal".

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, I want to say something about those people who have made sacrifices and are risking their lives. The situation of our country is deteriorating in different states. The situation is worse in Punjab, several other states and in Jammu-Kashmir even today. The Government of India formulated a policy to get the people recruited in SPOs and BDC. When they were recruited, the basic parameters like measuring their height, chest and weight was not done. They were not asked to perform routine tests like long jump and high jump. No test was conducted for recruitment. These people sacrificed their lives while confronting the terrorists in forests, streets lanes and hilly areas. I want to urge that they should be made permanent in their job. They were told that the welfare of their family will be looked after. You will be surprised to know that such educated youth who were not getting any work and seeing some job got recruited out of their feeling of patriotism. Such youth also got recruited in my state. More than 500 youth sacrificed their lives. They lost their lives and the militants killed their family members also. They lost their family members like brother, father and relative. They were killed because they stood for their country. They were killed because they were not letting the militants to have a free run. The militants killed them because they were patriots. You will find the bullets and wounds in the body parts of several youth. I want to say that they were given the honorarium of merely three thousand rupees. Earlier fifteen hundred rupees was being given. The Government of Jammu-Kashmir made it thirty one hundred by adding hundred rupees in the form of "Shagun". These people helped in putting an end to militancy in Jammu-Kashmir. It is because of them that there is a peaceful situation in the state and the tourists are going therein plenty. Those young men were chasing the militants in forest. I am describing a very sad thing that you cannot open your mouth and you cannot put up a slogan. I want to ask as to why these people are not being taken care of? Today, you say that these people are not eligible. To those who are alive, you tell that they are not fit. I am honestly saying that I feel very sad about it.

Today our Home Minister is sitting behind who sends money to Jammu and Kashmir for security purposes. You have sent huge funds. But no one sought proper accounts in this respect. Funds have been allocated for the security of the poor people. But you will notice that big televisions are installed in the rooms of the senior officers. It seems that these rooms are like showrooms and I feel sad due to all this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Home Minister is sitting by your side.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: I would like the Home Minister to make a reply in this regard. I am requesting you. You know that I have a deep respect for you. It requires no mention. You have also suffered it. You have suffered it and still experiencing the same. The situation in your area is also serious and I have faced three attacks. In one attack on me, one D.S.P. lost his life. What is the fault of those who died? He stands up for his country and so the whole country should stand behind him. But it is my earnest request that whether be it your government or mine, don't play politics on this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can see that the Members are thumping the benches. They are supporting you.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Please give those youth and their children their right. Please make them permanent. Give them the status of a soldier. Give them and their children the respect and education. I will be grateful to you. Thank you. Jai Hind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 21st March, 2012 at 11 a.m.

20.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 21, 2012/Chaitra 1, 1934 (Saka)

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