

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

(Thirteenth Session)
Fifteenth Lok Sabha



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 26, 2013/Phalgun 7, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM RUSSIAN FEDERATION

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to make an announcement.

On behalf of the hon. Members of the House and on my own behalf, I have great pleasure in welcoming Her Excellency, Mrs. Valentina I. Matvienko, hon. Chairperson of the Council of Federation, Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation and members of the Russian Parliamentary Delegation, who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

They arrived in India on Monday, 25th February, 2013 and are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a pleasant and fruitful stay in our country. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of Russian Federation.

11.01 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of our former colleague, Shri Baishnab Charan Patnaik.

Shri Baishnab Charan Patnaik was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha from 1962 to 1967 representing the Dhenkanal Parliamentary Constituency of the then State of Odisha.

Shri Patnaik was also a Member of Odisha Legislative Assembly from 1952 to 1957.

Shri Patnaik, popularly known as "Veer Baishnab", actively participated in the freedom struggle and Quit India Movement and was imprisoned several times.

Shri Baishnab Charan Patnaik passed away on 1 January, 2013 at the age of 98 in Dhenkanal, Odisha.

We deeply mourn the loss of our friend and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

Hon. Members, as you are aware, eleven persons were killed and several others injured when a boat capsized in Yamuna River in Etawah district of Uttar Pradesh on 20 February, 2013.

Hon. Members, in another tragic incident, eight persons including six policemen were killed in a landmine blast in Gaya district of Bihar on 22 February, 2013.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on these tragic incidents which have brought pain and suffering to the families of the bereaved and injured.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.02 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.02½ hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No.21. Now Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Acquittal in terror cases

*21. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that several muslim youths who have spent long years in jail for alleged terror related violence were acquitted by the courts in the recent past;

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

(c) whether the family members of such youths have demanded action against the police officers and also sought adequate compensation package for those innocent youths;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the assistance provided to them so far; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that such youths are not arrested by police on false charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No such data is centrally maintained as 'Law & Order' and 'Prisons' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. However, after the formation of the National Investigation Agency (NIA) in 2009 for investigating cases pertaining to terrorism, 52 cases of terrorism and extremism have been assigned to NIA. In one of the cases assigned to the NIA - the Malegaon Bomb blast case of 2006 - thirteen persons were charge sheeted by the State Police - out of which nine were arrested and four were absconding. The NIA did not find any evidence against them and the nine arrested have been bailed out.

(c) to (e) There are adequate constitutional and statutory provisions available to all persons including those who are accused of any offence including terrorism to seek legal remedies. Further, every action of the investigating agency is subject to court/legal scrutiny - including the issue of bail, conviction and sentencing. Acquittal by Courts is also an outcome of a free and fair trial. The law enables the Courts at the conclusion of trial, if it results in an acquittal, to pass strictures on the nature and quality of the investigation and evidence collected. However, in every case, acquittal from charges cannot be considered to prove that innocent civilians are being wrongly framed. The acquittal by the Courts may also be because of lack of sufficient evidence, which could establish/prove charges beyond all reasonable doubt. As far as the compensation package to the youth is concerned, it is for the Courts to pronounce compensation on prayer

by the accused if he establishes that he was a victim of false and malicious prosecution. Persons guilty of false and malicious prosecution can also be charged under section 211 of IPC.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have gone through the statement made by the Minister on this question. The statement has been made in a very cavalier manner. There has been miscarriage of justice to scores of Muslim youths who were all being arrested and charged in cases related to terror attacks in different parts of the country. In some cases, these young men have been incarcerated for more than 10 to 15 years. They have had to stay in jail and after 10 to 15 years, they were acquitted by the courts. These Muslim youths have now become vulnerable targets today. The hon. Minister has stated that the Government does not maintain any record or any report about this. But I have a list of 22 such youths who had been arrested from different parts of the country. Even youths in the age of 18 to 20 years were arrested and they had to remain in jail for more than 15 years. Just imagine a situation where a youth being arrested on concocted charges has to spend on jail for 15 years. What will happen to his family? What will happen to his life? These Muslim youths had to spend 15 years in jail.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, this is a very serious matter. There are some cases I know where youths in the age range of 18 to 20 years were arrested and implicated in dozens of cases and finally they were acquitted after 15 years ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is contemplating any rehabilitation and re-settlement of the families of these youths who had been arrested on the basis of concocted evidence and were then acquitted after 15 years.

MADAM SPEAKER: Others also have to ask questions. Your question is on rehabilitation and resettlement of these people. Now you may take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: In some cases the investigating agency was indicted by the court. Rehabilitation and resettlement of the families of these youths are necessary. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: The law does not discriminate against any caste or religion. It is extremely unfortunate, as Shri Acharia has said, if anybody had been chargesheeted with concocted charges. But there are a lot of safeguards for the accused persons to defend themselves. Shri Acharia in his question specifically asked about the Malegaon case. The case was transferred to the NIA. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is not just Malegaon. There are a number of cases.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: If there are any other specific cases - because the hon. Member has said that there are a number of cases where youths in the age range of 18 to 20 years have been arrested - that he would like to bring to my notice, then I would be glad to answer him regarding that case. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What about the rehabilitation and resettlement of the youths who had been arrested on concocted charges and then later released? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: As per the law a chargesheeted accused can be discharged by the court after the charge framing arguments in a case is adequate evidence implicating him is lacking. Such a chargesheeted accused once discharged can initiate action against police for the malicious prosecution on producing of false evidence. An accused can be acquitted by the court on the ground of lack of evidence or inadequate evidence. The accused can get benefit of doubt and get acquitted if the prosecution evidence is weak and inclusive merely raising suspicion that the accused might have committed the crime. There are a lot of Sections. Under Section 221 if an accused has been falsely implicated, he can defend himself. ...(*Interruptions*) There are strictures that can be passed against the officer and there is also rehabilitation plan also. Under Section 221 he can appeal to the court and get any kind of justice if he has been misrepresented. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, there are no safeguards in UAPA. There are some draconian provisions in UAPA which are required to be amended properly to give protection to these youths. Now, it is not one or two or three cases but there are a large number of such cases. Even today, youths are being arrested not in one or two parts but in different parts of the country.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Achariaji, please ask your question.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: When they are arrested and found to be innocent having been charged under concocted evidence, whether the Government has taken any action against investigating agencies for harassing the youths, particularly Muslim youths, and implicating them in false cases? What action has the Government taken against these investigating agencies?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Madam, I would like to submit before the House that if Shri Acharia tells me any specific case that he is talking about and brings it to my notice. ...(*Interruptions*) Let me complete my reply.

Shri Acharia spoke about the safeguards in the UAPA. There is a safeguard which I would like to tell you. A Sub-Section was inserted as an amendment to the UAPA in 2008. I would just like the House to know that a sub-clause was inserted and how it protects the accused. As regards the person accused of having committed an offence, section 45(2) of UAPA provides further safeguards to the accused as the provision makes it mandatory that sanction for prosecution can only be given after considering the report of such authority appointed by the Central Government or as the case may be. The State Government shall make an independent review of the evidence gathered in the course of investigation and make a recommendation till such time as may be prescribed in the Central Government or as the case may be in the State Government.

So, every case that goes to the NIA has to be sanctioned by the Central Government. The NIA was formed in 2009; 52 cases have gone to the NIA so far, 29 cases have been charge-sheeted; 23 cases are under investigation and as regards these investigations, we have to understand that this is a very heinous crime of terrorism that is happening in the country. Terrorism does not have any colour or does not have any religion. The Government does not target any community or any caste. Everybody is equal before law. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Madam, what he is saying is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)* since last ten years they are in jails. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Chaudhary Lal Singh ji, you may ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not interrupt. Let the hon. Member put his question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why can you not constitute a special court which will look into such cases in a time-bound manner? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Anybody arrested has to be brought to the court of law within 24 hours under the UAPA. I would be extremely happy to answer any specific question that Shri Acharia puts. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Let him ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, now please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Acharia ji, please, you take your seat.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is a serious matter. They have spent 15 years in jail ...*(Interruptions)* We know that terrorism has no colour but why innocent youths are being harassed? Particularly Muslim youths are being harassed. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put your question. Why are you not asking your question. Please ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what Chaudhary Lal Singh says.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Madam, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now what have started speaking?

...*(Interruptions)*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Madam, he is in confusion. ...*(Interruptions)* it has so happened. ...*(Interruptions)* Many persons who were not involved in terrorism are still in jails. ...*(Interruptions)* There is no doubt in it. Besides this, the officers who worked against terrorism, are still in jail for no reason. ...*(Interruptions)* The officers stood against terrorism and worked to protect their country. I would like to know through you, as to what is this Government doing for them?

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: We are all concerned with the issue raised through this Question. I have not moved on to another Question. We are still on it. Various Members want to raise questions. Chaudhary Lal Singh is raising one. Let us hear him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I understand but it is still Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shariq Saheb, you, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: We are ready to discuss it just now. For the time being, we are discussing it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Lal Singh ji, you may speak.

...(Interruptions)

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Madam, there is no doubt in it that during terrorism, several such youth had been arrested who were unduly implicated but what about those who stood by the Government and the entire country against terrorism. I would like to know as to what is this Government doing for them?

[English]

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I would like to again make an appeal, through you, to every Member of the House.
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Once again I would like to tell here that in the eyes of Law, everybody is equal and no information is used against anybody.

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

...(Interruptions)

SHRI R.P.N SINGH: If any of the members want to get information about a specific case, I am ready to give detailed information in that regard to any of the members.
...(Interruptions) Once again I would like to say in categorical terms that no law works against any particular person or religion. In the eye of Law all are equal. As regards terrorism, it does not have any religion, caste or colour.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shariq Saheb, please take your seat. I will also call your name. Even your question would be taken up. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, even your name is there.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASWANT SINHA: At first I would like to tell here that when the Hon'ble Minister said that the terrorism does not have any colour or religion it added to our knowledge because hitherto we were thinking that perhaps it had some colour or religion but today we were satisfied

to hear that this Government thinks that the terrorism does not have any colour or religion. ...(Interruptions) But my question has arisen from the reply of the Hon'ble Minister as he has said:

[English]

"No such data is Centrally maintained law and order and prisons are State subjects."

Prisons and law and order are State subjects.

[Translation]

The Central Government does not maintain the data of that sort. Now they have come to realise it but they also say that

[English]

'Fifty two cases of terrorism and extremism have been assigned to the INA'.

[Translation]

So the Government of India directly deals with the fifty two cases assigned by them to the INA. Whether the Central Government maintains the data in these cases on the basis of colour and religion. If they do not do so, whether they would see to it as to what is the colour and religion of a terrorist. Will the Hon'ble Minister tell us as to how many persons involved in these 52 cases of INA only in which so many persons belong to Hindu, Sikh, Buddha and Jain and Christian religion, have been arrested and since when they are under arrest and whether the same maltreatment is being meted out to them as is being meted out to the persons of other religions as just now Basudeb Acharia ji has mentioned? If it is so, what does the Government think for future in this regard. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI R.P.N SINGH: Our Government has never tried to give any colour or religion to terrorism. ...(Interruptions) but the type of questions which are asked here, has been the game of a particular party who has always tried to give some colour to terrorism. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASWANT SINHA: Madam, repeatedly it has been said that terrorism has a colour. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI R.P.N SINGH: The Government has always said that terrorism does not have any colour or religion. But it was always our principal opposition party's game

that they always wanted to show that terrorism has a colour and religion. ...*(Interruptions)* But with regard to the question, the Hon'ble Member has asked. We may say that its beginning was in the year 2009. At the moment, there are 52 cases with the INA. In 29 cases, chargesheet has been filed and

[English]

23 cases are under investigation. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: This thing you have repeated ten times. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.P.N SINGH: The question is about the INA.

[English]

The NIA has, so far, arrested 334 number of persons in the 52 cases. ...*(Interruptions)* I repeat that 334 persons have been arrested in 52 cases out of which only 202 number of accused persons belong to Muslim community. Out of this, 133 number of persons are in judicial custody and 69 persons have been released on bail. I do not have the figures for the other communities that the hon. Member has asked for. I will furnish it to him. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANATH KUMAR: Will you furnish it later?
...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I will furnish the data to him later.

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: The question which has been asked by the Hon'ble Member, has not been replied.
...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, you sit down please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He is saying, he will reply. Mulayam Singh ji, you speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, just now the question asked regarding putting muslims in jail, is correct. When there is no witness and no chargesheet was filed, then why they are not being released? When I

was Chief Minister in Uttar Pradesh and the present Government neither has any witness nor any chargesheet has been filed, then why they are not being released? Your directions should go from here and entire House should think over it. When there is no witness and no chargesheet has been filed then why they have put in jail, we should be told of it. What are you doing for this?
...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Bail is a judicial process, bail is given only by the courts.

[Translation]

As far as chargesheet is concerned, if you see in UPA in other crimes if chargesheet is not filled within 90 days, then bail is sanctioned automatically. ...*(Interruptions)*
As far as UPA is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Will you take any action against such persons. What is it. ...*(Interruptions)*
what question I have asked and what reply you are giving repeatedly? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.P.N SINGH: If investigation is not completed then they can be kept in jail upto 180 days. If chargesheet is not filed after 180 days, then he will get bail automatically because it is provision of law. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: If he will survive upto 180 days.
...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: After 90 days he is produced in judicial court. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: I know all the procedure.
...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.P.N SINGH: If chargesheet is not filed as Hon'ble Member had asked. If chargesheet is not filed within 180 days, then he gets bail automatically.
...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Madam, it is very shocking to know that the hon. Minister is not aware of this burning problem pertaining to the country now. He is asking whether we can cite a single example. We can bring thousands of examples to this House. Muslim youths

are in jail on flimsy grounds. For example, in my own constituency, a 20 year old boy, Zakariya, from Parappanangadi of Malappuram District of Kerala, was caught by police. He has been in Karnataka jail for four years. Not even a chargesheet has been given to him. What is happening is, youths are kept in jail. Even for 10 years, charge-sheet has not been given to them. See the plight of under trial prisoners. Through you, Madam, I would like to ask as to what justice is being ensured to them. They are kept in jail for a decade without giving chargesheet. It is a shame for the nation. I humbly ask the hon. Minister as to what kind of action he is going to take in this. He should reply. He should not just evade. We want a specific reply from the Minister. What legal action are they going to take to ensure justice to under trial prisoners of the country? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, this is very serious matter, therefore discussion should be allowed thereon. ...*(Interruptions)* No question is being replied. ...*(Interruptions)* No reply was given to my question. ...*(Interruptions)* You please allow discussion on it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, if discussion is allowed on it, then I think, replies will come of all the question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You give notice. I will allow discussion on it.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: Madam Speaker, you please allow discussion thereon. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, I will allow, but you give notice first.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI R.P.N. SINIGH: As I said earlier, if a chargesheet is not filed within the limited time, he is automatically eligible for bail. It would be possible that a charge-sheet has not been filed for four years. The law says that after 180 days under the UAPA Act, he has to apply for bail. If he applies for bail, there is a legal provision and the legal

provision is that if within 180 days a chargesheet has not been tiled, he is eligible for bail. He has to ask for bail.

[Translation]

I would like to tell in House clearly that under UPA if no chargesheet is filed after 180 days on charge of terrorism against any person then he is eligible for bail. If no chargesheet is filed after 180 days against any person and he moves bail, then court while grant him bail. The Government or NIA cannot implicate him under any other law. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: That is miscarriage of justice. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Hon'ble Minister is saying incorrect. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member is asking question, therefore, you let him ask.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, the original question related to incarceration of youth belonging to the minority community for years together and what the Minister is saying is not correct that after 180 days people get bail automatically. They do not. That is why a number of youths are rotting in jail without even being given a chargesheet. I think, the Minister in the first line of the reply has evaded the total question by saying that law and order is a State subject, they do not maintain any record. I do not know what type of Home Ministry this is where no record is maintained.

Madam, let me reiterate that the UAPA Act is a draconian Act, which in the name of controlling terror takes away peoples' right just as TADA was a draconian Act earlier against which Kumari Mamata Banerjee, even as a ruling party Member, had protested. TADA was removed but the UAPA is there and people are rotting in jail due to wrong use of the UAPA. We have talked about

incarceration, about people being jailed. My question specifically to the Minister is: What about Muslim youths being falsely killed in police encounter. There is a famous Batla House case - he was asking for specific cases - in which Muslim youths, along with a police constable, were killed. The General Secretary of the Congress Party went to their village in Azamgarh saying that he had come to express sympathy.

After that, what action has the Government taken against the policemen who killed the Muslim youth in the Batla House encounter which became famous throughout the country?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Madam, that case has already been settled by the Supreme Court and no strictures were passed against the Delhi Police. That is something which has been reviewed and spoken about many times over, but that case has already been taken up by the High Court as well as the Supreme Court and their order is final.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: What did they say?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: They said that it was not a false encounter.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: It was a genuine encounter!

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: That is the reading of the courts. ...*(Interruptions)* We have to follow what the High Court and the Supreme Court say.

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Minister could not reply to the question which was asked about the arrest of innocent Muslim boys. He reads out the Act and the section thereunder, this I know still now the innocent boys are languishing in jail for the last five or eight years. Recently in my constituency a Muslim boy was released after eight years by the Court and said that he was innocent. He spent eight years of his life in jail. His parents died in the meantime. One year ago, a boy from Uttar Pradesh was released by the Court after 12 years and said he was innocent. In the meantime his parents passed away. If this kind of attitude prevails, then you tell, what is the future of Muslims. You cannot apprehend culprits. You can apprehend innocents. Bombs are blowing in your country, you cannot apprehend bombers, but you put the innocents in jail. You cannot hang the murderers

of Rajiv Gandhi. You cannot hang the murderers of Beant Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shariq Saheb, you please ask question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: You first of all Afzal Guru, since he is Muslim and Kashmiri, you have not done this right. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: You will have to see these things. Hang those and hang these too. Justice should be done to all. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Do justice with all. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shariq Saheb, don't give speech.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: I would like to ask as to what kind of justice would be disceased in respect to these Muslim boys?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I again would like to tell in very clear terms that the Government is not biased at all with any religion or caste. All are equal before law. All the Hon'ble members in this House have said that such has been done in this case, that has been done in that case. I through you Madam, again would like to urge upon all the members that if in any case, they feel like it, they should wrote us, we will provide them detailed information of the case.

To say that they are subjected to cruelty. They should give us specific input, we will definitely take action on it.

SHRI LALU PRASAD YADAV: Madam I would like to say the Minister that in Madhubani, Darbhanga of Bihar 35 Muslim youths were targeted and among them Katil Sidiqqi, who was in Bangalore Jail was murdered. Hansi Mahmud is a mechanical engineer and he works in Gulf. He was separated from his wife and was sent to jail. How

many times we people had said. We are correct. After Batla it is Ajamgarh. In the same manner in Madhubani, Darbhanga, Sitamarhi, the police is arresting the muslim youths in the name of terrorists, in the same manner as the eagle takes away the small birds. The muslim youths of Bihar studying in Pune cannot pass their time peacefully. They are asked for daily attendance under the law whatsoever they had made. Take it seriously and give justice to the people. If the justice is not given the people will adopt another way.

It is the situation in Bihar. Today muslims are being targeted. The density of population in Madhubani, Darbhanga, Sitamarhi etc. and other places it is thick. We all people were sitting here, the MPs of the country were here, Basudev dada was also here, all the figures were here. Supreme Court released. If there are proofs, get the trial done on time. You have made this law which is more dangerous than POTA, which we had got repel. The situation is very grave. I, therefore want to know from you. There must be discussion on it. As hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadav had said, get a debate on it. We people will come with proofs. His wife and other family members are running between pillar to post. Home Minister Sahib I had also made a call to you. You may recall. This is the situation. You get a debate on it seriously and we people will present the proofs. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: If you give the notice, we will have a debate.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: If you give the notice, we will have a debate.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, there will be no half-an-hour discussion during Budget Session. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: That is why I am saying that you give me the notice.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Madam, I have given a notice on this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 22.

De-allocation of Coal Blocks

*22. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has de-allocated all the coal blocks recommended by the Inter-Ministerial Group for de-allocation, so far;

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

(c) whether the de-allocation of coal blocks had been stayed by the court;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the present status thereof; and

(e) the action plan prepared/being followed to ensure transparency in the process of allocation of coal blocks?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRI PRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has recommended de-allocation of 24 coal blocks. Out of which, 22 coal blocks have been de-allocated. The recommendations in respect of Urma Paharitola block allotted to M/s Bihar Rajya Khanij Ltd. and M/s Jharkhand State Electricity Board is pending consideration of the Govt. and the recommendation of the IMG regarding Brahamadiha block is accepted by the Govt. but is pending in view of the orders of Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand in W.P. No. 6658 of 2012.

(c) and (d) The details of cases filed in various cases is as per Annexure. The Government would file counter affidavits in concerned courts to defend the action of the Government.

(e) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 provides for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of an area containing coal and lignite through

auction by competitive bidding, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. This, would however, not be applicable in the following cases:

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

The Government has notified the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012" on 2nd February, 2012 and the notification on the commencement

of the said Amendment Act, 2010 has also been notified by the Ministry of Mines on 13th February, 2012

Further the Government has notified the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines (Amendment) Rules, 2012" on 27th December, 2012 regarding the allocation of coal blocks to the Government Companies. It contains detailed terms and conditions for selection of Govt. company for allocation on the basis of pre-determined criteria and for utilization of coal.

With regard to allocation of coal blocks through auction, M/s CRISIL Infrastructure Advisory has been appointed as consultant to suggest methodology for fixing floor price/ reserve price, model tender document and draft agreement to be entered into with the successful bidders. The Ministry is consulting various stakeholders including Finance Ministry in the matter.

Annexure

The following companies have moved various courts against the de-allocation/invocation of bank guarantee orders of Government:

Sl. No.	Name of the Coal Block	Name(s) of the Allocatee Company(s)	Present Status	Name of High Court	Writ Petition No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Utkal B2	M/s Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited	Order issued for introduction and submission of BG	Delhi	WP(C) 7825/2012
2.	Lalgarh North	M/s DOMCO Private Limited	De-allocated	Jharkhand	WP(C) 7744/2012
3.	North Dhadu	M/s Electro Steel Castings Limited (alongwith M/s North Dhadu Mining Co. Pvt. Ltd. & other co-allocatees, M/s Adhunik Alloys & Power Ltd., M/s Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Pawanjay Steel & Power Ltd.)	De-allocation / BG invocation order issued	Jharkhand	WP(C) 7115/2012 (alongwith WP(C) nos. 7127, 7130, 7154 & 7155 of 2012)
4.	Dumri	M/s Nilanchal Iron & Steel Limited	Deduction of BG out of 50% BG related to shortfall in production from the normative date may/ BG invocation order issued	Jharkhand	WP(C) 7054/2012

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	New Patrapara	M/s Bhushan Steel Limited	De-allocation and BG may be returned in full. Order issued.	Delhi	WP(C) 7424/2012
6.	Radhikapur (East)	M/s Tata Sponge Iron Limited	Deduction of BG/BG invocation order issued.	Delhi	WP(C) 7430/2012
7.	Jitpur	M/s Jindal Steel & Power	Deduction of BG/BG invocation order issued	Delhi	WP(C) 7490/2012
8.	Durgapur-II/Sariya	M/s DB Power Limited	Deduction of BG/BG invocation order issued	Delhi	WP(C) 7583/2012
9.	Seregarha	M/s Arcelor Mittal India Limited	No Action	Delhi	WP(C) 7412/2012
10.	Seregarha	M/s Arcelor Mittal India Limited	No Action	Jharkhand	WP(W) 26168/2012
11.	Choritand Tailaya	M/s Rungta Mines Limited	De-allocation and deduction of BG out of 50% BG related to shortfall in production. Order Issued	Jharkhand	WP(C) 7329/2012
12.	Choritand Tailaya	M/s Sunflag Iron & Steel Ltd.	De-allocation and deduction of BG out of 50% BG related to shortfall in production. Order Issued	Jharkhand	WP(C) 7334/2012
13.	Choritand Tailaya	CT Mining Pvt. Ltd.	De-allocation and deduction of BG out of 50% BG related to shortfall in production. Order Issued	Jharkhand	WP(C) 7330/2012
14.	Macherkunda	M/s Bihar Sponge Iron Limited	De-allocation and full BG may be returned to the allocatee company. Order Issued.	Jharkhand	WP(C) 7331/2012
15.	Gondkhari	M/s Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd.	De-allocation with forfeiture of BG. Order issued.	Nagpur	WP 6155/2012
16.	Bhaskarpara	M/s Grasim Industries Ltd./Ultratech Cement Ltd.	De-allocation and deduction of BG out of 50% BG related to shortfall in production. Order Issued	Bilaspur	WP 2136/2012
17.	Dahegaon Makardhokra IV	M/s IST Steel & Power Ltd.	De-allocation and deduction of BG out of 50% BG related to shortfall in production. Order Issued	Delhi	WP(C) 7435/2012

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Dahegaon Makardhokra IV	M/s Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd.,	De-allocation and deduction of BG out of 50% BG related to shortfall in production. Order Issued	Delhi	WP(C) 7440/ 2012
19.	Gourangdih ABC	M/s Himachal EMTA Power Ltd.	De-allocation and deduction of BG out of 50% BG related to shortfall in production. Order Issued	Shimla	CWP 10131/ 2012
20.	Gourangdih ABC	M/s JSW Steel Ltd.	De-allocation and deduction of BG out of 50% BG related to shortfall in production. Order Issued	Delhi	WP(C) 7437/ 2012
21.	Bijahan	M/s Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	Deduction of BG/BG invocation order issued	Delhi	WP 7476/2012
22.	Chitarpur	M/s Corporate Ispat Alloys Limited	Deduction of BG/BG invocation order issued	Delhi	WP(C) 7693/ 2012
23.	New Patrapara	Ahunik Metaliks Limited & Anr	Deallocated	Civil Judge (Sr. Div.), Sambalpur	Civil Suit No. 37/ 2013 & I.A. No. 06/2013

[English]

SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Respected Madam, due to the CBI case, the Government kept the coal block allocation in abeyance for the last several months. For this reason so many industrial units are in trouble for shortage of coal, the production has been slowed down or more or less stopped and mainly power sectors are affected in so many States, especially, in Tamil Nadu which has acute power shortage.

Madam, in this condition, I want to know whether the Government has any fresh proposal to allocate coal blocks for the needy industrial units.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam, CBI has registered only nine cases and due to the nine cases production of coal is not being hampered at any place. So far the Hon'ble Member has asked question about the

framing of new policy by the government of India for coal blocks allocations, after amendments in the MMDR Act the coal blocks which ever we will allot be through the bidding process or will make allotment of coal blocks to state governments, State PSUs or Central PSUs.

[English]

SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Madam, the private companies are affected very seriously. In Tamil Nadu, so many thermal power companies had been started but now they are stopped due to the shortage of coal. I would like to know whether the Government has any speedy measures to give coal to those affected companies to start their production.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: So far the coal is concerned, none of the power plant in the country had been closed due to the shortage of coal. Perhaps about

the shortage of coal the Hon'ble member wants to ask in two ways, whether there is shortage of coal in the country? Definitely we have shortage of coal in the country. Those people who are interested in setting up new power plants, as industrialisation is rapidly growing in the country, the growth of country is increasing fast, the power plants are being established in the same ratio, but the production of coal is not in the same ratio as the ratio of power plants. If the Hon'ble member wants to ask such shortage, it is there. To overcome that shortage we are framing a policy and trying to import coal, which will be distributed among all the power plants on the basis of pooling price. But for the on going power plants there is not a shortfall of even one percent. This much I can say with guarantee.

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell the Minister through the House that the Parliament had been very serious over the cancellation of coal blocks and the irregularity in the allocation of coal blocks. The governments had given assurance for impartial enquiry into it. Partiality had been shown while allotting the coal blocks to private companies. It has come to known that the companies whose allocations had been cancelled they in connivance with coal companies had moved to the court. It is for the government to book such persons and punish them.

MADAM SPEAKER: Is it your question?

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, I want to ask the government through you, that the companies who had moved to the court, what stand the government, on its behalf, had taken before the court?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam, So far the Ministry of coal is concerned 23 coal blocks had been cancelled. There is no doubt that many of the companies had moved to the court. Our ministry is placing its stand before the court, as the matter is sub-judicious I cannot comment much on it. But I want to assure the Hon'ble Member that we will place our stand strongly before the court.

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, It has come to light through media that the investigation being carried out by CBI, they asked for 35 files of coal blocks to be made available to them, but from the side of government the 35 coal blocks files had not been made available. Is it a fact and if so, why the files were not made available?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: The question asked by the Hon'ble Member is correct, because such types of news were coming in the media. I would like to assure the Hon'ble member and inform that since the inception of investigating 740 files had been handed over to the CBI for investigations. Some of the files relate to the allocation of coal blocks made between 1993 to 2004. Those file are untraceable. The maximum number of these files is 27. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen the complete answer. Do not interrupt in between.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: The documents relating to period 1993 to 2004 are yet to be traced. Those are being searched and it is hoped that those will be traced out in the coming days and handed over.

[*English*]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam Speaker, I have a specific question to the hon. Minister. Coal blocks like Mandakini B and Baitarani West allocated to Odisha State PSUs along with the PSUs of other States, could not make much progress as the Public Sector Undertakings of the other States were not at all serious for setting up power plants in the State. Joint allocation of coal blocks to PSUs of different States has proved to be unworkable and poses a major problem for development of coal blocks.

Keeping in view the requirements of the State of Odisha, will the Government reallocate Mandakini B, Baitarani West, Naini, and New Patrapara which have been de-allocated from the PSUs of other States and private sector companies? If not, the reasons thereof.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam, after the setting up of IFG all the coal blocks that had been de-allocated whether those are of private sector, public sector of state govt. sectors, They had been de-allocated by the IFG on the basis of their performance. They were to start production within four years of allocations which they had not done, whatever the reasons may be, they had been de-allocated only then. It is not possible to allocate the de-allocated coal blocks again. It is my request to the government of Odisha, I know they are in dire need of coal, if the state government wants that coal blocks should be allocated to them. They are required to apply a fresh as per system. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak. Do not interrupt.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: If fresh applicative are made by the Odisha governments under the rules, we will definitely consider it.

Safety of Women

*23. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police had launched a campaign in 2005 called "parivartan", a community policing programme to check the increasing incidents of rape in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved under the above programme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to re-launch this programme in view of the increasing incidents of rape in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the other steps taken by the Government to ensure the safety of women in Delhi?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) A campaign namely 'Parivartan' for the safety of women and children was initiated on 29th August, 2005 in North-West District of Delhi Police. The campaign was initiated in 28 beats of North-West District and 56 women beat constables were deployed under Parivartan Scheme. It included educating parents, teachers, students, youth, area security committee members, NGOs and other key persons on issues pertaining to Safety of Women. At present 198 Beats are covered under this programme.

The "Parivartan" is an ongoing programme of Delhi Police.

A number of steps have been taken by the Delhi Police for the safety and security of women in Delhi; for example creation of Women Help Desk in all Police Stations for handling of complaints from women and women related issues; action against eve teasers, Special Police Units for Women and Children, intensified patrolling of public places including public parks, Metro and Railway Stations, monitoring timings of discotheques and night clubs, interaction with NGOs, Self-Defence Training, close watch over Paying Guest accommodation, Women Hostels and BPOs etc.

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Madam Speaker, a strong and effective agitation against the increasing incidents of rape of women took place on 16th December in Delhi. Primarily, this agitation was against the heinous rape of a 23 years old woman. I think, had the Police performed its duty honestly and effectively, this incident would not have happened. In the year 2005, the incidents of rape had reached its nadir in Delhi. As per police sources in the year 2001, the number of such incidents was 381 which increased to 658 in the year 2005. Keeping in view these conditions, a police officer launched a "Parivartan" campaign on large scale to discuss the matters relating to the safety of women with parents, teachers, students, guardians, the members of area safety committee, NGOs and other prominent persons with a view to educate them in this regard. The hon. Minister has also mentioned it in his reply. It yielded good results and in the year 2009 a decline was registered upto 60 to 65 percent in the maximum figure of the year 2005. The Campaign continued and its ambit was also expanded but after that this was consigned to cold storage after completing the paper work. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether Government have reviewed the Parivartan Campaign and if so, what further action Government are going to take in this regard.

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Madam, the Delhi Police has started an innovative Programme called 'Parivartan' which means change, on 29th August 2005 against rape and domestic violence by deploying women police constables in field, in partnership with parents, teachers, psychologists, sociologists, lawyers, students, youths, area security committee, non-profit

organizations and resident welfare associations, etc., in a well planned manner.

This Programme is useful to change the patriarchal mindset of the society towards women, to substantially reduce violence against women, particularly rape in the city, and to create an atmosphere of safety wherein women would feel very safe and secure.

Madam, after launching this Parivartan Programme in 2005, there is tremendous decrease in crime against women in Delhi ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Member has asked whether this programme is going to be explained to other areas of Delhi. I would like to state on the floor of the House that this programme is going to be taken to other places also in a most vigorous manner. ...*(Interruptions)* It has got a very good effect I mean this Parivartan Programme.

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Madam Speaker, the involvement of minors in the crimes related to rape and murder was 399 in the year 2001 which increased to 1419 in the year 2011. This situation is a matter of concern for the society. Disrespect of women is a heinous chapter of society and is a social evil which needs to be tackled at society level. I would like to ask the Government along with implementing stringent laws at administrative level whether any fruitful steps are being taken in the direction of social reforms?

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Madam, a series of steps are being taken by the Delhi Administration to curtail violence against women. The steps are Constitutional. A Special Task Force to look into the safety issues of women in Delhi was constituted on 1st January, 2013, headed by the Union Home Secretary.

Another one is augmentation of manpower after 16/12/2013 incident. A proposal for creation of 2,907 posts has been recommended by the Ministry of Home Affairs and sent to the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure for their consideration.

In addition to the above, another proposal for the creation of 1,950 posts for women personnel in Delhi Police has also been recommended by the Ministry of

Home Affairs and sent to the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure for their consideration.

Madam, another important thing is that the Ministry of Home Affairs has conveyed its approval for the procurement of 370 PCR vehicles Toyota Innova for strengthening the PCR units of the Delhi Police.

Another one is the Safe City Project. This is a very important project. It includes integrated surveillance through more than 5,000 CCTV cameras, intelligent traffic system and cyber highway. It also involves modernizing the PCR system and the PCR control room. There is another project under the World Bank assistance. A World Bank-assisted project, an integrated e-governance project for service delivery titled "Safe and Secure Delhi" leveraging all available information sources for an enterprise information application solution for the Delhi Police is under the consideration of the Department. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please come to the point.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: A lot of other steps are being taken by the Government.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, in reply to the earlier supplementary question the hon. Minister had said that the incidents of rape are continuously decreasing, which is not true. The figures of Crime Branch Bureau show that the incidents of heinous crimes like rapes and murders are continuously increasing in the whole country including Delhi. According to Crime Record Bureau, where 2487 cases were registered in the year 1971, in the year 2011, 24206 cases have been registered. As Dineshji has earlier said, the involvement of minors is increasing in these incidents. This is a dangerous situation. This dangerous tendency is for the country as well as for Delhi. In such a situation we will not be able to check these incidents only with the force of law. We will have to make efforts at social level to create the fear of law in the people who are indulging in such incidents. There is need to create such circumstances. In this whole sphere of incidents, I feel that the "Parivartan" programme being run by Delhi Police had achieved good

results. But, Madam Speaker, the reply of Government shows there are only 56 women constables in 28 Beat boxes. It is the proof of this fact that the Government have taken an unannounced decision to stop this programme.

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question, time is very short and the other members have also to ask the question.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Madam, I will conclude very soon. I would like to say that there is no budgetary support for "Parivartan" programme. They have not been institutionalised.

Through you, I would like to ask the Government, whether there is need to provide budgetary support so that programmes like "Parivartan" could be implemented to create awareness at social level to convert it into a public movement. What action the Government propose to take to create the fear of law in those who are indulging in such heinous activities.

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Madam, the hon. Member is very correct to say that Parivartan is such an excellent programme, which has a great impact on the society. The very aim of this Parivartan programme is to address the issue on a social arena. It is to be, in fact, addressed in such a way that the people are being alerted, that the people are being educated on the issue of crime against women and children.

Madam, coming to the point of crimes in Delhi, I would like to quote from the National Crime Records Report. As per the Report of crime in India, 2010, the rate of crime committed against women in Delhi State as per lakh population is 24.6, which is less than that of other States, such as Tripura, which stands first position in regard to rape, with the rate of 43.5.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Do not compare Delhi with other States ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: In Assam, the rate is 37.3; in Andhra Pradesh, it is 32.4; in West Bengal, it is 29.0; in Rajasthan, it is 27.1; in Kerala, it is 27.1.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: In Delhi city, the rate of crime committed against women is 30.4 and it ranks number 16 ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He had asked about the 'Parivartan'.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Now, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, through this question people have sought information about a serious problem of safety of women in Delhi. I am pained to say and you must have also seen that the reply is not at all satisfactory. It is a routine written reply and the oral reply is all the more routine. He is reading out the brief which his officers have given him. Through you, I would like to say that in his written reply he has just told that a campaign named "Parivartan" was started on 29 August, 2005. Today is February 2013. Seven and a half years have passed since this campaign started. During these seven and a half years more than seven and a half thousand crimes have been committed against women in Delhi. The manner in which the heart rending incident of 16th December agitated the youth of Delhi, it seemed there will be peace at least for some days. But you see in newspaper that there are daily two-three incidents of crimes against women. The most shameful aspect is that the girls of 3 years, 7 years are being raped. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister that this routine reply won't solve the issue of the safety of women. Delhi Police or the Government of Indians Delhi Police is directly under the Government of India,, will have to chalk out a Special Action Plan. Therefore, leave this matter as to how good is "Parivartan" programme. If Parivartan was such a good plan, then why it was not strengthened? Therefore, I would like to ask because Delhi has been declared the unsafe capital, which is a matter of great shame that the Capital of India has been declared unsafe for women. Therefore, I would like to know as to which Special Action Plan is being prepared by the Government of India to provide safety to the women? The House wants to know ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHIL

KUMAR SHINDE): Madam Speaker, first of all, I would like to apprise that Delhi has not been declared unsafe for women ...(*Interruptions*) It is a misunderstanding ...(*Interruptions*)

It is not right to level such allegations. ...(*Interruptions*) Delhi has never been declared unsafe for women. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: If the Home Minister is not ready to accept the problem then no solution is possible. If he is not ready to acknowledge the problem then how is a solution possible? ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs speak at least.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs speak. The time is also about to get over. Let him speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, nowhere and no one including the Government has considered Delhi unsafe for women. This allegation is baseless. Painting such an image is going to be more harmful. Please do not paint such an image.

Secondly, this incident took place in December and the Government appointed Verma Committee and thereafter, Mehra Committee. The report has been submitted. A Criminal Act Bill is likely to be introduced. Everything is written in it. We will debate on this detail. The Government has no problem in this regard.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Clearance to Coal Blocks

*24. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of coal blocks allocated to the public and private sector companies are pending for environment and forest clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of each of these blocks;

(c) the quantum of coal production envisaged from these projects and the likely drop in production for want of clearance during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(d) whether the Government has taken any initiative to speed up the grant of environment and forest clearances to the coal blocks allocated to the public and private sector companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The responsibility of obtaining the Environment and Forest clearance is that of the allocatee company. The Government periodically monitors the progress of development of the blocks. The allocatees submit a status report every quarter. Based on the latest status report received from the Coal Controller Organisation the details of coal blocks where environment and forest clearance are pending is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The 12th plan envisages production of 100 million tonnes of coal from the captive blocks in the terminal year 2016-17. The production from captive coal blocks during the current year up to December 2012 is 27.66 million tonnes as against a target of 42.0. As obtaining clearances is a continuous process and production would also depend on land acquisition and other factors, it is not possible to assess any drop in production at this stage.

(d) and (e) In order to address the Environmental & Development issues relating to Coal Mining and other Development Projects, Government has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on 3rd February 2011. Based on the decisions of GoM, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has formulated a policy for parallel processing of applications for Environmental Clearance & Forest Clearance (EC & FC); MoEF initiated a proposal to open four Regional offices to ensure timely processing of proposals for forest clearances; MoEF has requested State & UT Governments to strengthen the Nodal Offices with adequate staff and infrastructure; MoEF agreed to initiate action for online processing of EC & FC proposals; MoEF has agreed to consider the enhancement in the production capacity of the existing mines up to 25% without the need for public hearing. Further, GoM has also recommended for evolving an incentive mechanism in terms of special plan grants for State Department of Forest for early processing of forest clearances. Further, in order to expedite

the decisions within the Government particularly in case of large projects in the infrastructure sector which are held up due to delays in grant of clearances/approvals by the various authorities, Government has constituted Cabinet Committee on investment in January, 2013.

Statement

Details of block where Forest and Environment Clearance are pending as on Dec. 2012

Sl. No. Block Name & allotment (Private or Govt.)

1	2
1.	Gangaramchak & Gangaramchak Bhadulia (Govt.)
2.	Tara (Govt.)
3.	Majra (Private)
4.	Badam(Govt.)
5.	Utkal 'E' (Govt.)
6-7.	Gidhmuri & Paturia (Govt.)
8.	Panchwara North (Govt.)
9.	Moitra (Private)
10-11.	Brinda, Sasai (Private)
12-13.	Kotre-Basantpur & Pachmo (Private)
14.	Lohari (Private)
15.	Chitarpur (Private)
16-17.	Marki Mangli-II & IV (Private)
18.	Talabira II & III (Govt.)
19.	West of Gopal Prasad (W) & Utkal-A (Govt.)
20.	Tadicherla-I (Govt.)
21.	Amelia (North) (Govt.)
22.	Amelia (Govt.)
23.	Bijahan (Private)
24.	Madanpur South (Private)
25-26.	Nakia 1 + Nakia II (Private)
27.	Gare Palma IV/6 (Private)
28.	Gare Palma IV/8 (Private)
29.	Madanpur (North) (Private)

1	2
30.	Gondulpara (Govt.)
31.	Dumri (Private)
32.	Talaipali (Govt.)
33.	Dulunga (Govt.)
34.	Sugia Closed mine (Govt.)
35.	Rauta Closed mine (Govt.)
36.	Burakhap small patch (Govt.)
37-38.	Mahanadi Machhakata (Govt.)
39.	Radhikapur (East) (Private)
40.	Mahan (Private)
41.	Bundu (Private)
42.	Radhikapur (West) (Private)
43.	Parsa (Govt.)
44.	Gare Pelma, Sector-I (Govt.)
45.	Gare Pelma Sector II (Govt.)
46.	Morga-I (Govt.)
47.	Morga II (Govt.)
48.	Gomia (Govt.)
49.	Saria Koiyatand (Govt.)
50.	Rajbar E&D (Govt.)
51.	Marki-Zari-Jamani-Adkoli (Govt.)
52.	Mara II Mahan (Govt.)
53.	Nuagaon Telisahi (Govt.)
54.	Ichapur (Govt.)
55.	Kulti (Govt.)
56-58.	Meenakshi, Dip side of Meenakshi & Meenakshi B (Private)
59.	Chhatrasal (Private)
60.	Biharinath (Private)
61.	Chakla (Private)
62.	Jitpur (Private)
63-64.	Chendipada, Chendipada-II (Govt.)

1	2
65-66.	Manoharpur & Dipside of Manoharpur (Govt.)
67.	Urma Paharitola (Govt.)
68.	Jaganathpur A (Govt.)
69.	Jaganathpur B (Govt.)
70.	Suliyari Belwar (Govt.)
71.	Marki Barka (Govt.)
72.	Morga III (Govt.)
73.	Morga IV (Govt.)
74.	Sondiha (Govt.)
75.	Sahapur East (Govt.)
76.	Sahapur West (Govt.)
77.	Bicharpur (Govt.)
78.	Mandla South (Govt.)
79.	Warora (Govt.)
80.	Brahmpuri (Private)
81.	Kerandir IC (Privali)
82.	Tubed (Private)
83.	Mandla North (Private)
84.	Ashok Karkatta Central (Private)
85.	Patal East (Private)
86.	Sayang (Private)
87.	Durgapur-II/Sarya (Private)
88.	Durgapur-II/Taraimar (Private)
89.	Lohara West Extn. (Private)
90.	Sitarampur (Govt.)
91.	Mandakini A (Private)
92.	Seregarha (Private)
93.	Mahuagarhi (Private)
94.	Amarkonda Murgadangal (Private)
95-96.	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia (Private)
97.	Fatehpur East (Private)
98.	Fatehpur (Private)

1	2
99.	Jageshwar & Khas Jageshwar (Govt.)
100.	Rohne (Private)
101.	Bhivkund (Private)
102.	Kesla North (Private)
103.	Tandsi III & Tandsi III Extn. (Private)
104.	Bikram (Private)
105.	Gare Pelma Sector-III (Govt.)
106.	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern) (Private)
107.	Thesgora-B/Rudrapuri (Private)
108.	Ramchandi Promotional Block (Private)
109.	North of Arkhapal-Srirampur (Private)
110.	Mednirai (Private)
111.	Ganeshpur (Private)
112.	Bander (Private)
113.	Khappa Extention (Private)
114.	Rajgamar Dipside(South of Phulikdih Nala) (Private)
115.	Mourya OC (Private)
116.	Andal East (Private)
117.	Pindrakhi (Private)
118.	Putra Parogia (Private)
119.	Moirra Madhujore (Private)
120.	Urtan North (Private)
121.	Bankui (Private)
122.	Rajgamar Dipside (Devnara) (Private)
123.	Vijay Central (Private)

MSP for cotton

*25. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for various varieties of cotton announced by the Government for the 2012-13 season;

(b) whether the Government has received any demand from cotton growing farmers of certain States for adequate hike in the MSP of cotton;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/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 (d) Government has fixed the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for two basic varieties of cotton of Fair Average Quality viz., Medium Staple Cotton and Long Staple Cotton for the 2012-13 season at Rs. 3600 per quintal and Rs. 3900 per quintal, respectively. Based on the support prices for these two varieties and taking into account the quality differential, normal price differential and other relevant factors, Office of Textile Commissioner,

Ministry of Textiles has fixed support price for other varieties of cotton of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

Government received various representations for enhancing MSP of cotton. Government has fixed the Minimum Support Price for raw cotton after taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACAP), which are finalized on the basis of a number of factors including cost of production, changes in input prices, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living, etc.; the views of the State Governments and Central Ministries; and other relevant factors including representations received from farmers.

Statement

Support Price for other classes of Seedcotton (Kapas) of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) for the Cotton Season 2012-13 (October-September)

(Rs. per Quintal)

Sl. No.	Classes of Cotton	Fibre Quality Parameters		Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 2012-13	Names of the indicative varieties used by the Trade
		Basic Staple Length (2.5% Span Length) in mm	Micronaire Value		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Short Staple (20 mm & below)					
1.		-	7.0-8.0	3100	Assam Comilla
2.		-	6.8-7.2	3100	Bengal Deshi
Medium Staple (20.5 mm - 24.5 mm)					
3.		21.5-23.5	4.2-6.0	3400	V-797/G. Cot. 13/G. Cot. 21
4.		21.5-22.5	4.8-5.8	3350	Jayadhar
5.		23.5-24.5	3.4-5.5	3450	AK/Y-1(Mah & M.P.)/MCU-7 (TN)/SVPR-2(TN)/PCO-2 (AP & Kar)/K-11 (TN)
Medium Long Staple (25.0 mm - 27.0 mm)					
6.		24.5-25.5	4.3-5.1	3600	J-34 (Raj)

(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)
7.		26.0-26.5	3.4-4.9	3700	LRA-5166/KC-2 (TN)
8.		26.5-27.0	3.8-4.8	3750	F-414/H-777/J-34 Hybrid
	Long Staple (27.5 mm-32.0 mm)				
9.		27.5-28.5	4.0-4.8	3800	F-414/H-777/J-34 Hybrid
10.		27.5-28.5	3.5-4.7	3800	H-4/H-6/MECH/RCH-2
11.		27.5-29.0	3.6-4.8	3850	Shankar-6/10
12.		29.5-30.5	3.5-4.3	3900	Bunny/Brahma
	Extra Long Staple (32.5 mm & above)				
13.		32.5-33.5	3.2-4.3	4100	MCU-5/Surabhi
14.		34.0-36.0	3.0-3.5	4300	DCH-32
15.		37.0-39.0	3.2-3.6	5100	Suvin

Source: Office of the Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles, Mumbai.

Lifting of Foodgrains

*26. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the offtake of foodgrains from the Central Pool has been satisfactory during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the regular and additional allocation of various items made under the Public Distribution System Targetted Public Distribution System/Antyodaya Anna Yojana along with its absolute and percentage offtake during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps or held discussions with the States to ensure timely lifting of these items from the Central Pool; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) During the last three years, overall offtake of foodgrains under Targetted Public

Distribution System (TPDS) against the normal allocations has been ranging between 88% to 92%. In case of additional allocation the offtake has been ranging between 26% to 85%. State-wise details of allocation, offtake and percentage offtake of rice and wheat under regular TPDS allocation and additional allocations are given in the enclosed Statement-I to X.

(c) and (d) The Government has been urging States/ Union Territories(UTs) to lift their entire allocated quota of foodgrains through quarterly advisories, individual letters, various conferences and periodical meetings with them. The lifting of foodgrains against the additional allocations has shown a rising trend and it has improved from 26% against the additional allocations made during January-February, 2010 to 85% against the additional BPL allocations made during 2011-12. The lifting upto January 2013 against the additional allocations made during the current year is low at 55% and 46% against the additional BPL allocation and allocations for the poorest districts respectively and the States/UTs have been urged to lift these allocations completely within the validity period. The lifting of foodgrains against the regular TPDS allocation has been satisfactory.

Statement-I

Allocation and Offtake of RICE for the Year 2009-2010 Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

(in thousand tons)

Sl. No	State/UTs	Allocation				Offtake				% Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.09	654.288	1,923.37	3629.742	1,025.60	624.841	1,846.09	3496.532	97.5	95.5	96	96.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.452	15.972	53.7	92.124	21.855	15.515	53.184	90.554	97.3	97.1	99	98.3
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	437.544	1208.46	472.792	294.94	409.371	1177.103	99.5	99.7	93.6	97.4
4.	Bihar	1,272.06	611.988	19.212	1903.26	721.537	541.088	10.145	1272.77	56.7	88.4	52.8	66.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	454.368	301.944	97.443	853.755	454.808	297.851	97.443	850.102	100	98.6	100	99.6
6.	Delhi	33.18	18.024	96	147.204	24.147	14.894	101.696	140.737	72.8	82.6	106	95.6
7.	Goa	5.46	6.108	27.664	39.232	5.461	5.584	27.99	39.035	100	91.4	101	99.5
8.	Gujarat	173.844	155.604	0	329.448	161.816	148.504	2.312	312.632	93.1	95.4	0	94.9
9.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	57.084	35.436	92.844	185.364	52.928	34.441	84.613	171.982	92.7	97.2	91.1	92.8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	151.524	86.244	294.904	532.672	147.259	79.618	308.837	535.714	97.2	92.3	105	100.6
12.	Jharkhand	458.76	235.176	33.924	727.86	436.756	232.625	0.438	669.819	95.2	98.9	1.3	92
13.	Karnataka	669.84	416.508	723.709	1810.057	681.348	424.395	690.383	1796.126	102	102	95.4	99.2
14.	Kerala	318.792	250.26	482.672	1051.724	318.881	249.106	441.493	1009.48	100	99.5	91.5	96
15.	Madhya Pradesh	119.148	104.064	0	223.212	131.219	113.471	0.63	245.32	110	109	0	109.9
16.	Maharashtra	824.076	510.18	381.125	1715.381	766.366	473.329	237.297	1476.992	93	92.8	62.3	86.1
17.	Manipur	41.736	26.724	29.596	98.056	46.954	28.787	32.089	107.83	113	108	108	110

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	53.256	130.116	46.972	29.263	52.361	128.596	99.1	99.3	98.3	98.8
19.	Mizoram	17.64	10.92	46.86	75.42	16.14	9.62	42.451	68.211	91.5	88.1	90.6	90.4
20.	Nagaland	25.908	16.056	53.211	95.175	28.603	18.794	53.552	100.949	110	117	101	106.1
21.	Odisha	1,165.57	531.12	26.34	1723.032	1,166.10	533.22	10.264	1709.584	100	100	39	99.2
22.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	23.04	41.28	11.301	7	22.96	41.261	100	101	99.7	100
25.	Tamilnadu	1,259.23	783.144	1,515.06	3557.436	1,214.76	781.254	1,743.98	3739.997	96.5	99.8	115	105.1
26.	Tripura	76.38	47.52	150.06	273.96	73.998	48.243	132.615	254.856	96.9	102	88.4	93
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,567.36	1,153.61	0.4	2721.364	1,399.43	1,110.05	0.522	2510.001	89.3	96.2	131	92.2
28.	Uttarakhand	97.14	44.532	33.888	175.56	98.963	43.918	31.783	174.664	102	98.6	93.8	99.5
29.	West Bengal	956.484	349.092	88.7	1394.276	881.496	269.693	85.982	1237.171	92.2	77.3	96.9	88.7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.383	1.548	17.268	23.199	2.734	1.239	10.067	14.04	62.4	80	58.3	60.5
31.	Chandigarh	3.072	0.624	0	3.696	3.033	0.194	0	3.227	98.7	31.1	0	87.3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.332	2.04	1.872	8.244	1.444	0.68	0.514	2.638	33.3	33.3	27.5	32
33.	Daman and Diu	0.96	0.576	0.756	2.292	0.445	0.233	0.344	1.022	46.4	40.5	45.5	44.6
34.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.498	3.36	4.614	0.756	0.504	2.447	3.707	100	101	72.8	80.3
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	6.66	41.772	16.893	8.943	3.155	28.991	78.3	66	47.4	69.4
Total		11,389.10	6,715.46	6,714.43	24,818.99	10,432.80	6,441.83	6,537.01	23,411.64	91.6	95.9	97.4	94.3

Statement-II*Allocation and Offtake of RICE for the Year 2010-2011 Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)*

(in thousand tons)

Sl. No	State/UTs	Allocation				Offtake				% Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.09	654.288	1,813.68	3520.058	1,047.27	651.972	1,684.81	3384.056	99.5	99.6	92.9	96.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.452	15.972	53.7	92.124	19.559	13.258	44.367	77.184	87.1	83	82.6	83.8
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	575.274	1346.19	467.054	292.276	523.921	1283.251	98.3	98.8	91.1	95.3
4.	Bihar	1,255.33	628.719	65.16	1949.208	1,105.39	595.383	21.448	1722.223	88.1	94.7	32.9	88.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	454.368	301.944	169.968	926.28	454.368	290.276	162.547	907.191	100	96.1	95.6	97.9
6.	Delhi	33.18	18.024	97.272	148.476	29.446	13.431	102.961	145.838	88.7	74.5	106	98.2
7.	Goa	5.46	6.108	42.897	54.465	5.766	6.007	30.343	42.116	106	98.3	70.7	77.3
8.	Gujarat	173.844	155.604	39.822	369.27	172.539	149.045	10.515	332.099	99.2	95.8	26.4	89.9
9.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	57.084	35.436	96.58	189.1	51.826	35.463	93.382	180.671	90.8	100	96.7	95.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	151.524	86.244	295.404	533.172	151.086	85.536	289.46	526.082	99.7	99.2	98	98.7
12.	Jharkhand	566.381	336.004	99.714	1002.099	517.812	314.034	26.5	858.346	91.4	93.5	26.6	85.7
13.	Karnataka	669.84	416.508	842.556	1928.904	678.76	381.159	764.667	1824.586	101	91.5	90.8	94.6
14.	Kerala	318.792	250.26	580.586	1149.638	327.582	256.364	539.26	1123.206	103	102	92.9	97.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	299.978	104.064	33.468	437.51	367.848	114.88	41.804	524.532	123	110	125	119.9
16.	Maharashtra	824.076	510.18	310.704	1644.96	793.663	471.053	268.753	1533.469	96.3	92.3	86.5	93.2
17.	Manipur	41.736	26.724	48.6	117.06	25.102	17.699	19.971	62.772	60.1	66.2	41.1	53.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	78.874	155.734	45.893	29.024	58.701	133.618	96.9	98.4	74.4	85.8
19.	Mizoram	17.64	10.92	34.092	62.652	16.439	9.938	31.164	57.541	93.2	91	91.4	91.8
20.	Nagaland	25.908	16.056	52.32	94.284	29.181	17.172	58.321	104.674	113	107	112	111
21.	Odisha	1,165.57	531.12	92.727	1789.419	1,116.50	520.996	42.701	1680.2	95.8	98.1	46.1	93.9
22.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	0	0	38.616	38.616	0	0	20.313	20.313	0	0	52.6	52.6
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	23.07	41.31	10.49	6.451	22.854	39.795	92.8	93	99.1	96.3
25.	Tamilnadu	1,259.23	783.144	1,515.06	3557.436	1,253.45	775.561	1,504.86	3533.867	99.5	99	99.3	99.3
26.	Tripura	76.38	47.52	150.582	274.482	72.264	45.016	111.028	228.308	94.6	94.7	73.7	83.2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,567.36	1,153.61	110.778	2831.742	1,579.56	1,108.77	115.877	2804.197	101	96.1	105	99
28.	Uttarakhand	93.244	48.428	38.736	180.408	104.288	46.395	35.637	186.32	112	95.8	92	103.3
29.	West Bengal	956.484	349.092	266.892	1572.468	973.278	266.714	217.095	1457.087	102	76.4	81.3	92.7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.608	1.548	17.268	23.424	2.965	0.843	9.092	12.9	64.3	54.5	52.7	55.1
31.	Chandigarh	3.228	0.624	0	3.852	3.209	0.14	0.065	3.414	99.4	22.4	0	88.6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.74	2.04	2.304	9.084	1.394	0.347	0.541	2.282	29.4	17	23.5	25.1
33.	Daman and Diu	0.96	0.576	1.284	2.82	0.338	0.117	0.395	0.85	35.2	20.3	30.8	30.1
34.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.504	3.36	4.62	0.986	0.504	4.895	6.385	130	100	146	138.2
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	11.742	46.854	20.48	12.385	8.657	41.522	95	91.4	73.7	88.6
Total		11,657.71	6,836.92	7,603.09	26,097.72	11,445.78	6,528.20	6,866.91	24,840.90	98.2	95.5	90.3	95.2

Statement-III

Allocation and Offtake of RICE for the Year 2011-2012 Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

(in thousand tons)

Sl. No	State/UTs	Allocation				Offtake				% Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.09	654.288	1,990.15	3696.524	1,011.73	632.317	1,387.89	3031.942	96.2	96.6	69.7	82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.452	15.972	53.7	92.124	19.573	13.687	42.703	75.963	87.2	85.7	79.5	82.5
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	670.046	1440.962	471.582	293.832	533.627	1299.041	99.2	99.4	79.6	90.2
4.	Bihar	1,253.81	630.252	1.258	1885.318	1,052.39	566.99	10.797	1630.176	83.9	90	858	86.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	454.368	301.944	176.12	932.432	454.368	291.602	146.332	892.302	100	96.6	83.1	95.7
6.	Delhi	33.18	18.024	97.21	148.414	30.589	11.581	87.214	129.384	92.2	64.3	89.7	87.2
7.	Goa	5.532	6.108	39.718	51.358	5.363	6.16	40.039	51.562	96.9	101	101	100.4
8.	Gujarat	173.844	155.604	0	329.448	153.566	151.978	0.1	305.644	88.3	97.7	0	92.8
9.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	57.084	35.436	99.896	192.416	56.354	34.995	99.458	190.807	98.7	98.8	99.6	99.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	151.524	86.244	295.404	533.172	149.984	85.961	286.129	522.074	99	99.7	96.9	97.9
12.	Jharkhand	619.968	385.524	166.77	1172.262	591.889	376.44	38.04	1006.369	95.5	97.6	22.8	85.8
13.	Karnataka	673.432	412.916	980.276	2066.624	650.274	405.506	870.069	1925.849	96.6	98.2	88.8	93.2
14.	Kerala	318.792	250.26	587.252	1156.304	318.786	249.383	587.492	1155.661	100	99.6	100	99.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	213.648	104.064	0	317.712	307.463	97.415	0	404.878	144	93.6	0	127.4
16.	Maharashtra	824.076	510.18	313.31	1647.566	768.019	462.896	201.126	1432.041	93.2	90.7	64.2	86.9
17.	Manipur	41.736	26.724	62.204	130.664	53.097	33.606	37.741	124.444	127	126	60.7	95.2
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	79.286	156.146	47.092	29.673	78.954	155.719	99.4	101	99.6	99.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Mizoram	17.64	10.92	34.092	62.652	16.59	10.121	31.667	58.378	94	92.7	92.9	93.2
20.	Nagaland	25.908	16.056	52.32	94.284	28.314	17.81	80.388	106.512	109	111	115	113
21.	Odisha	1,165.57	531.12	30.684	1727.376	1,155.17	521.182	9.357	1685.706	99.1	98.1	30.5	97.6
22.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	23.08	41.32	12.166	7.252	22.818	42.236	108	105	98.9	102.2
25.	Tamilnadu	1,259.23	783.144	1,515.06	3557.436	1,247.25	770.227	1,515.06	3532.541	99	98.4	100	99.3
26.	Tripura	76.38	47.52	150.93	274.83	77.571	47.465	131.954	256.99	102	99.9	87.4	93.5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,567.36	1,153.61	0.3	2721.264	1,674.35	1,135.85	14.361	2824.555	107	98.5	####	103.8
28.	Uttarakhand	85.452	56.22	41.968	183.64	84.731	54.157	52.089	190.977	99.2	96.3	124	104
29.	West Bengal	956.484	349.092	118.58	1424.156	863.252	255.637	103.455	1222.344	90.3	73.2	87.2	85.8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.608	1.548	17.268	23.424	3.697	0.816	6.36	10.873	80.2	52.7	36.8	46.4
31.	Chandigarh	3.228	0.624	0	3.852	3.228	0.125	0	3.353	100	20	0	87
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.74	2.04	2.652	9.432	4.837	2.093	2.289	9.219	102	103	86.3	97.7
33.	Daman and Diu	0.96	0.576	1.076	2.612	1.67	0.524	0.847	3.041	174	91	78.7	116.4
34.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.504	3.36	4.62	0.756	0.504	2.793	4.053	100	100	83.1	87.7
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	11.9	47.012	18.716	12.759	9.734	41.209	86.8	94.2	81.8	87.7
Total		11,619.32	6,892.17	7,615.87	26,127.36	11,334.42	6,580.54	6,410.89	24,325.84	97.5	95.5	84.2	93.1

Statement-IV

Allocation and Offtake of WHEAT for the Year 2009-2010 Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

(in thousand tons)

Sl. No	State/UTs	Allocation				Offtake				% Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	254.508	254.508	0	0	30.16	30.16	0	0	11.9	11.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.072	0	6.36	9.432	2.791	0	6.193	8.984	90.9	0	97.4	95.3
3.	Assam	0	0	277.506	277.506	0	0	223.13	223.13	0	0	80.4	80.4
4.	Bihar	447.744	408	678.477	1534.221	407.207	376.557	217.48	1001.244	90.9	92.3	32.1	65.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	31.32	0	206.877	238.197	28.572	0	127.224	155.796	91.2	0	61.5	65.4
6.	Delhi	75.516	45.06	324.768	445.344	59.147	36.57	340.821	436.538	78.3	81.2	105	98
7.	Goa	0	0	7.476	7.476	0	0	6.273	6.273	0	0	83.9	83.9
8.	Gujarat	308.124	184.476	796.44	1289.04	274.417	161.223	277.192	712.832	89.1	87.4	34.8	55.3
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.82	649.08	980.472	194.958	111.564	195.149	501.671	93.5	90.8	30.1	51.2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	76.056	47.304	188.742	312.102	72.379	47.458	169.993	289.83	95.2	100	90.1	92.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.172	21.144	152.816	224.132	51.119	21.018	151.003	223.14	102	99.4	98.8	99.6
12.	Jharkhand	161.196	150.36	272.376	583.932	148.52	144.93	75.011	368.461	92.1	96.4	27.5	63.1
13.	Karnataka	140.544	87.384	129.507	357.435	142.212	88.496	65.358	296.066	101	101	50.5	82.8
14.	Kerala	83.556	0	166.324	249.88	83.554	0	140.409	223.963	100	0	84.4	89.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	949.068	560.196	1,298.39	2807.658	1,194.94	629.63	883.536	2708.106	126	112	68	96.5
16.	Maharashtra	885.348	524.7	1,383.93	2793.978	834.208	480.34	784.477	2099.025	94.2	91.5	56.7	75.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Manipur	1.272	0	17.818	19.09	1.274	0	13	14.274	100	0	73	74.8
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	17.16	17.16	0	0	16.719	16.719	0	0	97.4	97.4
19.	Mizoram	0	0	7.488	7.488	0	0	7.464	7.464	0	0	99.7	99.7
20.	Nagaland	6.204	3.912	24.255	34.371	6.204	3.844	23.535	33.583	100	98.3	97	97.7
21.	Odisha	0	0	392.82	392.82	0	3.164	367.953	371.117	0	0	93.7	94.5
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.36	1,017.38	1213.92	112.253	50.17	825.103	987.526	92.6	66.6	81.1	81.4
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	924.444	1945.464	627.407	384.712	907.216	1919.335	99.7	98.3	98.1	98.7
24.	Sikkim	0	0	2.94	2.94	0	0	2.945	2.945	0	0	100	100.2
25.	Tamilnadu	0	0	210.396	210.396	0	0	211.115	211.115	0	0	100	100.3
26.	Tripura	0	0	28.044	28.044	0	0	24.32	24.32	0	0	86.7	86.7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,198.34	565.872	2,554.31	4318.53	1,233.68	554.224	2,157.11	3945.012	103	97.9	84.4	91.4
28.	Uttarakhand	48.516	18.984	192.942	260.442	48.703	18.967	166.138	233.808	100	99.9	86.1	89.8
29.	West Bengal	597.096	272.592	1,052.58	1922.268	588.286	239.459	1,080.38	1908.122	98.5	87.8	103	99.3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.732	0.252	7.776	8.76	0.278	0.113	4.058	4.449	38	44.8	52.2	50.8
31.	Chandigarh	0.5	0	21.6	22.1	0.412	0	21.637	22.049	82.4	0	100	99.8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.192	0.156	0.288	0.636	0.064	0.052	0.219	0.335	33.3	33.3	76	52.7
33.	Daman and Diu	0.084	0.06	1.884	2.028	0.044	0.035	0.245	0.324	52.4	58.3	13	16
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	11.94	11.94	0	0	3.326	3.326	0	0	27.9	27.9
Total		6,023.94	3,480.12	13,279.65	22,783.71	6,112.62	3,352.53	9,525.89	18,991.04	102	96.3	71.7	83.4

Statement-V

Allocation and Offtake of WHEAT for the Year 2010-2011 Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

(in thousand tons)

Sl. No	State/UTs	Allocation				Offtake				% Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	156.422	156.422	0	0	49.081	49.081	0	0	31.4	31.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.072	0	6.36	9.432	2.462	0	5.377	7.839	80.1	0	84.5	83.1
3.	Assam	0	0	326.936	326.936	0	0	308.39	308.39	0	0	94.3	94.3
4.	Bihar	436.579	419.165	738.24	1593.984	473.271	394.818	378.842	1246.931	108	94.2	51.3	78.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	31.32	0	210.432	241.752	34.477	0	193.439	227.916	110	0	91.9	94.3
6.	Delhi	75.516	45.06	326.682	447.258	73.384	34.261	353.82	461.465	97.2	76	108	103.2
7.	Goa	0	0	14.286	14.286	0	0	11.688	11.688	0	0	81.8	81.8
8.	Gujarat	376.524	184.476	955.728	1516.728	394.297	180.662	625.822	1200.781	105	97.9	65.5	79.2
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.82	353.85	685.242	208.278	119.619	285.2	613.097	99.9	97.4	80.6	89.5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	76.056	47.304	196.528	319.888	67.693	47.025	191.073	305.791	89	99.4	97.2	95.6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.172	21.144	152.616	223.932	48.38	20.675	153.978	223.033	96.4	97.8	101	99.6
12.	Jharkhand	53.584	49.523	214.206	317.313	50.755	47.765	75.881	174.401	94.7	96.5	35.4	55
13.	Karnataka	140.544	87.384	103.644	331.572	141.404	74.313	91.737	307.454	101	85	88.5	92.7
14.	Kerala	83.556	0	166.452	250.008	83.31	0	166.641	249.951	99.7	0	100	100
15.	Madhya Pradesh	768.238	560.196	844.51	2172.944	953.228	478.253	751.847	2183.328	124	85.4	89	100.5
16.	Maharashtra	885.348	524.7	1,435.40	2845.452	863.579	472.893	817.228	2153.7	97.5	90.1	56.9	75.7
17.	Manipur	1.272	0	23.512	24.784	0.779	0	7.658	8.437	61.2	0	32.6	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	27.194	27.194	0	0	22.987	22.987	0	0	84.5	84.5
19.	Mizoram	0	0	7.488	7.488	0	0	6.961	6.961	0	0	93	93
20.	Nagaland	6.204	3.912	22.476	32.592	5.687	3.654	24.111	33.452	91.7	93.4	107	102.6
21.	Odisha	0	0	432.369	432.369	2.441	0	369.448	371.889	0	0	85.4	86
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.36	589.812	786.348	114.963	51.853	513.891	680.707	94.9	68.8	87.1	86.6
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	977.492	1998.512	635.059	384.787	897.684	1917.53	101	98.3	91.8	95.9
24.	Sikkim	0	0	2.94	2.94	0	0	3.205	3.205	0	0	109	109
25.	Tamilnadu	0	0	165.396	165.396	0	0	164.259	164.259	0	0	99.3	99.3
26.	Tripura	0	0	28.14	28.14	0	0	20.712	20.712	0	0	73.6	73.6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,198.34	565.872	2,352.99	4117.206	1,237.28	570.502	1,943.98	3751.756	103	101	82.6	91.1
28.	Uttarakhand	46.856	20.644	226.214	293.714	49.54	21.14	198.838	269.518	106	102	87.9	91.8
29.	West Bengal	597.096	272.592	1,159.71	2029.396	562.151	224.979	1,081.40	1868.531	94.1	82.5	93.2	92.1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.732	0.252	9.612	10.596	0.208	0.064	4.749	5.021	28.4	25.4	49.4	47.4
31.	Chandigarh	0.528	0	27	27.528	0.308	0	22.253	22.561	58.3	0	82.4	82
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.288	0.156	0.396	0.84	0.065	0.026	0.084	0.175	22.6	16.7	21.2	20.8
33.	Daman and Diu	0.084	0.06	2.016	2.16	0.032	0.026	0.254	0.312	38.1	43.3	12.6	14.4
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	9.258	9.258	0	0	6.913	6.913	0	0	74.7	74.7
Total		5,791.19	3,392.11	12,266.31	21,449.61	6,003.03	3,127.32	9,749.43	18,879.77	104	92.2	79.5	88

Statement-VI

Allocation and Offtake of WHEAT for the Year 2011-2012 Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

(in thousand tons)

Sl. No	State/UTs	Allocation				Offtake				% Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	41.728	41.728	0	0	33.532	33.532	0	0	80.4	80.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.072	0	6.36	9.432	2.641	0	4.985	7.626	86	0	78.4	80.9
3.	Assam	0	0	365.794	365.794	0	0	363.71	363.71	0	0	99.4	99.4
4.	Bihar	435.564	420.168	909.262	1764.994	421.635	383.368	322.171	1127.174	96.8	91.2	35.4	63.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	31.32	0	255	286.32	28.548	0	164.344	192.892	91.1	0	64.4	67.4
6.	Delhi	75.516	45.06	328.868	449.444	73.127	28.886	313.898	415.911	96.8	64.1	95.4	92.5
7.	Goa	0	0	8.958	8.958	0	0	8.859	8.859	0	0	98.9	98.9
8.	Gujarat	376.524	184.476	1,128.29	1689.29	349.343	177.448	410.364	937.155	92.8	96.2	36.4	55.5
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.82	401.03	732.422	223.97	116.173	246.288	586.431	107	94.6	61.4	80.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	76.056	47.304	203.37	326.73	73.59	46.37	201.896	321.856	96.8	98	99.3	98.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.172	21.144	152.316	223.632	53.533	21.691	146.187	221.411	107	103	96	99
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	166.77	166.77	0	0	15.669	15.669	0	0	9.4	9.4
13.	Karnataka	141.298	86.63	92.094	320.022	136.912	85.007	86.844	308.763	96.9	98.1	94.3	96.5
14.	Kerala	83.556	0	191.814	275.37	83.277	0	189.869	273.146	99.7	0	99	99.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	854.568	560.196	948.26	2363.024	1,081.82	544.769	621.952	2248.539	127	97.2	65.6	95.2
16.	Maharashtra	885.348	524.7	1,589.50	2999.548	840.577	450.285	816.342	2107.204	94.9	85.8	51.4	70.3
17.	Manipur	1.272	0	28.51	29.782	1.271	0	19.169	20.44	99.9	0	67.2	68.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	25.55	25.55	0	0	26.971	26.971	0	0	106	105.6
19.	Mizoram	0	0	7.488	7.488	0	0	7.855	7.855	0	0	105	104.9
20.	Nagaland	6.204	3.912	22.476	32.592	6.203	3.912	23.467	33.582	100	100	104	103
21.	Odisha	0	0	391.532	391.532	0	0	372.299	372.299	0	0	95.1	95.1
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.36	617.564	814.1	115.518	54.871	515.966	686.355	95.3	72.8	83.5	84.3
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	1,094.12	2115.14	620.447	387.224	1,071.02	2078.693	98.6	98.9	97.9	98.3
24.	Sikkim	0	0	2.95	2.95	0	0	2.7	2.7	0	0	91.5	91.5
25.	Tamilnadu	0	0	165.396	165.396	0	0	168.093	168.093	0	0	102	101.6
26.	Tripura	0	0	33.204	33.204	0	0	18.391	18.391	0	0	55.4	55.4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,198.34	565.872	2,629.11	4393.326	1,249.81	576.14	1,994.83	3820.778	104	102	75.9	87
28.	Uttarakhand	43.536	23.964	250.562	318.062	40.282	22.197	203.42	265.899	92.5	92.6	81.2	83.6
29.	West Bengal	597.096	272.592	1,469.91	2339.598	565.256	229.149	1,264.46	2058.861	94.7	84.1	86	88
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.732	0.252	9.612	10.596	0.231	0.093	4.829	5.153	31.6	36.9	50.2	48.6
31.	Chandigarh	0.528	0	30.6	31.128	0.264	0	30.599	30.863	50	0	100	99.1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.288	0.156	0.408	0.852	0.288	0.366	0.374	1.028	100	235	91.7	120.7
33.	Daman and Diu	0.084	0.06	2.674	2.818	0.078	0.047	1.503	1.628	92.9	78.3	56.2	57.8
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	11.9	11.9	0	0	6.607	6.607	0	0	55.5	55.5
Total		5,820.36	3,346.15	13,582.98	22,749.49	5,968.62	3,128.00	9,679.46	18,776.07	103	93.5	71.3	82.5

Statement-VII

Allocation and Offtake of Rice of Special Adhoc Additional Allocations made during 2009-10 and 2010-11 under TPDS

(In Thousand Tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10			2010-11								
		Date of Allocation January 2010 @ MSP based/derived prices		% Offtake	Allocation for AAY/BPL/APL 19.5.2010 @ Rs. 8.45/ kg & 11.85/kg.		% Offtake	APL Allocation made on 6.1.2011 @Rs. 8.45/kg. & 11.85/kg.		% Offtake	BPL Allocation made on 7.9.2010 and 6.1.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices		% Offtake
		Allocation	Offtake		Allocation	Offtake		Allocation	Offtake		Allocation	Offtake	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	251.474	124.59	49.5	175.216	3.436	2.0	211.64	0.731	0.3	511.57	509.791	99.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.328	0	0.0	3.146	1.058	33.6	2.421	2.028	83.8	11.678	6323	54.1
3.	Assam	52.476	0.88	1.7	114.119	46.106	40.4	164.239	28.044	17.1	290.794	171.081	58.8
4.	Bihar	0.328	0	0.0	121.166	9.832	8.1	54.351	7.901	14.5	371.246	222.311	59.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.040	0	0.0	101.966	0	0.0	136.983	121.253	88.5	134.512	186.409	138.6
6.	Delhi	12.694	5.448	42.9	9.905	4.788	483	11.076	0	0.0	9.574	6.902	72.1
7.	Goa	5.228	0	0.0	3.966	0.002	0.1	3.892	2.361	60.7	3.68	3.372	91.6
8.	Gujarat	0	0	0.0	24.51	4.626	18.9	24.307	4.69	19.3	51.352	41.708	81.2
9.	Haryana	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.296	1.753	21.1	6.746	6.461	95.8	5.131	4.888	95.3	16.9	13.19	78.0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.780	19.999	84.1	18.194	18.19	100.0	34.019	24.169	71.0	42.4	42.93	101.3
12.	Jharkhand	10.248	0	0.0	35.026	3.874	11.1	31.547	0.261	0.8	183.584	126.175	68.7
13.	Karnataka	172.532	64.949	37.6	90.636	41.649	46.0	99.956	12.552	12.6	198.332	192.424	97.0
14.	Kerala	92.114	4.175	4.5	105.818	77.942	73.7	123.158	83.455	67.8	96.97	96.971	100.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0.0	12.923	0	0.0	19.297	1.092	5.7	99.54	2.236	2.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Maharashtra	72.178	0	0.0	89.343	20.489	22.9	74.185	16.407	22.1	241.55	135.778	56.2
17.	Manipur	4.794	4.794	100.0	5.116	0	0.0	3.628	4.467	123.1	17.354	16.627	95.8
18.	Meghalaya	6.792	0.847	12.5	5.685	7.083	124.6	4.248	4.738	111.5	19.034	11.2	58.8
19.	Mizoram	2.880	2.880	100.0	4.276	2.138	50.0	17.651	17.101	96.9	10.214	11.436	112.0
20.	Nagaland	4.224	0	0.0	6.432	2.482	38.6	7.469	2.826	37.8	12.672	13.296	104.9
21.	Odisha	8.534	0	0.0	73.245	0.135	0.2	51.944	0	0.0	252.906	190.414	75.3
22.	Punjab	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
23.	Rajasthan	0	0	0.0	40	20.106	50.3	4.257	4.102	96.4	0	0	0.0
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0.0	1.405	1.223	87.0	1.081	0.541	50.0	4.298	4.299	100.0
25.	Tamilnadu	250.314	250.314	100.0	148.39	115.637	77.9	160.877	0	0.0	372.918	353.252	94.7
26.	Tripura	12.166	0	0.0	9.387	0	0.0	7.229	0	0.0	22.622	22.623	100.0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0.0	266.642	39.677	14.9	103.089	4.16	4.0	546.122	333.266	61.0
28.	Uttarakhand	4.332	0	0.0	7.151	1.551	21.7	105.382	83.26	79.0	21.642	2.681	12.4
29.	West Bengal	21.682	20.274	93.5	81.063	73.95	91.2	78.035	51.126	65.5	244.312	166.121	67.9
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.144	0	0.0	0.799	0	0.0	0.681	0	0.0	1.852	0308	16.6
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	0.431	0	0.0	0.352	0	0.0	1.516	0.555	36.6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.624	0.624	100.0	0.476	0	0.0	0.306	0.306	100.0	1.302	0.652	50.1
33.	Daman and Diu	0.146	0.100	68.5	0	0	0.0	0.244	0	0.0	0.246	0.103	41.9
34.	Lakshadweep	0.22	0.22	100.0	0.158	0	0.0	0.15	0.7	466.7	0.23	0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	2.636	0.406	15.4	2.691	0.309	11.5	2.175	3.096	142.3	6.442	1.567	24.3
Grand Total		1062.204	502.253	47.3	1379.884#	502.744	36.4	1125.000#	486.255	43.2	3421.014#	2886.001	84.4

#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-VIII*Allocation and Offtake of Rice of Special Adhoc Additional Allocations made during 2011-12**(In Thousand Tons)*

Sl. No. States/UTs		2011-12					
		BPL allocation made on 16.5.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices		% Offtake	BPL/AAY Allocation made to Poorest Districts \$		% Offtake
		Allocation	Offtake		Allocation	Offtake	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	311.57	297.194	95.4	116.797	115.093	98.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.678	5.214	78.1	0.682	0.682	100.0
3.	Assam	190.794	199.829	104.7	15.34	14.544	94.8
4.	Bihar	371.246	338.97	91.3	367.085	149.0532	40.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	134.512	133.979	99.6	125.6	133.243	106.1
6.	Delhi	9.574	8.389	87.6	0	0	0.0
7.	Goa	3.68	3.849	104.6	0	0	0.0
8.	Gujarat	51.352	51.323	99.9	19.066	19.009	99.7
9.	Haryana	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	16.9	11.795	69.8	4.943	4.8958	99.0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.4	38.331	90.4	8.939	8.005	89.6
12.	Jharkhand	183.584	86.158	46.9	132.229	117.54	88.9
13.	Karnataka	198.332	198.515	100.1	25.95	25.95	100.0
14.	Kerala	94.42	94.355	99.9	4.408	4.409	100.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	99.54	79.747	80.1	61.973	16.214	26.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Maharashtra	241.55	145.27	60.1	51.452	37.442	72.8
17.	Manipur	12.354	12.354	100.0	1.199	1.199	100.0
18.	Meghalaya	14.033	14.213	101.3	1.719	1.308	76.1
19.	Mizoram	10.214	8.542	83.6	0.159	0.159	100.0
20.	Nagaland	12.672	12.777	100.8	0.254	0.254	100.0
21.	Odisha	252.906	151.273	59.8	143.933	143.702	99.8
22.	Punjab	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
23.	Rajasthan	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
24.	Sikkim	9.378	4.886	52.1	0.264	0.169	64.0
25.	Tamilnadu	377.918	378.43	100.1	40.948	40.359	98.6
26.	Tripura	22.622	22.093	97.7	2.734	2.23	81.6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	546.122	407.346	74.6	192.145	167.964	87.4
28.	Uttarakhand	21.642	17.952	82.9	1.742	1.738	99.8
29.	West Bengal	244.512	191.29	78.2	154.268	28.598	18.5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.852	1.526	82.4	0	0	0.0
31.	Chandigarh	1.516	1.436	94.7	0	0	0.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.302	0.013	1.0	0	0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.246	0.032	13.0	0	0	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.23	0.23	100.0	0	0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	9.442	8.492	893	0	0	0.0
Grand Total		3421.013#	2925.803	85.5	1473.829	1033.760	70.1

Statement-IX

Allocation and Offtake of Wheat of Special Adhoc Additional Allocations made during 2009-10 and 2010-11 under TPDS (In Thousand Tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10			2010-11								
		Date of Allocation January 2010 @ MSP based/derived prices		% Offtake	Allocation for AAY/BPL/APL 19.5.2010 @ Rs. 8.45/ kg & 11.85/kg.		% Offtake	APL Allocation made on 6.1.2011 @Rs. 8.45/kg. & 11.85/kg.		% Offtake	BPL Allocation made on 7.9.2010 and 6.1.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices		% Offtake
		Allocation	Offtake		Allocation	Offtake		Allocation	Offtake		Allocation	Offtake	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.946	0.973	1.5	93.741	0.27	0.3	43.58	11.801	27.1	0	0.547	0.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.512	0	0.0	0.968	1.132	116.9	0.683	0.376	55.1	0.914	0.857	93.8
3.	Assam	37.384	22.356	59.8	82.262	35.912	43.7	118.434	83.578	70.6	0	0	0.0
4.	Bihar	237.252	0	0.0	80.777	15.128	18.7	61.907	12.85	20.8	128.968	103.571	80.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	52.180	50.367	96.5	48.008	41.787	87.0	68.064	22.447	33.0	9.272	8.002	86.3
6.	Delhi	42.946	16.35	38.1	37.389	17.852	47.7	40.433	0	0.0	21.79	16.467	75.6
7.	Goa	1.172	0	0.0	1.474	0	0.0	2.012	0.646	32.1	0	0.002	0.0
8.	Gujarat	175.14	9.025	5.2	124.359	11.515	9.3	119.756	9.9	8.3	111.22	91.166	82.0
9.	Haryana	62.96	15.418	24.5	53.516	16.28	30.4	51.205	36.806	71.9	60.504	22.076	36.5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	16.844	4.29	25.5	14.623	14.623	100.0	10.997	9.732	88.5	22.516	16.301	72.4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.260	12.259	100.0	12.44	12.793	102.8	29.12	27.164	93.3	14.04	14.04	100.0
12.	Jharkhand	76.872	0	0.0	39.026	4.489	11.5	11.04	0.503	4.6	0	0	0.0
13.	Karnataka	16.208	8.736	53.9	69.793	9.876	14.2	36.966	0	0.0	41.614	41.147	98.9
14.	Kerala	30.086	4.067	13.5	48.052	38.12	79.3	56.735	44.451	78.3	28.683	28.582	99.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	194.06	0	0.0	152.028	13.322	8.8	101.78	10.841	10.7	416.784	4.432	1.1
16.	Maharashtra	282.362	0	0.0	212.016	20.205	9.5	168.771	10.738	6.4	259.51	150.236	57.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Manipur	3.346	1.673	50.0	1.803	0	0.0	1.603	1.603	100.0	0.376	0.294	78.2
18.	Meghalaya	2.188	1.488	68.0	1.948	0.76	39.0	1.525	0.779	51.1	0	0	0.0
19.	Mizoram	0.460	0.460	100.0	1.402	0.643	45.9	0.498	0.498	100.0	0	0	0.0
20.	Nagaland	1.816	1.816	100.0	3.836	0.459	12.0	6395	6.528	102.1	1.838	1.836	99.9
21.	Odisha	127.286	5.693	4.5	42.202	0	0.0	23.875	12.006	50.3	0	0	0.0
22.	Punjab	79.52	0	0.0	67.592	59.295	87.7	276.145	70.905	25.7	35.888	28.664	79.9
23.	Rajasthan	177.34	46.641	26.3	261.478	171.663	65.7	235.443	182.551	77.5	236.42	221.277	93.6
24.	Sikkim	2.1	0.938	44.7	0.88	0.054	6.1	0.565	0.3	53.1	0.2	0.2	100.0
25.	Tamilnadu	27.326	8.047	29.4	87.604	13.828	15.8	34.89	34.731	99.5	0	0	0.0
26.	Tripura	2.274	0	0.0	2.887	0	0.0	2.04	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	522.83	0	0.0	177.764	74.549	41.9	232.552	0	0.0	272.758	175.232	64.2
28.	Uttarakhand	20.048	0	0.0	13.572	2.483	18.3	60.268	10.193	16.9	16.546	12.619	76.3
29.	West Bengal	268.778	208.714	77.7	165.828	149.466	90.1	124.787	92.484	74.1	152.64	125.206	82.0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.476	0	0.0	0.578	0	0.0	0.469	0	0.0	0.294	0.147	50.0
31.	Chandigarh	4.06	0	0.0	3.02	0	0.0	3.555	3.116	87.7	0.248	0	0.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.096	0.096	100.0	0.136	0	0.0	0.085	0.085	100.0	0.08	0.04	50.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.364	0.200	54.9	0	0	0.0	0.234	0	0.0	0.022	0.009	40.9
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	0.029	0	0.0	0.024	0.024	100.0	0	0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	1.844	0	0.0	1.117	0	0.0	0.864	1.132	131.0	0	0	0.0
Grand Total		2545.336	419.607	16.5	1686.526	726.504	43.1	1375.000#	698.768	50.8	1578.990#	1062.95	67.3

#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-X*Allocation and Offtake of Wheat of Special Adhoc Additional Allocations made during 2011-12**(in thousand tons)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12					
		BPL allocation made on 16.5.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices		% Offtake	BPL/AAY Allocation made to Poorest Districts \$		% Offtake
		Allocation	Offtake		Allocation	Offtake	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.914	0.795	87.0	0.055	0.055	100.0
3.	Assam	30	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
4.	Bihar	228.968	135.786	59.3	229.426	163.458	71.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	9.272	9.455	102.0	6.352	2.593	40.8
6.	Delhi	21.79	21.587	99.1	0	0	0.0
7.	Goa	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
8.	Gujarat	111.22	111.715	100.4	32.436	31.359	96.7
9.	Haryana	60.504	39.618	65.5	9.739	3.391	34.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	22.516	15.694	69.7	6.594	6.524	98.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.04	14.038	100.0	2.818	2.649	94.0
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
13.	Karnataka	41.614	41.474	99.7	5.445	5.42	99.5
14.	Kerala	24.748	24.737	100.0	0.66	0.659	99.8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	216.784	190.316	87.8	216.071	97.749	45.2
16.	Maharashtra	259.51	149.139	57.5	54.36	37.168	68.4
17.	Manipur	0.376	0.376	100.0	0.016	0	0.0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
20.	Nagaland	6.838	6.838	100.0	0.061	0.122	200.0
21.	Odisha	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
22.	Punjab	35.888	34.235	95.4	1.839	1.839	100.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23. Rajasthan		186.42	179.772	96.4	99.054	70.182	70.9
24. Sikkim		1.4	1.4	100.0	0	0	0.0
25. Tamilnadu		0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
26. Tripura		0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
27. Uttar Pradesh		272.758	221.657	81.3	124.579	125.678	100.9
28. Uttarakhand		16.546	13.939	84.2	0.86	0.86	100.0
29. West Bengal		152.64	134.697	88.2	105.047	101.813	96.9
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.294	0.294	100.0	0	0	0.0
31. Chandigarh		0.248	0.199	80.2	0	0	0.0
32. Dadra and Nagar Havel1		0.08	0.004	5.0	0	0	0.0
33. Daman and Diu		0.022	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
35. Puducherry		1.269	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Grand Total		1578.990#	1347.765	85.4	895.412	651.519	72.8

\$ Offtake against SPL. Allocation and allocation to Poorest District is upto January, 2013 as against the allocation for the whole year
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.

[*Translation*]

Agricultural Profession

*27. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of farmers especially in the rainfed agricultural areas are giving up the agricultural profession and are selling their land to repay their debts taken from local money lenders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether increase in the cost of cultivation due to substantial increase in the prices of agricultural inputs like diesel, fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, etc. is also the main reason for farmers quitting the agricultural profession; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make agriculture a remunerative profession?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per Agricultural Census 2010-11, the number of operational holdings have increased from 129.22 million in 2005-06 to 137.76 million in 2010-11.

(c) Wholesale Price Index (WPI) with base 2004-05 =100 for farm inputs during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 (July to June) reveals that prices have increased by 25 per cent for fertilizers, 16 per cent for electricity for agricultural use, 4 per cent for pesticides, 5 per cent for non-electrical machinery, 12 per cent for tractors, 32 per cent for lubricants, 22 per cent for diesel oil (HSDO), 50 per cent for diesel oil (LDO). WPI for the period 2012-13

(July to January) shows further increase in the prices of farm inputs. Price increase in farm inputs would increase the overall cost of production, depending upon, inter alia, the yields of the crops.

(d) Government has taken several steps to revitalize agriculture sector and improve condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, extension, marketing, etc. Various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are being implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements. The focus of Government is primarily on expansion of farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages. Other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers include enhancement in minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, increase in credit flow to agriculture sector, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans, etc.

[English]

Price Rise

*28. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities have shown a rising trend during the last six months;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to impose a ban and/or regulate forward trading in essential commodities including farm products in view of the price-rise;

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

(e) the other effective steps taken to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) shows that during the last six months (August 2012 - January, 2013), the rate of inflation for food articles which was at 9.34% for the month of August, 2012 declined for two months (September and October, 2012) and started rising from November, 2012 onwards and is at 11.88% for the month of January 2013. This is mainly due to the rise in the prices of rice, wheat, moong dal, vegetables including potato and onion, fruits and groundnut oil. The rate of inflation in respect of pulses (except moong dal) milk, egg, meat and fish, sugar and edible oils (except groundnut oil) showed a declining trend during this period.

During the last six months from August 2012 to January 2013, the trend in retail prices of essential commodities in the major trading centres across the country shows that retail prices of rice, wheat, moong dal, groundnut oil and onion have showed an increasing trend. The retail prices of pulses (except moong dal), sugar, vanaspati and palm oil in edible oils, potato and tomato in vegetables registered a declining trend while the prices of milk remained stable. The prices of mustard oil, soya oil and sunflower oil witnessed a mixed trend during the period. Details of retail prices in four metro cities are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Rise in the prices of essential food products are due to several factors such as shortfall in domestic supply relative to demand, hardening of international prices, rising fuel cost, changes in consumption pattern, adverse weather conditions, improvement in income and living standards, changes in dietary habits as well as insufficient logistics and storage facilities.

(c) and (d) The Government does not propose to ban futures trading in essential commodities including that of farm products. The Forward Markets Commission, a statutory body established under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, regulates forward trading in agricultural and non agricultural commodities.

In so far as the price rise in essential commodities including farm products due to the commodity futures trading is concerned, an Expert Committee chaired by Shri Abhijit Sen, Member of the Planning Commission that analyzed annual trend growth rate in prices of sensitive commodities (food grains and sugar) in pre-futures and

post-futures period, concluded that although inflation clearly increased post-futures in some sensitive commodities that have higher weight in consumer price indices, it is not possible to make any general claim that inflation accelerated more in commodities with futures trading.

Other factors particularly demand supply mismatches, degree of dependence on imports and international prices in these commodities etc. also tend to affect commodity prices.

(e) Government has initiated several measures to control the prices and improve the availability of essential commodities such as allowing import of various items of mass consumption at zero or concessional import duties together with restriction on their exports, prescribing stock holding limits under Essential Commodities Act, allocation of foodgrains at affordable prices under Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. The steps in operation by the Government to control the prices of essential commodities are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

2012-13

Department of Consumer Affairs (Price Monitoring Cell)

Month End Retail Prices of Rice

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	25	26	26	25	26	26
Mumbai	26	25	25	26	26	26
Kolkata	20	21	21	21	20	21
Chennai	29	31	31	32	34	34

Month End Retail Prices of Wheat

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	19	19	18	19	19	19
Mumbai	24	25	24	24	28	28
Kolkata	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chennai	25	25	27	28	28	26

Month End Retail Prices of Atta (Wheat)

Unit (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	20	20	19	21	20	20
Mumbai	28	29	28	28	32	32
Kolkata	19	19	20	21	21	21
Chennai	24	24	28	28	28	26

Month End Retail Prices of Gram Dal

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	72	70	72	73	74	69
Mumbai	76	82	78	78	85	85
Kolkata	70	70	75	68	68	66
Chennai	74	72	72	72	66	65

Month End Retail Prices of Tur/Arhar Dal

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	82	83	82	81	81	78
Mumbai	80	85	80	84	80	80
Kolkata	75	74	76	74	70	70
Chennai	78	74	76	80	76	74

Month End Retail Prices of Urad Dal

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	75	75	72	72	74	68
Mumbai	82	83	80	74	76	76
Kolkata	65	60	64	60	60	56
Chennai	65	65	63	63	62	62

Month End Retail Prices of Moong Dal

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	75	76	74	77	80	77
Mumbai	80	84	82	82	87	87
Kolkata	80	80	82	80	84	80
Chennai	76	76	76	76	78	78

Month End Retail Prices of Masoor Dal

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	66	65	63	62	61	60
Mumbai	60	58	56	56	56	56
Kolkata	52	48	50	50	50	52
Chennai	52	52	52	52	52	52

Month End Retail Prices of Sugar

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	40	41	41	39	40	38
Shimla	41	41	NR.	42	41	40
Mumbai	42	40	40	40	38	38
Kolkata	40	41	41	40	39	38
Chennai	40	39	37	38	36	35

Month End Retail Prices of Milk

@Unit: (Rs./Litre)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	29	30	30	30	30	30
Mumbai	36	36	36	36	36	36
Kolkata	28	28	28	28	28	28
Chennai	27	27	27	27	27	27

Month End Retail Prices of Groundnut Oil (Packed)

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	166	166	162	161	162	157
Mumbai	137	129	131	140	141	141
Kolkata	140	140	137	138	160	150
Chennai	142	142	126	136	140	144

Month End Retail Prices of Mustard Oil (Packed)

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	105	108	105	108	108	108
Mumbai	102	95	91	91	88	90
Kolkata	105	104	105	106	106	106
Chennai	108	121	121	121	121	121

Month End Retail Prices of Vanaspati (Packed)

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	88	87	81	77	77	76
Mumbai	97	88	88	90	79	74
Kolkata	78	74	65	64	63	55
Chennai	87	88	86	86	88	88

Month End Retail Prices of Soya Oil (Packed)

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	95	97	94	94	97	97
Mumbai	90	90	82	88	84	81
Kolkata	88	86	86	86	88	88
Chennai	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Month End Retail Prices of Sunflower Oil (Packed)

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	107	107	106	106	108	108
Mumbai	91	95	96	96	96	96
Kolkata	95	90	93	93	94	94
Chennai	92	93	91	93	93	93

Month End Retail Prices of Palm Oil (Packed)

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mumbai	73	63	63	63	62	62
Kolkata	70	68	56	56	55	55
Chennai	71	68	60	59	56	58

Month End Retail Prices of Gur

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	43	41	40	38	38	37
Mumbai	45	46	48	48	47	47
Kolkata	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chennai	37	38	35	37	37	39

Month End Retail Prices of Tea Loose

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	177	180	185	188	190	200
Mumbai	220	260	270	280	280	280
Kolkata	120	120	120	120	NR	120
Chennai	260	260	260	260	260	260

Month End Retail Prices of Salt Pack (Iodised)

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	16	16	16	16	16	16
Mumbai	15	16	16	16	16	16
Kolkata	8	8	8	8	8	8
Chennai	16	16	16	16	16	16

Month End Retail Prices of Potato

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	20	19	18	17	12	13
Mumbai	23	18	17	19	19	22
Kolkata	15	14	14	15	12	10
Chennai	21	20	22	20	20	18

Month End Retail Prices of Onion

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	16	16	19	21	23	32
Mumbai	14	14	19	18	18	29
Kolkata	16	16	18	20	20	28
Chennai	13	12	18	20	20	23

Month End Retail Prices of Tomato

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Aug. 31, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Oct 31, 2012	Nov. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2012	Jan. 31, 2013
Delhi	27	21	20	18	14	15
Mumbai	20	16	10	16	17	16
Kolkata	30	30	30	20	16	10
Chennai	21	10	20	20	16	15

Source: State Civil Supplies Department. NR - Not Reported

Statement-II

The Steps in operation by the Government to contain price rise in essential commodities inter-alia include the following:

- Reduced import duties to zero - for wheat, onion and pulses and to 7.5% for refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils.
- The import duty on sugar has been kept at 10%.
- Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil,

forest based oil and edible oils in blended consumer packs upto 5 kg. with a Minimum Export Price of USD 1500 per MT) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses and lentils up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum).

- Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds for a period upto 30.9.2013 and in respect of paddy and rice upto 30.11.2013.

- Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs. 5.65 per kg. for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg. for AAY) and wheat (at Rs. 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs. 2 per kg. for AAY) since 2002.
- Suspended Futures trading in rice, urad, tur, guar gum and guar seed.
- To ensure adequate availability of sugar for the households covered under TPDS, the levy obligation on sugar factories was restored to 10%.
- Government allocated rice and wheat under OMSS Scheme.
- The scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through PDS in a varied form with a subsidy element of Rs. 20/- per Kg. for the residual part of the current year is presently under operation. The scheme for subsidized imported edible oils has been extended upto 30.9.2013 with subsidy of Rs.15/- per Kg. for import of upto 10 lakh tonnes of edible oils for this period.

[*Translation*]

Crime Against Migrant Labourers

*29. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of violence/crime against migrant labourers especially those hailing from Hindi Speaking States are on the rise in other States;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during the last one year;

(c) whether the National Human Rights Commission has issued any advisory to the States/UTs in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to check such crimes against migrant labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (b) Specific data on violent incidents against migrant labourers, particularly Hindi speaking labourers is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) As per information made available by NHRC, no such advisory has been issued to States/UTs.

(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. The Union Government, however, attaches the highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, the Union Government has been advising the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crime.

Banning of Films

*30. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) the details of the films banned by various courts/ State Governments after obtaining public screening certificate from the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Union Government has set up a committee to review the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and also to expand the ambit of Film Certification Appellate Tribunal to allow State Governments, individuals and organizations to approach it with objections regarding certification;

(c) if so, the terms of reference and composition of the committee; and

(d) the time by which the aforesaid committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TIWARI): (a) (i) The film 'Dam 999' was banned by Govt. of Tamil Nadu in November 2011.

(ii) The film 'Aarakshan' was banned by Governments of Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in the year 2011. However, the ban was lifted by the Govt. of Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. The Supreme Court of

India vide order of August 19, 2011 set aside the decision of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) The film "Vishwaroopam" was disallowed for public screening in Tamil Nadu for a period of 15 days through an executive order. Hon'ble single Judge of Madras High Court quashed the executive order. While the appeal by State Government was pending before Division bench of Madras High Court, the concerns were addressed and the film was released in Tamil Nadu.

(b) to (d) Yes, Ministry of I&B vide its OM N. 2/12/2004-FCAT (Vol. IV) dated 04/02/2013 has constituted a Committee of Experts to examine issues of certification under Cinematograph Act, 1952. The Committee is headed by a retired Chief Justice of High Court and has seven other members. Its terms of reference are -

- (I) To review the mandate and functioning of CBFC and recommend measures including statutory changes to enable CBFC to deal with contemporary requirements of certification and increased transparency / efficiency. Such issues, *inter alia*, may include:
- The process of certification under the Act and Rules, including the mechanism followed by Examining and Revising Committees;
 - Categories of certification, existing and proposed, under the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2013;
 - Requirement of special categories of certification for the purposes of broadcasting on television channels and radio stations.
- (II) To review the mandate and functioning of Film Certification Appellate Tribunal (FCAT) in order to make it a more efficacious appellate body;
- (III) Examine the role of Central Government regarding sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition under Entry 60, List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India vis-a-vis Entry 33, List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India;
- (IV) To suggest more effective legal remedies and penal provisions in the Act, particularly with reference to making unlawful copies, camcording in cinema halls, interpolation/insertion of clips after certification and

such similar issues; and

- (V) Any other issues that the Committee may deem fit to deliberate upon.

The Committee shall submit its report in a time bound manner.

Ancient/Historical Monuments

*31. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- whether a large number of ancient/historical monuments in the country are in dilapidated conditions;
- if so, the details of such monuments, State/UT-wise;
- the details of the monuments in which works were undertaken by the Government for their maintenance, restoration and preservation including the funds allocated and expenditure incurred on each of these monuments during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- whether the Government has received any international assistance for the purpose and if so, the details thereof, country-wise; and
- the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for maintenance, restoration and preservation of all ancient/historical monuments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMAR): (a) and (b) No Madam. The protected monuments of ASI are in a good state of preservation.

(c) Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process. It is attended regularly depending upon the need of repairs at particular site and availability of resources. The details of funds allocated/utilised for conservation works during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) A loan has been availed from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for the conservation of Ajanta and Ellora Caves and a few other monuments at Aurangabad in Maharashtra. World Monument Fund has provided a grant for the conservation of Jaisalmer Fort in

Rajasthan and Krishna Temple Complex at Hampi in Karnataka. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The conservation, preservation and environmental development work of protected monuments is attended to regularly by Archaeological Survey of India as per need and priority.

Statement-I

Year-wise expenditure for conservation of monuments under ASI for last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Circle/Branch	Allocation/ Expenditure 2009-10	Allocation/ Expenditure 2010-11	Allocation/ Expenditure 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	738.00	758.00	544.49
2.		Lucknow Circle	1371.00	1706.99	1208.00
3.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	590.00	315.00	310.7
4.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Circle	500.00	389.99	359.00
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1200.00	1245.95	1041.00
6.	Karnataka	Dharwad Circle	619.46	981.88	943.98
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	674.33	654.87	607.9
8.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar Circle	276.49	261.36	289.98
9.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	435.23	504.59	446.28
10.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai Circle	460.50	530.00	530.00
11.	Punjab, Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	694.46	687.04	529.99
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	70.87	79.8	62.81
13.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1747.00	1849.84	927.39
14.	Goa	Goa Circle	120.61	110.00	110.00
15.	N.E. States, except Sikkim	Guwahati Circle	135.08	159.01	213.32
16.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	275.55	350.00	445.49
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	610.00	664.86	640.00
18.	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh(Part)	Patna Circle	314.99	364.99	383.96
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	338.44	283.29	270.00
		Mini Circle Leh	-	52.15	85.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	300.01	337.01	301.5
21.	Gujarat, Daman and Diu	Vadodara Circle	459.98	509.93	574.97
22.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	130.52	147.18	139.99
23.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	332.00	341.00	303.58
24.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	64.75	64.98	62.58
25.		Science Branch, Dehradun	655.45	507.46	485.40
26.		Horticulture Branch, Agra	2185.71	1796.70	1580.44
Total			15300.43	15653.87	13397.75

Statement-II*Details of international assistance received/earmarked, country-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of the Country and Agency	Monuments indentified for conservation	Funds/Loan/Grant-earmarked/ received
1.	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan	Ajanta and Ellora Caves, Aurangabad Caves, Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Pitalkhora Caves, Patnadevi Temple and Lonar Group of Temples, Maharashtra	37.68 crores (earmarked loan)
2.	World Monument Fund, USA	Jaisalmer fort, Rajasthan	2.00 crores (grant received)
3.	World Monument Fund, USA	Krishna Temple, Hampi, Karnataka	2.00 crores (grant earmarked)

*[English]***Horticultural Production**

*32. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North-Eastern region including Assam has the potentiality to increase horticultural production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government

to develop horticulture sector in the North-Eastern States and the success achieved as a result thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated and released to various North-Eastern States during each of the last three years and the current year for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) There is enormous potential for development of horticulture in North Eastern region including Assam. The diverse topography and climatic conditions of the region is suitable for production of a wide range of horticulture crops. Total horticulture production in the region reached 10.13 million tonnes in 2011-12, of

which vegetables account for 48.0 per cent, fruits for 41.0%, spices for 6.4%, plantation crops for 3.6% and others for 1.0%.

Government launched Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States (TMNE) during 2001-02, which was subsequently extended to Himalayan States during 2003-04 and renamed as Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH). Horticulture development is also promoted under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY)

and National Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters.

These initiatives have resulted in significant growth in horticulture sector in the North East area under fruits and vegetables has increased from 0.67 million ha in 2001-02 to 0.92 million ha in 2011-12 with corresponding increase in production from 6.7 million tonnes to 9.0 million tonnes.

Details of funds allocated and released under HMNEH during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Funds released under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)

(Rs. in lakh)

States/Implementing agency	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
A. Production & Productivity								
1. Arunachal Pradesh	2850.00	1492.00	2684.60	2684.60	4363.65	4363.65	4895.00	4195.00
2. Assam	3900.00	3743.00	2995.02	2995.02	2500.00	2500.00	3080.00	3080.00
3. Manipur	3050.00	3029.00	3951.00	3951.00	4650.00	4650.00	4590.00	4503.00
4. Meghalaya	3000.00	1932.00	2675.00	2675.00	3444.50	3444.50	3505.00	2900.00
5. Mizoram	3500.00	3500.00	3890.00	3890.00	3985.15	3835.15	4310.00	3410.00
6. Nagaland	3950.00	3950.00	4400.00	4400.00	4555.00	4555.00	4355.00	3505.00
7. Sikkim	3750.00	3428.20	2455.00	2455.00	4250.66	4250.66	4330.00	3524.40
8. Tripura	3000.00	3000.00	2620.00	2620.00	3950.00	3950.00	4480.00	3300.00
B. NRC for Orchids, Sikkim (Research and Technology for all NE States)	400.00	400.00	700.00	700.00	800.00	800.00	700.00	350.00
C. Post Harvest Management & Marketing (for all NE states)	400.00	300.00	375.00	375.00	250.00	250.00	1550.00	500.00
Grand Total	27800.00	24774.20	26745.62	26745.62	32748.96	32598.96	35795.00	29267.40

*as on 21.02.2013.

[Translation]

Skill Development in Food Processing Sector

*33. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) whether the government has undertaken any survey to assess the employment opportunities likely to be created in non-farm areas by setting up of more food processing units in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the funds sanctioned and released for human resource and skill development in this sector through the national mission on food processing (NMFP) during the last two years;

(d) whether the government proposes to set up more food processing industries in the country; and

(e) if so, the additional incentives likely to be given to the states/uts by the government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) The National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) Scheme was started from 01.04.2012. The funds released for the implementation of the various components of this Scheme in 2012-13 were Rs. 146.19 crore. No specific amount out of this is earmarked for HRD/Skill Development. However, not more than 20% can be utilized for HRD/Skill Development.

(ii) Prior to 01.04.2012, a scheme for HRD/Skill Development was being implemented directly by GOI as a Central Sector Scheme. Funds allocated and released in 2010-11 & 2011-12 are as follows.

	Allocation (Rs. crore)	Release (Rs. crore)
2010-11	11.14	11.11
2011-12	14.50	13.68

(iii) In addition, in 2012-13 a sum of Rs. 3.92 crore has been utilized for meeting the spillover liabilities of the XI plan Central Scheme referred to at (ii) above.

(d) Food processing units are set up by entrepreneurs in the private sector. However, for promoting food processing industries, Government has been extending financial assistance, by way of grant in aid, for creation of food processing infrastructure and setting up food processing units.

(e) Government has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) on 1.4.2012 to support food processing industries. This will be implemented by the State/UT Governments. Budget allocation under the scheme for 2012-13 is Rs. 250 crore out of which Rs. 181.44 crore has been released to the State/UT Governments. These funds are to be utilised for the following five components:

- i. Preparatory Activities;
- ii. Scheme for Technology Up-gradation/ Establishment/ Modernisation of Food Processing Industries;
- iii. Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non Horticultural Products and Reefer Vehicles;
- iv. Scheme for Human Resource Development (Degree/ Diploma courses, EDP, FPTC);
- v. Scheme for Promotional Activities.

[English]

Fixation of MSP

*34. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed by the Government for kharif, rabi and other crops for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13;

(b) whether several associations of farmers, Chief Ministers of States have demanded hike in the MSP of the above crops in view of the increasing prices of agricultural inputs;

(c) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto;

(d) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) proposes to modify its methodology for fixation of MSP for agricultural produce in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to revise the MSP of agricultural produce keeping in view the demands of farmers and Chief Ministers of various States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) fixed by the Government for 2011-12 and 2012-13 season are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) Representations have been received from time to time from various farmers' organizations and State Governments requesting for increase in the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various crops. Government fixes the MSPs of various crops based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments and other relevant factors. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, the CACP considers, *inter alia*, a number of important factors including cost of production and changes in input prices. The cost of production, *inter alia*, includes all input costs including labour charges and addresses the issue of increase in prices of agricultural inputs.

The methodology for estimating the cost of production is reviewed from time to time. An Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Y.K. Alagh was constituted to Examine Methodological Issues in Fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP). The premium paid by farmers for crop insurance, marketing and transport charges have been included as additional items in the cost of production with effect from 2009 on the basis of the recommendations of this Committee.

Statement

Minimum Support Prices

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	Variety	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
Kharif Crops			
Paddy	Common	1080	1250
	Grade A	1110	1280
Jowar	Hybrid	980	1500
	Maldandi	1000	1520
Bajra		980	1175
Maize		980	1175
Ragi		1050	1500
Arhar (Tur)		3200 &	3850
Moong		3500 &	4400
Urad		3300 &	4300
Cotton	Medium Staple	2800	3600
	Long Staple	3300	3900
Groundnut in shell		2700	3700
Sunflower seed		2800	3700
Soyabean	Black	1650	2200
	Yellow	1690	2240
Sesamum		3400	4200
Nigerseed		2900	3500
Rabi Crops			
Wheat		1285	1350
Barley		980	980
Gram		2800	3000
Masur (Lentil)		2800	2900
Rapeseed/Mustard		2500	3000

1	2	3	4
Safflower		2500	2800
Toria		2425	2970
Other Crops			
Copra	Milling	4525	5100
	Ball	4775	5350
De-Husked Coconut		1200	1400
Jute		1675	2200
Sugarcane*		145.00	170.00

& Additional incentive of Rs. 500 per quintal was payable in respect of kharif pulses sold to procurement agencies during the harvest/arrival period of two months.

*Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP).

[Translation]

Corruption in PDS/TPDS/AAJ

*35. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints/reports regarding irregularities and corruption in the functioning of the Public Distribution System/Targetted Public Distribution System/Antyodaya Anna Yojana during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the complaints/reports received and the action taken thereon, State-wise;

(c) whether any assessment/review of the said schemes has been carried out by the Government;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There have been complaints about irregularities in the functioning

of the Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in some States/regions in the country. As and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, these are referred to the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. A State/UT-wise Statement-I indicating number of such complaints received during the last three years and current year is enclosed Statement-I

(c) and (d) Evaluation studies on functioning of TPDS are conducted from time to time. Studies by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) (survey conducted during 2006-08) and Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) (survey conducted during 2007-08) have revealed certain shortcomings/deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS such as inclusion/exclusion errors, leakages/diversion of foodgrains, etc. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II to V. Copies of these reports have been forwarded to the States/UTs concerned for taking necessary remedial measures to remove the deficiencies noticed in the functioning of TPDS.

Further, in an independent study conducted by a group of research scholars and student volunteers, including Mr. Jean Dreze, Reetika Khera and others (2011), it has been stated that there has been an impressive revival of PDS across the country during the recent years. The group have based their findings on a study made in 106 randomly-selected villages, spread over two districts each in 9 States. Based on the survey made in May-June 2011, the researchers have brought out that there have been major initiatives in the recent past to improve PDS and these efforts are showing results. It has been also mentioned that the days when up to half of the PDS grain was diverted to the open market are gone.

(e) Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. Government has regularly reviewed and has issued instructions to States/UTs to strengthen functioning of TPDS by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improving the viability of Fair Price Shop operations.

Statement-I

Complaints on TPDS received in the Department from Individuals, Organisations & through Media Reports etc from 2010 to 2013 (Upto 31st January 2013)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1	-	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	-	-
3.	Assam	1	1	1	
4.	Bihar	13	6	14	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	1	1	1
6.	Delhi	37	16	22	3
7.	Goa	1	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	3	2	3	-
9.	Haryana	24	7	5	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	4	-	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	-	3	-
12.	Jharkhand	5	3	4	1
13.	Karnataka	2	1	2	-
14.	Kerala	3	1	4	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	13	9	6	-
16.	Maharashtra	5	8	9	2
17.	Manipur	-	1	1	-
18.	Meghalaya	-	1	-	-
19.	Mizoram	-	-	1	-
20.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-
21.	Odisha	3	2	3	-
22.	Punjab	2	-	5	-
23.	Rajasthan	6	6	3	1
24.	Sikkim	2	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	3	4	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
26. Uttarakhand		1	1	5	1
27. Uttar Pradesh		33	68	72	9
28. West Bengal		2	-	2	1
29. Chandigarh		2	-	-	-
30. Puducherry		-	-	1	-
Total		174	144	171	24

Statement-II

Inclusion/exclusion errors indicated by NCAER (2006-08) in its concurrent evaluation reports in 12 States

Sl. No.	Name of State	Inclusion errors in percentage	Exclusion errors in percentage
1.	Assam	50-60	70
2.	Bihar	50	30-35
3.	Chhattisgarh	35	30-35
4.	Delhi	50	50-60
5.	Jharkhand	20-40	80
6.	Kerala	80	70-80
7.	Madhya Pradesh	20-40	70-80
8.	Maharashtra	40	50*60
9.	Mizoram	75	70
10.	Rajasthan	50	30-35
11.	Uttar Pradesh	20-30	30-35
12.	Uttarakhand	20-40	70-80

Statement-III

Statement of leakages and diversion shown in NCAER (2006-08) Reports

(Figures in %age)

States	AAY		BPL		APL	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	1.63	3.72	3.34	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand	3.80	16.47	0.00	8.97	0.00	54.53
Kerala	18.66	0.00	0.00	19.24	0.00	13.10
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	16.81	18.93	29.14	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	0.00	9.42	0.00	17.77	0.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.71	0.00	4.92
Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.97	42.32	0.00	78.34
Bihar	0.00	41.35	0.00	46.87	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.86	8.32	20.67	0.00	0.00
Assam	1.49	0.00	44.97	0.00	83.28	100.00
Mizoram	36.21	0.00	37.44	0.00	81.12	100.00

Statement-IV

Consolidated figures of wrongful inclusion and exclusion of households indicated in IIPA (Phase-I) (2007-08) concurrent evaluation of TPDS study report

Name of State	% of wrongful inclusion of households in BPL Cards	% of wrongful exclusion of BPL households from holding BPL cards
Arunachal Pradesh	67.3	31.3
Manipur	73.8	20.2
Nagaland	19.9	10.4
Odisha	16.5	20.0
Tripura	66.9	10.6
West Bengal	8.70	9.71

Inclusion/Exclusion Errors in the IIPA (Phase-II) (2007-08) concurrent evaluation of TPDS study report.

Name of State	Inclusion errors in percentage	Exclusion errors in percentage
Tamil Nadu	76.8	*
Punjab	68.9	16.5
Haryana	69.9	13.5
Chandigarh	30.2	38.6**
Andhra Pradesh	18.0	9.0
Himachal Pradesh	26.1	10.7
Jammu and Kashmir	44.3	10.3
Karnataka	37.6	34.5

Note: Inclusion error is based on percentage of BPL and AAY cardholders above poverty line, as obtained from the sample and projected to the total number of cardholders in each category. This is based only on income criteria using Planning Commission poverty line and should be read with caution. The high percentages are also because of the low poverty line. Exclusion error indicates the percentage of APL cardholders, who are below poverty line.

*Tamil Nadu has universal PDS

**In Chandigarh, nearly 3.7% of the poor households remain excluded because of failure to identify them.

Statement-V

Consolidated figures of leakages of foodgrains (rice and wheat) indicated in IIPA (Phase-I) (2007-08) Report in respect of States, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Tripura and West Bengal

Sl. No.	State	Leakage as Percentage of offtake
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.88
2.	Manipur	27.00
3.	Nagaland	49.49
4.	Odisha	6.86
5.	Tripura	3.24
6.	West Bengal	26.84

Consolidated figures of diversion/leakages of foodgrains (rice and wheat) allocated under TPDS as indicated in IIPA (Phase-II) (2007-08) Report in respect of States/UT of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka & Chandigarh

Sl. No.	State/UT	Percentage of diversion/leakage of foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) allocated under TPDS to AAY and BPL beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Haryana	8.69
2.	Punjab	Nil *
3.	Chandigarh	13.6
4.	Tamil Nadu	13.64
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil *

1	2	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.6
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.1
8.	Karnataka	Nil *

*Nil percentage of diversion/leakage does not take into account diversion from one category to another category of beneficiaries (AAY/BPL/APL).

Infiltration at Borders

*36. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of infiltration of terrorists and firing are rampant across the borders of the country including the Indo-Pak border;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported and infiltrators arrested during each of the last three years and the current year, border-wise;

(c) whether the involvement of neighbouring foreign agencies/countries in the cases of infiltration have been reported;

(d) if so, the details of such cases reported during the said period, border-wise; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to check infiltrations and firings across the borders in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Instances of infiltration of terrorist and firing have been reported across the borders of the country including Indo-Pak border. The details of instance of infiltrations of terrorists and firing across the borders of the country including Indo-Pak border during the last three years and the current year, border-wise, are as follows:

I Infiltration across international border

(In Nos.)

Year	Name of the Border					
	Indo-Bangladesh	Indo-Pakistan	Indo-Myanmar	Indo-China	Indo-Nepal	Indo-Bhutan
2010	Firing incidents-5 Armed infiltrators arrested-20	Firing incidents-32 Armed infiltrators arrested-Nil	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-157	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-Nil	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-5	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-Nil
2011	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-18	Firing incidents-19 Armed infiltrators arrested-Nil	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-90	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-Nil	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-7	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-Nil
2012	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-9	Firing incidents-51 Armed infiltrators arrested-Nil	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-81	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-Nil	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-11	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-Nil
2013 (*till date)	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-Nil	Firing incidents-3 Armed infiltrators arrested-Nil	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-1	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-Nil	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-Nil	Firing incidents-Nil Armed infiltrators arrested-Nil

II. Infiltration across Line of Control (LOC)

Year	Attempt made by terrorists	Killed	Went back	Surrender/Arrested	Net infiltration
2010	489	112	281	1	95
2011	247	35	159	1	52
2012	264	13	130	0	121
2013 (Upto Jan.)	7	0	7	0	0

(c) and (d) J&K is facing Pak/POK sponsored terrorism, spearheaded by Pak ISI, for more than twenty years. The terrorists have been undergoing arms/explosives training and indoctrination in fundamentalist ideology from across the border, after which they are pushed across the border into Indian side to indulge in acts of terrorism. They are provided all kind of assistance including money and

material from across the border. Currently, there are reports of 42 training camps located in Pakistan/POK.

(e) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for effective domination and to check trans-border crimes including infiltration and firing incidents along international borders of the country. The steps taken in this regard inter-alia include:

- Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by patrolling nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the International Border. The Riverine segments of International Border are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of BSF water wings.
- Construction of fencing, patrol roads, floodlighting systems and additional Border Out Posts.
- Induction of Hi-Tech surveillance equipments. Constant efforts are being made to procure the latest surveillance equipments fully equipped with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.
- Up-gradation of intelligence network and co-ordination with sister agencies, conduct of special operations along the border etc.

[English]

Growth of Agriculture Sector

- *37. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of agriculture sector is lagging behind as compared to the growth of tertiary and secondary sectors in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has set any targets during the 12th Five Year Plan to achieve higher agricultural growth rate in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievement made in this regard, so far; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the growth rate of agriculture and enhance employment opportunities in the sector?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) As per the First Revised Estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) on 31st January, 2013, growth rates of agriculture sector (agriculture including livestock, forestry & fishing) *vis-a-vis* secondary (mining, manufacturing, electricity & construction) and tertiary sectors (trade, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage & communication, financing, insurance, real estate & business services, A community, social & personal services) at 2004-05 prices are tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Sectors	Percentage change over Previous Year			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0.1	0.8	7.9	3.6
2.	Mining & quarrying	2.1	5.9	4.9	-0.6
3.	Manufacturing	4.3	11.3	9.7	2.7
4.	Electricity, gas & water supply	4.6	6.2	5.2	6.5
5.	Construction	5.3	6.7	10.2	5.6
6.	Trade, hotels & restaurants	5.7	7.9	11.5	6.2
7.	Transport, storage & communication	10.8	14.8	13.8	8.4
8.	Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	12.0	9.7	10.1	11.7
9.	Community, social & personal services	12.5	11.7	4.3	6.0
10.	Total gross domestic product	6.7	8.6	9.3	6.2

Relatively slower growth of agriculture and allied sectors as compared to the growth of tertiary and secondary sectors is on account of structural changes due to a shift from a traditional agrarian economy to a service dominated one. This phenomenon is generally expected in the normal development of an economy.

(c) and (d) Targeted growth rate for Agriculture and Allied sectors is 4% during 12th Plan. As per the Advance Estimates released by CSO on 7th February, 2013 Agriculture and Allied Sectors is estimated to grow at 1.8% in 2012-13 at 2004-05 prices.

(e) Government has launched several schemes to boost the growth rate of agriculture and enhance employment opportunities in the sector such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana etc. In addition, Government has substantially improved the availability of farm credit; implemented a massive programme of debt waiver; introduced better crop insurance schemes; increased Minimum Support Price (MSP), improved marketing infrastructure, etc.

Suicides by Farmers

*38. SHRI BALI RAM JADHAV:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of suicides by farmers reported by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) since 2011 in the country, State-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the National Human Rights Commission has recently issued any notice to the State Governments including Maharashtra with regard to suicides by farmers in the States;

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

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to prevent suicides by farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER

OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Details of suicides by self-employed persons in farming/agriculture in the country, as reported by the National Crime Records Bureau in its latest publication Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India (ADSI)-2011, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement. Causes of suicides mentioned in ADSI include family problems, illness, drug abuse/addiction, unemployment, property dispute, bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status, poverty, professional/career problem, love affair, barrenness/impotency, cancellation/non-settlement of marriage, dowry dispute, fall in social reputation, causes not known, etc.

(b) and (c) National Human Rights Commission took suo-motu cognizance of newspaper reports published in the Hindustan Times dated 07/12/2011 about alleged suicides by farmers and called for reports from Government of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Maharashtra.

(d) Government has taken several steps to revitalize agriculture sector and improve condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, extension, marketing, etc. Various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are being implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements. The focus of Government is primarily on expansion of farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages. Other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers include enhancement in minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, increase in credit flow to agriculture sector, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans, etc.

Statement

Number of Suicides under Subhead Self Employed (Farming/Agriculture) in 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2206

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
3.	Assam	312
4.	Bihar	83
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	578
8.	Haryana	384
9.	Himachal Pradesh	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14
11.	Jharkhand	94
12.	Karnataka	2100
13.	Kerala	830
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1326
15.	Maharashtra	3337
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	22
18.	Mizoram	14
19.	Nagaland	2
20.	Odisha	144
21.	Punjab	98
22.	Rajasthan	268
23.	Sikkim	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	623
25.	Tripura	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	645
27.	Uttarakhand	25
28.	West Bengal	807
	Total (States)	14004
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0

1	2	3
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi (UT)	10
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	0
	Total (UTs)	23
	Total (All India)	14027*

*Causes of suicides include family problems, illness, drug abuse/addiction, unemployment, property dispute, bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status, poverty, professional/career problem, love affair, barrenness/impotency, cancellation/non-settlement of marriage, dowry dispute, fall in social reputation, causes not known, etc.

[Source: Report on 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India-2011', National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs]

Prasar Bharati

*39. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Government had recently constituted a Committee to look into financial restructuring of Prasar Bharati and its interface with the Government;

(b) if so, the terms of reference and composition of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has further set up 11 working groups to submit a white paper on various issues;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the Group of Ministers on Prasar Bharati, the Government

has recently approved a package for financial restructuring of Prasar Bharati. These measures are aimed at bringing about efficiency in the overall operation of Prasar Bharati, making it a financially viable and sustainable organization. The details of the package are given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, it has been decided to constitute an Expert Committee for the purpose of reviewing the institutional frame work of Prasar Bharati including its relationship with Government, its continuing role as a public broadcaster and measures needed to ensure technical upgradation of the organization. The composition of the Expert Committee is as under:

- (i) Sh. Sam Pitroda, Advisor to the Prime Minister of India on Public Information Infrastructure & Innovations - Chairman
- (ii) Smt. Asha Swarup, IAS(Retd) and former Secretary to the Govt. of India - Member
- (iii) Dr. B.K. Gairola, Mission Director (e-Governance) - Member
- (iv) Sh. Shekhar Kapur, Member of the National Innovation Council - Member.
- (v) Prof. M.P. Gupta, IIT Delhi - Member
- (vi) Shri Jawhar Sircar, Chief Executive, Prasar Bharati -Member (Convenor)
- (vii) Sh. Jitendra Shankar Mathur, Additional Secretary and nominated member on Prasar Bharati Board - Member
- (viii) Shri Vikram Kaushik, Business Strategist & Brand Advisor and Part-time Member on Prasar Bharati Board

The committee may co-opt any member(s) as may be necessary for discharging its functions.

3. The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:

- i. To suggest measures to sustain, strengthen and amplify Prasar Bharati's role as a Public Broadcaster with special reference to its relationship with Government in the emerging context.
- ii. To review the status of implementation of the recommendations made by various committees that

have undertaken study of Prasar Bharati, namely, the Sengupta committee, the Bakshi Committee and the Narayanamurthy committee and suggest a road map ahead for enhancing the reach and potential of Prasar Bharati.

- iii. To suggest measures to digitize the archival material in the possession of Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR) including material from Independence Movement era, and develop enabling infrastructure, in the form of data digitalization systems, data centers and networks etc.
- iv. To suggest ways of using the new media to deliver digital content - both in broadcast mode (DTH) and in a demand-based mode (Free on social media like You-Tube, and on payment through IPTV).
- v. To suggest a strategy for creating a network of domestic and overseas business partners for ensuring wider reach to a worldwide audience including creating an exclusive overseas service.
- vi. Any other statutory issue that the committee may like to consider.

(c) and (d) The Committee in its meeting held on 5.2.2013, decided to constitute the following 11 working groups to undertake indepth study of various aspects of Prasar Bharati:

- (i) Group on the Prasar Bharati-Government Relationship
- (ii) Group on Technology
- (iii) Group on Business Development
- (iv) Group on Finance
- (v) Group on Human Resources and Organization
- (vi) Group on Programme & Content
- (vii) Group on Archiving
- (viii) Group on Global Initiatives
- (ix) Group on Social Media Delivery Platforms
- (x) Group on Regulatory Mechanism
- (xi) Group on a Comparative Analysis of Public Broadcasters

(e) The Government has not specified any time limit for submission of report by the Committee.

Statement

The details of the package for financial restructuring of Prasar Bharati as approved by the Government are as follows:

- (i) During the next five years from 2012-13 to 2016-17, Government non-Plan support will be made available to Prasar Bharati for meeting 100% expenses towards salary and salary related expenses. All other operating expenses to be borne by Prasar Bharati out of internal revenue earnings;
- (ii) Plan capital support by the Government to Prasar Bharati will henceforth be in the form of grants-in-aid only and not in the form of loan;
- (iii) Waiver of interest on loan-in-perpetuity, interest on capital loan and penal interest to the tune of Rs.4082.88 Crore and conversion of capital loan and loan-in-perpetuity into grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs.5684.34 Crore have been approved, (the figures are subject to revision and reconciliation).
- (iv) Waiver of Rs. 1349.54 Crore accumulated arrears of space segment and spectrum charges accrued to Prasar Bharati upto 31.3.2011.
- (v) Property and Assets will be transferred on book value to Prasar Bharati as per provisions of section 16(a) of Prasar Bharati Act, 1990. Normal accounting principles to be followed to determine their future value; and
- (vi) Director General of Audit, Central Revenues (DGACR) will continue to be the nodal auditor of Prasar Bharati and will be assisted by qualified commercial audit staff for the audit of the annual accounts.

Price Pooling of Coal

*40. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) and the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) are jointly working on

the scheme of price pooling of domestic and imported coal in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the decision of the Government thereto;

(c) whether certain States have expressed their reservation against this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) A report on Pooling of price of imported coal with domestic coal was prepared by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in consultation with Coal India Limited (CIL) and the same was forwarded by Ministry of Power to Ministry of Coal with their comments.

(b) A detailed note on pooling of price of imported coal with domestic coal was sent by the Ministry of Coal to Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). The CCEA considered the note dated 04.02.2013 in its meeting held on 05.02.2013 and has decided on certain guidelines for pooling of price.

(c) and (d) Reservations had been expressed by some State Governments. CEA also convened a meeting with power utilities on 22.11.2012 in which while 5 power utilities agreed to the price pooling, while 10 power utilities opposed it.

(e) In the CCEA meeting held on 5.2.2013 it has been decided that in respect of plant commissioned upto 31.3.2009 domestic coal will continue to be supplied as hitherto at CIL's notified prices. This addresses the major concerns of states with regard to price pooling.

Foreign Funds to NGOs

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

(a) the total funds received by the Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) from abroad during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total funds utilized by such NGOs during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check proper utilization of funds; and

(d) the action taken against the NGOs who have violated Foreign Contribution Regulation Act during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLAY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) State/UT-wise total foreign contribution received by Non Government Organisations (NGOs) registered and NGOs that were granted prior permission under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA) during the three years 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As far as foreign contribution received in 2011-12 are concerned, the same are still under compilation. The annual returns for the current year i.e. 01.04.2012 to 31-03-2013 are to be filed by the NGOs within a period of nine months from the closure of the year i.e. by 31.12.2013.

(b) State/UT-wise total funds utilized by such NGOs during the last three years are given at in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The Government monitors the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution received by any 'person' including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the country in terms of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and the Rules framed under the Act.

The FCRA, 2010 provides for NGOs to receive foreign funds after registration or prior permission. Every application of NGOs for registration or granting Prior permission is decided with inputs from the concerned security agencies. The NGOs who have been registered/ given prior permission for receiving foreign funds are required to submit Annual Accounts for each financial year i.e. 31st December. Such Annual Accounts are to be submitted in the prescribed format duly audited by a Chartered Accountant. FCRA provides for a reporting mechanism by the recipients of foreign contribution as well as by the Banks. These are scrutinized and wherever required, physical inspection is conducted. Based on the findings of the inspection team, appropriate action is taken. Steps taken for ensuring filing of annual returns include sending of notices to defaulting organizations, cancellation of registration certificates and inspection of the accounts thereof.

(d) Action taken against the NGOs who have violated Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 in the past include (i) cancellation of FCRA registration of 4138 NGOs, (ii) 24 cases have been referred to CBI, (iii) 10 cases have been referred to States Police, (iv) 35 NGOs have been placed in Prior Permission category, (v) Accounts of 32 NGOs have been frozen and (vi) 72 NGOs have been prohibited from receiving foreign contribution.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise total foreign contribution received by the Non Government Organisations

(Rs. in crore)

State/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.79	10.72	6.28
Andhra Pradesh	1290.51	1327.21	1176.79
Arunachal Pradesh	12.53	9.04	9.97
Assam	84.00	93.21	86.27
Bihar	166.81	141.72	144.11
Chandigarh	95.58	95.13	12.78
Chhattisgarh	79.81	64.99	57.24

1	2	3	4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.51	1.09	1.65
Delhi	2018.15	1818.00	2016.63
Goa	29.26	24.39	18.72
Gujarat	470.02	394.26	363.43
Haryana	33.94	28.08	22.30
Himachal Pradesh	128.62	145.07	128.75
Jammu and Kashmir	24.41	26.18	38.48
Jharkhand	158.92	159.65	134.63
Karnataka	1039.40	1049.79	999.39
Kerala	997.89	892.92	873.35
Madhya Pradesh	168.27	142.64	145.28
Maharashtra	985.49	926.75	914.19
Manipur	48.29	36.81	46.83
Meghalaya	53.30	65.46	40.71
Mizoram	6.50	8.38	5.00
Nagaland	31.21	29.03	23.82
Odisha	240.09	214.64	211.26
Pondichery	34.50	32.91	30.52
Punjab	121.74	87.38	87.24
Rajasthan	141.77	127.86	141.33
Sikkim	5.28	3.11	6.41
Tamil Nadu	1656.71	1667.04	1557.40
Tripura	7.42	7.24	7.49
Uttar Pradesh	230.45	218.37	257.41
Uttarakhand	109.52	107.39	116.72
West Bengal	602.85	560.64	651.71
Total	11087.54	10517.1	10334.09

Statement-II*State/UT-wise total funds utilized by the Non Government Organisations*

(Rs. in crore)

State/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.88	15.39	8.57
Andhra Pradesh	1440.32	1350.73	1531.75
Arunachal Pradesh	11.09	9.73	8.94
Assam	81.94	80.19	132.23
Bihar	152.95	161.72	136.80
Chandigarh	14.00	8.27	11.40
Chhattisgarh	74.41	72.73	60.96
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.98	1.12	1.34
Delhi	1951.80	1767.00	1918.31
Goa	20.41	22.58	48.49
Gujarat	479.47	379.99	415.10
Haryana	28.85	28.74	21.49
Himachal Pradesh	134.08	142.16	136.81
Jammu and Kashmir	24.33	22.93	35.09
Jharkhand	174.44	191.64	162.22
Karnataka	986.61	1047.97	1176.26
Kerala	756.16	751.55	756.49
Madhya Pradesh	157.98	144.44	152.10
Maharashtra	901.53	1179.83	972.43
Manipur	40.04	36.49	47.86
Meghalaya	45.81	57.06	38.80
Mizoram	6.69	8.71	3.84
Nagaland	31.02	29.70	23.12
Odisha	228.24	197.07	216.45
Pondichery	35.02	33.31	29.05

1	2	3	4
Punjab	104.79	85.50	107.64
Rajasthan	125.87	118.67	126.69
Sikkim	6.10	3.67	4.45
Tamil Nadu	1658.14	1962.02	1596.85
Tripura	7.21	6.92	7.17
Uttar Pradesh	201.39	209.96	255.05
Uttarakhand	112.85	114.00	113.22
West Bengal	687.24	566.72	665.64
Total	10695.64	11408.51	10922.61

[Translation]

Coal Allocation to NTPC Project

232. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal/request from the Central Electricity Authority for coal allocation to its 2x660 MW Billeur Project situated in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. No proposal/request has been received from Central Electricity Authority for coal allocation to its 2x660 MW Billeur Project situated in Uttar Pradesh. However, a proposal/request for grant of long-term coal linkage was received on 17.02.2011 from National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for their 2x660 MW Bilhaur Thermal Power Project to be set up at Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh. With Regard to this plant NTPC has signed Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) and Memorandum of Understandings (MoU's) for land acquisition and water availability with Uttar Pradesh Government on 31.12.2010.

(c) The request of NTPC was forwarded to Ministry of Power (MoP) for their comments on 8.3.2011.

[English]

International Film Festivals

233. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Film Festival (IFF) has been held recently showcasing the culture of tribals and minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the participating States including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the steps being taken to organise more such film festivals in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TIWARI): (a) and (b) International Film Festival of India (IFFI) was held from 20th to 30th November, 2012 in Goa. Apart from showcasing the world cinema, IFFI showcases the culture of India as a whole through its Indian Panorama Section. Films produced in different languages from different regions compete for selection to Indian Panorama. The selection is done by a jury comprising of eminent film personalities.

(c) The Indian Panorama films are showcased at

various cities across the country by organising mini festivals in collaboration with various State Governments throughout the year.

Implementation of NAIS

234. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) has been implemented in various States including Maharashtra and Rajasthan for all crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme provides for compensation to all the farmers equally by the Union and State Governments in the event of damage to cash crops by creating 'Corpus Fund';

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the insurance claims disbursed to the farmers during the last year and the current year;

(f) whether the Government proposes to make public the information related to the weather forecast made by the Meteorological Department; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) NAIS was introduced for implementation from Rabi 1999-2000 in all the States including Maharashtra and Rajasthan. However, according to the provisions of the scheme, States have the liberty to notify the scheme for implementation. Maharashtra State is continuously implementing the scheme from Rabi 1999-2000. Rajasthan started the implementation from Kharif 2003 season, however, discontinued from Kharif 2010 season onwards.

(c) to (e) The admissible claims to insured farmers are worked out based on yield data assessed through Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) by the States. If actual yield of the notified unit area of insurance falls short from

the threshold/guaranteed yield of the unit area then, all the insured farmers of the notified crop/area become eligible for compensation according to quantum of shortfall in yield. Since actuarial premium rates are charged for annual horticultural/commercial including cash crops and therefore, settlement of claims is the responsibility of the insurer from Kharif 2011 season. A total of Rs. 1903.47 crore have so far been paid as claims for crop year 2011-12. Claims for the current year would depend on receipt of yield data from the States.

(f) and (g) Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) from time to time declare the salient weather forecast data publically through their official website.

Hate Speeches

235. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any advisory with respect to hate speeches to maintain peace and harmony among the communities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) No advisory has been sent to the State Governments in recent times with respect to hate speeches to maintain peace and harmony among the communities.

(b) Does not arise.

Misuse of Funds by NGOs

236. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints with regard to misuse of funds provided to various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organisations (VOs) under the different welfare schemes of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to set up a National panel to check misuse of the Government funds by the NGOs/VOs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the preventive measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The Ministry has received 69 complaints in respect of misuse of funds by the Non-Governmental Organisations under various welfare schemes of the Ministry.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal to set up any panel. The Ministry ensures the utilization of funds under various schemes/programmes in the following ways:

- (i) Fresh/subsequent releases of grants to implementing agencies during a year are made only on receipt of Utilization Certificates in respect of previous year's grants, which have become due.
- (ii) Review of schemes/programmes by the officers of the Ministry during their visits to the States.
- (iii) The schemes/programmes implemented through NGOs are also expected to be monitored by respective State Governments/UT Administrations.
- (iv) The Ministry also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies, inter alia, to check proper utilization of funds by the implementing agencies under various Schemes/Programmes.
- (v) In the event of proven misappropriation of funds by an NGO, the Ministry initiates action to blacklist the NGO.

Relaxation in Visa Rules

237. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has done away with the current two month mandatory gap for foreigners holding long term multiple entry visa;

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

(c) the preventive steps taken by the Government to ensure that this relaxation in visa rules/regime is not misused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The restriction of two-month gap between two visits to India on a Tourist Visa by the foreign nationals has been removed by the Government except in the case of nationals of Afghanistan, China, Iran, Pakistan, Iraq, Sudan, Maldives, foreigners of Pakistan origin and Stateless persons with a view to encourage tourism. With the implementation of the Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT), better monitoring of the visa issues and travel of foreign tourists has been facilitated.

Decentralisation of Agricultural Scheme

238. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to decentralise agricultural schemes to provide flexibility to the States to come up with need-based programmes under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the programme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) provides complete flexibility to the States to Plan and execute interventions across agriculture and allied sectors as per their priorities in accordance with their agro-climatic conditions and technological capacity. Under RKVY decentralized and detailed planning of agricultural development by way of formulation of comprehensive District Agriculture Plans and State Agriculture Plans is already mandated.

Promoting Art and Cultural Programmes

239. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Commission for Culture;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to preserve and protect folk and tribal arts and cultural forms;

(c) whether the Government regularly organizes cultural programmes in various States including in small cities and districts of the country to promote art and culture;

(d) if so, the details of programmes organized along with the funds allocated/spent for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether it is fact that Yuva Shakti Pratishthan, Ahmednagar (Maharashtra) had organized Dandiya Fever, 2012 and has requested the Government for financial assistance; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with their headquarters at Dimapur, Kolkata, Allahabad, Patiala, Udaipur, Nagpur and Thanjavur to preserve, promote and disseminate varied arts of their zones, especially the folk and tribal arts. The ZCCs have been regularly organizing a variety of cultural programmes in all parts of the country.

(d) The Cultural Programmes organized by the Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) include Lok Tarang, Octave, Prakriti, National Theatre Festivals, Summer Workshop for Children, SAARC Folklore Festival, Hampi Utsav, Mega Event of TRIFED, Diu Festival, 'Lehar the Wave' - National Festival of Coastal Arts, Dweep Mahotsav, International Children's Film Festival, Sonapur Mela, Golden Beach Festival, Orange City Craft Mela & Folk Dance Festival, Lawani Mahotsava, Pimpri Chinchwad Festival, Parampara Mahotsav, Silver Jubilee celebrations of ZCCs Yatras, holding of exhibitions, release of Coffee Table Book, folk performances at Indo-Pak border, Yuva Sangeet Nritya, Lok Kala Yatra in rural areas, Sharad Utsav, Nariyal Pumima, National Folk Dance Festival, Workshops etc.

The numbers of programmes organized by ZCCs, State-wise, during the last 3 years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

The funds released to Zonal Cultural Centres were Rs. 2116.40 lakhs in 2009-10, Rs. 2345.16 lakhs in 2010-11 and Rs. 2760.73 lakhs in 2011-12 for organizing cultural events. In the current year Rs. 2052.90 lakhs have so far been released to the Zonal Cultural Centres.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of Programme			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 31.1.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	07	08	13	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	07	06	07	09
3.	Assam	34	33	14	17
4.	Bihar	25	28	21	03
5.	Chhattisgarh	04	12	14	16
6.	Goa	12	12	16	09
7.	Gujarat	11	31	14	06
8.	Haryana	22	19	23	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24	27	17	06
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	04	04	06
11.	Jharkhand	07	07	06	02
12.	Karnataka	06	09	04	11
13.	Kerala	14	07	11	02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19	13	40	28
15.	Maharashtra	35	35	54	39
16.	Manipur	05	06	10	05
17.	Meghalaya	05	08	10	07
18.	Mizoram	08	05	10	02
19.	Nagaland	39	21	18	18
20.	Odisha	97	58	60	06
21.	Punjab	41	53	38	23
22.	Rajasthan	42	51	107	41
23.	Sikkim	09	17	07	03
24.	Tamil Nadu	45	42	69	51
25.	Tripura	15	13	12	09
26.	Uttar Pradesh	92	77	83	43
27.	Uttarakhand	10	08	19	07
28.	West Bengal	315	398	398	41
Union Territories					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	03	04	03	03
30.	Chandigarh	31	78	46	44
31.	NCT of Delhi	11	13	11	04
32.	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	12	13	11
33.	Lakshadweep	01	01	01	--
34.	Puducherry	24	14	05	07

[Translation]

**Objection over Fencing along
Indo-Pak Border**

240. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan has raised objections over fencing along the borders;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No objection has been raised by the Government of Pakistan on the issue of border fencing along Indo-Pak border except in Jammu, which Pakistan calls it a working boundary.

Government of India sanctioned 186 Km. of border fencing in Jammu. The work was initially awarded to Central Public Works Department (CPWD) but due to heavy firing by Pakistan, the work was not executed by CPWD. Thereafter, the work was handed over to Border Security Force (BSF), which was subsequently completed by the BSF.

Assistance to NGOs

241. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided any financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in the agriculture sector in the country including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of funds given to such NGOs during the last three years, State-wise and NGO-wise;

(c) whether these NGOs have been found to be involved in financial irregularities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Normally, assistance to NGOs working in the field of Agriculture is not provided directly by the Government of India to any State. The States provide such assistance under some schemes and programmes.

(b) Assistance provided to the NGOs under different Schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture includes the details given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) Not applicable.

Statement

Assistance provided to the NGOs in different areas of Agriculture includes:

1. Grants-in-Aid to NGOs for Setting up of Bio-Control Laboratory during last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Name & Address of NGOs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Yash Krishi Takniki Evam Vigyan Kendra, Allahabad	0.00	3.0095	0.00

2. Details of Financial Assistance provided to KVKs Under NGOs

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No	State	No of KVKs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Haryana	Rewari, Ambala (2)	125.95	196.82	154.67	477.44
2.	Bihar	Jamui, Kaimur, Madhubani, Nawada, Sitamarhi, (5)	215.88	531.93	311.97	1059.78
3.	Jharkhand	Deoghar, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribag, Ranchi (5)	268.46	583.67	299.25	1151.38
4.	West Bengal	Purulia, South 24 Parganas, West Midnapore (3)	176.37	414.48	183.65	774.5
5.	Manipur	Bishnupur, Senapati (2)	101.35	372.39	249.66	723.4
6.	Tripura	West Tripura (1)	46.60	133.19	85.10	264.89
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur, Gonda, Chitrakoot, Pratapgarh, Unnao, Gazipur, Sitapur-I, Kaushambi, auraiya, Sitapur-II (10)	489.15	980.76	867.62	2337.53
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor, Guntur, Karimnagar, Kumool, Mahaboobnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Vishakapatnam (8)	394.64	909.33	580.89	1884.86
9.	Maharastra	Ahmednagar, Amravati (D), Amravati (G), Beed, Buldhana, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Thane, Washim, Pune (Narayanagaon), Akola (Udegaon), Nashik (Malegaon), Nanded (Sagroli), Ahmednagar (D), Aurangabad (G) (26)	940.07	2143.73	2077.50	5161.3
10.	Rajasthan	Barmer, Udaipur, Jaipur Hanumangarh (4)	212.40	515.34	385.75	1113.49
11.	Gujarat	Patan, Kutch, Vadodara, Bharuch, Mehsana, Junagadh, Bhavnagar (7)	311.21	635.66	533.55	1480.42
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur, Indore, Raisen, Ratlam, satna, Sehore, Vidisha (*) (*)=KVK-Vidisha at present not functional (7)	303.81	539.99	474.42	1318.22
13.	Karnataka	Belgam, Belgam-A, Davangere, Gadag, Mysore (5)	209.70	583.33	416.90	1209.93
14.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur, Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Thanjavur, Theni, Tirunelveli, Tiruvannamalai, Tuticorin (11)	567.75	1344.39	935.62	2847.76
15.	Kerala	Idukki, Pathanamthitta, Trivandrum (3)	150.05	359.72	261.51	771.28
Grand Total			4247.44	9538.50	7989.80	21775.74

[English]

Diseases in Mango Trees

242. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the diseases affecting mango trees in mango growing areas;

(b) whether the Government is aware that some worms have attacked the mango trees in Konkan region in Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has sent any team of experts to study these diseases and to suggest measures for its eradication;

(e) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof; and

(f) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Diseases/insect pests affecting mango trees in mango growing areas are:

Diseases-	Mango Hopper
Powdery Mildew	Mango Mealy bug
Anthrachnose	Inflorescence Midge
Die Back	Fruit fly
Phoma Blight	Leaf Webber
Bacterial Canker	Shoot borer
Red rust	Bark eating caterpillar
Stem-end Rot	Stem borer
Insect pests-	
Mango Nut/Stone Weevil	Shoot gall psylla
Pulp Weevil	Scale insect

(b) Incidences of mango stone weevil (*Sternochetus mangiferae*) and mango pulp weevil (*Sternochetus frigidus*) have been reported in Konkan region of Maharashtra state.

(c) Incidence of these worms was reported below economic threshold level.

(d) and (e) Officials of Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, scientists from State Agricultural Universities/ICAR along with officers from Central Integrated Pest Management Centre in the State are doing surveillance and monitoring on regular basis. In order to manage these pests, cultural, mechanical, physical, biological and chemical methods are advocated to the mango growers including that in Konkan region of Maharashtra state.

Cultural Method includes collection and destruction of fallen fruits, seeds infested with mango stone weevil, ploughing of the fields/orchards. *Biological methods* include conservation of available natural enemies/existing bio-control agents effective for stone weevil management. Amongst *chemical control*, spraying of Dimethioate (0.1%) twice at 15 days interval when fruits are of marble size. Also spraying with carbaryl, chlorpyrifos and fenthion on main trunk and primary branches before flowering is recommended.

(f) The Central Integrated Pest Management Centre, Nagpur and Central Integrated Pest Management Centre, Goa have been asked to educate mango growers for the management of mango pests in Maharashtra state including Konkan region through their field activities.

Agreement on Film Production

243. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and other countries proposes to sign an agreement for co-production of films;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features, of the said agreement, country-wise;

(c) whether such projects exist with contain countries at present;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether under these projects, India has granted permission/would grant permission to other countries to shoot films in India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which such agreement is likely to be beneficial for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TIWARI): (a) and (b) India has signed Audio-Visual Co-production Agreements with Italy, United Kingdom, Germany, Brazil, France, New Zealand, Poland and Spain.

These inter-governmental co-production agreements aim at strengthening bilateral relations and promoting exchange of art and culture. The co-production agreements enable private, quasi-government or governmental agencies of the two countries to enter into contracts to produce films together. The signing of such agreement ensures better partnership and collaboration between enterprises and institutions government or governmental agencies of the two countries to enter into contracts to produce films together. The signing of such agreement ensures better partnership and collaboration between enterprises and institutions which produce distribute and disseminate films. The films so produced are considered as national films in both countries and are treated at par with domestically produced films in each of the co-producing countries. As a country we benefit from being able to sell our shooting locations and generate direct employment, as well as encourage film tourism. The foreign co producer also benefits in his/her own host country, as he/she gets attractive tax benefits and subsidies/grants for the co production. India does not grant any tax benefits or subsidies to its producers.

(c) to (f) India has granted Co-production statuses to the following films:

- (i) 'Qissa' an Indo-German co-production.
- (ii) 'Miral' an Indo-French co-production.
- (iii) 'Dabba' an Indo-French co-production

'Qissa' is directed by Anup Singh where Irfan Khan plays the lead role in the Film. The story of the film is Indian and the shooting is being carried out on location in Punjab i.e. village Khadka and Attari in Amritsar, Panchkulla in Haryana and around Baddi in Solan District, Himachal Pradesh.

'Miral's main cast and crew is from Indian side including the lead actress Ms. Freida Pinto.

'Dabba's co producer from Indian side is Shri Anurag Kashyap along with National Film Development Corporation and will be shot entirely in Mumbai.

[Translation]

Supply of Coal for Power Generation

244. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether pre-fixed quantity of coal is being supplied to the State Governments including Uttar Pradesh for power generation;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken to supply pre-fixed quantity of coal to States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The sector-wise overall coal demand of the country is assessed during the process of formulation of Annual Plan by Ministry of Coal/ Planning Commission. Based on such assessed demand, company-wise coal supply plan is formulated by Ministry of Coal for various sectors. Such demand is not assessed State/UT-wise and hence details of State-wise coal demand for power utility sector in various States including Uttar Pradesh is not available. However, State/UT-wise despatch of coal and coal products to power utility sector in the last three years and current year is furnished in the following table:

State-wise details of coal despatch from CIL sources to Thermal Power Stations (in Million Tonnes)

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (up to Jan.13) (Provisional)
Delhi	5.12	3.79	4.62	3.78
Haryana	10.50	13.36	16.82	12.86
Punjab	5.47	4.47	4.26	3.78
Rajasthan	13.64	14.51	16.03	13.00
Uttar Pradesh	52.40	54.99	55.21	49.47
Gujarat	18.18	18.46	19.10	16.75
Chhattisgarh	30.48	33.42	33.17	31.32
Madhya Pradesh	32.03	30.79	30.59	26.48
Maharashtra	35.09	32.94	30.52	26.85
Andhra Pradesh	10.35	10.95	11.58	11.70
Karnataka	3.34	3.27	4.04	3.39
Tamil Nadu	12.97	12.64	12.96	10.03
Bihar	9.44	10.54	10.12	9.72
Jharkhand	7.58	7.33	8.57	10.18
Odisha	23.46	21.16	21.64	20.83
West Bengal	27.97	31.53	32.84	29.58
Total	298.03	304.15	312.07	279.70

(c) and (d) The Coal India Limited (CIL) has been dispatching more than 90% of the targets fixed in the supply plan finalized as per the Annual Plan of the Ministry. During the last three years, despatches to Power Utilities have been 96%, 91% and 95% of targets in 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 respectively. The coal despatches in the current year up to Jan'2013 have improved to 100%.

[English]

Suppl of Quality Seeds

245. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government supplies quality seeds to farmers through the public and the private sector companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount of seeds that were distributed to the farmers during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the incentives given to the public/private sector during the 11th Five Year Plan period; and

(d) the efforts initiated by the Government to distribute high yielding varieties of seeds to the farmers?

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

TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The quantity of seeds distributed to the farmers during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:-

Year	Quantity of quality seed distributed (in lakh quintals)
2009-10	257.11
2010-11	277.34
2011-12	294.85
2012-13	316.92

(c) Under Central Sector Scheme: Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for production and distribution of Quality seeds an amount of Rs.260.50 crores and Rs.25.96 crores have been given to public sector and private sector, respectively, for Creation of Seed Infrastructure Facilities during the 11th Five Year Plan period.

(d) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is already implementing several schemes, which provide assistance for seed related activities including production and distribution subsidy under various crop development programme/scheme viz; National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP), Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC), Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta (TMJ&M), Macro Management Mode of Agriculture of State Work Plan (MMA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds.

Upgradation of Agricultural Universities

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments to upgrade the agricultural universities in the country;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government on such proposals during the last three years; and

(d) the total funds sanctioned by the Government for this purpose, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A proposal was received from the Government of Bihar for conversion of the Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Bihar into a Central Agricultural University (CAU) by the Agriculture Production Commissioner (Department of Agriculture) Government of Bihar along with DPR (Detailed Project Report) and the Draft Bill vide letter dated 22.12.2009.

(c) A draft MOU has been forwarded to the Government of Bihar to delineate transfer of assets and liabilities of the University between the Government of Bihar and the Union Government.

(d) Question does not arise.

Restoration of Connaught Place

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

(a) whether the restoration works of Connaught Place, New Delhi has missed several deadlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the delay and the action taken against the defaulting contractors;

(c) whether the New Delhi Municipal Council has taken any steps for early restoration of Connaught Place; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) New Delhi Municipal Council has informed that deadlines for completion of Redevelopment of Connaught Place have been revised (20.11.2010, 03.04.2011, 31.12.2012 and 30.04.2013) due to the following reasons:

(i) Award of work delayed as the project required statutory clearances as mentioned below:

(a) Approval by JNNURM-29.08.2008.

- (b) Approval by DDA Technical Committee - August, 2008.
- (c) Approval from Ministry of Environment and Forest - 23.09.2008.
- (d) Revised approval by DUAC after completion of Pilot Project - 17.11.2008.
- (ii) Space constraints and charted and uncharted utilities affected progress of work, restricted permission from Delhi Traffic Police.
- (iii) Stoppage of work from August, 2010 to February, 2011, due to Commonwealth Games, 2010, demobilization and remobilization due to CWG, 2010.

(c) to (d) The Project Coordination Committee constituted by NDMC, monitor the progress of the work and accord necessary decision/approval required during the progress of the work. A task force has also been constituted to assist Engineers India Ltd.(EIL) and Executive Engineer (CP) for day-to-day liaison.

Setting up of Kisan Call Centres

248. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Kisan Call Centres sanctioned and running in the country including Odisha, State-wise;
- (b) whether these centres are providing adequate agricultural information and if so, the details of the machinery available with the Government in this regard;
- (c) the necessary steps taken by the Union Government to improve the participation of State Governments to strengthen these Kisan Call Centres;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to set up new Kisan Call Centres in various States; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the time by which these centres are likely to be set up?

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

TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India launched the Kisan Call Centre (KCC) Scheme in the country on January, 21, 2004. At present the Kisan Call Centres are functioning from 14 locations of the country including Odisha. State-wise details of Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) sanctioned and running in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam. 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 a week nationwide. This number is accessible through all mobile numbers of all telecom networks as well as land lines.

The Ministry has identified IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Limited (IKSL) as Service Provider of Kisan Call Centre Scheme who have deployed 278 Call Centre Agents (including 20 Supervisors) to respond to the farmers' calls.

The present Kisan Call Centres are equipped with the state of the art technology having a number of new features viz. Internet Protocol Private Branch Exchange (IPPBX), redundant Internet bandwidth, 100% call recording/ call replay, call barging, voice mail service during call waiting or when KCC is not working, SMS to caller farmers giving a gist of reply given by KCC.

(c) In order to improve the participation of State Governments to strengthen these Kisan Call Centres, following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Agriculture:

- (i) Identification of a State level Nodal Officer for KCC by each State.
- (ii) The State Government have been requested to closely associate in supervising the quality of information provided by the KCC agents and also in escalation of unanswered calls to experts at different levels for correct answer to farmers.
- (iii) Launching a major publicity campaign through print/ electronic media for creating awareness about the scheme.
- (iv) Identifying group of experts from the State to assist KCC agents in answering the farmers' queries, which the KCC agent is not able to answer, in a call conferencing mode.

- (v) Keeping the KCC agents apprised of all new schemes and programmes being implemented in the state.
- (vi) Organizing interaction of KCC agents with the Divisional/Zonal level officers of the State Agriculture and allied departments every month.
- (vii) Getting weekly feedback from KCC regarding nature of calls including area specific prevalence of crop diseases, pest infestation etc.

(d) and (e) The existing 14 Kisan Call Centres are serving the needs of farmers in the entire country. However, the State-wise call flow is being closely monitored at these KCCs. As and when calls increase beyond a threshold in a particular State, decision regarding setting up of a new Kisan Call Centre in that State would be taken.

Statement

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

Sl. No.	Location of Kisan Call Centre	Area of coverage (States/UTs covered by each KCC)
1	2	3
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand
3.	Jaipur	Rajasthan and Delhi
4.	Ahmadabad	Gujarat, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli
5.	Chandigarh	Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and UT of Chandigarh
6.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
7.	Bengaluru	Karnataka, Kerala & Lakshadweep
8.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh
9.	Pune	Maharashtra and Goa

1	2	3
10.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry
11.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand
12.	Kolkata	West Bengal
13.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura
14.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha

Policy on Allotment of Coal Blocks

249. SHRI POONAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the policy adopted by the Government for allotment of coal blocks to State-run or private companies in the country along with the time frame for development and production of coal by such companies;

(b) whether the Government has any details of the coal blocks sanctioned to the companies but have neither started coal production nor any work in their plants; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far against each of such coal companies, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) In the past coal blocks were allocated to private companies and government companies under the following three processes:

- (i) Captive dispensation route through Screening Committee The allocation of coal blocks to public/private parties was done through the mechanism of an inter-Ministerial inter-Governmental body called the Screening Committee. The Screening Committee was chaired by the Secretary (Coal) and had representation from Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Railways,

Coal India Limited (CIL), CIL Subsidiaries, Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited, Neyveli Lignite Corporation and the concerned State Governments. Allocations are decided by the Govt. on the basis of recommendations of the Screening Committee which takes into account, *inter-alia*, techno-economic viability of end-use project, state of project preparedness, compatibility in terms of quality and quantity of coal in a block with the requirement of end user and track record of applicant company, recommendations of the State Government and Administrative Ministry concerned etc. Allocation was decided by the Govt. in pursuance of Section 3(3)(a) (iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

- (ii) Under Government Company dispensation: Under the Govt. Company dispensation route, the list of blocks identified was circulated to all the Central Ministries/State Governments applications were invited from the State Governments/Central Govt. for Government companies. Under this route, only Government companies were allocated coal blocks both for specified end use and for commercial mining by the government companies where there is no restriction of captive use. Allocation was decided by the Govt. without referring it to the Screening Committee based on Revised Coal Mining Policy 2001 in pursuance of Section 3(3)(a) (i) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.
- (iii) Tariff based bidding route: Coal blocks were also earmarked for the power projects to be set up on the basis of tariff based competitive bidding system. Under Tariff Based Bidding route, identified coal blocks are placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Power which determines the linkage of coal blocks with the power projects proposed to be awarded on the basis of Tariff Based Competitive Bidding by calling applications from eligible companies, the Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) is awarded to the successful bidder. For power projects to be selected through tariff based bidding, coal blocks are allotted based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Power in pursuance of Section 3(3)(a) (iii) of the Coal Mines(Nationalisation) Act, 1973. The terms and conditions are same as applicable

for blocks allocated under the Captive dispensation through Screening Committee route.

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

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

The Government has notified the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012" on 2nd February, 2012 and the notification on the commencement of the said Amendment Act, 2010 has also been notified by the Ministry of Mines on 13th February, 2012.

Further the Government has notified the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines (Amendment) Rules, 2012" on 27th December, 2012 regarding the allocation of coal blocks to the Government Companies. It contains detailed terms and conditions for selection of Govt. company for allocation on the basis of pre-determined criteria and for utilization of coal.

(b) Till date, a total of 218 coal blocks with geological reserves of about 50 billion tonnes have been allocated to eligible public and private companies under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, out of which 176 coal blocks stand allocated as on date after de-allocation/reallocation and withdrawal of de-allocations made. Out of the above, 33 coal blocks have come into production.

Development of coal blocks involves a gestation period of 3 to 7 years for reaching the production stage and another two to three years for reaching the optimal production capacity. As per the guidelines, coal production from a captive coal block should commence within 36 months (42 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of open cast mines and in 48 months (54 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of underground

mine, from the date of allocation. If a coal block is not explored, additional two years are allowed for detailed exploration and three months for preparation of geological report.

The responsibility of developing the coal block as per the prescribed guidelines and milestone chart attached with the allocation letter rests entirely with the allocattee company. The allocattees of coal blocks, who have not started production so far, are in various stages of obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquisition of land, procuring machinery and equipment etc. for both mining as well as end-use project.. In the terms and conditions of the allocation letters, it is categorically mentioned that in the event of willful delay in the development of coal blocks and in setting up of the end use project, the Govt. would take appropriate action

to de-allocate the said block. Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocattee companies in the review meetings. Further, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted on 21.06.2012 under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) to review the progress of development of allocated coal/lignite blocks and associated end use projects of the allocattees. Wherever delays are noticed, Government issues show cause notices and advisories to such allocattees cautioning them to bring the coal blocks into production as per the guidelines/milestones chart.

(c) Based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and the IMG, the Government has so far de-allocated 47 coal blocks. State-wise details of de-allocated coal blocks are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of de-allocated coal blocks as on date

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Block allocated	Date of de-allocation	State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kalinga Power Corporation Ltd.	Utkal-A	02.07.2003	Odisha
2.	Talcher Mining Pvt. Ltd.	Utkal-B1	01.08.2003	-do-
3.	Lloyds Metal & Engineers Ltd.	Takli-Jena-Bellora (North)	23.06.2003	Maharashtra
3(a).	Central Collieries Pvt. Ltd.	Talki-Jena-Bellora (South)	03.11.2004	-do-
4.	Garuda Clays Ltd.	West of Umaria	Sept.,'06	-do-
5.	Shree Radhe Industries Ltd.	Panchbahani	Sept.,'06	Madhya Pradesh
6.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp.	Jainagar	2008	Maharashtra
7.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Kasta (East)	May, 2009	Jharkhand
8.	Binani Cement Ltd.	Datima	27.04.2010	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Murli Industries and Grace Industries	Lohara (East)	17.05.2010	Maharashtra
10.	Maharashtra State Mining Corp. Ltd.	Agarzari	28.06.2010	-do-
11.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Mahal	07.03.2011	Jharkhand
12.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Tenughat-Jhirki	07.03.2011	Jharkhand
13.	Bhatia International Ltd.	Warora West (North)	30.05.2011	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Ansettipalli	30.05.2011	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Punukula-Chilaka	30.05.2011	-do-
16.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Pengedappa	30.05.2011	-do-
17.	Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhavan Pvt. Limited	Bhandak (West)	31.05.2011	Maharashtra
18.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	*Chhati-bariatu	14.06.2011	Jharkhand
19.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	*Kerandari	14.06.2011	-do-
20.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	*Chhati Bariatu (South)	14.06.2011	-do-
21.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Brahmini	14.06.2011	-do-
22.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Chichro Pastimal	14.06.2011	%do-
23.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	Banhardih	14.06.2011	-do-
24.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Saharpur Jamarpani	14.06.2011	-do-
25.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation	East of Damagoria (Kalyaneshwari)	21.10.2011	West Bengal
26-27.	Fieldmining and Ispat Limited	Chinora and Warora Southern Part	15.11.2012	Maharashtra
28.	Domco Private Limited	Lalgarh North	22.11.2012	Jharkhand
29.	Electrosteel Castings Limited, Pawanjay Steel & Power Limited, Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd., Adhunik Alloys and Power Ltd.	North Dhadu	22.11.2012	-do-
30.	Bhushan Steel Limited, Adhunik Metaliks Ltd., Deepak Steel & Power Ltd., Adhunik Corporation Ltd., Odisha Sponge Iron Ltd., SMC Power Generation Ltd., Sree Metaliks Ltd. Visa Steel Ltd.	New Patrapara	23.11.2012	Odisha
31.	Rungta Mines Limited, Sunflag Iron & Steel Ltd.	Choritand Tailaya	22.11.2012	Jharkhand
32.	Bihar Sponge Iron Limited	Macherkunda	22.11.2012	Jharkhand
33.	Maharashtra Seamless Ltd., Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd., Kesoram Industries Ltd.	Gondkhari	15.11.2012	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Electrotherm (India) Limited, Grasim Industries Ltd.	Bhaskarpara	15.11.2012	Chhattisgarh
35.	IST Steel & Power, Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd., Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd.	Dahegaon Makardhokra IV	15.11.2012	Maharashtra
36.	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd., JSW	Gourangdih ABC	23.11.2012	West Bengal
37.	SKS Ispat & Power Limited	Rawanwara North	15.11.2012	Madhya Pradesh
38.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	Shankarpur Bhatgaon II & Extn.	30.11.2012	Chhattisgarh
39.	Odisha Mining Corporation	Utkal-D	30.11.2012	Odisha
40.	Assam Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and M/s Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd.	Mandakini B	05.12.2012	Odisha
41.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp. & Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development Corp. Ltd.	Naini	10.12.2012	-do-
42.	Gujarat Power Corp. Ltd. Kerala State Electricity Board & Odisha Hydro Power Corp.	Baitarni West	10.12.2012	-do-
43.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Ltd.	Semaria/Piparia	15.01.2013	Madhya Pradesh
44.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Rabodih OCP	30.01.2013	Jharkhand
45.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Patratu	30.01.2013	-do-
46.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Pindra-Debipur-Khaowatand	30.01.2013	-do-
47.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Latehar	30.01.2013	-do-

Out of the above mentioned de-allocated blocks, two coal blocks namely Utkal B-1 and Utkal-A have been again allocated.

Three coal blocks, namely, Brahmini, Chicro-Pastimal and East of Damagoria (Kalyaneshwari) have been assigned to Coal India Limited.

#The de-allocation of three coal blocks namely, Chatti Bariatu, Chatti Bariatu South and Kerandari has been withdrawn.

*[Translation]***National Food Security Mission**

250. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts covered under the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in the country including Uttarakhand and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether some States of the country including Uttarakhand and Andhra Pradesh have sent proposals/ requested to cover some more districts under the mission;

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

(d) whether the Government is considering to cover some more districts proposed by the States under these schemes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the financial assistance provided by the Government to various States under the mission during the current year, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (f) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is under implementation in 561 districts of 27 States in the country including Uttarakhand and Andhra Pradesh. No such proposals are pending with the Government of India for inclusion of more districts under NFSM from Andhra Pradesh and Uttarakhand states during current year.

The request for inclusion of additional districts from the States could be considered within the prescribed criteria i.e. for NFSM-Rice, those districts which have more than 50,000 ha area under rice and had productivity lower than State average, for NFSM-Wheat, the districts in which irrigation coverage under wheat is more than 50 per cent and productivity lower than State average. The districts for implementation of NFSM-Pulses are selected based on large existing area *under pulses, potential for area expansion through inter-cropping and utilization of rice fallows etc.*

State-wise details of funds allocated under the Mission during current year is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Allocation of funds under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) during 2012-13

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	158.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.33
3.	Assam	41.85
4.	Bihar	105.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	77.41
6.	Gujarat	54.79
7.	Haryana	57.9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21.99
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.34
10.	Jharkhand	34.1
11.	Karnataka	123.05
12.	Kerala	2.59
13.	Madhya Pradesh	249.56
14.	Maharashtra	245.56
15.	Manipur	12.16
16.	Meghalaya	9.3
17.	Mizoram	6.04
18.	Nagaland	11.64
19.	Odisha	75.97
20.	Punjab	63.86
21.	Sikkim	2.08
22.	Rajasthan	149.01
23.	Tamil Nadu	52.06

1	2	3
24. Tripura		21.88
25. Uttar Pradesh		290.93
26. Uttarakhand		21.92
27. West Bengal		59.32
Total		1977.02

[English]

Procurement of Traditional Seeds

251. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has framed a policy to procure traditional seeds of various foodgrain varieties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any programme to procure the old rice variety of red rice prominently produced in Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Improvement in FCI

252. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government had engaged any company to undertake a study of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) to bring about efficiency and improvement in its functioning;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred thereon, so far including the payment made to the company for the said study; and

(c) the details of the recommendations made by the company in this regard along with the action taken by the Government thereon and the success achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam. M/s. McKinsey & Co. was engaged by the Govt. of India to conduct study on Food Corporation of India to bring about efficiency and improvement in the functioning of FCI.

(b) Rs. 9.6 crores have been paid to the Consultants as fee.

(c) The major improvement initiatives recommended by M/s McKinsey & Co. and action taken by the Government are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The major improvement initiatives recommended by M/s McKinsey & Co. and action taken by the Government are as under:

1. Financial restructuring through multi-tiered debt structure to reduce the interest burden.

Action taken:

1.1 The Corporation is enjoying a Cash Credit facility of Rs. 44,495 crore w.e.f. 31.1.2012 (enhanced from Rs.41,095 crore) extended up to 31.3.2014 from a Consortium of banks led by SBI.

1.2 To reduce the interest cost, the Corporation raised Short Term Loan which reduced the interest burden of the Corporation by Rs. 450.23 Crores in the year 2009-10, Rs. 44.8 crores in 2010-11 and Rs.8.09 crore in 2011-12. In the year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012), the FCI raised Short Term Loan of Rs.14580/-crores due to which an interest of Rs. 35.28 crores has been saved.

1.3 To reduce the cost of funds, the Corporation mobilized Rs. 8604.90 crores through issue of bonds in four tranches in the year 2005.

2. Network optimization by Linear Programming (LP) of rail movement Action taken:

M/s Pricewaterhouse Coopers have been engaged to study and assess the existing processes and to suggest and improve the system designs for revamping the supply chain management.

3. Consolidation of Handling & Transport contracts.

Action taken:

Consolidated contracts were awarded in the Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

However, a review of the performance of these contracts showed that FCI has not gained financially.

4. Changes in sourcing pattern of Gunny bags through open tender.

Action taken:

The initiative was not found feasible and purchases are being made through DGS&D.

5. Reduction in gunny cost by use of once used gunny in paddy procurement.

Action taken:

Use of once used gunnies is permitted by the Government on case to case basis.

6. Cost reduction by direct procurement of food grains at FCI Depots.

Action taken:

Incentive of Rs. 5/- per quintal was announced for the RMS 2006-07 and Rs. 10/- per quintal for the RMS 2007-08 & 2008-09 for direct procurement in FCI godowns, but response was not encouraging as farmers preferred to bring their produce to the mandies.

7. Exploring avenues for revenue generation by optimum utilization of assets and renting out/ de-hiring of excess storage capacity.

Action taken:

Dehiring of storage capacity cannot be resorted to at present in view of the high level of food grain stocks in the Central Pool.

8. Revision of Staffing norms and rationalization of Manpower.

Action taken:

The manpower requirements in FCI has been restructured to rationalise and strengthen the functional areas. Overall sanctioned strength of 36515 has been approved by Government of India excluding Hindi and Watch & Ward Posts.

9. Improving efficiency by implementing Management Information System and creation of Price Monitoring Cell.

Action taken:

A Consultant has been appointed to give weekly update on production prices and global trends. Key Performance Indicators have also been developed and are monitored.

10. Increasing the yield to unleash export potential and to meet the demands.

Action taken:

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has launched Food Security Mission to increase the production of foodgrains by 20 million tonnes. The Ministry of Water Resources and other Departments of the Government have taken various actions to increase the production and productivity of Agriculture.

The decision to import and export foodgrains is taken after considering various factors like production, procurement, availability of foodgrains in the country, domestic and global price situation etc.

11. Independent management of PDS by States.

Action taken:

The Department has already allowed procurement operations in decentralized manner so that procurement of locally preferred varieties of grains can be maximized and expenditure of transportation can be saved.

12. Management of Operational Costs .

Action taken:

The areas identified are Interest cost, road freight and Storage cost. For reduction in interest cost FCI

has raised funds through Short Term Loans & issue of Bonds. Costs incurred on road freight, storage and the Transit loss/Storage loss are monitored regularly.

[English]

Demand and Supply of Bt. Cotton Seeds

253. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of Bt. Cotton seeds has been growing continuously in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the estimated growth rate of the average annual demand during the said period;

(c) whether there has been varied claims regarding supply and demand of this seed during the current year;

(d) if so, whether the demand side has confirmed decline in the availability whereas the supply side has claimed its availability in abundance; and

(e) if so, the actual position and the amount of increase in its price in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Area under Bt. Cotton cultivation has been growing continuously in the country during the last three years and the current year. Estimated average annual growth rate of demand for Bt. Cotton seed has varied between 11-20% during 2008-12. The seed producing companies made available sufficient quantity of Bt. Cotton seed through their dealers' network after prior consultation with the respective State Government.

(d) and (e) There was no shortage of Bt. Cotton seed as per information received from the States. However, there was a decline in the demand for Bt. Cotton seeds on account of deficient monsoon. There was no increase in price of Bt. Cotton seeds in 2012.

Modernisation of NSG

254. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of National Security Guard (NSG) and its role along with funds allocated, released and utilized for modernization of NSG during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the major requirements of NSG like a separate dedicated air-wing, new sniper rifles, under barrel grenade launchers, level four helmets, night vision devices, fire proof uniforms etc., have been pending with the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details and the status thereof along with the reasons for the pendency;

(d) the total regional hubs set up as on date including the locations of these regional hubs and the criteria for choosing these locations;

(e) whether the Union Government has received requests from various organisations regarding setting up of more NSG hubs in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Total strength of NSG is 19319.

The role of NSG is to combat terrorist activities, with a view to protecting States against internal disturbances arising out of terrorist activities. The NSG is a specially equipped and trained force to deal with specific situations like neutralization of terrorists in any given area, anti-hijack operations and hostage rescue actions. If it is considered that, a State/UT concerned is unable or not equipped to deal with a particular terrorist situation, the NSG can be deployed by the Central Government on a requisition from the State.

Funds allotted and utilized for modernization of NSG during each of the last three years and the current year.

(Rs. in Crores)

Head of Accounts	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Allotted	Utilised	Allotted	Utilised	Allotted	Utilised	Allotted	Utilised
Arms and Amms	12.00	6.64	11.60	11.47	3.52	0	0.40	0
MV	3.00	2.62	1.40	0.03	1.40	0	0.25	0
M&E	9.00	1.82	9.00	3.36	9.00	8.90	0.25	0
Total	24.00	11.08	22.00	14.86	13.92	8.90	0.90	0

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. Proposal of NSG for sanctioning Sniper Rifles is under consideration.

(d) The Government has established four Regional Hubs, one each at Hyderabad, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.

The criteria for selecting the location of Regional Hubs is to cover the entire country and availability of air and other resources in the vicinity for mobilization.

(e) to (f) No Madam, At present, there is no firm proposal to create any more Regional Hubs of NSG.

[Translation]

Cooperative Farming

255. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cooperative farming is in practice in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features and objectives of cooperative farming;

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote cooperative farming in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) 'Cooperation' being a State subject, the States are expected to take necessary steps

to promote cooperative farming. However, in view of importance of cooperatives the National Policy for Farmers, which was formulated after consultation with the States, provides for encouraging and supporting small farmers' cooperatives to take up activities such as processing, value addition and marketing of agri products, formation of farmers groups, joint liabilities groups etc., which has helped in strengthening the cooperative sector thus benefitting farmers. Many schemes of the Government of India, as such Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Horticulture Mission, Central Sector Scheme for Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization, Rural Godown Scheme, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms etc. *inter-alia* support the cooperative institutions for promotion of agriculture.

[English]

Beneficiaries under PDS

256. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families being benefited under the Public Distribution System (PDS)/Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS)Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY);

(b) whether adequate stocks of various items being distributed under these schemes are available with the Government agencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the details of the specific steps being taken to meet the demand of the said items under PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Government allocates foodgrains (rice and wheat) @ 35 kg. per family per month to States/Union Territories (UTs) for 6.52 crore accepted number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, which includes about 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families, for distribution at subsidized prices through Fair Price Shops (FPSs). Allocation of foodgrains to about 11.52 crore Above Poverty Line (APL) families are also made depending upon the availability of foodgrains in the Central pool and the past offtake. Presently, the allocation of foodgrains to APL families ranges between 15 and 35 kg per family per month.

The stock of foodgrains (rice and wheat) in the Central pool as on 1.2.2013 was 661.93 lakhs tons comprising 353.84 lakh tons of rice and 308.09 lakh tons of wheat. The current level of stock of foodgrains is adequate to meet the requirement of foodgrains as per the existing level of allocations under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

[Translation]

Fencing along Sir Creek area

257. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to erect fencing along Sir Creek area falling on the Indo-Pak Border; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (b) No. At present there is no proposal to erect border fencing along Sir Creek area on Indo-Pakistan border.

[English]

Food Wastage

258. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations along with some

other organisations had launched a global campaign to reduce food wastage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government for effective implementation of this campaign in the country?

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

(b) As per the press release dated 22.01.2013 titled "Think, Eat, Save: UNEP, FAO and Partners Launch Global Campaign to Change Culture of Food Waste of the United Nation", a study was conducted by FAO for International Congress-SAVE FOOD Interpack 2011 Dusseldorf, Germany- Global FOOD Losses And Food Waste. This study has compiled and analyzed a magnitude of data and reports on food losses and waste. Causes of and possible ways to prevent food losses and waste at each step of the supply chain were reported.

(c) The Government of India in the Department of Consumer Affairs had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary of the Department 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. The Department has also started a media campaign to sensitize people against making such food wastages in social functions.

[Translation]

Supply of Coal to Rajasthan

259. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has supplied coal to Rajasthan as per its requirement;

(b) if so, the demand and quantum of coal including both 'A' and 'B' grade coal, supplied to Rajasthan for power generation and other purpose during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Coal supply is executed in accordance with the provisions of New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) for all sectors. During the process of formulation of Annual Plan by Ministry of Coal/ Planning Commission, the overall coal demand of the country is assessed sector-wise/company-wise. However, coal demand is not assessed State-wise and grade-wise. The Year-wise details of overall coal despatches to Rajasthan and the coal commitment/actual despatches to power sector of Rajasthan from CIL sources during the last three years and current year are given below.

Year	Despatch of coal from CIL to consuming sectors in Rajasthan (in Million Tonnes)	Despatch of coal from CIL to Power Utilities in Rajasthan (in Million Tonnes)	
		ACQ	Actual
2009-10	16.82	14.49	13.64
2010-11	17.64	16.14	14.43
2011-12	19.97	15.73	16.02
2012-13 (upto 13th January, 2013)	*	13.12	13.00

Details are not available for the current year as State-wise despatch data are compiled only on annual basis.

Setting up of Cold Storages and Warehouses

260. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme/project is being launched to build cold storages and warehouses for the storage of grains, agro products brought/transacted at markets set up by the Agro Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received from various States including Maharashtra under the said project;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for providing financial assistance/grants through its financial agency, NABARD under these projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Generally horticulture produce require cold storages while grains require warehouses. Development of cold storages is promoted in the country, including Maharashtra, under the schemes of the Government, namely, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernisation of Cold Storage and Storage for Horticulture Produce Scheme of National Horticulture Board (NHB) and Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS). Godowns/Warehouses are developed in the country, including Maharashtra, under the Scheme of Construction of Rural Godowns (RGS), in addition to Food Corporation of India (FCI).

Under AMIGS, total number of projects sanctioned so far are 8087 involving subsidy of Rs. 782.14 crore, out of which 911 projects involving subsidy of Rs. 238.99 crore have been sanctioned in Maharashtra. Under RGS, total number of projects sanctioned so far are 30574 with capacity of 383.62 lakh Metric Tonne (MT) involving subsidy of Rs. 1294.42 crore, out of which 2739 godowns with capacity of 39.47 lakh MT involving subsidy of Rs. 126.50 crore have been sanctioned in Maharashtra. Under the Scheme of NHM, total number of projects sanctioned so far are 652 with capacity of 401.26 lakh MT involving subsidy of Rs. 446.12 crore, out of which 22 projects with capacity of 41,118 MT involving subsidy of Rs. 8.44 crore have been sanctioned in Maharashtra. Under the Scheme of NHB, total number of projects sanctioned so far are 2792 with capacity of 180.63 lakh MT involving subsidy of Rs. 789.39 crore, out of which 171 projects with capacity of 280923 MT involving subsidy of Rs. 19.87 crore have been sanctioned in Maharashtra.

(d) and (e) Among the above, AMIGS and RGS Schemes are being implemented through NABARD. Under AMIGS, the credit linked capital investment subsidy is provided for general or commodity specific marketing

infrastructure for agricultural and allied commodities, etc. including cold storage. The projects can be taken up by individuals, Group of farmers/growers/consumers, Partnership/Proprietary firms, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Companies, Corporations, Autonomous Bodies of the Government, Cooperatives, Cooperative Marketing Federations, Local Bodies, Agricultural Produce Market Committee & Marketing Boards. The scheme is demand-driven and reform linked.

Under RGS, the credit linked capital investment subsidy is provided for construction of rural god owns which can be taken up by individuals, farmers, Group of farmers/growers, Partnership/Proprietary firms, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Companies, Corporations, Co-operatives, Local Bodies other than Municipal Corporations, Federations, Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees, Marketing Boards and Agro Processing Corporations in the entire country. The scheme is demand-driven and not location specific except for the restriction that it would be outside the limits of Municipal Corporation limits.

Environmental Clearance to Power Projects

261. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power projects that which have signed fuel supply agreements with Coal India Limited and have been allotted captive coal blocks but are still awaiting land acquisition and environmental clearance;

(b) whether the EGoM has recently cancelled some captive coal blocks allotted to power projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the impact thereof; and

(d) the alternative arrangements being made by the Government to ensure fuel supply to meet power requirements of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Out of 176 coal blocks which stand allocated, 77 blocks are allocated to power sector including for the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs). 16 coal blocks have come into production. The remaining coal blocks are in different stages of obtaining clearances

etc. As reported by the Coal Controller, the land acquisition and Environmental Clearances in respect of 42 coal blocks is pending.

(b) and (c) In pursuance of the announcement of the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the budget speech for the year 2012-13, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) headed by Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal has been constituted on 21.06.2012 to undertake periodic review of the development of coal/lignite blocks allotted by the Government. The IMG took up for review of the 66 cases - 58 cases where the show cause notices were issued consequent to the Review / recommendations by the Review Committee held on 11th & 12th January, 2012 and 08 cases where a decision was taken, on the basis of earlier reviews, to deduct BG and were pending were also taken up.

The IMG recommended de-allocation in respect of 24 coal blocks. The recommendations have been accepted by the Government except incase of Urma Paharitola coal block. De-allocation letters in respect of 22 coal blocks have been issued and in one block, namely Brahmadiha, the same would be done as per the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand in WP. 6658 of 2012. The details of the above blocks is as per enclosed Statement.

(d) The Government has decided to constitute an Inter-Ministerial Committee to consider, *inter-alia*, on the issues relating to the fuel requirements of the power plants.

Statement

Names of coal blocks where IMG recommended de-allocation

Sl. No.	Name of Coal Block
1	2
1-2.	Chinora and Warora Southern Part
3.	Lalgarh North
4.	North Dhadu
5.	New Patrapara
6.	Choritand Tailaya
7.	Macherkunda

1	2
8.	Gondkhari
9.	Bhaskarpara
10.	Dahegaon Makardhokra IV
11.	Gourangdih ABC
12.	Rawanwara North
13.	Shankarpur Bhatgaon II & Extn.
14.	Utkal-D
15.	Mandakini B
16.	Naini
17.	Baitarni West
18.	Semaria/Piparia
19.	Rabodih OCP
20.	Patratu
21.	Pindra-Debipur-Khaowatand
22.	Latehar
23.	Urma Paharitola
24.	Brahmadiha

Subsidy to Farmers

262. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned any funds for providing subsidy to farmers for cultivation of crops during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plans;

(b) if so, the details of the funds sanctioned for subsidy to farmers during the above period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government of India is implementing various Crop Development Schemes through State Governments like National Food Security

Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Technology Mission on Cotton(TMC), Jute Technology Mission(JTM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme (ICDP) for Rice/Wheat/ Coarse Cereals and Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping Systems Areas (SUBACS), etc. under Macro Management of Agriculture(MMA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) including its sub-schemes i.e. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP), etc. during 11th Five Year Plan and in 2012-13 the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan for increasing production and productivity of field crops through the use of improved crop production technologies.

Under the Crop Development Schemes, States/UTs are extended financial support to the farmers for use of latest production technology/critical inputs such as seeds, micro-nutrients, soil ameliorants, plant protection chemicals, farm machineries and efficient micro irrigation devices, etc for enhancement of production and productivity of crops. Detail of the funds released under above schemes is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Schemes/programmes	Amount released (Rs. in Crore)	
	11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)	12th Five Year Plan 2012-13 (as on 19.2.2013)
NFSM (Rice/Wheat/ Pulses)	4867.20	1530.63
RKVY (including sub- plan BGREI &INSIMP,etc)	22408.77	7070.24
MMA	4625.24	695.55
ISOPOM	1587.64	220.16
TMC	181.83	8.63
JTM	25.79	5.09

Report on R&R Works

263. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted its Action Taken Reports (ATR) on the decision taken by the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Sub-Group of Narmada Control Authority (NCA), chaired by the Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, in its meeting held on 12.09.12;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of R&R Sub-Group of NCA thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of Maharashtra vide its letter dated 17.01.2013 has submitted its Action Taken Reports (ATRs) related to the compliance of deficiencies outlined by the Grievances Redressal Authority which *inter-alia* include boundaries of agricultural lands not being shown on possession receipt of the Project Affected Families (PAFs), Non-measurement of land allotted to the PAFs, Non-eviction of encroachers on the land allotted to the PAFs, Panchanama of land allotted to the PAFs not being signed by all concerned, Non-resolution of issues related to Savariya Digar and Bilgaon, Non-allotment of land to 12 PAFs and house plots to 16 PAFs, etc.

(c) The meeting of the R & R Sub-Group, NCA, to consider clearance of further raising the height of the Sardar Sarovar Dam, would be held after examination/verification of the Report of the Government of Maharashtra.

Vacant Posts in Prasar Bharati

264. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether a large number of vacancies exists in Prasar Bharati (PB);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the date since when they have remained vacant

and the time by which the vacant posts are likely to be filled up. Doordarshan/ All India Radio-wise;

(c) the percentage/number of women employees in this sector;

(d) whether any reservation policy for women is being followed in PB;

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

(f) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy to reserve a certain portion of posts for women in PB; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TIWARI): (a) and (b) As on 01.12.2012. there are approximately 10,081 posts vacant in All India Radio and 6,186 posts vacant in Doordarshan in various categories as per the details below:

Group	Number of Posts	
	All India Radio	Doordarshan
A	1 362	724
B	1584	1140
C	4863	2871
D	2272	1451
Total	10081	6186

These vacancies have arisen due to retirements, resignations, deaths etc. since the establishment of Prasar Bharati on 15.9.1997. The Government has recently communicated approval to the Prasar Bharati for revival of 1150 posts, falling in essential categories.

(c) The percentage of women employees in Doordarshan and All India Radio is about 9.5% and 9.8%, respectively.

(d) to (g) At present, there is no proposal in Government to reserve posts for women in Prasar Bharati.

Investment in Agriculture Sector

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to increase the investment in the agriculture sector to improve the infrastructure in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 'Indo-American Knowledge Initiative on Agricultural Research and Education' has devised a new framework for cooperation based on agricultural research and development in order to facilitate multi-national companies into the agriculture sector; and

(d) if so, the details 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 (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Government has launched several schemes to increase investment in agriculture sector to improve the infrastructure in the country including in rural areas, such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana, improved marketing infrastructure, etc.

(c) and (d) The bilateral cooperation mechanism through Agriculture Knowledge Initiative (AKI) was discontinued in 2008 in view of lack of adequate/proper funding from the US side. In March, 2010, the Government of India and the Government of United States of America signed an MoU on agricultural cooperation and food security under the Indo-US Agriculture Dialogue. In furtherance of this, a partnership agreement viz. Agriculture Food Security Program (AFSP) has been signed between the two Governments on 30 September, 2010, for improvement in curriculum of the Indian agriculture universities and improvement of production/productivity of various crops.

[*Translation*]

Betel Leaf Growers

266. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that betel leaf growers are living in a poor condition in various States;

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

(c) whether any financial assistance has been provided by the Government to these betel leaf growers during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The Government has not received any report about poor condition of betel leaf growers from any State Government.

(c) and (d) No financial assistance has been provided by the Government under National Horticulture Mission exclusively for betel leaf growers during the last three years. However, Government of Bihar has provided financial assistance of Rs.591.41 lakh during 2009-13 and Government of Uttar Pradesh has earmarked Rs. 100.00 lakh during 2012-13 for providing financial support to the betel leaf growers in the State.

[*English*]

Manual Scavenging

267. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has conducted any survey to identify the manual scavengers in the country;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has prepared any action plan including introduction of an appropriate legislation to eradicate manual scavenging in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time frame fixed to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) Union Government has, so far, not conducted any survey to identify the manual scavengers in the country. However, the ongoing Socio Economic Caste Census, 2011, in rural India is, *inter alia*, capturing the data about the manual scavengers in rural areas, including the non-statutory towns. A fresh survey of the manual scavengers in the statutory towns is also being planned.

(c) and (d) A multi-pronged strategy has been followed for eradication of manual scavenging. This, *inter alia*, consists of:

- (i) Administration of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993;
- (ii) Conversion of dry latrines into water seal toilets; and
- (iii) Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers and their dependents, into alternative occupations.

The Government has introduced "The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation, Bill, 2012" in Lok Sabha on 3.9.2012.

The elimination of manual scavenging has been given top priority.

[*Translation*]

Investigations into Coal Blocks Allocation

268. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the status of investigation carried out by CBI into the alleged irregularities in the allocation of coal blocks since 2006 so far;

(b) the action taken so far in each of the cases and the details of the persons including Government officers against whom cases have been registered by the Government/CBI; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to speed up investigation in ongoing cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) As reported by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), it has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 2006-09, relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. As informed by CBI, in respect of 9 companies, 9 FIRs have been lodged. The investigations are reportedly under progress. Further, Ministry has issued show cause notice on 15.11.2012 to 8 companies against whom FIR has been lodged (in case of one company show cause notice was not issued as the block had already been de-allocated). The reply to show cause notice from 7 companies have been received. A copy each of the replies received has been sent to CBI.

[*English*]

Displaying of Art Objects in National Museum

269. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to rotate art objects/items for display in the National Museum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that out of its total collection of 2.06 lakh art objects, only 7,148 have been displayed and nine galleries out of 26 are closed;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A majority of the collection is in storage, with significant and representative objects placed in display. The National Museum displays about 7% of its collection. Objects in storage are displayed in rotation by arranging temporary exhibitions from the reserve collection. National Museum organises periodic display through its "Object of the Month" and "Gallery of the Month" programmes. Materials are circulated at regular intervals. Other events which featured objects in storage are:

- 1) Inuit art exhibition - An exhibition of around 60 ethnographical art objects from the collection of Anthropology Department.
- 2) The past and present series - Art objects from miniature painting and Anthropology department were displayed in "Symphony of the desert" and "The Soul Survivors" exhibitions respectively.
- 3) At present 22 objects are being displayed in the exhibition on Amir Khusrau.

(c) Out of the total 2,06,000 objects, 15,681 (i.e. 7.61%) are displayed. As regards closure of galleries, only six galleries viz. Decorative Art, Manuscripts, Central Asian Antiquities, Thanjavur Paintings, Jewellery Gallery & Bronze Gallery are at present closed for renovation.

(d) Reasons for closure are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Decorative Arts and Thanjavur Paintings galleries will be re-opened by the second quarter of 2013. Regular review meetings with curatorial officers are being taken for re-opening the closed galleries.

Statement

Name of the Gallery	Since when Closed	Reasons for closure
1	2	3
Decorative Arts-1	2006	This gallery was closed initially to host the Nizam's Jewellery Exhibition and thereafter, an exhibition "Zenkoji-Shonin objects from Zankoji temple, Japan" in November 2008 and another exhibition of "Faberge: The Precious jewellery from Russian Empire" was held in December 2008. Work of re-display of Decorative Art objects was started in January 2009 and 80% work has already been completed. This gallery

1	2	3
Thanjavur	2007	would be re-opened by the second quarter of 2013. The gallery was closed to enable replacement of all old frames of Thanjavur paintings which were to be replaced with new frames. Simultaneously renovation of the gallery was also taken up.
Manuscripts	2003	This gallery would be re-opened by the second quarter of 2013. The gallery was closed in order to take up modernization of the gallery.
Central Asian Antiquity-II	2004	This gallery was closed due to roof leakage in the 2nd floor storage/gallery.
Jewellery	2008	This gallery was closed for mounting of an exhibition from Russia in December 2008.
Bronze Gallery	2011	Closed in order to take up modernization of the gallery.

[Translation]

Productivity of Crops

270. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average production per hectare of cotton, maize, mustard, paddy, pulses, sugarcane and wheat in the country;

(b) whether the productivity of crops has not increased despite huge expenditure incurred thereon through various Centrally sponsored schemes for increasing the production of the above crops;

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

(d) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to increase the productivity of various crops in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ TANWAR): (a) to (c) Details of average production per hectare (productivity) of cotton, maize, rapeseed & mustard, paddy, pulses, sugarcane and wheat in the country during the 11th Plan period are as under:

Crops	Productivity (Kg./Hectare)				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Cotton	467	403	H403	499	491
Maize	2335	2414	2024	2540	2478
Rapeseed & mustard	1001	1143	1183	1185	1121
Paddy	3303	3267	3188	3359	3590
Pulses	625	659	630	691	699
Sugarcane	68877	64553	70020	70091	71668
Wheat	2802	2907	2839	2989	3177

It may be observed that the productivity of major crops has increased during the above period.

(d) In order to increase the production and productivity of agricultural crops in the country on sustainable basis, Government of India has been implementing several Crop Development Schemes/ Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm & Maize (ISOPOM), etc. Under these schemes, funds are provided to States for implementation of State specific agricultural strategies including incentives to farmers for production/use of quality seeds, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), farm mechanization etc. the States are also provided support for creation of agricultural infrastructure for optimal use of water and other natural resources.

Further, the Government has taken several measures to promote use of advance methods and modern technology including development of high yielding, pest/disease tolerant crop varieties/hybrids with tolerance to common abiotic stresses such as fluctuations in temperature, soil/

water salinity, soil acidity, etc. Government is also promoting adoption of resource conservation technologies for climate resilient agriculture and innovative extension approaches to ensure access to modern technologies including mechanization to small and marginal farmers.

Enemy Property

271. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of enemy properties in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of guidelines in regard to enemy property in the country;

(c) the details of enemy property and its estimated value at present in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the revenue earned from enemy property by the Government and the funds spent on the maintenance of such properties during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As on the

5th May 2011, there are 1175 immovable properties vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India (CEP). In addition, 936 immovable properties have been re-vested in the CEP after promulgation of the Enemy Property (Amendment Validation) Ordinance, 2010. State-wise details in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement-I. No valuation for immovable enemy properties has taken place in the recent past. The guidelines for preservation and management of immovable properties vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India (CEP) have been issued from time to time outlining the functions and duties of various officers including Deputy Custodian and Assistant Custodian of Enemy Property and District level officers authorised by the CEP for management and preservation of enemy properties. In February 2010, State Governments/ UT Administrations were advised, *inter alia*, that there shall not be any registry/mutation in respect of the properties declared as enemy properties, no instrument of conveyance and/or transfer of title or creating any interest or charge in respect of enemy properties shall be

registered and that the name of "Custodian of Enemy Property for India" shall be entered in all the revenue/property records in respect of enemy properties.

(d) The total revenue received from enemy properties by the Custodian of Enemy Property for India, which includes dividend on shares/stocks and income on investments made in Government Securities and Treasury Bills during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to February 2012) is Rs.2645.41 lakh, Rs.2623.89 lakh, Rs.3277.80 lakh and Rs.4179.33 lakh respectively. State-wise details of revenue received by CEP from immovable properties vested in him during these years are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The district authorities are entitled to retain 1/12th share of the income derived from each immovable enemy property for the purpose of incurring expenses in connection with management and maintenance the enemy property. The expenditure incurred by the district authorities on management and maintenance of enemy properties are not maintained in the office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Immovable Properties vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India

(As on 05.05.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Properties		Total
		Chinese Nationals	Pakistani Nationals	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	8	8
2.	Assam	15	3	18
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	1
4.	Bihar	0	7	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	1
6.	Delhi	1	37	38
7.	Diu	0	1	1
8.	Goa	0	120	120
9.	Gujarat	0	21	21

1	2	3	4	5
10. Haryana		0	1	1
11. Karnataka		1	5	6
12. Kerala		0	13	13
13. Madhya Pradesh		0	28	28
14. Maharashtra		0	22	22
15. Meghalaya		17	0	17
16. Rajasthan		0	4	4
17. Tamilnadu		1	5	6
18. Tripura		0	1	1
19. Uttar Pradesh		0	622	622
20. Uttarakhand		0	8	8
21. West Bengal		27	205	232
Total		62	1113	1175
22. Property re-vested on Promulgation of Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, on 02/07/2010		0	936	936
Total		62	2049	2111

Statement-II

Statement giving details of revenue received by the Custodian of Enemy Property for India from Immovable properties vested in him

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	State	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012 (Upto Feb, 12)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Assam		10560	7440	0	51088
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	6450	5640	3240
3. Delhi		205411	155443.5	585	289208
4. Diu		0	47988	0	0
5. Goa		8809	5176	4532	0
6. Gujarat		122954	33096	12131	47978

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Haryana		0	330	0	0
8. Karnataka		660	0	0	0
9. Madhya Pradesh		20532	82710	63000	0
10. Maharashtra		3610540	1932921	31581955.79	846995
11. Rajasthan		28550	0	40220	0
12. Tamilnadu		1196271	451745	510674	557659
13. Uttar Pradesh		1507618	1239927	3892652.2	3079561.8
14. Uttaranchal		7500	18000	13500	12000
15. West Bengal		1424085	3142420	3218889	6384154
Total		8143490	7123646	39343779	11271883

[English]

Investment in FPIs.

272. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make massive investment in the Food Processing Industries (FPI) Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the investment is proposed to be made; and

(d) the areas of investment identified for the purpose?

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) Government has made a Plan allocation of Rs.5990 crores during the 12th Plan for Food Processing Sector to implement the Schemes of Infrastructure Development; Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries, Quality Assurance, Codex Standard, R&D and other Promotional activities, Human Resource Development; National Mission on Food Processing and Strengthening

of Institutions for promotion of food processing industries in the country.

Inclusion of Bhovi in Scheduled Castes

273. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that BHOVI, BOVI, BOYI are similar terms under the category of Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, whether the term BHOVI Caste has not yet been notified by the Government in the country;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal to include BHOVI Caste in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) In the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, only 'Bhovi' caste has been specified as a Scheduled caste in relation to Karnataka.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

National Commission for Backward Classes

274. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to give more powers to the National Commission for Backward Classes on the lines of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) A proposal to further empower the National Commission for Backward Classes is at present under examination.

[Translation]

Smart Cards for PDS

275. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued smart cards in place of ration cards in some of the States to provide foodgrains through the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the benefits accruing therefrom;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend this scheme to other States also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the allocations made under PDS during the current year, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Government has initiated implementation of Component-I of the scheme for End-to-end Computerisation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Operations, which comprises digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, computerization of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanisms.

As part of Fair Price Shop (FPS) automation, some States/UTs namely, Chandigarh UT, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Odisha, Puducherry, etc. have reported issuance of TPDS commodities on pilot basis using Smart Cards wherein existing ration cards are replaced by Smart Cards. These Smart Cards have biometric features of members of beneficiary families, based on which verification of the beneficiary family takes place and only thereafter, the essential commodities are issued to the intended beneficiaries from the FPSs.

The exact model of FPS automation, that is, Aadhaar based authentication through Point of Sale (PoS) devices, Smart Cards, etc. would be finalised by the Government in consultation with States/UTs and taken up in the next phase.

(e) State-wise details of allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) under TPDS during 2012-13 is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Annual allocation of Wheat and Rice under TPDS during 2012-13

(in thousand tons)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43.464	3779.352	3822.816
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.432	92.124	101.556
3.	Assam	394.08	1492.776	1886.856

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	1818.48	1885.392	3703.872
5.	Chhattisgarh	207.756	1036.356	1244.112
6.	Delhi	450.264	148.656	598.92
7.	Goa	9.456	53.58	63.036
8.	Gujarat	1755.66	329.448	2085.108
9.	Haryana	756.012	0	756.012
10.	Himachal Pradesh	332.628	195.312	527.94
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	223.632	533.172	756.804
12.	Jharkhand	176.58	1182.072	1358.652
13.	Karnataka	325.44	2124.288	2449.728
14.	Kerala	285.468	1187.22	1472.688
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2418.804	317.712	2736.516
16.	Maharashtra	2901.42	1857.624	4759.044
17.	Manipur	33.084	137.868	170.952
18.	Meghalaya	27.228	161.352	188.58
19.	Mizoram	7.488	62.652	70.14
20.	Nagaland	32.592	94.284	126.876
21.	Odisha	462.377	1731.889	2194.266
22.	Punjab	827.976	0	827.976
23.	Rajasthan	2179.5	0	2179.5
24.	Sikkim	2.952	41.328	44.28
25.	Tamil Nadu	165.396	3557.436	3722.832
26.	Tripura	28.236	275.004	303.24
27.	Uttarakhand	329.136	182.856	511.992
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4547.556	2720.964	7268.52
29.	West Bengal	2426.064	1431.132	3857.196
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.596	23.424	34.02
31.	Chandigarh	32.928	3.852	36.78
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.876	9.588	10.464
33.	Daman and Diu	2.976	2.676	5.652
34.	Lakshadweep	0	4.62	4.62

1	2	3	4	5
35. Puducherry		12.6	47.712	60.312
Total		23238.14	26703.72	49941.86

*[English]***Fuel Supply Agreement**

276. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed the Coal India Limited (CIL) to enter into fuel supply agreements with power generating units of the country for supply of coal;

(b) if so, the estimated quantum of coal required for implementing the said agreement in the country; and

(c) the average annual production of coal by CIL and the proposed arrangements for supply of the remaining quantity of coal under the said agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Coal India Limited (CIL) has been directed to sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with power plants that have been commissioned/ would get commissioned after 31.3.2009 and on or before 31st March, 2015, with the condition that coal supply will commence after they enter into long term PPAs (Power Purchase Agreements) with DISCOMs.

(b) The estimated quantum of coal required for implementing the said agreements is 255.89 million tonnes, in addition to 306 million tonnes required to supply coal to plants commissioned upto 31.3.2009.

(c) Raw coal production of Coal India Limited during the last three years is given below:

Year	Production (Million Tonnes)
2011-2012	435.84
2010-2011	431.32
2009-2010	431.26

The Coal India Limited (CIL) has to supply indigenous coal to the level of 65% of FSA quantity up to 2014-15. The shortfall in the coal supply to the power utilities would be met through import.

*[English]***Security and Surveillance**

277. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop security and surveillance as a culture amongst the people; and

(b) if so, the details along with the steps taken in this direction, so far in consultation with the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Police and other organizations concerned do have periodic awareness campaigns whereby citizens are encouraged to be vigilant about their surroundings with a view to detecting/ preventing untoward incidents.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]***Quality of Soil**

278. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of soil is deteriorating as a result of indiscriminate use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have undertaken a survey of soil conditions in the country and suggested remedial measures to improve the quality of soil;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow-up 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 (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) There is no scientific evidence of declining soil quality with judicious use of chemical fertilizers. However, indiscriminate and imbalance use of fertilizers or pesticides coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may result into multinutrient deficiencies.

(c) and (d) M/s. Greenpeace India launched 'Living Soils Campaign' nationwide to bring out grass root level realities concerning soil health and soil fertility management policies of the Central Government to save soils from the harmful impacts of chemical fertilizers. Greenpeace has been making the following suggestions:-

- (i) Create an alternate subsidy system that promotes ecological farming and use of organic soil amendments.
- (ii) Shift the irrational subsidy policy for synthetic fertilizers to sustainable ecological practices in agriculture.
- (iii) Re-focus scientific research on ecological alternatives, to identify agro-ecological practices that ensure future food security under the changing climate.

(e) The Government is implementing National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSH&F) to promote soil test based balanced and judicious use of fertilizers for improving soil health and its fertility through setting up / strengthening soil testing laboratories, trainings and field demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizers.

Apart from above, in order to promote organic / ecological farming, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed technology preparation of enriched / vermin-compost from various rural and urban wastes. Besides, improved and efficient strains of bio-fertilizers specific to different crops and soil types are being developed under Network project on biofertilizers. The ICAR also imparts training, organizes Front Line Demonstrations etc. to educate farmers on these aspects. The ICAR, is also implementing a Network Project on Organic Farming with 13 co-operating centres, spread over 12 States.

Coal Blocks Allocation

279. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal blocks/mines allocated to both public and private sector companies since 2004, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the cases of irregularities reported in the allotment of coal blocks/mines so far along with the action taken by the Government in each case including cancellation /de-allocation of such coal blocks/mines;

(c) whether the Government has re-allocated/ proposed to re-allocate these cancelled/ de-allocated coal blocks/mines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The details of coal blocks/mines allocated to both public and private sector companies since 2004 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and 2006-2009 and a Preliminary Enquiry relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. In the case related to allotments to private companies during 2006-09, 9 FIRs have been lodged by CBI so far. Further, Ministry has issued show cause notice on 15.11.2012 to 8 companies against whom FIR has been lodged (in case of one company show cause notice was not issued as the block had already been de-allocated). The reply to show cause notice from 7 companies have been received. A copy each of the replies received has been sent to CBI.

However, on the basis of review of process of development of coal blocks, 47 coal blocks have been de-allocated so far. 2 de-allocated coal blocks viz Utkal A and Utkal B coal blocks in the State of Odisha were allocated again, in case of 3 coal blocks located in the State of Jharkhand viz Chatti Bariatu, Chattibariatu (South) and Kerandari, de-allocation letters have been withdrawn and 3 coal blocks viz Chichropastimal, Brahamini in the State of Jharkhand and East of Damagoria (Kalyaneshwari) in the State of West Bengal have been assigned to Coal India Limited.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Date of Allotment	Individual (I) Jointly (J)	Block allocated	Coal fields	State	Private	End-Use	Captive Disp.= cd, Govt. Disp. = gd, Ultra Mega Power Proj. (UMPP)	Geological Reserves (In MT)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Garuda Clays Ltd.	24.05.2004	I	West of Umaria	Umaria	Chhattisgarh	P	Cement	cd	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Dev. Corporation	28.07.2004	I	Namchi Namphuk	NEC	Arunachal Pradesh	G	Commercial	gd	27
3.	NALCO	27.08.2004	I	Utkal 'E'	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power	cd	194
4.	CSEB	23.09.2004	I	Gidhmuri	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	G	Power	cd	80.27
5.	CSEB	23.09.2004	I	Patoria	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	G	Power	cd	269.25
6.	NTPC	11.10.2004	I	Pakri-Barwadih	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	G	Power	gd	1600
7.	West Bangal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	14.01.2005	I	Trans Damodar	Damodar Raniganj	West Bengal	G	Commercial	gd	103.15
8.	Damodar Valley Corporation	03.03.2005	I	Barjora (North)	Kasta	West Bengal	G	Power	cd	85.49
9.	Damodar Valley Corporation	03.03.2005	I	Kagra Joydev	Ranigung	West Bengal	G	Power	cd	196.15
10.	Damodar Valley Corporation	03.03.2005	I	Kasta (East)	Kasta	West Bengal	G	Power	cd	105
11.	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	28.03.2005	I	Belgaon	Wardha	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron	cd	15.3
12.	WBPDCL	26.04.2005	I	Pachvara North	Rajmahal	Jharkhand	G	Power	cd	125.71
13.	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	13.05.2005	I	Moitra	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	215.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	26.05.2005	I	Brinda	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	34.72
15.	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	26.05.2005	I	Sasai	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	26.35
16.	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	26.05.2005	I	Meral	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	17.05
17.	Electrosteel castings Ltd.	07.07.2005	I	Parbatpur-Central	Jaharia	Jharkhand	P	Pig Iron	cd	231.22
18.	TISCO	11.08.2005	I	Kotre-Basantpur	West Bokaro	Jharkhand	P	Pig Iron	cd	148.4
19.	TISCO	11.08.2005	I	Pachmo	West Bokaro	Jharkhand	P	Pig Iron	cd	101.99
20.	Usha Martin	24.08.2005	I	Lohari	Daltonganj	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	9.99
21.	Corporate Ispat Ltd.	02.09.2005	I	Chitarpur	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	212.01
22.	Shree Radhe Industries	06.09.2005	I	Panchbahani	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	11
23.	Veerangana Steel Limited	06.09.2005	I	Marki Mangli-II	Yavatmal	Maharastra	P	Sponge Iron	cd	19
24.	Veerangana Steel Limited	06.09.2005	I	Marki Mangli-III	Yavatmal	Maharastra	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
25.	Veerangana Steel Limited	06.09.2005	I	Marki Mangli-IV	Yavatmal	Maharastra	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
26.	MCL	10.11.2005		Talabira II	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power	cd	15233
	NLC	10.11.2005	J	Talabira II	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power	cd	
	Hindalco Industries	10.11.2005	J	Talabira II	Talcher	Odisha	P	Power	cd	
27.	MCL	29.11.2005	J	Utkal-A	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power	cd	
	JSW Steels Ltd./Jindal Thermal Power Ltd.	29.11.2005	J	Utkal-A	Talcher	Odisha	P	Power	cd	333.4
	Jindal Stainless Steel Ltd.	29.11.2005	J	Utkal-A	Talcher	Odisha	P	Power	cd	
	Shyam DRI Ltd.	29.11.2005	J	Utkal-A	Talcher	Odisha	P	Power	cd	
28.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	06.12.2005	I	Tadicherla-I	SCCL	Andhra Pradesh	G	Power	gd	61.28
29.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	09.12.2005	I	Mahal	Jharia	Jharkhand	G	Sponge Iron	gd	1098.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	12.01.2006	I	Amelia	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial	gd	214.41
31.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	12.01.2006	I	Amelia (North)	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial	gd	101.24
32.	Jharkhand Ispat Pvt Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	North Dhadu	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Pavanjay Steel & Power Generation Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	North Dhadu	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Electrosteel castings Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	North Dhadu	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	923.94
	Adhunik Alloys & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	North Dhadu	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
33.	Bhusan Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Bijahan	IB Valley	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	cd	130
	Mahaveer Ferro	13.01.2006	J	Bijahan	IB Valley	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
34.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur South	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarli	P	Sponge Iron	cd	175.65
	AkshyaInvestment Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur South	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarli	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Chhattisgarli Steel & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur South	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarli	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Chhattisgarli Electricity Corporation Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur South	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarli	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	MSP Steel & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur South	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarli	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Chhattisgarli Captive Coal Mining Ltd. (Consortium of five Co.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur South	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarli	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
35-	Ispat Godavari	13.01.2006	J	Nakial + Nakia II	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarli	P	Sponge Iron	cd	399
36.	Ind Agro Synergy	13.01.2006	J	Nakia 1 + Nakia II	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarli	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Shri Nakoda Ispat	13.01.2006	J	Nakial + Nakia II	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarli	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Vandana Gopal Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Nakia 1 + Nakia II	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Shree Bajrang Power & Ispat Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Nakia I + Nakia II	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarhi	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
37.	Bhusan Steel & Strips Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Patrapara	Talcher	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	cd	1042
	Adhunik Metaliks Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Patrapara	Talcher	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Deepak Steel & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Patrapara	Talcher	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Adhunik Corp. Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Patrapara	Talcher	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Odisha Sponge Iron Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Patrapara	Talcher	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	SMC Power Generation Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Patrapara	Talcher	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Sree Metaliks Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Patrapara	Talcher	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Visa Steel Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Patrapara	Talcher	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
38.	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	GarePalma IV/6	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	156
	Nalwa Sponge Iron Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	GarePalma IV/6	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
39.	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	13.01.2006	I	GarePalma IV/8	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	107.2
40.	Ultratech Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur (North)	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	241.61
	Singhal Enterprises	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur (North)	Husdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Nav Bharat Coalfield Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur (North)	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Vandana Energy & Steel Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur (North)	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Prakash Industries Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur (North)	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Anjani Steel Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur (North)	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Chhattisgarh Captive Coal Mining Ltd. (Consortium of five Co.)	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur (North)	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
41.	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	13.01.2006	J	Gondulpara	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	G	Power	cd	140
	Damodar Valley Corporation	13.01.2006	J	Gondulpara	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	G	Power	cd	
42.	Nilachal Iron & Power Generation	13.01.2006	J	Dumri	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	18
	Bajrang Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Dumri	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
43.	Gupta Metallics & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Nerad Malegaon	Wardha	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron	cd	19.5
	Gupta Coalfields & Washeries Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Nerad Malegaon	Wardha	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
44.	NTPC	25.01.2006	I	Talaipali	Mand Raigarh	Jharkhand	G	Power	cd	965
45.	NTPC	25.01.2006	I	Kerandari	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	G	Power	cd	229
46.	NTPC	25.01.2006	I	Chatti Bariatu	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	G	Power	gd	243
47.	NTPC	25.01.2006	I	Dulanga	IB Valley	Odisha	G	Power	cd	260
48.	NTPC + CIL JV	25.01.2006	I	Brahmini	Rajmahal	Jharkhand	G	Power	cd	1900
49.	NTPC + CIL JV	25.01.2006	I	Chichro Patsimal	Rajmahal	Jharkhand	G	Power	cd	356
50.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	30.01.2006	I	Sugia Closed mine	Ramgarh	Jharkhand	G	Commercial	gd	2
51.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	30.01.2006	I	Rauta Closed mine	Ramgarh	Jharkhand	G	Commercial	gd	1
52.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	30.01.2006	I	Burakhap small patch	Ramgarh	Jharkhand	G	Commercial	gd	2.5
53-54.	GSECL	06.02.2006	J	Mahanadi Machhakata	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power	gd	480
	MSEB	06.02.2006	J	Mahanadi Machhakata	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power	gd	720

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
55.	Tata Sponge Iron Ltd.	07.02.2006	J	Radhikapur (East)	Talcher	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	cd	115
	Scaw Industries Ltd.	07.02.2006	J	Radhikapur (East)	Talcher	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	SPS Sponge Iron Ltd.	07.02.2006	J	Radhikapur (East)	Talcher	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
56.	Essar Power Ltd.	12.04.2006	J	Mahan	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	P	Power	cd	144.2
	Hindalco Industries	12.04.2006	J	Mahan	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	P	Power	cd	
57.	Rungta Mines Limited	25.04.2006	I	Bundu	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	102.52
58.	Rungta Mines Limited	25.04.2006	J	Radhikapur (West)	Talcher	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	OCL India Ltd.	25.04.2006	J	Radhikapur (West)	Talcher	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Ocean Ispat Ltd.	25.04.2006	J	Radhikapur (West)	Talcher	Odisha	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
59.	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board	02.08.2006	I	Parsa	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	G	Power	gd	150
60.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	02.08.2006	I	Care Pelma, Sector-I	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	G	Commercial	gd	900
61.	Maharashtra State Mining Corpn.	02.08.2006	J	Gare Pelma Sector-II	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	G	Power	gd	768
	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	02.08.2006	J	Gare Pelma Sector-II	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	G	Power	gd	
62.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Limited	02.08.2006	I	Morga-I	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	G	Commercial	gd	250
63.	GMDC	02.08.2006	I	Morga-II	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	G	Commercial	gd	350
64.	MMTC	02.08.2006	I	Gomia	East Bokaro	Jharkhand	G	Commercial	gd	355
65.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	02.08.2006	I	Pindra-Debipur-Khaowatand	East Bokaro	Jharkhand	G	Commercial	gd	110
66.	Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam (BRKVN)	02.08.2006	I	Saria Koiyatand	East Bokaro	Jharkhand	G	Commercial	gd	202

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
67.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC)	02.08.2006	I	Jainagar (cancelled)	South Karanpura	Jharkhand	G	Commercial	gd	100
68.	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	02.08.2006	I	Rajbar E&D	Auranga	Jharkhand	G	Power	gd	385
69.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	02.08.2006	I	Banhardih	Plamu	Jharkhand	G	Power	gd	400
70.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	02.08.2006	I	Latehar	Auranga	Jharkhand	G	Commercial	gd	220
71.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	02.08.2006	I	Dongeri Tal-II	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial	gd	175
72.	Maharashtra State Mining Corpn.	02.08.2006	I	Marki-Zari-Jamani-Adkoli	Wardha	Maharashtra	G	Commercial	gd	11
73.	NCT of Delhi, Delhi	02.08.2006	J	Mara II Mahan	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	G	Power	cd	477.5
	Haryana Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (HPGCL)	02.08.2006	J	Mara II Mahan	Singrauli		G	Power	gd	477.5
74.	Odisha Mining Corporation	02.08.2006	J	Nuagaon Telisahi	Talcher	Odisha	G	Commercial	gd	733
	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development (APMDC)	02.08.2006	J	Nuagaon Telisahi	Talcher	Odisha	G	Commercial	gd	
75.	West Bangal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	02.08.2006	I	Ichhapur	Raniganj	West Bengal	G	Commercial	gd	335
76.	West Bangal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	02.08.2006	I	Kulti	P	West Bengal	G	Commercial	gd	210
77.	Power Finance Corporation Odisha UMPP	13.09.2006	I	Meenakshi	IB Riveray	Odisha	P	Power	umpp	285.24
78.	Power Finance Corporation Odisha UMPP	13.09.2006	I	Meenakshi B	IB River	Odisha	P	Power	iimpp	250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
79.	Power Finance Corporation Odisha UMPP	13.09.2006	I	Dip side of Meenakshi	IB River	Odisha	P	Power	umpp	350
80.	Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	13.09.2006	I	Moher	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	P	Power	umpp	402
81.	Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	13.09.2006	I	Moher-Amlori Extn	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	P	Power	umpp	198
82.	Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	26.10.2006	I	Chhatrasal	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	P	Power	umpp	150
83.	Chaman Metaliks Ltd.	20.02.2007	I	Kosar Dongergaon	Wardha	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron	cd	22.51
84.	Bankura DRI Mining Manufacturers Co. Pvt. Ltd.	20.02.2007	I	Biharinath	Raniganj	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron	cd	95.16
85.	Essar Power Generation Ltd.	20.02.2007	I	Chakla	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Power	cd	83.05
86.	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	20.02.2007	I	Jitpur	Chupperbita	Jharkhand	V	Power	cd	81.09
87.	Bhatia International Ltd.	20.02.2007	I	Warora West (North)	Wardha	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron	cd	10
88.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	20.02.2007	I	Anesttipali	SCCL	Andhra Pradesh	G	Power	cd	26.89
89.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	20.02.2007	I	Punkula-Chilka	Godavari Valle	Andhra Pradesh	G	Power	cd	38.11
90.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	11.04.2007	I	Sitanala	Jharia	Jharkhand	G	Steel	cd	108.8
91.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	29.05.2007	I	Penagaddppa	SCCL	Andhra Pradesh	G	Power	cd	110.87
92.	Prism Cement Limited	29.05.2007	I	Sial Ghoghri	Wardha	Madhya Pradesh	P	Cement	cd	30.38
93.	SKS Ispat Limited	29.05.2007	I	Ravanwara Noth	Pench Kannan	Madhya Pradesh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	174.07
94-95.	UPRVUNL	25.07.2007	J	Chendipada, Chendi-II Talcher		Odisha	G	Power	gd	794.5
	CMDC	25.07.2007	J	Chendipada, Chendi-II Talcher		Odisha	G	Power	gd	500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	MAHAGENCO	25.07.2007	J	Chendipada, Chendi-II Talcher		Odisha	G	Power	gd	294.5
96.	Kerala State Elec. Board	25.07.2007	J	Baitarni West	Talcher	Odisha	C	Power	gd	200.66
	Odisha Hydro Power Generation Cor.	25.07.2007	J	Baitarni West	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power	gd	200.66
	Gujarat Power Generation Corp.	25.07.2007	J	Baitarni West	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power	gd	200.66
97.	Assam Mineral Dev. Cor.	25.07.2007	J	Mandakini B	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power	gd	300
	Meghalaya Mineral Dev. Corp.	25.07.2007	J	Mandakini B	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power	gd	300
	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	25.07.2007	J	Mandakini B	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power	gd	300
	Odisha Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	J	Mandakini B	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power	gd	300
98.	NTPC	25.07.2007	I	Chhati Bariatu South	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	G	Power	gd	354
99.	Damodar Valley Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Saharpur Jamarpani	Rajmahal	Jharkhand	G	Power	gd	600
100.	Odisha Power Generation Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Manoharpur	IB Valley	Odisha	G	Power	gd	181.68
101.	Odisha Power Generation Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Dipside Manoharpur	IB Valley	Odisha	G	Power	gd	350
102.	GMDC	25.07.2007	J	Naini	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power	gd	500
	PIPDICL	25.07.2007	J	Naini	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power	gd	
103.	JSEB	25.07.2007	J	Urree Paharitora	Rajmahal	Jharkhand	G	Power	gd	437
	BSMDCL	25.07.2007	J	Urree Paharitora	Rajmahal	Jharkhand	G	Power	gd	263
104.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Patratu	South Karanpura	Jharkhand	G	Commercial	gd	450
105.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Rabodih OCP	West Bokaro	Jharkhand	G	Commercial	gd	133
106.	West Bengal Mineral Dev.	25.07.2007	I	Jaganathpur A	Raniganj	West Bengal	G	Commercial	gd	273

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Trading. Corp.									
107.	West Bangal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	25.07.2007	I	Jaganathpur B	Raniganj	West Bengal	G	Commercial	gd	176
108.	APMDC	25.07.2007	I	Suliyari	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial	gd	75
109.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Marki Barka	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial	gd	80
110.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	25.07.2007	I	Shankarpur Bht II	Bisrampur	Chhattisgarh	G	Commercial	gd	80.13
111.	Madhya Pradesh SMCL	25.07.2007	I	Morga III	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	G	Commercial	gd	35
112.	Madhya Pradesh SMCL	25.07.2007	I	Morga IV	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	G	Commercial	gd	35
113.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	25.07.2007	I	Sondhia	Ramkola Tatapani	Chhattisgarh	G	Commercial	gd	70
114.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Semaria/Piparia	Umaria	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial	gd	38.62
115.	National Mineral Dev. Corp.	25.07.2007	I	Sahapur East	Sohagpur	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial	gd	42
116.	National Mineral Dev. Corp.	25.07.2007	I	Sahapur West	Sohagpur	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial	gd	42
	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Bicharpur	Sohagpur	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial	gd	36
118.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Mandla South	Pench Kannan	Madhya Pradesh	G	Commercial	gd	72
119.	MSMCL	25.07.2007	I	Agarzari	Wardha	Maharashtra	G	Commercial	gd	137
120.	MSMCL	25.07.2007	I	Warora	Wardha	Maharashtra	G	Commercial	gd	73
121.	RRVUNL	25.06.2007	I	Parsa East	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	G	Power	gd	180

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
122.	RRVUNL	25.06.2007	I	Kanta Basan	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	G	Power	gd	180
123.	Pushp Steel and Mining Ltd.	16.07.2007	I	Brahampuri	Pench Kannan	Madhya Pradesh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	55.05
124.	Power Finance Corporation Tilaiya UMPP Jharkhand	20.07.2007	I	Kerandari BC	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Power	umpp	972
125.	Hindalco	01.08.2007	J	Tubed	Auranga	Jharkhand	P	Power	cd	189
	Tata Power Ltd.	01.08.2007	J	Tubed	Auranga	Jharkhand	P	Power	cd	
126.	Jaipraskash Associates Ltd.	17.09.2007	I	Mandla North	Pench Kannan	Madhya Pradesh	P	cement	cd	194.96
127.	Essar Power Ltd.	06.11.2007	I	AshokKarkatta Central	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Power	cd	110
128.	Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd.	06.11.2007	I	Patal East	South Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Power	cd	200
129.	AES Chhattisgarh Energy Pvt Ltd.	06.11.2007	I	Sayang	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	P	Power	cd	150
130.	DB Power Ltd.	06.11.2007	I	DurgapurII/Sarya	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	P	Power	cd	91.67
131.	Balco	06.11.2007	I	Durgapur II/Taraimar	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	P	Power	cd	211.37
132.	Adani Power Ltd.	06.11.2007	I	Lohara West Extn.	Wardha	Maharashtra	P	Power	cd	169.832
133.	Sova Ispat Limited	06.12.2007	I	Ardhagram	Raniganj	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron	cd	121
	Jaibalaji Sponge Ltd.	06.12.2007	I	Ardhagram	Raniganj	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron	cd	122
134.	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading Corp.	27.12.2007	I	Sitarampur	Raniganj	West Bengal	G	Commercial	gd	210
135.	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	09.01.2008	J	Mandakini	Talcher	Odisha	P	Power	cd	96.84
	Jindal Photo Ltd.	09.01.2008	J	Mandakini	Talcher	Odisha	P	Power	cd	96.84
	Tata Power Company Ltd.	09.01.2008	J	Mandakini	Talcher	Odisha	P	Power	cd	96.84
136.	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd.	09.01.2008	J	Seregarha	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Power	cd	83.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	09.01.2008	J	Seregarha	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Power	cd	66.67
137	CESC Ltd.	09.01.2008	J	Mahuagarhi	Rajmahal	Jharkhand	P	Power	cd	110
	JasInfrastructure Capital Pvt Ltd.	09.01.2008	J	Mahuagarhi	Rajmahal	Jharkhand	P	Power	cd	
138	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	17.01.2008	J	Amarkonda Murgadangal	Birbhum	Jharkhand	P	Power	cd	205
	Gagan Sponge Iron Pvt. Ltd.	17.01.2008	J	Amarkonda Murgadangal	Birbhum	Jharkhand	P	Power	cd	205
139- 140.	Sterlite Energy Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	J	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	IB Valley	Odisha	P	Power	cd	112.22
	GMR Energy (IPP)	17.01.2008	J	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	IB Valley	Odisha	P	Power	cd	112.22
	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd. (CPP)	17.01.2008	J	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	IB Valley	Odisha	P	Power	cd	84.16
	Lanco Group Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	J	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	IB Valley	Odisha	P	Power	cd	112.22
	Navbharat Power Pvt. Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	J	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	IB Valley	Odisha	P	Power	cd	112.22
	Reliance Energy Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	J	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	IB Valley	Odisha	P	Power	cd	112.22
141.	JLD Yavatmal Energy Ltd.	23.01.2008	J	Fatehpur East	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	P	Power	cd	99.12
	R.K.M. Powergen Pvt. Ltd.	23.01.2008	J	Fatehpur East	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	P	Power	cd	99.12
	Visa Power Ltd	23.01.2008	J	Fatehpur East	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	P	Power	cd	99.12
	Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	23.01.2008	J	Fatehpur East	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	P	Power	cd	99.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Vandana Vidyut Ltd.	23.01.2008	J	Fatehpur East	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	P	Power	cd	53.52
142.	SKS Ispat and Power Ltd.	06.02.2008	J	Fatehpur	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	P	Power	cd	73.85
	Prakash Industries Ltd.	06.02.2008	J	Fatehpur	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	P	Power	cd	46.15
143.	Jharkhand State Minera Development Corporation Ltd.	11.04.2008	I	Jogeshwar & Khas Jogeshwar	Bokaro	Jharkhand	G	Commercial	gd	84.03
144.	Rungta Mines Limited	14.05.2008	J	Choritand Tailiaya		Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	18.7
	Sunfiag Iron Steel Ltd.	14.05.2008	J	Choritand Tailiaya		Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	8.72
145.	JSW Steel Ltd.	05.06.2008	J	Rohne		Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	172.53
	Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd.	05.06.2008	J	Rohne		Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	60.23
	Jai Balaji Industries Ltd.	05.06.2008	J	Rohne		Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	17.23
146.	Murli Industries Ltd.	27.06.2008	J	Lohara (East)		Maharashtra	P	Cement	cd	11.96
	Grace Industries Ltd.	27.06.2008	J	Lohara (East)		Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron	cd	16.14
147.	MAHAGENCO (M/s Aurangabad Co. Ltd., SPV)	17.07.2008	I	Bhivkund		Maharashtra	G	Power	umpp	100
148.	Rathi Udyog Ltd.	05.08.2008	I	Kesla North	Korba	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	36.15
149.	Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	05.08.2008	I	Macherkunda	Hutar	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	23.86
150.	Mideast Intergrated Steels Ltd.	05.08.2008	I	Tandsi-III & Tandsi-III (Extn.)	Pench Kannan	Madhya Pradesh	P	Steel	cd	1739
151.	Birla Corporation Ltd.	12.08.2008	I	Bikram	Sohagpur	Madhya Pradesh	P	Cement	cd	20.98
152.	Binani Cement Ltd.	05.09.2008	I	Datima	Bisrampur	Chhattisgarh	P	Cement	cd	13.3
153.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	10.09.2008	I	Tenughat-Jhirki	East Bokaro	Jharkhand	G	Steel	cd	215.756
154.	Goa Industrial Development Corporation	12.11.2008	I	Gare Pelma Sector III	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	G	Power	gd	210.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
155.	Mukund Limited	20.11.2008	J	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	Daltonganj	Jharkhand	P	Steel	cd	10.05
	Vini Iron & Steel Udyog Limited	20.11.2008	J	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	Daltonganj	Jharkhand	P	Steel	cd	7.04
156.	Maharashtra Seamless Limited	21.11.2008	J	Gondkhari	Kamptee	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron	cd	29.91
	Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd.	21.11.2008	J	Gondkhari	Kamptee	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron	cd	23.93
	Kesoram Industries Ltd.	21.11.2008	J	Gondkhari	Kamptee	Maharashtra	P	Cement	cd	44.87
157.	Kamal Sponge Steel & Power Limited	21.11.2008	J	Thesgora-B/ Rudrapuri	Pench Kannan	Madhya Pradesh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	30.67
	Revati Cement P. Ltd.	21.11.2008	J	Thesgora-B/ Rudrapuri	Pench Kannan	Madhya Pradesh	P	Cement	cd	14.37
158.	Electro therm (India) Ltd.	21.11.2008	J	Bhaskarpara	Jhilmill	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	24.69
	Grasim Industries Ltd.	21.11.2008	J	Bhaskarpara	Jhillimili	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	22.22
159.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	27.02.2009	I	East of Damogoria Kalyaneshwari	Raniganj	West Bengal	G	Power	gd	337
160.	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	27.02.2009	I	Ramchandi Promotion Block	Talcher	Odisha	P	CTL	img	1500
161.	Strategic Energy Technology Systems Limited (SETSL)	27.02.2009	I	North of Arkhapal Srirampur	Talcher	Odisha	P	CTL	img	1500
162.	Rungta Mines Limited	28.05.2009	J	Mednirai		Jharkhand	P	Power	cd	80.83
	Kohinoor Steel (P) Ltd.	28.05.2009	J	Mednirai		Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
163.	Tata Steel Ltd.	28.05.2009	J	Ganeshpur	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Power	cd	137.88
	Adhunik Thermal Energy Ltd.	28.05.2009	J	Ganeshpur	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	P	Power	cd	
164.	AMR Iron & Steels Pvt. Ltd.	29.05.2009	J	Bander	Bander	Maharashtra	P	Steel	cd	31.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Century Textiles & Industries Ltd.	29.05.2009	J	Bander	Bander	Maharashtra	P	Cement	cd	47.29
	J.K. Cement Ltd.	29.05.2009	J	Bander	Bander	Maharashtra	P	Cement	cd	47.29
165.	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	29.05.2009	J	Khappa & Extn.	Kamptee	Maharashtra	P	Steel	cd	53.6
	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	29.05.2009	J	Khappa & Extn.	Kamptee	Maharashtra	P	Cement	cd	31.12
166.	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	03.06.2009	J	Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulakdih Nala)	Korba	Chhattisgarh	P	Steel	cd	49.93
	Topworth Steel Pvt. Ltd.	03.06.2009	J	Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulakdih Nala)	Korba	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	11.77
167.	IST Steel & Power Ltd.	17.06.2009	J	Dahegaon/ Makardhokra IV	Umerer	Maharashtra	P	Steel & Sponge Iron	cd	70.74
	Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd.	17.06.2009	J	Dahegaon/ Makardhokra IV	Umerer	Maharashtra	P	Cement	cd	36
	Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd.	17.06.2009	J	Dahegaon/ Makardhokra IV	Umerer	Maharashtra	P	cement	cd	25.26
168.	Karanpura Energy Ltd. (SPV of JSEB)	26.06.2009	I	Mourya	South Karanpura	Jharkhand	G	Power	umpp	225.35
169.	Bhushan Steel Ltd.	03.07.2009	J	Andal East	Raniganj	West Bengal	P	Steel	cd	237.23
	Jai Balaji Industries Ltd.	03.07.2009	J	Andal East	Raniganj	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron	cd	229.5
	Rashmi Cement Ltd.	03.07.2009	J	Andal East	Raniganj	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron	cd	233.27
170.	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd.	10.07.2009	J	Gourangdih ABC	Raniganj	West Bengal	P	Power	cd	68.85
	JSW Steel Ltd.	10.07.2009	J	Gourangdih ABC	Raniganj	West Bengal	P	Power	cd	68.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
171.	Akaltara Power Ltd. (SPV of Chhattisgarh UMPP)	09.09.2009	I	Putra Parogia	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	P	Power	umpp	692.16
172.	Akaltara Power Ltd. (SPV of Chhattisgarh UMPP)	09.09.2009	I	Pindrakhi	Hasdoe-Arand	Chhattisgarh	P	Power	umpp	421.51
173.	Ramswarup Lohh Udyog Ltd.	06.10.2009	J	Moira-Madhujore	Raniganj	West Bengal	P	Steel & Sponge Iron	cd	685.39
	Adhunik Corporation Ltd.	06.10.2009	J	Moira-Madhujore	Raniganj	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Rathi Udyog Ltd.	06.10.2009	J	Moira-Madhujore	Raniganj	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron	cd	36.15
	Uttam Galva Steels Ltd.	06.10.2009	J	Moira-Madhujore	Raniganj	West Bengal	P	Steel & Sponge Iron	cd	
	Howrah Cases Ltd.	06.10.2009	J	Moira-Madhujore	Raniganj	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron	cd	
	Vikas Metal & Power Ltd.	06.10.2009	J	Moira-Madhujore	Raniganj	west Bengal	P	Steel & Sponge Iron	cd	
	ACC Ltd.	06.10.2009	J	Moira-Madhujore	Raniganj	West Bengal	P	Cement	cd	
174.	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	12.10.2009	J	Urtan North		Madhya Pradesh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	46.55
	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	12.10.2009	J	Urtan North		Madhya Pradesh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	23.27
175.	Sakhigopal Integrated Power Company Ltd. (SPV of first additional Odisha UMPP)	21.06.2010	I	Bankhui	Taicher	Odisha	P	Power	umpp	800
176.	API Ispat & Powertech Pvt. Ltd.	14.10.2011	J	Rajgamar Dipside (Deavnara)		Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	20.34
	CG Sponge Manufacturers Consortium Coalfield Pvt. Ltd.	14.10.2011	J	Rajgamar Dipisde (Deavnara)		Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	58.12
177.	Coal India Limited	01.11.2011	J	Vijay Central		Chhattisgarh	G	-	cd	40.67
	SKS Ispat & Power Ltd.	01.11.2011	J	Vijay Central		Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron	cd	16.08

[English]

Promotion of Folk Artists

280. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps has been taken for the protection, development and promotion of famous folk artists and performers of traditional art forms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government sends folk and other artists of various States to show case their talent at national and international level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) having their headquarters at Patiala, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur, Nagpur and Thanjavur. The main objectives of the ZCCs are the preservation, promotion and dissemination of the traditional folk arts and culture of the various States/UTs. The ZCCs endeavor to develop and promote the rich diversity and uniqueness of various arts of the Zone and to upgrade and enrich consciousness of the people about their cultural heritage. The ZCCs have been carrying out various activities and organizing programmes at the national, zonal and local levels in accordance with their aims and objectives implemented through following schemes:-

- i. National Cultural Exchange Programme
- ii. Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme

iii. Young Talented Artistes Scheme

iv. Documentation of Vanishing Art Forms

v. Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme

vi. Shilpagram Activities

vii. Loktarang - National Folk Dance Festival and OCTAVE - Festival of the North East.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The various Cultural Programmes organized by the Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) *inter-alia* include Lok Tarang, Octave, Prakriti, National Theatre Festivals, Summer Workshops for Children, SAARC Folklore, Hampi Utsav, Mega Event of Trifed, Diu Festival, 'Lehar the Wave' - National Festival of Coastal Arts, Dweep Mahotsav, Sonapur Mela, Golden Beach Festival, Orange City Craft Mela & Folk Dance Festival, Lawani Mahotsava, Pimpri Chinchwad Festival, Parampara Mahotsav, Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Zonal Cultural Centres, Yatras, Folk performances at Indo-Pak Border, Yuva Sangeet Nritya, Lok Kala Yatras in rural areas, Sharad Utsav, Nariyal Purnima, National Folk Dance Festival etc, in which various groups of folk and other artistes of various States are sent to showcase their talent at National level.

Under Festival of India, artists of different fields are considered for participation at International level. Besides, Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) an autonomous body under Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) has also been promoting folk and other artists by way of sponsoring their visits across the globe to give cultural performances and participate in various international events.

(e) Does not arise.

Circulation of Fake Currency

281. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the circulation of fake currency is in vogue in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported, number of persons arrested and quantum of fake currency seized during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to check circulation of fake currency in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As per the statistics maintained by NCRB, the State/UT-wise number of cases reported and quantum of fake currency seized during each of the last three years 2010, 2011 and 2012 are as per Statement-I, II and III. The State/UT wise number of persons arrested during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 is as per Statement-IV.

(c) To address the multidimensional aspects of the Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) menace, several

agencies such as the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home affairs, Security and intelligence agencies of the Centre and States, CBI are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. The work of these agencies are periodically reviewed by a nodal group set up for this purpose.

The legal regime has been further strengthened by way of recent amendments in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 wherein the damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian Paper Currency, coin or any other material has been declared as 'terrorist act'.

Further, one special FICN Co- ordination (FCORD) Group has been formed in MHA to share the intelligence/information amongst the different security agencies of State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake currency notes in the country.

NIA has been empowered by NIA Act to investigate & prosecute offences relating to FICN. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding & Fake currency Cell in NIA to focus investigation on Terror Funding & Fake currency cases.

The security features in the High Value currency notes are being constantly upgraded by Ministry of Finance. RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

Statement-I*National Crime Records Bureau (MHA)**State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)**Periodical Report from: 01/01/2010 to: 31/12/2010*

(Report generated on: 18-02-2013)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination										No. of Notes		Total Notes	Value in Rs.		Total Value
		1000		500		100		50		Others		(R)	(S)	(R+S)	(R)	(S)	(R+S)
States		(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R+S)	(R)	(S)	(R+S)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4097	2333	21786	5374	8325	4562	471	136	16	7	34695	12412	47107	15846300	5483130	21329430
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	203	558	381	2093	75	577	3	19	0	0	662	3247	3909	401150	1663150	2064300
4.	Bihar	981	483	9707	2061	11493	3596	687	279	8	411	22876	6830	29706	7018270	1891165	8909435
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	10	0	350	0	657	0	3	0	6	0	1026	1026	0	250910	250910
6.	Goa	0	178	0	489	0	69	0	2	0	0	0	738	738	0	429500	429500
7.	Gujarat	1980	1020	9057	5501	3810	2445	274	120	15	9	15136	9095	24231	6903430	4021140	10924570
8.	Haryana	0	761	0	2226	0	420	0	99	0	0	0	3506	3506	0	1920950	1920950
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	16	0	533	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	550	550	0	282600	282600
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	126	838	616	691	1275	164	29	0	0	1	2046	1694	3740	562950	1199910	1762860

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
11.	Jharkhand	0	1465	0	5799	0	145	0	16	0	0	0	7425	7425	0	4379800	4379800
12.	Karnataka	3130	535	11670	980	2308	1970	110	59	5	1	17223	3545	20768	9201360	1224960	10426320
13.	Kerala	1048	2050	2659	1769	631	425	19	1	1	0	4358	4245	8603	2441560	2977050	5418610
14.	Madhya Pradesh	612	35	4235	260	5424	508	533	0	19	159	10823	962	11785	3298790	216595	3515385
15.	Maharashtra	11154	2838	44492	6482	9963	1268	1043	4265	16	8	66668	14861	81529	34448715	6419145	40867860
16.	Manipur	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	6000	6000
17.	Meghalaya	0	53	0	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	343	0	198000	198000
18.	Mizoram	0	954	0	1281	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2240	2240	0	1595000	1595000
19.	Nagaland	0	4	0	99	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	117	117	0	54900	54900
20.	Odisha	295	583	2436	801	1876	1494	241	753	2	0	4850	3631	8481	1712680	1170550	2883230
21.	Punjab	0	3658	0	7459	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	11227	11227	0	7398500	7398500
22.	Rajasthan	1560	3259	9029	910	9179	1804	523	98	11	3	20302	6074	26376	7018730	3899360	10918090
23.	Sikkim	0	3	0	48	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	172	172	0	39100	39100
24.	Tamil Nadu	5723	3132	24940	12070	5668	3016	154	303	11	72	36496	18593	55089	18767680	9485090	28252770
25.	Tripura	0	28	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	102	0	65000	65000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2683	2052	21622	55971	19050	9201	2088	3395	34	491	45477	71110	116587	15503940	31137095	46641035
27.	Uttarakhand	0	347	0	259	0	274	0	9	0	0	0	889	889	0	504350	504350
28.	West Bengal	2118	5353	10735	33150	4407	2454	405	248	68	37	17733	41242	58975	7947260	22185944	30133204
	Total	35710	32550	173365	147024	83484	35300	6580	9805	206	1205	299345	225884	525229	131072815	110098894	241171709

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Union Territories:																	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1290	0	8158	5	17380	24	957	363	30	0	27815	392	28207	7155380	23050	7178430
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	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
33.	Delhi	8213	233	37617	1255	16034	2889	1902	340	6	296	63772	5013	68785	28720100	1171100	29891200
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	10	10	0	3400	3400
	Total	9503	234	45775	1264	33414	2916	2853	705	36	296	91587	5415	97002	35875480	1197550	37073030
	Grand Total	45213	32784	219140	148288	116898	38216	9439	10510	242	1501	390932	231299	622231	166948295	111296444	278244739

Note: Figures are provisional

Statement-II**National Crime Records Bureau (MHA)****State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)****Periodical Report From: 01/01/2011 to: 31/12/2011**

Report generated on:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination										No. of Notes	Total Notes	Value in Rs.		Total Value (Rs.)	
		1000		500		100		50		Others				(R)	(S)		(R+S)
States		(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R+S)	(R)	(S)	(R+S)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6269	2402	24864	8617	11116	3873	229	1144	13	82	42491	16118	58609	19824290	7155440	26979730
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	11000	11000
3.	Assam	100	371	368	1384	194	54	3	8	0	39	665	1856	2521	303550	1069200	1372750
4.	Bihar	1311	73	9561	1609	5497	579	388	14735	0	49	16757	17045	33802	6660600	1672705	8333305
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	53	0	330	0	581	0	31	0	35	0	1030	1030	0	278350	278350
6.	Goa	0	308	0	746	0	60	0	6	0	2	0	1122	1122	0	687340	68734
7.	Gujarat	5563	4277	18075	7028	5222	2456	241	170	14	1	29115	13932	43047	15134960	8045110	23180070
8.	Haryana	0	2	0	271	0	614	0	560	0	46	0	1493	1493	0	227360	227360
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	74	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	207	0	140500	140500
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	194	2102	725	1990	1321	381	14	103	0	9	2254	4585	6839	689300	3140340	3829640

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
30.	Chandigarh	830	0	4043	0	7921	0	513	0	12	0	13319	0	13319	3669450	0	3669450
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2500	2500
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	16017	717	55409	3618	19333	9800	2560	1592	13	3	93332	15730	109062	45782990	3585640	49368630
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	1	0	17	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	9700	9700
	Total	16847	720	59452	3636	27254	9802	3073	1592	25	3	106651	15753	122404	49452440	3597840	53050280
	Grand Total	68492	20505	260760	48083	97055	32741	7708	20195	179	499	434194	122023	556217	208965485	48836441	257801926

Figures are provisional

Statement-III

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Counterfeiting during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State	2009						2010						2011					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	461	95	20	289	271	87	186	127	27	237	303	50	224	86	11	284	194	32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	3	0
3.	Assam	84	57	3	134	78	4	68	68	13	88	82	13	60	57	5	130	88	10
4.	Bihar	69	49	13	127	108	20	52	58	10	84	118	18	64	84	6	91	129	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	68	30	13	45	61	12	59	21	4	51	55	10	65	25	3	61	58	2
6.	Goa	27	1	1	7	2	1	33	1	1	3	1	1	31	9	1	27	21	1
7.	Gujarat	238	35	7	110	107	18	255	22	6	51	52	19	256	52	2	69	63	4
8.	Haryana	35	29	16	50	54	20	29	24	12	56	49	22	18	14	14	26	31	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	5	3	4	11	5	4	2	1	5	2	2	4	5	0	11	16	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	27	0	52	51	0	19	18	0	33	33	0	39	31	0	69	67	0
11.	Jharkhand	15	22	11	35	29	22	16	8	7	31	27	7	22	11	6	20	12	3
12.	Karnataka	171	48	5	118	119	5	192	55	5	121	92	12	105	52	6	79	100	22
13.	Kerala	66	25	17	102	78	34	54	41	10	55	88	35	56	31	12	40	75	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27	48	11	66	63	18	33	25	7	55	56	12	12	10	10	23	24	6
15.	Maharashtra	478	83	13	300	262	40	389	85	7	203	194	23	351	78	11	247	202	15
16.	Manipur	1	1	0	1	1	0	7	2	1	8	4	1	12	1	0	1	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	9	8	1	7	8	1	4	1	2	10	4	2	13	7	0	23	7	0
18.	Mizoram	9	14	17	20	49	47	12	12	9	19	24	27	2	1	1	2	1	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19.	Nagaland	3	3	3	4	2	2	3	4	0	9	9	0	5	5	6	10	8	18
20.	Odisha	34	25	1	49	48	1	29	33	2	55	56	3	10	16	3	26	27	6
21.	Punjab	63	76	24	152	148	61	75	68	45	127	166	99	58	49	52	109	103	132
22.	Rajasthan	59	23	13	77	77	28	36	22	10	60	60	19	56	39	6	87	86	28
23.	Sikkim	2	2	0	4	4	0	3	1	0	6	2	0	3	0	1	6	0	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	352	61	18	131	116	23	312	41	9	173	98	11	275	82	7	120	98	18
25.	Tripura	20	20	3	29	21	4	6	9	4	9	13	5	9	4	3	14	6	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	339	167	79	786	307	166	426	107	112	280	202	233	270	93	114	218	163	208
27.	Uttarakhand	43	21	13	43	36	30	33	18	9	33	34	26	26	9	5	21	21	13
28.	West Bengal	153	62	10	200	66	12	214	244	6	324	309	16	207	140	6	271	186	19
	Total State	2873	1038	315	2946	2178	661	2549	1117	319	2186	2133	666	225s	994	291	2087	1790	595
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
30.	Chandigarh	4	2	2	6	2	3	3	2	0	4	5	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Damans and Diu	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	47	25	6	54	55	11	33	30	7	42	49	10	44	26	15	43	35	22
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	5	1	1	1	1	4	3	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	1	0	4	2
	Total UT	62	28	9	61	58	18	40	33	8	46	55	11	52	30	17	43	43	26
	Total All India	2935	1066	324	3007	2236	679	2589	1150	327	2232	2188	677	2307	1024	308	2130	1833	621

Source: Crime in India

Note: 1. Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

2. Chhattissarh mined some figures for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 in 2012. Hence, there may be some variation with data published in earlier reports

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12.	Karnataka	6385	1	12225	1	1247	0	58	999	1	0	19916	1001	20917	12625110	51450	12676560
13.	Kerala	951	35	2081	1741	115	3	4	0	30	0	3181	1779	4960	2003500	905800	2909300
14.	Madhya Pradesh	77	277	206	139	1203	85	0	21	0	0	1486	522	2008	300300	356050	656350
15.	Maharashtra	16347	4415	36698	5088	9355	3944	1981	533	26584	46	90965	14026	104991	35999515	7380610	43380125
16.	Manipur	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1500	1500
17.	Meghalaya	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	55	0	55000	55000
18.	Mizoram	0	309	0	294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	603	0	456000	456000
19.	Nagaland	0	1	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	64	0	32500	32500
20.	Odisha	425	0	1991	0	622	0	28	0	1	0	3067	0	3067	1484120	0	1484120
21.	Punjab	0	493	0	120	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	763	763	0	568000	568000
22.	Rajasthan	440	0	1817	0	959	0	67	0	1	0	3284	0	3284	1447770	0	1447770
23.	Sikkim	0	4	0	32	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	0	20600	20600
24.	Tamil Nadu	9785	0	30145	0	5538	0	269	0	15	0	45752	0	45752	25425005	0	25425005
25.	Tripura	0	10	0	42	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	54	54	0	31200	31200
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5338	1287	28521	1913	13527	3652	1475	692	23	7	48884	7551	56435	21025300	2643410	23668710
27.	Uttarakhand	0	8	0	24	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	0	20300	20300
28.	West Bengal	4719	1648	13386	1358	3089	82	181	0	0	0	21375	3088	24463	11729950	2335200	14065150
	Total	54497	17238	161919	50326	52659	19059	5139	3025	26674	411	300888	90059	390947	141249570	44464434	185714004
Union Territories:																	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	500	500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
30.	Chandigarh	316	0	1115	16	2284	0	184	0	4	0	3903	16	3919	1111160	8000	1119160
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	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
33.	Delhi	13133	16629	35010	36721	11852	11910	2423	811	16	4	62434	66075	128509	31944532	36221092	68165624
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	245	0	339	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	587	587	0	414800	414800
	Total	13449	16874	36125	37077	14136	11913	2607	811	20	4	66337	66679	133016	33055692	36644392	69700084
	Grand Total	67946	34112	198044	87403	66795	30972	7746	3836	26694	415	367225	156738	523963	174305262	81108826	283414088

Note: Figures are provirional.

[*Translation*]

Resignation of Members of Panchayat

282. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some panchayat members have resigned due to alleged terrorist attacks/ threats in the State of Jammu and Kashmir recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information received from the State Government, (till 31st January, 2013), following the recent killing of a Sarpanch and injuring of female Panch in Sopore, District Baramulla, 17 Panches and Sarpanches tendered their resignations. Deputy Commissioner has forwarded these resignations to the District Panchayat Officer. It may be mentioned that earlier, 79 Panches and Sarpanches had tendered their resignation out of fear and under duress. The Government has, however, not accepted any of these resignations. All the Panches and Sarpanches who had tendered their resignation participated in the election to four Legislative Council seats held on 3rd December, 2012 and cast their vote.

[*English*]

Domestic Violence

283. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases registered and persons convicted under the Domestic Violence Act during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether cases under the Domestic Violence Act have increased tremendously and the rate of conviction under the Act is abysmally low;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure that the conviction rate under the Domestic Violence Act is speeded up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) As per information provided by the National Crime records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 7,803, 11,718 and 9,431 cases of domestic violence cases under Domestic Violence Act 2005 were registered during 2009-2011 respectively, thereby indicating a mixed trend. The State-wise details of cases are given in the enclosed Statement.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are the State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women pertaining to domestic violence, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crimes against women and in this regard, a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has been sent to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations wherein all States/UTs have been advised to make a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law and order machinery. The advisory has specifically advised the State Governments/UT Administrations to explore the possibility of associating NGOs working in the area of combating crimes against women and also advises that all Police stations may be advised to display the name and other details of Protection Officers of the area appointed under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

Statement

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted Under Domestic Violence Act-2005 during 2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2710	608	97	0	103	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	8	3	12	8	3
3.	Assam	1	1	0	5	5	0
4.	Bihar*						
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	23	0	18	18	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	67	67	0	234	234	0
8.	Haryana	32	10	0	13	13	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	0	4	4	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand*						
12.	Karnataka	18	6	8	1	4	
13.	Kerala	53	46	0	61	72	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra	1395		121			
16.	Manipur	25	0	0	28	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	23	28	0	76	45	0
18.	Mizoram	4	4	1	4	4	1
19.	Nagaland	6	6	3	6	6	3
20.	Odisha*						
21.	Punjab	38	34	1	76	77	0
22.	Rajasthan	45	29	1	37	37	1
23.	Sikkim	6	6	0	8	8	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2376	729	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh*							
27. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		923	0	0	0	0	0
Total States		7761	1608	235	583	638	8
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		36	29	1	53	53	1
30. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi		6	4	0	5	4	0
34. Lakshadweep*							
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		42	33	1	58	57	1
Total All India		7803	1641	236	641	695	9

Note: ** indicates data not available

Data is provisional

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted Under Domestic Violence Act-2005 during 2010

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2683	141	1	1	141	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	8	1	11	8	1
3.	Assam	1	1	0	2	2	0
4.	Bihar*						
5.	Chhattisgarh*						
6.	Goa*						
7.	Gujarat	25					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	39	7	0	12	12	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	0	0	3	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand*						
12.	Karnataka*						
13.	Kerala	44	35	1	41	48	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra	3505	2127	408	--	--	--
16.	Manipur*						
17.	Meghalaya*						
18.	Mizoram	3	3	1	3	3	1
19.	Nagaland	6	6	1	6	6	1
20.	Odisha*						
21.	Punjab	19	11	0	38	30	0
22.	Rajasthan	45	20	0	25	25	0
23.	Sikkim	3	2	0	3	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4136	1198	2	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	1	1	0	0	3	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh*						
27.	Uttarakhand*						
28.	West Bengal	1164	744	0	1	1	0
	Total States	11690	4307	415	143	284	5
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	23	0	39	39	0
30.	Chandigarh**	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu*						
33.	Delhi*						
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		28	23	0	39	39	0
Total All India		11718	4330	415	182	323	5

Note: indicates data not available

*** includes IPC cases also.

Data is provisional.

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted Under Domestic Violence Act-2005 during 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh*						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	8	0	16	8	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar*						
5.	Chhattisgarh*						
6.	Goa*						
7.	Gujarat	3266	2340	15	2	85	1
8.	Haryana	314	165	0	500	480	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	8	0	0	8	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand*						
12.	Karnataka*						
13.	Kerala	96	74	1	96	93	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra*						
16.	Manipur	18	0	0	18	0	0
17.	Meghalaya*						
18.	Mizoram*						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19. Nagaland*							
20. Odisha*							
21. Punjab*							
22. Rajasthan		39	18	0	23	22	0
23. Sikkim		3	3	1	3	3	1
24. Tamil Nadu		3983	1252	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh*							
27. Uttarakhand*							
28. West Bengal		1661	618	0	11	0	0
Total States		9412	4486	17	669	699	3
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		19	13	0	26	14	0
30. Chandigarh**		0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli*							
32. Daman and Diu*							
33. Delhi*							
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry*							
Total UTs		19	13	0	26	14	0
Total All India		9431	4499	17	695	713	3

Note: indicates data not available

*** includes IPC cases also.

Data is provisional

Advisories to TV Channels

284. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) has issued advisories to all TV channels not to carry crass, vulgar and double meaning language with sexual overtones in the comedy shows;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the TV channels;

(d) if so, the response of the TV channels; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to monitor the programmes in the TV channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TIWARI): (a) and (b) The Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) has issued an advisory dated 27-12-2012 to all the member channels of Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) to exercise discretion to make television viewing more pleasurable and not let 'comedy shows' become platforms for making lewd remarks. They have also advised the channels to use friendly banter without being derisive to any community, religion and individual. A copy of the advisory dated 27-12-2012 of the BCCC is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) As per existing Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act - 1995 all programmes telecast on Television channels, transmitted/retransmitted through the Cable TV network, are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. The following provisions of Rule 6(1) of the Programme Code provides that "No programme should be carried in the cable service, which -

- (a) offends against good taste or decency;
- (d) contains anything obscene, defamatory, deliberate, false and suggestive innuendos and half truths;
- (k) denigrates women through the depiction in any manner of the figure of the woman, her form or body or any part thereof in such a way as to have the effect of being indecent, or derogatory to women, or is likely to deprave, corrupt or injure the public morality or morals"

This Ministry has set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Centre to monitor the content telecast on Private television channels, which sends reports on violation of Programme and Advertising Codes to this Ministry.

Further, this Ministry has constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into specific complaints or take suo-moto cognizance of the violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes. Action is taken as per rules whenever violation of Codes is brought to the notice of the Government.

Statement

27 December 2012

All Members of Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF):

Advisory on Comedy Shows

The Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) has received many complaints against double-meaning dialogues used in 'comedy shows' telecast on various General Entertainment Channels.

The BCCC expresses its concern over this trend, which often ranges on crass, abusive, vulgar and double-meaning language with sexual overtones in the name of humour.

The BCCC feels that at times, such comedy shows cross the threshold of 'generally accepted standards' in terms of language and reflect the indelicate attitude of participants.

The BCCC has no intention of curtailing artistic freedom. It, however, advises all Member Channels of Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) to exercise discretion to make television viewing more pleasurable and not let such 'comedy shows' become platforms for making lewd remarks.

The BCCC feels these 'comedy shows' should be appropriately scheduled to have the minimal impact on diverse Indian viewers. Sometimes, the content of the so-called jokes is demeaning and smutty.

The BCCC also advises the IBF Member Channels to use friendly banter without being derisive to any community, religion and individual.

Justice (Retd.) A.P. Shah

Chairperson

Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC)

Broadcasting Content Complaint Council

Indian Broadcasting Foundation, B-304, Ansal Plaza, Khelgaon Marg, New Delhi 110 049, Email: bccc@bccc.co.in
Website: www.ibfindia.com Tel: 91 11 4379 4400, Fax: 9111 4379 4455

[Translation]

Prices of Vegetables

285. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI ARJUN ROY:
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
 SHRI A. SAMPATH:
 SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
 SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of vegetables including onions have increased sharply throughout the country during the last few months;

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

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to impose a ban on the export of onions and take strict action against illegal hoarding of onions to check the price rise;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other remedial steps taken by the Government to bring down the prices of vegetables and onions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (Base Year 2004-05=100) for vegetables for the period January, 2012 to January, 2013 indicates that the WPI of vegetables started rising from January, 2012 itself to June, 2012. Thereafter the WPI of vegetables have shown a declining trend upto January, 2013 with marginal fluctuation in the month of October and November, 2012. In case of onion, there has been sharp increase from October, 2012 onwards.

A Statement showing variations in the monthly WPI of vegetables and onion over the last one year is given below:

Monthly WPI for Vegetables

Month	Vegetables	Onion
January, 12	146.9	151.0
February, 12	161.0	133.8
March, 12	190.0	136.0
April, 12	237.6	139.6
May, 12	224.7	138.2
June, 12	245.9	157.9
July, 12	230.1	180.7
August, 12	219.5	194.1
September, 12	202.2	194.0
October, 12	204.0	210.2
November, 12	206.2	259.8
December, 12	194.0	304.8
January, 13	188.7	319.4

Prices of vegetables including onion are mainly governed by the market forces of demand and supply, cost of transportation, cost of storage and rising demand due to increasing incomes, urbanization etc. In case of onion, the untimely rains in different onion growing areas, which has affected the crop and its supply chain, has contributed to sharp increase in its prices.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to ban export of onion. In order to facilitate the farmers to sell their produce to direct consumers with a view to reduce intermediations, marketing costs and to improve farmers' share in the consumer price, several States have promoted farmers-consumers markets. These include Apni Mandi in Punjab & Haryana, Kissan Mandi in Rajasthan, Rythu Bazar in Andhra Pradesh, Uzhavar Sandai in Tamilnadu, Shetkari Bazar in Maharashtra, Raithara Santhe in Karnataka and Krushak Bazar in Odisha. These markets are beneficial to both farmers and consumers.

(e) Government has launched the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) from 2005-06 for holistic development of horticulture sector. Under NHM, financial assistance is provided for taking up various activities

relating to horticulture crops including onion. Government has also launched a scheme on Vegetables Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC) during 2011-12 within the overall Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Scheme.

Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) which is being implemented on the request of a State / U.T. for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities generally perishable in nature and not covered under Price Support Scheme (PSS). The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when there is glut in the market and the prices tend to fall below economic levels/cost of production. Procurement under MIS is made by NAFED as Central Agency and by the State designated agencies.

[English]

Missing Children

286. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI ARVIND KUMER CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of missing/kidnapping of children are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total number of such cases reported, children traced/untraced, gender-wise, kidnappers/touts arrested and gangs busted along with the action taken against them, separately during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has recently expressed displeasure over the delay in filing a status report on the issue of missing children;

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

(e) the details of advisories issued by the Government to the States in this regard and the other corrective steps taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), data regarding missing, traced and untraced children for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively is given in the enclosed Statement-I and data on kidnapped children for the years 2009-11 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) On 17th January, 2013, while hearing a Writ Petition on 'Missing Children' a three Judge Bench headed by the Chief Justice of India directed personal appearance of Chief Secretaries of some States. However on date on next appearance on 5th February, 2013 three Chief Secretaries did not appear before the Hon'ble Court seeking personal exemption. The Hon'ble Court took exception to this fact and directed the Chief Secretaries to personally appear before them and file the status report on 'Missing Children'.

As per seventh schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of children and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States/UTs.

(e) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a detailed advisory on missing children-measures needed to Prevent Trafficking and Trace the Children regarding dated 31st January, 2012, wherein 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. States/UTs were also advised on various measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children. These includes computerization of records, DNA profiling, involvement of NGOs and other organizations, community awareness programmes etc. to facilitate the tracing of missing children.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory dated 30th April, 201 to provide guidelines to law enforcement agencies on the manner and modalities regarding effectively dealing with the organized crime aspect of human trafficking.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued another Advisory on missing children dated 29th October, 2012 wherein the States / UTs were requested to become a part of a country wide online database on Missing Children named 'Track CHILD' which has already become operational.

An advisory based on the Supreme Court Judgment directing all State Governments/UT Administrations to appoint one Child Juvenile Officers at each police Station in State has also been circulated on 02.12.2011. Directions to set up Special Juvenile Police Units in respective districts in the country have been issued.

Advisory on crime against children dated 14th July, 2010 to all State Governments and UTs Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to ensure all steps for improving the safety conditions in schools/institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/play grounds, residential localities/roads etc. It has also been advised that the crime prone areas should be identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor infractions in such areas for ensuring the safety and security of students, especially girls.

Statement-I

Year-wise information on missing/traced/utraced children (upto 18 years) for year 2009

Sl. No.	State	Sex	No. of Missing Children	Total Traced	Total Un-Traced (4-5)	State-wise Total Missing (M+F)	State-wise Total Traced (M+F)	State-wise Total Un-Traced (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	16	15	1	46	44	2
		Female	30	29	1			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	1335	1112	223	3084	2576	508
		Female	1749	1464	285			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh*	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
4.	Assam	Male	406	234	172	899	577	322
		Female	493	343	150			
5.	Bihar	Male	508	295	213	740	442	298
		Female	232	147	85			
6.	Chandigarh	Male	51	26	25	119	68	51
		Female	68	42	26			
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	997	913	84	2823	2460	363
		Female	1826	1547	279			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	8	8	0	17	17	0
		Female	9	9	0			
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	2	2	0	7	5	2
		Female	5	3	2			
10.	Delhi	Male	3273	2969	304	5946	5365	581
		Female	2673	2396	277			
11.	Goa	Male	90	75	15	236	206	30
		Female	146	131	15			
12.	Gujarat	Male	1071	883	188	2718	2121	597
		Female	1647	1238	409			
13.	Haryana	Male	598	328	270	915	491	424
		Female	317	163	154			
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	131	73	58	270	165	105
		Female	139	92	47			
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	209	136	73	366	247	119
		Female	157	111	46			
16.	Jharkhand*	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
17.	Karnataka	Male	1697	1482	215	3996	3534	462
		Female	2299	2052	247			
18.	Kerala	Male	401	344	57	996	868	128
		Female	595	524	71			
19.	Lakshadweep*	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	4121	3948	173	9498	8730	768
		Female	5377	4782	595			
21.	Maharashtra	Male	5927	4918	1009	13099	10952	2147
		Female	7172	6034	1138			
22.	Manipur	Male	28	27	1	45	42	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Female	17	15	2			
23.	Meghalaya	Male	65	55	10	168	146	22
		Female	103	91	12			
24.	Mizoram	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
25.	Nagaland	Male	50	28	22	117	66	51
		Female	67	38	29			
26.	Odisha	Male	633	246	387	1882	668	1214
		Female	1249	422	827			
27.	Puducherry	Male	25	25	0	57	57	0
		Female	32	32	0			
28.	Punjab	Male	198	3	195	277	5	272
		Female	79	2	77			
29.	Rajasthan	Male	1248	1044	204	2731	2223	508
		Female	1483	1179	304			
30.	Sikkim	Male	93	42	51	226	116	110
		Female	133	74	59			
31.	Tamilnadu	Male	763	616	147	1855	1480	375
		Female	1092	864	228			
32.	Tripura*	Male		0	0	0	0	0
		Female		0	0			
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	2236	1943	293	3136	2704	432
		Female	900	761	139			
34.	Uttarakhand	Male	260	198	62	431	331	100
		Female	171	133	38			
35.	West Bengal	Male	3926	1370	2556	11527	3355	8172
		Female	7601	1985	5616			
	Total for Boys (M)		30366	23358	7008			
	Total for Girls (F)		37861	26703	11158			
	Grand Total (M+F)		68227	50061	18166	68227	50061	18166

Note: Source of Data is State Crime Records Bureau (SCRBx)

* Data not received from Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep and Tripura.

Year-wise Information on Missing/Traced/Untraced Children for the Year 2010

Sl. No.	State	Sex	No. of Missing Children	Total Traced	Total Un-Traced (4-5)	State-wise Total Missing (M+F)	State-wise Total Traced (M+F)	State-wise Total Un-Traced (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	15	14	1	31	30	1
		Female	16	16	0			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	1501	1233	268	3700	3066	634
		Female	2199	1833	366			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	26	13	13	60	42	18
		Female	34	29	5			
4.	Assam	Male	403	218	185	995	582	413
		Female	592	364	228			
5.	Bihar*	Male		0	0	0	0	0
		Female		0	0			
6.	Chandigarh	Male	70	37	33	159	86	73
		Female	89	49	40			
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	1467	1183	284	4808	3565	1243
		Female	3341	2382	959			
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	9	6	3	17	11	6
		Female	8	5	3			
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	9	8	1	20	16	4
		Female	11	8	3			
10.	Delhi	Male	2634	2047	587	5091	3937	1154
		Female	2457	1890	567			
11.	Goa*	Male		0	0	0	0	0
		Female		0	0			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Gujarat	Male	1045	913	132	2868	2275	593
		Female	1823	1362	461			
13.	Haryana	Male	755	435	320	1259	699	560
		Female	504	264	240			
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	173	140	33	320	243	77
		Female	147	103	44			
15.	Jammu and Kashmir*	Male		0	0	0	0	0
		Female		0	0			
16.	Jharkhand*	Male		0	0	0	0	0
		Female		0	0			
17.	Karnataka	Male	2279	1948	331	4845	4234	611
		Female	2566	2286	280			
18.	Kerala	Male	411	346	65	1037	895	142
		Female	626	549	77			
19.	Lakshadweep	Male		0	0	0	0	0
		Female		0	0			
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	4254	3901	353	10720	9689	1031
		Female	6466	5788	678			
21.	Maharashtra	Male	6573	5239	1334	14823	11700	3123
		Female	8250	6461	1789			
22.	Manipur	Male	27	11	16	42	15	27
		Female	15	4	11			
23.	Meghalaya*	Male		0	0	0	0	0
		Female		0	0			
24.	Mizoram	Male		0	0	0	0	0
		Female		0	0			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Nagaland	Male	196	91	105	437	208	229
		Female	241	117	124			
26.	Odisha	Male	789	441	348	2521	1177	1344
		Female	1732	736	996			
27.	Puducherry	Male	29	28	1	72	71	1
		Female	43	43	0			
28.	Punjab	Male	170	2	168	282	10	272
		Female	112	8	104			
29.	Rajasthan	Male	1541	1268	273	3492	2842	650
		Female	1951	1574	377			
30.	Sikkim	Male	145	79	66	342	194	148
		Female	197	115	82			
31.	Tamilnadu	Male	994	808	186	2504	2062	442
		Female	1510	1254	256			
32.	Tripura	Male	81	79	2	299	297	2
		Female	218	218	0			
33.	Uttar Pradesh*	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0				
34.	Uttarakhand	Male	342	269	73	554	433	121
		Female	212	164	48			
35.	West Bengal	Male	5016	1931	3085	15835	5518	10317
		Female	10819	3587	7232			
	Total for Boys (M)		30954	22688	8266			
	Total For Girls (F)		46179	31209	14970			
	Grand Total (M+F)		77133	53897	23236	77133	53897	23236

Note: Source of Data is State Crime Records Bureaux (SCRBx)

*Data not received from Bihar, Goa, J&K, Jharkhand, Meghalaya and UP.

Year-wise Information on Missing/Traced/Untraced Children for the Year 2011

Sl. No.	State	Sex	No. of Missing Children	Total Traced	Total Un-Traced (4-5)	State-wise Total Missing (M+F)	State-wise Total Traced (M+F)	State-wise Total Un-Traced (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	19	16	3	67	58	9
		Female	48	42	6			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	2084	1398	686	5470	3767	1703
		Female	3386	2369	1017			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	23	16	7	64	47	17
		Female	41	31	10			
4.	Assam	Male	835	450	385	2290	1329	961
		Female	1455	879	576			
5.	Bihar	Male	504	237	267	889	504	385
		Female	385	267	118			
6.	Chandigarh	Male	104	90	14	211	164	47
		Female	107	74	33			
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	1248	871	377	3905	2525	1380
		Female	2657	1654	1003			
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	2	2	0	7	5	2
		Female	5	3	2			
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	4	3	1	8	6	2
		Female	4	3	1			
10.	Delhi	Male	2943	2427	516	6054	4823	1231
		Female	3111	2396	715			
11.	Goa	Male	108	88	20	248	203	45
		Female	140	115	25			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Gujarat	Male	1074	637	437	3317	1719	1598
		Female	2243	1082	1161			
13.	Haryana	Male	698	451	247	1191	756	435
		Female	493	305	188			
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	192	172	20	437	393	44
		Female	245	221	24			
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	198	155	43	441	340	101
		Female	243	185	58			
16.	Jharkhand*	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
17.	Karnataka	Male	1624	968	656	3838	2356	1482
		Female	2214	1388	826			
18.	Kerala	Male	428	310	118	1283	981	302
		Female	855	671	184			
19.	Lakshadweep	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	4369	3314	1055	12134	8526	3608
		Female	7765	5212	2553			
21.	Maharashtra	Male	5932	4702	1230	14133	11014	3119
		Female	8201	6312	1889			
22.	Manipur	Male	37	21	16	72	50	22
		Female	35	29	6			
23.	Meghalaya	Male	68	60	8	173	154	19
		Female	105	94	11			
24.	Mizoram	Male	6	6	0	9	9	0
		Female	3	3	0			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Nagaland	Male	84	23	61	189	63	126
		Female	105	40	65			
26.	Odisha	Male	643	122	521	2176	387	1789
		Female	1533	265	1268			
27.	Puducherry	Male	21	16	5	74	66	8
		Female	53	50	3			
28.	Punjab	Male	427	198	229	675	302	373
		Female	248	104	144			
29.	Rajasthan	Male	1635	1306	329	4174	3391	783
		Female	2539	2085	454			
30.	Sikkim	Male	24	19	5	77	49	28
		Female	53	30	23			
31.	Tamilnadu	Male	961	676	285	2828	1981	847
		Female	1867	1305	562			
32.	Tripura	Male	149	47	102	523	138	385
		Female	374	91	283			
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	2368	1615	753	3829	2486	1343
		Female	1461	871	590			
34.	Uttarakhand	Male	334	236	98	614	429	185
		Female	280	193	87			
35.	West Bengal	Male	5825	2523	3302	19254	7227	12027
		Female	13429	4704	8725			
	Total For Boys (M)		34971	23175	11796			
	Total For Girls (F)		55683	33073	22610			
	Grand Total (M+F)		90654	56248	34406	90654	56248	34406

Note: Source of Data is State Crime Records Bureaux (SCRBx)

*Data not received from Jharkhand

Statement-II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Kidnapping and Abduction of Children during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State	2009						2010						2011					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	632	467	22	638	552	55	581	480	35	589	645	47	735	487	27	744	666	45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	13	0	12	13	0	5	8	0	6	6	0	15	11	0	14	12	0
3.	Assam	5	6	0	7	6	0	17	2	0	11	4	0	29	19	0	30	13	0
4.	Bihar	722	364	7	988	740	17	1359	631	11	1839	1260	25	1821	734	55	2027	1387	90
5.	Chhattisgarh	121	103	26	102	106	16	186	160	17	200	196	22	283	166	20	209	212	24
6.	Goa	21	14	2	24	27	2	14	10	1	12	18	2	17	12	0	16	13	0
7.	Gujarat	503	377	8	528	549	11	565	414	9	607	554	16	605	501	8	721	744	24
8.	Haryana	149	77	15	121	114	29	123	90	23	116	120	31	144	108	20	83	86	23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	72	51	8	67	53	5	86	38	1	72	71	5	108	61	2	66	56	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	1	0	1	1	0	5	2	1	3	3	1	5	3	0	11	11	0
11.	Jharkhand	8	3	3	10	9	3	6	6	0	1	13	0	18	17	0	19	18	0
12.	Karnataka	67	63	0	92	80	0	125	70	4	167	155	6	109	43	0	85	84	0
13.	Kerala	83	64	4	105	82	4	111	100	4	109	136	5	129	92	3	114	96	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	427	329	49	547	542	74	440	364	80	527	505	101	517	429	96	585	601	154
15.	Maharashtra	534	479	17	629	624	19	749	470	7	844	702	11	858	609	11	973	890	12
16.	Manipur	52	0	0	34	0	0	60	0	0	33	0	0	65	0	0	43	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	9	5	0	4	7	0	16	11	0	10	7	0	16	3	0	6	4	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	0	3	2	0
19.	Nagaland	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	5	4	7	5	4	0	2	3	0	2	3
20.	Odisha	30	17	0	36	31	0	51	35	1	39	40	1	85	67	1	63	67	1
21.	Punjab	355	143	21	451	211	31	373	176	31	424	303	55	349	169	35	390	284	61
22.	Rajasthan	761	349	43	465	468	57	706	254	40	382	370	81	785	308	42	437	437	61
23.	Sikkim	6	3	3	4	3	3	5	10	0	8	10	0	7	S	0	6	6	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	300	190	7	325	255	12	459	216	15	343	290	22	519	221	34	479	292	42
25.	Tripura	12	13	0	1	4	0	22	11	1	37	28	1	28	21	0	39	29	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1535	1046	531	2370	1913	933	1225	898	649	1937	1570	1093	3739	2373	853	5760	3945	1299
27.	Uttarakhand	10	8	6	11	16	13	9	9	4	18	18	6	39	34	7	35	35	13
28.	West Bengal	199	105	3	167	131	1	332	221	8	377	231	8	660	375	9	544	456	10
	Total State	6641	4292	776	7741	6540	1286	7637	4691	947	8718	7260	1544	11688	6872	1226	13502	10448	1868
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	2	0	5	2	0	9	7	0	13	7	0	11	15	0	10	15	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30.	Chandigarh	27	15	7	15	18	9	23	20	5	17	18	5	40	22	10	30	21	13
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	8	2	11	17	3	10	4	0	11	7	0	8	6	0	3	6	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	113	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	2248	381	65	326	385	35	2982	342	62	318	359	77	3528	379	113	439	551	119
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	11	12	0	14	13	0	8	9	1	8	12	1	7	8	0	10	10	0
	Total UT	2304	418	71	371	435	47	3033	382	68	367	403	83	3596	430	123	492	603	132
	Total All India	8945	4710	850	8112	6975	1333	10670	5073	1015	9085	7663	1627	15284	7302	1349	13994	11051	000

Source: Crime in India

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

Cultural Heritage Centres/Sites

287. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cultural heritage centres and heritage spots identified in various parts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State and location-wise;

(b) the number of proposals received by the Union Government/Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) from the various States including Surat district of Gujarat for inclusion, preservation and conservation of these sites along with the present status thereof, State-wise;

(c) the details of the States which have requested to provide separate grants for maintenance of heritage structures, temples and the action taken thereon, State-wise;

(d) the number of cultural heritage centres preserved and maintained in the country along with the funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the purpose during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government/ASI for promotion of such preserved cultural heritage sites in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) There is no provision under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959 to declare or recognize Cultural Heritage Centres and heritage spots. However, as per section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological

Sites and Remains Act, 1958, ancient monuments or archaeological sites and remains, as the case may be, which are of historical, archaeological or artistic interest, and have been in existence for not less than 100 years, may be declared by the Central Government as of national importance. 3678 monuments/sites have been declared as of national importance in the country. A State-wise Abstract is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) So far as Surat District is concerned, no proposal have been received regarding protection, preservation and conservation of any ancient monument from State Government of Gujarat. The State-wise expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and maintenance of these monuments/sites during the last three years and allocation for the current year (2012-13) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Recognising that States have specific issues and local needs, the XIII Finance Commission has recommended a quantum of grants amounting to Rs. 1454.00 crore to 21 States for the development of Heritage and Culture for the period 2011-2015. These recommendations have been accepted by the Ministry of Finance. Based on the proposals received from the State Governments, Ministry of Culture recommended the release of grants to 15 States against which Ministry of Finance have so far released a total of Rs. 285.02 crore to 13 States. Grants to the remaining 6 States were not recommended/released due to non-receipt of proposals and working plans. A Statement indicating these details is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Status of XIII Finance Commission State Specific Grants released for 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15	Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12	Amount released Ministry of Finance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160.00	60.50	60.50

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Punjab	100.00	25.00	25.00
3.	Manipur	8.00	2.00	2.00
4.	West Bengal	100.00	14.50	14.50
5.	Mizoram	12.00	3.00	3.00
6.	Karnataka	100.00	40.00	25.00
7.	Tamil Nadu	100.00	10.00	10.00
8.	Jharkhand	100.00	49.98	22.00
9.	Sikkim	9.00	2.30	2.30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.00	8.51	8.51
11.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	28.86	28.86
12.	Madhya Pradesh*	175.00	34.87	34.87
13.	Tripura	10.00	2.22	2.22
14.	Uttarakhand	45.00	0.78	-
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	2.50	-
16.	Assam	40.00		
17.	Bihar	100.00		
18.	Chhattisgarh	45.00	11.25	-
19.	Maharashtra	100.00		
20.	Meghalaya	25.00		
21.	Odisha	65.00		
Total		1454.00	296.27	238.76

*Note: Ministry of Culture has recommended release of sum of Rs. 48.58 crores against Rs. 52.63 crores asked for by Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Statement-II

State-wise expenditure for conservation of monuments/sites under ASI, for the last three years and allocation for the current financial year 2012-13

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Circle/Branch	Expenditure 2009-10	Expenditure 2010-11	Expenditure 2011-12	Allocation 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	738.00	758.00	544.49	655.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Circle	1371.00	1706.99	1208.00	1010.00
3.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	590.00	315.00	310.7	370.00
4.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Circle	500.00	389.99	359.00	375.00
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1200.00	1245.95	1041.00	1020.00
6.	Karnataka	Dharwad Circle	619.46	981.88	943.98	792.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	674.33	654.87	607.9	707.50
8.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	276.49	261.36	289.98	400.00
9.	West Bengal and Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	435.23	504.59	446.28	404.00
10.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	Chennai Circle	460.50	530.00	530.00	455.00
11.	Punjab and Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	694.46	687.04	529.99	630.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	70.87	79.8	62.81	77.00
13.	NCT of Delhi	Delhi Circle	1747.00	1849.84	927.39	1030.00
14.	Goa	Goa Circle	120.61	110.00	110.00	106.00
15.	N.E. States, except Sikkim	Guwahati Circle	135.08	159.01	213.32	136.00
16.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	275.55	350.00	445.49	435.00
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	610.00	664.86	640.00	800.00
18.	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Part)	Patna Circle	314.99	364.99	383.96	300.00
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	338.44	335.44	355.00	328.00
20.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	300.01	337.01	301.5	363.00
21.	Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	459.98	509.93	574.97	480.00
22.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	130.52	147.18	139.99	105.00
23.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	332.00	341.00	303.58	363.00
24.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	64.75	64.98	62.58	58.00
25.		Science Branch, Dehradun	655.45	507.46	485.40	440.50
26.		Horticulture Branch, Agra	2185.71	1796.70	1580.44	1950.00
		Reserve (North East activities)				87.00
Total			15300.43	15653.87	13397.75	13877.00

Statement-III*Status of XIII Finance Commission State Specific Grants released for 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15	Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12	Amount released Ministry of Finance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160.00	60.50	60.50
2.	Punjab	100.00	25.00	25.00
3.	Manipur	8.00	2.00	2.00
4.	West Bengal	100.00	14.50	14.50
5.	Mizoram	12.00	3.00	3.00
6.	Karnataka	100.00	40.00	25.00
7.	Tamil Nadu	100.00	10.00	10.00
8.	Jharkhand	100.00	49.98	22.00
9.	Sikkim	9.00	2.30	2.30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.00	8.51	8.51
11.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	28.86	28.86
12.	Madhya Pradesh*	175.00	34.87	34.87
13.	Tripura	10.00	2.22	2.22
14.	Uttarakhand	45.00	0.78	-
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	2.50	-
16.	Assam	40.00		
17.	Bihar	100.00		
18.	Chhattisgarh	45.00	11.25	-
19.	Maharashtra	100.00		
20.	Meghalaya	25.00		
21.	Odisha	65.00		
Total		1454.00	296.27	238.76

*Note: Ministry of Culture has recommended release of sum of Rs. 48.58 crores against Rs. 52.63 crores asked for by Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Padma Awards

288. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms/criteria being followed for selection of nominees for Padma Awards;

(b) whether there are reports of favouritism in awarding Padma Awards and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether a few eminent personalities have rejected the Awards given to them;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure transparency in the selection process of Padma Awards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Padma Awards are given for exceptional/ distinguished service in various disciplines/ fields. In terms of extant procedures/guidelines regulating Padma Awards, nominations for the awards are open to all. Besides inviting nominations from institutional sources like State Governments/UT Administrations, Central Ministries/departments, Institutes of Excellence and Bharat Ratna and Padma Vibhushan awardees, a large number of recommendations are also received from various other sources like Governors, Chief Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, Private institutions/bodies and individuals, etc. All nominations/ recommendations received in the Ministry by the due date are placed before the Padma Awards Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary for its consideration. The Padma Awards Committee scrutinizes all nominations and submits its recommendations after due **verification of the credentials** to the Home Minister, Prime Minister and the President for approval.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. There have been no cases of rejection of award after conferment by the President of India during the last three years. Padma Award for the current year has not been conferred so far.

(e) The current process of selection for the Padma Awards is transparent enough as outlined in answer to (a) to (b) above and no further changes are contemplated in the selection process.

Rape Cases Centres

289. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had issued an advisory in 2009 to all the State Governments and Union Territories for setting up of Rape Crisis Centres (RCCs) and specialised Sexual Assault Treatment Units (SATUs);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of the said RCCs and SATUs that have been set up as on date, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to set up such RCCs and SATUs in every State/UT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Home Affairs had issued a detailed advisory, dated 04.09.2009 to all State Government/UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for ensuring safety and security of women and control of crimes committed against them in the country.

Para xvi, xvii and xviii of the aforesaid advisory specifically states that:

5 (xvi) The specialized Sexual Assault Treatment Units could be developed in government hospitals having a large maternity section.

5 (xvii) The Health departments of the State Govts., should set up 'Rape Crisis Centres' (RCCs) and specialized 'Sexual Assault Treatment Units' (SATUs), at appropriate places.

5 (xviii) Rape Crisis Centres (RCCs) set up by the Health Deptt. could assist rape victims and provide appropriate level of coordination between the police and health department facilities for medical examination to establish forensic evidence, SAT Units and medical facilities to treat after effects

of sexual assault. Hence, these RCCs could act as an interface between the victims and other agencies involved.

As per seventh schedule to constitution of India, Police, Public Order and Public Health are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of women and children and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States/UTs. State/UT-wise data on these are not available in this regard.

The Govt. of Delhi has taken the following initiatives in this regard:

Crisis Intervention Centres: (Helping victims of rape): Crisis Intervention Centres were launched in 9.3.2000. The Crisis Intervention Centres are now functioning in all nine Police districts of Delhi, viz. North-East Delhi, East Delhi, Central Delhi, North Delhi, North-west Delhi, South Delhi, South-West Delhi, New Delhi, West Delhi.

Rape Crisis Cell: The Rape Crisis Cell functioning in September, 2005 in Delhi. The prime responsibility of this cell is to aid and assist the rape victims and their families in order to overcome the trauma caused by the

assault by providing immediate relief, emotional counseling, assistance in filing of FIR etc. and follow-up.

[*Translation*]

Profits by CIL

290. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether various subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) have been making profits during each of the last three financial years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, subsidiaries/ year-wise;

(c) the percentage of dividends announced by each of the subsidiaries during the said financial years;

(d) whether some of these subsidiaries propose to acquire coal assets in other countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Details of profits after tax made by the subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) during each the last three years, subsidiary-wise are given as under:

Company	2009-10 (Rs. in Cr.)	2010-11 (Rs. in Cr.)	2011-12 (Rs. in Cr.)
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	333.40	106.57	962.13
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	794.19	1093.69	822.36
Central Coalfields Ltd.	965.79	1246.83	1319.55
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	2325.09	2445.45	2770.09
Western Coalfields Ltd.	645.61	538.30	306.71
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	2117.21	2300.82	4098.68
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1946.69	2609.32	3709.51
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	11.46	15.32	19.61
Coal India Ltd/ North Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	412.55	458.69	757.90
Adjustments	67.11	52.36	21.66
Total	9619.10	10867.35	14788.20

(c) The percentage of dividend announced by the subsidiaries, year-wise during last three years is given below:

Company	2009-10 (Rs. in Cr.)		2010-11 (Rs. in Cr.)		2011-12 (Rs. in Cr.)	
	Dividend	% on Profit After Tax	Dividend	% on Profit After Tax	Dividend	% on Profit After Tax
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.						
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.						
Central Coalfields Ltd.	386.32	40.00	748.10	60.00	791.74	60.00
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1395.06	60.00	1467.27	60.00	1662.05	60.00
Western Coalfields Ltd.	387.42	60.01	323.24	60.05	184.04	60.00
South Eastern Coalfields	1270.46	60.01	1380.53	60.00	2459.21	60.00
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1169.00	59.95	1570.02	60.17	2226.55	60.02
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.						
Coal India Ltd/North Eastern Coalfields Ltd.						
Adjustments						
Total	4608.26		5489.16		7323.59	

(d) and (e) Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has acquired two coal mines in Mozambique and to carry out the exploration and development of those two coal mines, the Coal India has registered 'Coal India Africana Limitada', a wholly owned subsidiary of CIL, in Mozambique. For acquisition of coal assets abroad, CIL has formed Coal Videsh Division.

[English]

Visa Agreement with Pakistan

291. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Visa Agreement between India and Pakistan has been operationalised in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details along with its features and objectives thereof; and

(c) the pre-emptive measures taken by the Government to check the violation of the new Visa Agreement by Pakistani nationals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The new Visa Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan on 8th September, 2012 was operationalized w.e.f. 14th December, 2012 except the provisions relating to Visa on Arrival and Group Tourist Visa. Whereas modalities are being worked out for, visa Arrival for Senior Citizens (above 65 years of age) to operationalise the provision relating to Group Tourist Visa is scheduled to take effect from 15th March, 2013. The new Visa Agreement aims to facilitate travel for the nationals of both countries desirous of travelling to the other country and to promote people to people contact. Key features of the Agreement are given below:

- (i) Number of places of visit allowable on a Visitor visa has been increased from three to five.
- (ii) Visitor Visa can be issued for a period up to two years in respect of persons above 65 years of age, national of one country married to national of the other country and children below 12 years accompanying such parents.
- (iii) Visa on Arrival can be granted at Attari/Wagah check-post to persons more than 65 years of age for 45 days with single entry.
- (iv) Business Visa with exemption from Police Reporting can be granted to businessmen with an annual income above Pak Rs. 5 million or equivalent or annual turnover above Pak Rs. 30 million or equivalent.
- (v) Group Tourist Visa for 30 days may be issued for travel in groups, with not less than 10 members and not more than 50 members in each group, organized by approved tour operators/travel agents.
- (vi) Entry and exit from different designated Emigration Check Posts can be allowed, if indicated in application. However, exit from Wagha/Attari on foot cannot be accepted unless the entry was also on foot via Attari/Wagah.

(c) Procedural/established formalities/guidelines designed to check any violation of the provisions in the Visa Agreement are already in place. These include pre-verification of antecedents of visa applicants, submission of a sponsorship certificate duly attested by an authorized officer in Indian police reporting within 24 hours of arrival in respect of those Pakistan nationals who are issued visa with Police Reporting etc.

DTH Service of DD

292. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

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

(a) the details of channels available under the platform of Direct-To-Home (DTH) service of Doordarshan (DD) at present;

(b) whether the Government proposes to include more channels in the DTH service of DD;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to provide DD's DTH service platform to air the pay channels;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated profit/ loss being earned/incurred by the DD from the said arrangement; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TIWARI): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that, at present there is provision of 59 channels on DD-Direct Plus Platform which includes 19 channels of Doordarshan and other private channels. 3 Channels are vacant. The list of channels operating presently are given below.

List of 19 DD Channels:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. DD-1 | 18. DD-Malayalam |
| 2. DD (News) | 19. DD-Punjabi. |
| 3. DD-Sports | |
| 4. DD-India | |

List of other 37 DTH Channels:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 5. DD-Bharati | 1. Zee 9X |
| 6. DD-Urdu | 2. Kaatyayani |
| 7. DD-Bangla | 3. Aalmi Sahara |
| 8. DD-Chandana | 4. Aastha Channel |
| 9. DD-Gujarati | 5. Divya |
| 10. DD-Kashir | 6. News X |
| 11. DD-Lok Sabha | 7. Shri News Channel |
| 12. DD-Rajya Sabha | 8. Sahara Samay National |
| 13. DD-North-East | 9. What's On India |
| 14. DD-Oriya | 10. B4U Movies |
| 15. DD-Podighai | 11. B4U Music |
| 16. DD-Sahyadri | 12. India News |
| 17. DD-Saptagiri | 13. Zee Jagran |

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 14. Zee ETC Bollywood | 26. Cinema TV |
| 15. Zee Smile | 27. Gyandarshan-I |
| 16. Dangal | 28. Gyandarshan-II |
| 17. Enterr-10 Music | 29. C E C - U G C Channel (Vyas) |
| 18. Aastha Bhajan | 30. Russia Today |
| 19. Disha | 31. DW |
| 20. News Express | 32. NHK World |
| 21. News 24 | 33. Day & Night News |
| 22. Sadhna National | 34. TV-24 News |
| 23. Chardikla Time TV | 35. Skanskar |
| 24. Mangal Kalash | 36. Star Utsav |
| 25. 9XM | 37. P-7 News. |

(b) and (c) The Scheme of upgradation of Doordarshan's DTH Platform from 59 to 97 TV channels is approved.

(d) to (f) There is no proposal to provide Doordarshan's DTH Service Platform to air Pay Channels. Doordarshan as a Public Service Broadcaster provides only free-to-air Services for the benefit of the public.

[English]

Advertisements to Newspapers

293. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Council of India has alleged that the States as well as the Central Ministries/ Departments have stopped giving advertisements to those newspapers critical to them;

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

(c) the present policy of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity to award Government advertisements to the print and the electronic media;

(d) whether there is any provision to issue show cause notices to the newspapers and magazines who publishes unauthentic news; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken or being taken by the Government to award advertisements to the print/ electronic media without any favouritism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (e): Hon'ble Chairman, Press Council of India has issued a Press Note on the issue on 4.2.2013 which is enclosed as Statement. DAVP issues print advertisements keeping in view the target audience, client requirement, budget available etc. within the framework of the Print Media Policy and Audio Visual Policy of the Government.

The Advertisement Policy of DAVP for Newspapers and Electronic Media are available at DAVP's Website www.davp.nic.in.

As per Section 14(1) of the Press Council Act read with regulation 5(1) of the Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulation 1979 as amended till date, Press Council of India can initiate action after issuance of Show Cause Notice to newspapers and magazines who publish unauthentic news.

Statement

Justice Markandey Katju
Chairman

PRESS COUNCIL OF
INDIA

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110003

Tel.: (O) 24368720 Fax:
24368723

E-mail: chairmanbpp-
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PRESS NOTE

I have been receiving several complaints from several newspapers/journals that the advertisements which were being issued to them by the Central/State Governments or Statutory bodies/Public Sector Undertakings have suddenly been stopped or drastically reduced without issuing show cause notice and without assigning any reason. Sometimes, this is done because of the newspapers/journals publishing material critical of a government or some of its Ministers/Officials.

In my opinion in a democracy the people, including the Press, have a right to criticise the government, and this is a part of the freedom of the speech under Article 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution of India. Governments, Ministers and Officials must develop tolerance and must have the strength to stand up to criticism. Stopping advertisements or drastically reducing them thereiy because a critical article has been published, is totally undemocratic and shows pettiness of mind, and is totally unacceptable in a democracy. Revenue from advertisements is the main financial resource of a newspaper/journal, and hence such action can do great harm to it and thus violate press freedom. The Press Council of India will not tolerate any further this kind of behaviour on the part of any government, its Ministers or Officials, and shall take suitable legal action in the matter.

In my opinion, once it has been decided to give advertisements to a newspaper/journal, stopping or reducing it thereafter without giving it an opportunity of hearing amounts to violation of the principle of legitimate expectation and natural justice, and thus violation of Article 14 of the Constitution.

I therefore, direct all Central/State governments including Ministers or Officials and Statutory bodies/Public Sector Undertakings that if it is proposed to stop the advertisements of some newspapers/journals, or curtail them, then a prior show cause notice must be issued to that newspaper/journals mentioning the charges against it and giving it opportunity of hearing. Thereafter a reasoned order must be passed giving the reasons of such decision, and this must be communicated to the concerned newspaper/journal.

In addition to the above, in the case of advertisements, by the Central Government, Clause 18 of

the New Advertisement Policy of the DAVP of 2007 shall be followed in letter and spirit.

(Justice Markandey Katju)

Chairman Press Council of India

Loss of Foodgrains

294. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

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

(a) whether there have been reports that theft and damage to foodgrains in godowns and under open storage have been rising recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the storage capacity required and available along with the quantum of foodgrains produced, procured, stored in godowns and in the open, quantum imported, exported, quantum damaged and reported stolen during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to properly preserve and protect these foodgrains stocks from damage and theft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The damage to foodgrains in the godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI) has shown a decreasing trend. The foodgrains accrued as damaged against offtake has reduced from 0.106 in 2007-08 to 0.004 in 2012-13 (upto 01.01.2013).

The theft of foodgrains from the godowns of FCI has also been kept under check.

The storage capacity, Covered and Cover & Plinth (CAP) available with the FCI is 376.19 lakh MTs as on 31.12.2012. The storage capacities, both covered and CAP, available with State agencies for storage of Central Stock of foodgrains is about 341.35 lakh MTs. As a result, a total of about 718.00 lakh MTs of storage capacity was available for storage of Central stock of foodgrains which stood at 662.00 lakh MTs as on 31.1.2013. The State-wise details of production and procurement of Wheat and Rice in the last three years is at Statement-I and II respectively. The quantity of foodgrains stored in the godowns of FCI and CAP as on 31st March in the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 and the current year as on 31.01.2013 is given in the Statement-III, IV, V and VI respectively. There has been no import of Rice and Wheat from the Central Pool stocks during the last three years. However, the quantity of Wheat and Rice exported in the last three years and upto 08-02-2013 is as under:

Year	Non-Basmati Rice (Quantity in tonnes)	Wheat (Quantity in tonnes)
2009-10	1,39,544	30
2010-11	1,00,683	396
2011-12	40,99,000	7,41,188
2012-13 (1-4-2012 to 8-2-2013)	55,06,601.84	41,55,045.63

The quantum of foodgrains damaged state-wise in the last three years and the current year is at Statements-VII, VIII, IX and X. The State-wise details of theft cases of foodgrains from FCI godowns in the last three years and the current year are at Statements-XI, XII, XIII and XIV.

(c) All precautions are taken by FCI to preserve the quality of foodgrains stored with them. 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).

To prevent the theft the following steps are taken by FCI:

- (1) Installation of barbed wires fencing of boundary walls, provisions of lights in the godowns/complexes and proper locking of the sheds.
- (2) Security staffs and Special Police officers are deployed for safety of stocks.
- (3) Deployment of State Armed Police has been done at vulnerable depots/godowns.

Statement-I

State-wise Production and Procurement of Wheat

(In Lakh Tonnes)

State	Production (Crop Year)				Procurement (RMS)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	46.23	40.98	47.87	51.43	4.96	1.83	5.56	7.72
Gujarat	26.48	40.20	41.00	29.34	0.75	3.67	1.05	1.56
Haryana	105	116.30	126.84	116.64	69.24	63.35	69.28	86.65
Madhya Pradesh	78.46	76.27	105.8	123.90	19.68	35.38	49.65	84.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	17.57	23.01	13.13	8.09	--	--	--	--
Punjab	152.63	164.72	172.06	161.69	107.25	102.05	109.58	128.34
Rajasthan	68.27	72.15	93.19	92.56	11.52	4.76	13.03	19.64
Uttar Pradesh	278.1	300.01	302.93	303.33	38.82	16.73	34.61	50.63
Uttarakhand	8.37	8.78	8.74	9.11	1.45	0.86	0.42	1.39
West Bengal	8.37	8.74	8.84	9.00	--	0.09	--	--
Others	17.62	17.58	18.63	17.90	0.14	0.11	0.17	0.62
All India Total	808.0	868.74	948.80	922.99	253.81	225.14	283.85	381.48

Statement-II*State-Wise Production and Procurement of Rice*

(In Lakh Tonnes)

State	Production (Crop Year)				Procurement (KMS)					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2011-12#	2012-13	2012-13#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	105.38	144.18	128.88	104.88	75.4	96.09	75.42	107	27.99	96.0
Assam	43.36	47.37	40.09	47.68	0.08	0.16	0.23	-	-	1.0
Bihar	35.99	31.02	72.01	67.68	8.9	8.83	15.34	9.5	2.30	20.1
Chhattisgarh	41.1	61.59	60.28	62.46	33.51	37.46	41.15	40	40.83	43.5
Gujarat	12.92	14.97	17.64	14.67	0	0	0.04	0.15	-	-
Haryana	36.25	34.72	37.59	38.02	18.19	16.87	20.07	17.4	25.90	16.5
Himachal Pradesh	1.06	1.29	1.32	1.05	0	0.005	0.005	-	0.005	-
Jharkhand	15.38	11.10	34.18	34.84	0.23	0.002	2.75	-	0.03	3.4
Karnataka	36.91	41.88	40.38	34.85	0.86	1.8	3.56	5.2	0.15	3.5
Kerala	5.98	5.23	5.55	5.18	2.61	2.63	3.76	2.92	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	12.61	17.72	18.38	24.74	2.14	5.16	6.35	6.5	8.18	13.0
Maharashtra	21.83	26.96	28.06	30.59	2.2	3.08	1.78	1.65	1.41	-
Odisha	69.18	68.28	58.15	75.61	24.96	24.65	28.66	30	18.69	30.0
Punjab	112.36	108.37	105.42	112.93	92.75	86.35	77.31	82	85.57	85.0
Rajasthan	2.28	2.66	2.53	3.43	0	0	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	56.65	57.92	68.94	50.84	12.41	15.43	15.96	20	0.09	17.0
Uttar Pradesh	108.07	119.92	140.25	134.55	27.26	25.54	33.57	18	13.57	41.0
Uttarakhand	6.08	5.50	5.99	5.87	3.75	4.22	3.78	0.5	2.58	4.0
West Bengal	143.4	130.46	148.53	132.39	12.4	13.1	20.41	12	5.17	20.0
Others	24.11	28.66	29.05	35.75	D.2	0.6	0.27	0.33	0.15	0.06
All India Total	890.93	959.80	1053.10	1018.01	320.34	341.98	350.41	353.15	232.61	401.31

*As on 1.2.2013

#Estimated procurement as given by State Food Secretaries

Statement-III*The State-wise Storage Capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.03.2010*

(Fig. In Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Covered										Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utilization (% Age)
			Hired					Cap							
			FCI Owned	State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired	Total Covered	Owned	Hired	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
East	1	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.62	0.97	0.47	2.09	5.75	0.97	0.00	0.97	6.72	4.62	69
	2	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.51	1.17	0.02	0.00	0.02	1.19	1.04	87
	3	Odisha	2.93	0.00	0.67	2.68	0.15	3.50	6.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.43	3.41	53
	4	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.85	0.00	0.92	1.96	10.55	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.06	9.07	82
	5	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.08	73
		Total(E.Zone)	15.94	0.26	2.27	3.80	1.74	8.07	24.01	1.50	0.00	1.50	25.51	18.22	71
N.E.	6	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.18	0.11	0.37	0.66	2.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	2.00	73
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.09	41
	8	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.17	65
	9	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.15	65
	10	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.40	78
	11	Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.17	85
	12	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.32	94
		Total(N.E.Z)	3.30	0.10	0.56	0.16	0.37	1.19	4.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.49	3.30	73
North	13	Delhi 1	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	2.32	63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	14	Haryana	7.68	4.07	2.22	4.96	2.18	13.43	21.11	3.33	0.01	3.34	24.45	17.37	71
	15	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.20	80
	16	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.28	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	0.68	52
	17	Punjab	21.17	0.34	3.45	34.74	4.31	42.84	64.01	6.35	2.97	9.32	73.33	58.14	79
	18	Chandigarh	1.07	0.00	0.71	0.84	0.00	1.55	2.62	0.18	0.16	0.34	2.96	2.39	81
	19	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.32	2.69	1.88	5.89	12.95	1.82	1.31	3.13	16.08	17.13	107
	20	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	2.26	4.06	0.23	6.62	21.57	5.20	0.10	5.30	26.87	15.62	58
	21	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.30	0.50	0.56	0.05	1.41	2.07	0.16	0.14	0.30	2.37	2.01	85
		Total (N.Z.)	57.12	4.99	10.51	47.85	8.78	72.13	129.25	17.35	4.69	22.04	151.29	115.86	77
South	22	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.07	5.30	16.39	1.07	22.83	35.49	2.62	0.00	2.62	38.11	35.65	94
	23	Andaman Nicobar	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	43
	24	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	4.24	79
	25	Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.76	1.42	0.25	3.43	7.21	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.37	6.83	82
	26	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.27	0.50	0.57	3.34	9.14	0.56	0.00	0.56	9.70	8.28	85
	27	Pondicherry	0.44	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.54	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.59	0.56	95
		Total (S.Z.)	27.92	0.07	9.38	18.36	1.89	29.70	57.62	4.59	0.00	4.59	62.21	55.59	89
West	28	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.39	0.00	0.00	1.53	6.53	0.27	0.00	0.27	6.80	6.80	100
	29	Maharashtra 3	11.77	0.13	2.41	2.42	2.23	7.19	18.96	1.02	0.00	1.02	19.98	12.51	63
	30	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.12	80
	31	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.41	1.63	1.79	1.95	5.78	9.15	0.35	0.00	0.35	9.50	7.70	81
	32	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.18	0.70	2.31	0.12	3.31	8.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.43	5.55	66
		Total (W.Z.)	25.41	0.86	6.13	6.52	4.30	17.81	43.22	1.64	0.00	1.64	44.86	32.68	73
		Grand Total	129.69	6.28	28.85	76.69	17.08	128.90	258.59	25.08	4.69	29.77	288.36	225.65	78

Statement-IV*State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.03.2011*

(Fig in Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Covered						Cap				Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utilization (% Age)
			Hired						Owned						
			F.C.I. Owned	State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired	Total Covered	Owned	Hired	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
East	1	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.80	1.02	0.47	2.32	5.98	1.00	0.00	1.00	6.98	4.06	58.00
	2	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.63	1.29	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.34	0.72	54.00
	3	Odisha	3.02	0.00	0.80	2.19	0.15	3.14	6.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.16	2.75	45.00
	4	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.91	0.00	0.90	2.00	10.59	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.10	5.43	49.00
	5	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	9.00
		Total (E.Zone)	16.03	0.26	2.70	3.42	1.72	8.10	24.13	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.69	12.97	50.00
N.E.	6	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.23	0.11	0.37	0.71	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.15	41.00
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.07	30.00
	8	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.07	27.00
	9	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.13	57.00
	10	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.29	60.00
	11	Manipur	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.08	38.00
	12	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.13	39.00
		Total (N.E.Z)	3.30	0.12	0.57	0.16	0.37	1.22	4.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.52	1.92	42.00
North	13	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	1.16	32.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	14	Haryana	7.68	4.17	3.08	5.60	2.27	15.12	22.80	3.33	0.11	3.44	26.24	20.04	76.00
	15	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.12	48.00
	16	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	1.21	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.31	0.75	57.00
	17	Punjab	21.17	0.59	4.72	38.61	4.27	48.19	69.36	7.14	3.28	10.42	79.78	63.60	80.00
	18	Chandigarh	1.07	0.17	0.83	1.08	0.00	2.08	3.15	0.17	0.12	0.29	3.44	2.22	65.00
	19	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.68	3.12	1.89	6.69	13.75	1.85	1.72	3.57	17.32	15.82	91.00
	20	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	4.71	12.30	0.22	17.30	32.25	5.19	0.00	5.19	37.44	24.94	67.00
	21	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.27	0.46	0.60	0.05	1.38	2.04	0.21	0.11	0.32	2.36	1.99	84.00
		Total (N.Z.)	57.12	5.48	15.53	61.31	8.73	91.05	148.17	18.30	5.34	23.64	171.81	130.64	76.00
South	22	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.05	7.08	19.98	2.09	29.20	41.86	2.62	0.00	2.62	44.48	39.67	89.00
	23	Andaman Nicobar	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00
	24	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	3.50	65.00
	25	Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.58	1.61	0.25	3.44	7.22	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.38	6.50	78.00
	26	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.35	0.51	0.56	3.42	9.22	0.61	0.00	0.61	9.83	5.21	53.00
	27	Pondicherry	0.44	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.14	0.58	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.64	0.33	52.00
		Total (S.Z.)	27.92	0.05	11.09	22.16	2.90	36.20	64.12	4.65	0.00	4.65	68.77	55.26	80.00
West	28	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.62	0.00	0.00	1.76	6.76	0.27	0.00	0.27	7.03	5.44	77.00
	29	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.63	3.17	2.31	8.11	20.01	1.02	0.10	1.12	21.13	13.36	63.00
	30	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.10	67.00
	31	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.07	1.36	0.98	1.87	4.28	7.65	0.36	0.00	0.36	8.01	5.87	73.00
	32	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.06	0.87	2.71	0.23	3.87	8.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.99	7.90	88.00
		Total (W.Z.)	25.54	0.27	6.48	6.86	4.41	18.02	43.56	1.65	0.10	1.75	45.31	32.67	72.00
		Grand Total	129.91	6.18	36.37	93.91	18.13	154.59	284.50	26.16	5.44	31.60	316.10	233.46	74.00

Statement-V*The State-wise Storage Capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.03.2012*

(Fig. In Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Covered					Cap					Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utilization (% Age)
			Hired					Owned							
			FCI Owned	State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired	Total Covered	Owned	Hired	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
East	1	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.84	1.11	0.51	2.49	6.15	1.00	0.00	1.00	7.15	3.55	50.00
	2	Jharkhand	0.67	0.03	0.27	0.21	0.15	0.66	1.33	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.38	1.21	88.00
	3	Odisha	3.02	0.00	0.82	1.97	0.15	2.94	5.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.96	3.68	62.00
	4	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.95	0.00	0.87	2.01	10.60	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.11	6.55	59.00
	5	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.06	55.00
		Total (E.Zone)	16.04	0.26	2.88	3.29	1.68	8.11	24.15	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.71	15.05	59.00
N.E.	6	Assam	2.12	0.00	0.20	0.16	0.36	0.72	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.84	2.11	74.00
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.05	23.00
	8	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.15	58.00
	9	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.17	65.00
	10	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.31	65.00
	11	Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.14	70.00
	12	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.16	48.00
		Total (N.E.Z)	3.38	0.10	0.54	0.21	0.36	1.21	4.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.59	3.09	67.00
North	13	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	1.81	49.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	14	Haryana	7.68	4.20	3.22	6.17	2.34	15.93	23.61	3.33	0.16	3.49	27.10	22.92	85.00
	15	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.14	54.00
	16	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	1.21	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.31	0.82	63.00
	17	Punjab	21.17	0.28	4.99	40.14	4.03	49.44	70.61	7.14	2.59	9.73	80.34	67.60	84.00
	18	Chandigarh	1.07	0.18	0.84	1.14	0.00	2.16	3.23	0.17	0.23	0.40	3.63	3.07	85.00
	19	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	2.25	4.53	1.88	8.66	15.72	1.85	4.27	6.12	21.84	19.36	89.00
	20	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.15	6.17	20.74	0.12	27.18	42.13	5.19	0.21	5.40	47.53	36.73	77.00
	21	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.20	0.41	0.48	0.00	1.09	1.75	0.21	0.05	0.26	2.01	1.73	86.00
		Total (N.Z.)	57.12	5.22	17.94	73.20	8.40	104.76	161.88	18.30	7.51	25.81	187.69	154.18	82.00
South	22	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.10	8.16	22.38	3.54	34.18	46.84	2.62	0.00	2.62	49.46	49.47	100.00
	23	Andaman Nicobar	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00
	24	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	3.76	70.00
	25	Karnataka	3.81	0.00	1.50	1.59	0.25	3.34	7.15	1.36	0.00	1.36	8.51	7.48	88.00
	26	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.56	0.52	0.50	3.58	9.38	0.61	0.00	0.61	9.99	8.35	84.00
	27	Pondicherry	0.44	0.00	0.13	0.11	0.00	0.24	0.68	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.74	0.51	69.00
		Total (S.Z.)	27.95	0.10	12.35	24.60	4.29	41.34	69.29	4.85	0.00	4.85	74.14	69.62	94.00
West	28	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.49	0.00	0.28	1.91	6.91	0.27	0.00	0.27	7.18	5.35	75.00
	29	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.62	3.46	2.08	8.16	20.06	1.02	0.00	1.02	21.08	15.87	75.00
	30	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.09	60.00
	31	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.00	0.96	0.01	0.90	1.87	5.24	0.36	0.00	0.36	5.60	3.34	60.00
	32	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.03	1.10	3.22	0.42	4.77	9.89	0.01	0.00	0.01	9.90	9.44	95.00
		Total (W.Z.)	25.54	0.17	6.17	6.69	3.68	16.71	42.25	1.66	0.00	1.66	43.91	34.09	78.00
		Grand Total	130.03	5.85	39.88	107.99	18.41	172.13	302.16	26.37	7.51	33.88	336.04	276.03	82.00

Statement-VI*The State-wise Monthly Average Storage Capacity with FCI for the month ending January 2013*

(Fig. In Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Covered								Cap			Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utili- zation (% Age)	
			Hired								Total Owned	Hired	Total				
			FCI Owned	State Govt.	CWC	SWC	PEG	PWS 2010	Private Parties	Total Hired							Total Covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
East	1	Bihar	3.66	0.04	0.85	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.51	2.53	6.19	1.00	0.00	1.00	7.19	3.10	43.00
	2	Jharkhand	0.67	0.05	0.19	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.62	1.29	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.34	0.96	72.00
	3	Odisha	3.02	0.00	1.06	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.15	3.06	6.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.08	4.09	67.00
	4	West Bengal	8.40	0.19	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	1.99	10.39	0.51	0.00	0.51	10.90	5.12	47.00
	5	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.06	55.00
		Total (E.Zone)	15.85	0.29	3.03	3.21	0.00	0.00	1.68	8.21	24.06	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.62	13.33	52.00
N.E.	6	Assam	2.12	0.01	0.20	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.76	2.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.88	1.83	64.00
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.11	48.00
	8	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.24	92.00
	9	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.22	85.00
	10	Tripura	0.33	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.37	71.00
	11	Manipur	0.20	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.27	100.00
	12	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.30	91.00
		Total (N.E.Z)	3.42	0.16	0.54	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.43	1.33	4.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.75	3.34	70.00
North	13	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	2.06	56.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	14	Haryana	7.68	4.21	3.27	5.58	5.92	0.00	2.45	21.43	29.11	3.33	0.09	3.42	32.53	27.35	84.00
	15	Himachal Pradesh	0.19	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.18	51.00
	16	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.03	0.28	1.31	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.41	1.02	72.00
	17	Punjab	21.17	0.44	5.25	40.75	14.65	0.00	4.13	65.22	86.39	7.14	2.78	9.92	96.31	75.83	79.00
	18	Chandigarh	1.07	0.16	0.84	1.18	0.10	0.00	0.00	2.28	3.35	0.17	0.05	0.22	3.57	3.06	86.00
	19	Rajasthan	7.06	0.16	3.00	6.44	0.25	0.00	2.07	11.92	18.98	1.85	5.02	6.87	25.85	22.58	87.00
	20	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.15	7.54	27.84	0.59	0.00	0.00	36.12	51.07	5.19	2.48	7.67	58.74	27.87	47.00
	21	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.20	0.41	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	1.75	0.21	0.01	0.22	1.97	1.37	70.00
		Total (N.Z.)	57.17	5.53	20.38	82.27	21.64	0.00	8.68	138.50	195.67	18.30	10.43	28.73	224.40	161.32	72.00
South	22	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.00	6.85	20.23	1.11	2.05	1.92	32.16	44.82	2.62	0.00	2.62	47.44	37.11	78.00
	23	Andaman Nicobar	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00
	24	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	4.25	79.00
	25	Karnataka	3.81	0.00	1.40	1.64	0.64	0.00	0.25	3.93	7.74	1.36	0.00	1.36	9.10	8.00	88.00
	26	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.59	0.49	0.20	0.00	0.50	3.78	9.58	0.61	0.00	0.61	10.19	6.66	65.00
	27	Pondicherry	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.71	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.77	0.47	61.00
		Total (S.Z.)	27.95	0.00	10.84	22.48	2.10	2.05	2.67	40.14	68.09	4.85	0.00	4.85	72.94	56.54	78.00
West	28	Gujarat	5.00	0.17	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.96	3.34	8.34	0.27	0.00	0.27	8.61	9.62	112.00
	29	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.29	3.18	2.10	0.58	1.83	9.98	21.88	1.02	0.00	1.02	22.90	15.58	68.00
	30	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.12	60.00
	31	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.00	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.92	3.13	6.50	0.36	0.00	0.36	6.86	4.89	71.00
	32	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.03	1.08	3.07	0.15	0.08	0.37	4.78	9.90	0.01	0.00	0.01	9.91	5.44	55.00
		Total (W.Z.)	25.54	0.20	6.70	6.25	2.25	0.80	5.08	21.28	46.82	1.66	0.00	1.66	48.48	35.65	74.00
		Grand Total	129.93	6.18	41.49	114.41	25.99	2.85	18.54	209.46	339.39	26.37	10.43	36.80	376.19	270.272	72.00

Statement-VII*Region wise and commodity wise stock accrued with FCI as non-issuable (damaged) during the year 2009-10**(Fig. in MTs)*

Sl. No.	Region	Wheat	Rice	Paddy	Others	Total
1.	Bihar	655	29	42	0	726
2.	Jharkhand	13	4	0	0	17
3.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0
4.	West Bengal	325	1032	0	0	1357
5.	Assam	0	38	0	0	38
6.	NEF	0	77	0	0	77
7.	Nagaland and Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Delhi	3	2	0	0	5
9.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	11	0	0	11
12.	Punjab	0	2273	0	0	2273
13.	Rajasthan	12	0	0	0	12
14.	Uttar Pradesh	12	2	0	0	14
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Kerala	0	19	0	0	19
18.	Karnataka	0	70	0	0	70
19.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	0	0	1
20.	Gujarat	785	29	0	0	814
21.	Maharashtra	173	72	0	0	245
22.	Madhya Pradesh	28	21	0	0	49
23.	Chhattisgarh	4	0	970	0	974
	Total	2010	3680	1012	0	6702

Statement-VIII

Region wise and commodity wise stock accrued with FCI as non-issuable (damaged) during the year 2010-11.

(Fig. in MTs)

Sl. No.	Region	Wheat	Rice	Paddy	Coarse grains	Total
1.	Bihar	112	88	0	0	200
2.	Jharkhand	39	0	0	0	39
3.	Odisha	18	0	0	0	18
4.	West Bengal	23	899	0	0	922
5.	Assam	2	47	0	0	49
6.	NEF	0	175	0	0	175
7.	Nagaland and Mizoram	0	1	0	0	1
8.	Delhi	1	0	0	0	1
9.	Haryana	28	25	0	0	53
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Punjab	67	115	0	0	182
13.	Rajasthan	21	0	0	0	21
14.	Uttar Pradesh	518	2	0	0	520
15.	Uttrakhand	931	407	0	0	1338
16.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	0	0	3
17.	Kerala	37	62	0	0	99
18.	Karnataka	0	17	0	0	17
19.	Tamil Nadu	0	12	0	0	12
20.	Gujarat	148	6	0	2441	2595
21.	Maharashtra	49	48	0	0	97
22.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	0	2
23.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	0	0	2
Total		1997	1908	0	2441	6346

Statement-IX

Region wise and commodity wise stock accrued as non-issuable (damaged) during the year 2011-12 (upto 1.04.2012).

(Fig. in MTs)

Sl. No.	Region	Wheat	Rice	Paddy	Coarse grains	Total
1	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
2	Jharkhand	17	12	0	0	29
3	Odisha	36	0	0	0	36
4	West Bengal	103	374	0	0	477
5	Assam	428	14	0	0	442
6	NEF	0	0	0	0	0
7	Nagaland and Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
8	Delhi	10.9	0	0	0	10.9
9	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
12	Punjab	0	37	0	0	37
13	Rajasthan	30	0	0	0	30
14	Uttar Pradesh	33	225	0	0	258
15	Uttarakhand	72	0	0	0	72
16	Andhra Pradesh	0.26	4.07	0	0	4.33
17	Kerala	3	197	0	0	200
18	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tamil Nadu	1	28	0	0	29
20	Gujarat	222	4	0	0	226
21	Maharashtra	1444	29	0	0	1473
22	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
23	Chhattisgarh	1.45	12.33	0	0	13.78
Total		2401.61	936.4	0	0	3338.01

Statement-X

*Region-wise and Commodity-wise stock accrued as Non-Issuable (damaged) during the year 2012-13
(as on 01.02.2013)*

(Fig. in MTs)

Sl. No.	Region	Wheat	Rice	Paddy	Coarse grains	Total
1	Bihar	306.5	9.8	0	0	316.3
2	Jharkhand	1.42	2	0	0	3.42
3	Odisha	1	0	0	0	1
4	West Bengal	0	15	0	0	15
5	Assam	0	51.54	0	0	51.54
6	NEF	0	195	0	0	195
7	Nagaland and Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
8	Delhi	6.18	0	0	0	6.18
9	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
12	Punjab	0	89	0	0	89
13	Rajasthan	27.83	93	0	0	120.83
14	Uttar Pradesh	1	17.3	0	0	18.3
15	Uttarakhand	221	0	0	0	221
16	Andhra Pradesh	18.63	0	0	0	18.63
17	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
18	Karnataka	107.10	20.27	0	0	127.37
19	Tamil Nadu	10.29	6.37	0	0	16.66
20	Gujarat	195	0	0	0	195
21	Maharashtra	27	20	0	0	47
22	Madhya Pradesh	0.06	0	0	0	0.06
23	Chhattisgarh	6.46	2.52	0	0	8.98
Total		929.57	521.86	0	0	1451.33

Statement-XI*Theft Cases from 1.4.2009 to 31.03.2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the Zone/Region/ Depot	Date of occurrence	Nature of loss Commodity/Quantity	Amount involved (Rs.)
North Zone				
Punjab Region				
1.	FSD Kila Raipur	1.9.2009	Theft of 107 katta Wheat (53.5 Qtls)	66875.00
2.	FSD Dinpur, Amritsar	18.03.2010	Theft of 53 bags Rice (26.50 Qtls.)	56604.00
Rajasthan Region				
3.	Cap Alwar	26.7.2009	Theft of 31 kattas wheat (15.5 Qtls)	23808.00
4.	Cap Nokha Bikaner	12.01.2010	Theft of 1 katta of Wheat (50kg.)	--
U.P. Region				
5.	C.B. Ganj, Bareilly	12.01.2010	Theft of 147 kattas Rice (73.20 Qtls.).	157070.00
6.	Kosikalan	14.3.2010	Theft of 110 kattas Wheat (55.00 Qtls.)	83930.00
West Zone				
Maharashtra Region				
1.	Goa	27.3.09	Theft of 236 kattas Rice Grade A (118 Qtls.)	97,940/-

Statement-XII*Theft Cases from 1.04.2010 to 31.3.2011*

Sl. No.	Name of the Zone/Region/ Depot	Date of occurrence	Nature of loss Commodity/Quantity	Amount involved (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
North Zone				
Raiasthan Region				
1.	Sri Ganga Naar	19/20.08.2010	Theft of 56 bags of wheat (28 Qtls.)	--
West Zone				
M.P. Region				
1.	Bhopal	3.05.2010	Damage 8 bag of rice due to fire (4.00 Qtls)	Rs. 7200/-

1	2	3	4	5
North Zone Punjab Region				
1.	Buffer Complex Patiala	7.1.2011	Theft of 117 bags of Rice (58.50)	Rs. 81,900/-

Statement-XIII*Theft Cases Period from 1.4.2011 to 31.03.2012*

Sl. No.	Name of the Zone/Region/ Depot	Date of occurrence	Nature of loss Commodity/Quantity	Amount involved (Rs.)
North Zone Punjab Region				
1.	FSD Ladhuka, Ferozpur	17.5.2011	Theft of 10 bags of wheat (5 Qtl)	Rs. 7000/-
2.	FSD Roja, Shahjhan Pur	2/3.11.2010 & 7/8.11.2010	Theft of 195 katta of Wheat & Rice 97.50 Qtl.	Rs. 2,88,075/-
3.	Cap Alwar	24.11.2011	42 Katta (21.00 Qtl.)	Rs. 57,036.34
4.	Distt Office, Udaipur Cap, (Jai gurudev) Banswara	3.01.2012	Theft of 35 Katta of wheat (17.5 Qtls.)	Rs. 24,180/-

Statement-XIV*Theft Cases Period from 1.4.2012 to 31.12.2012*

Sl. No.	Name of the Zone/Region/ Depot	Date of occurrence	Nature of loss Commodity/Quantity	Amount involved (Rs.)
North Zone, U.P. Region				
1.	FSD Dhamaura, Moradabad	14.08.2012	Theft of 160 bags of wheat	1,52,800/-only

*[Translation]***Headend-in-the-Sky**

295. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Headend-in-the Sky (HITS) Scheme in the broadcasting sector;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government has cleared the recommendations made by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India in this regard;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to constitute an independent broadcasting regulator/authority; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which HITS Scheme is likely to be implemented/made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (f) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) made its recommendations in 2007 for introduction of Headend-In-The-Sky (HITS) Services in India. Based on these recommendations, this Ministry issued the policy guidelines for HITS services in 2009 delineating therein the eligibility criteria for obtaining permission, period of permission, permissible FDI limits, technical standards etc. As per these guidelines, companies registered in India under Company's Act, 1956 are eligible to launch the HITS services after obtaining permission from the Central Government. Detailed guidelines are available at www.mib.nic.in.

The Broadcasting and Cable Services are regulated by TRAI under the provisions of the TRAI Act, 1997. A draft Broadcasting Service Regulation Bill was formulated in 2007 for ensuring orderly growth of the Broadcasting Services by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. However, there were a spectrum of views & opinions which emerged during the consultation process. Meanwhile, the News Broadcasters Association (NBA) and Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) have set up self regulatory mechanisms for regulating News and General Entertainment Channels through the News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) and Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) respectively. The Ministry is exercising statutory powers conferred by the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 with regard to violation of content by TV channels.

Directions to Hotels/Guest Houses

296. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has issued instructions to the owners of all the hotels and guest houses in the NCT of Delhi to install CCTV cameras and to keep records and photographs of guests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the hotels and guest houses which have complied/not complied with the said instructions; and

(d) the action taken by the Delhi Police against the owners of hotels and guest houses which have not adhered to the said instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, as per the terms and conditions contained in the lodging licence, every licensee of Hotels/Guest Houses has to install CCTV cameras at strategic locations with recording facility of at least 30 days with provision for monitoring through a control room and also to upkeep the records by obtaining photocopy of photo ID of every visitor(s). All the licensed Hotels and Guest Houses are complying with the instructions.

(d) Whenever any complaint is received or it is found during inspections by Licensing Unit or Special Cell that the license condition in this regard is not being observed, Show Cause Notices are issued to the licensees asking them to explain the reasons for the same. The premises are again inspected to ensure compliance of the license conditions. In the year 2012-13, a total of 14 SCNs were issued to the licensees for violating condition of installation of CCTV and not taking ID proof.

[English]

Production of Pulses and Oilseeds

297. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of production of pulses and oilseeds has registered higher during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13;

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

(c) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and the Planning Commission have suggested for diversification of farm production towards pulses and oilseeds which are essential for nutritional security;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow-up 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 (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Crop-wise details of annual growth rate of production of major pulses and oilseeds during 2007-08 onwards are as under:

Crops	Growth Rate (%)					
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
Tur	32.9	-26.4	8.8	16.1	-7.2	3.4
Gram	-9.2	22.8	5.9	10.0	-6.3	11.2
Total Pulses	4.0	-1.3	0.7	24.4	-6.3	2.9
Groundnut	88.8	-21.9	-24.3	52.3	-15.7	-17.0
Rapeseed & mustard	-21.6	23.4	-8.2	23.8	-19.3	11.5
Soyabean	23.9	-9.7	0.6	27.8	-4.1	6.1
Total Oilseeds	22.5	-6.8	-10.2	30.5	-8.3	-1.1

*Second Advance Estimates released on 08.02.2013.

(c) to (e) India being a large importer, oilseeds (edible oils) and pulses remains a major challenge for the country in terms of meeting its demand from domestic production. In order to ensure nutritional security by enhancing domestic availability through higher production in the country, the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices in its Price Policy Reports for Kharif and Rabi Crops has recommended for diversification of pulses and oilseeds. The Commission has recommended that the farmers need to be incentivized adequately to shift to cultivation of these crops to better irrigated lands and increase their Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) after due consideration of the cost of production, domestic demand-supply etc. The Plan Document for 12th Plan approved by the National Development Council also envisages diversification of agricultural production towards oilseeds and pulses with adequate support for procurement and resource uses.

In order to increase production of pulses and oilseeds, Government has been implementing several Crop Development Schemes/Programmes such as National Food Security Mission-Pulses (NFSM-Pulses), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm & Maize (ISOPOM), etc. National Food Security Mission

has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM. In addition, a new programme "Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P)" has been started under NFSM since 2010-11 to take up active propagation of key technologies in the form of block demonstrations for improving productivity of pulses. Further, a Special Plan to achieve more than 19 million tonnes of pulse production during 2012-13 has also been initiated.

Creation of Telengana State

298. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal regarding creation of Telengana State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and;

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Representations have been received in the past from various individuals and Organisations from Andhra Pradesh demanding the reorganisation of the State to create a

separate State of Telangana. Creation of any new State has wide ramifications and direct bearing on the federal polity of our country. The Government of India moves in the matter only when there is a broad consensus in the parent State. Government takes a decision on the matter of formation of new State after taking into consideration all relevant factors.

Beneficiaries under TPDS

299. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

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

(a) whether a meeting of the State Food Secretaries was held to discuss the issue of food security and the modalities for identifying the poor under the Food Security Schemes;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise the parameters for identification of beneficiaries under the Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to strengthen the PDS/TDPS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) A meeting of Food Ministers and Food Secretaries of States/Union Territories (UTs) was held on 13.02.2013 in New Delhi to discuss recommendations of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on the National Food Security Bill, 2011, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011. Recommendations of the Standing Committee on various aspects of the Bill, including identification of beneficiaries, were discussed in the meeting. After finalizing its views on recommendations of the Standing Committee, Government will move necessary amendments to the Bill, wherever required, for consideration of the Parliament.

(e): Strengthening and streamlining of the Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is a continuous process. Government has regularly reviewed and has issued instructions to States/UTs to strengthen functioning of TPDS

by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, improved transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improving the viability of fair price shop operations.

Un Observation on Crime

300. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations (UN) has recently termed rape and molestation as a national problem of India;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has no official communication in this regard.

The President of India on 4th February, 2013 has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013 on crimes against women which proposes to replace the word 'rape' with 'sexual assault' to expand the definition of all types sexual crimes against women. It also propose enhanced punishment for other crimes against women like stalkinr voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and inappropriat, touch and brings into its ambit 'marital rape'.

A day long conference of Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police on crimes against Women and atrocities against SCs/STs held in New Delhi on 4th January, 2013. The meeting was presided by the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Women and Child Development, Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment and Hon'ble Ministers of State for Home Affairs.

The representatives deliberated on various measures of crime prevention, women safety, changes on law, organization, investigation processes and expeditious trials to improve safety and security of women and children.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of women and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States /UTs.

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

Allocation for Food Subsidy

301. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Budget allocation towards Food Subsidy during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Union Government is providing any subsidy to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for maintaining the buffer stock as a measure of food security;

(c) if so, the details of the funds allocation for the 12th Five Year Plan, yearwise; and

(d) the difference between the economic cost of foodgrains and their sales realisation at the Central Issue Price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Food subsidy is a Non-Plan expenditure, and therefore no allocation for the subsidy is made in Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Buffer subsidy is provided for maintaining buffer stock and is a part of the food subsidy. The amount of food subsidy released to Food Corporation of India (FCI) during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2011-12	59525.90
2012-13 (upto 21.02.2013)	61977.99

(d) The difference between the economic cost for the year 2012-13 (RE) of foodgrains and Central Issue Price (CIP) in respect of Targeted Public Distribution System is as under:-

Scheme	(Rs./qtl)		
	Wheat		
	Economic cost	CIP	Difference
APL	1798.96	610	1188.96
BPL	1798.96	415	1383.96
AAY	1798.96	200	1598.96
	Rice		
APL	2351.22	830	1521.22
BPL	2351.22	565	1786.22
AAY	2351.22	300	2051.22

[Translation]

Research Work by ICAR

302. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) proposes for a comprehensive change in research work in the wake of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) directives;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research continually updates its research programmes keeping in view the changes in global economic environment and international agreements, including provisions of the WTO agreements, IPR regime and sanitary and phytosanitary requirements. The Government is in agreement with the direction of the ICAR's research.

[English]

Asylum for Children

303. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of asylums functioning in the country and the number of children accommodated in those asylums, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware of overcrowding and unhygienic conditions in most of the asylums;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government is providing any financial assistance to such institutions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

Installation of CCTV Cameras

304. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has installed CCTV cameras and other equipment to combat terrorism and other heinous crimes including crime against women in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Capital is having CCTV coverage in its all the entry and exit points as well as at markets and shops; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the other measures taken by the Government to strengthen the security measures in the NCT of Delhi including having a separate police force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has installed CCTV cameras at certain market places and border check posts to combat terrorism and other heinous crime, including crime against women in National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi. The details of CCTV cameras installed by Delhi Police is as under:

1. **CCTV System at Lajpat Nagar Market** (30 Nos. Cameras)
2. **CCTV System at Sarojini Nagar Market** (25 Nos. Cameras)
3. **CCTV System at Khan Market** (24 Nos. Cameras)
4. **CCTV System at Ashok Vihar Market** (16 Nos. Cameras)
5. **CCTV System at Rani Bagh Market** (20 Nos. Cameras)
6. **CCTV System at Maurice Nagar University Campus** (46 Nos. Cameras)
7. **CCTVs system (i) Sadar Bazar Market** (24 Nos. Cameras) and (ii) Chandni Chowk Market (23 Nos. Cameras).
8. **CCTV System at Vasant Vihar Market** (38 Nos. Cameras) & Ghazipur Border Check Post (18 Nos. Cameras) as Pilot Project through M/s ECIL.
9. **CCTV System in 29 Markets/Border Check Posts in Phase-1 project through M/s ECIL** (1073 Nos. Cameras):- A project for installation of CCTV System at 25 Markets & 04 Border Check Posts in Phase-1 in Delhi (total 1046 Cameras), was awarded to M/s ECIL, which has already completed installation of 1049 CCTV Cameras at 28 sites.

(c) and (d) The work for installation of CCTV System (about 3975 Nos. Cameras) at certain important places such as Supreme Court, High Court, six District Courts of Delhi, LG House, VP House locations, Markets, Border Check Posts in Delhi has been undertaken. Besides, Delhi

Police has identified 315 locations for installation of CCTV systems in Delhi through M/s ECIL, which has been requested to conduct joint survey with the Distt. Police and submit a proposal for installation of CCTV Cameras at these 315 locations.

Smuggling at Border

305. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Security Force is considering to use non-lethal weapons to tackle infiltrators and criminals involved in smuggling of contraband etc. along the Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such crimes along the Indo-Bangladesh border is on the rise during the last several months;

(d) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last year and the current year along with the number of persons apprehended and contraband seized therein; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Border Security Force (BSF) has introduced Non-Lethal weapons and ammunitions i.e. Pump Action Guns, Stun Grenades/Dye Marker Grenades. 800 Nos. of Pump Action Guns have been deployed at vulnerable BOPs on Indo-Bangladesh border.

(c) and (d) Month-wise details of seizure of contraband goods including cattle indicate that there is no set pattern of increase or decrease in the crime after introduction of pump action guns and other non-lethal ammunitions:

Month		Seizure of Contraband Goods (Value in Lacs)
1		2
January	2012	612.419

1		2
February	2012	1259.258
March	2012	555.785
April	2012	683.304
May	2012	732.292
June	2012	766.366
July	2012	919.844
August	2012	964.477
September	2012	823.399
October	2012	833.893
November	2012	1515.937
December	2012	662.478
January	2013	778.001

During 2012, 3549 criminals were apprehended. In 2013, upto January, 2013, 417 offenders have been apprehended.

(e) The following effective measures have been taken by BSF to check infiltration and smuggling from across the Indo-Bangladesh border:

(i) Meetings at various levels are held with Border Guards Bangladesh (BGB) for better border management as per the issues specified in Co-ordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP).

(ii) Effective domination of the border by carrying out round-the-clock surveillance of the border by patrolling, laying nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the IB. Riverine segments of IB are patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats of BSF Water Wing.

(iii) Introduction of Force multipliers and Hi-Tech Surveillance equipments such as Hand Held Thermal Imager (HHTI), Night Vision Device/Goggles (NVDs/NVGs) etc. Constant efforts are made to procure the latest surveillance equipments for further enhancing the border domination.

- (iv) Up-gradation of intelligence network and co-ordination with sister agencies.
- (v) Conduct of special operations along the borders.
- (vi) Frequent visits to border by Unit Commandant and other senior officers to supervise effective domination of the border.

[Translation]

Supreme Court Observation on Crime Against Women

306. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the observations made by the bench of Supreme Court and Delhi High Court that Delhi is not safe for women and children and also misuse of section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and lathi charge on agitators assembled at India Gate recently;

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

(c) whether the Apex Court has also expressed concern over the rise in crime against women in the country and also on the role of Delhi Police in the aftermath of the sexual assault case that occurred in December, 2012 in Delhi;

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

(e) the measures taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The matter of imposition of Section 144 of Cr.P.C. in some parts of Delhi in the wake of agitations after the incident of gang rape on 16th December, 2012 is sub-judice in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

After the shocking incident of rape and brutal assault of a young woman in Delhi on 16th December, 2012, the Government has taken the following steps/measures:-

- (i) Justice Usha Mehra Commission of enquiry was appointed on 26.12.2012, to enquire into various aspects of the shocking incident of rape and brutal assault of a young woman in Delhi on 16th December, 2012. The Commission has submitted its report on 22nd February, 2013.
- (ii) Justice J.S. Verma Committee was constituted on 23rd, December, 2012, to look into possible amendments of the Criminal law so as to provide for quicker trial and enhanced punishment for criminals, accused of committing sexual assault of extreme nature against women. The committee has submitted its report.

[English]

Surrender Policy for Maoists

307. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared a blueprint to give attractive economic incentives to maoists to lay down their arms and join the mainstream;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the State Governments and various political parties thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) In order to bring Left Wing Extremists into the mainstream, the States have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. The Government of India has issued guidelines for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of Left Wing Extremists in the affected States as a model to the States which, inter-alia provides for an immediate grant of Rs. 1.5 lakh, a stipend of Rs. 2000 for three years, Vocational Training and incentives for surrender of weapons. The MHA has prepared an attractive revised Scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of Left Wing Extremists, which is under consideration.

Parking Problem

308. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to parking of vehicles on main roads in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

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

(c) whether the Government has any specific proposal to solve the parking problems in the NCT of Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken by the Government for congestion free roads and to remove frequent traffic jams on roads in the NCT of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Delhi Police has informed that complaints regarding obstructive/unauthorized parking on main roads in the NCT of Delhi is received from time to time and action on all such complaints is taken by the concerned ACP/Traffic Inspector the area. Delhi Police regularly prosecutes vehicles parked unauthorizedly and obstructively on the main roads. 'No Parking' boards are displayed on all such roads/areas by Delhi Police to educate people about 'No Parking' areas. Besides this, the vehicles parked unauthorizedly/obstructively are towed away through cranes by Delhi Traffic Police.

(c) to (e) The Government has taken following steps in order to reduce congestion and number of vehicles on Delhi roads:

- (i) Extension of Metro throughout Delhi and NCR;
- (ii) Introduction of BRT Corridors;
- (iii) Procurement of Low-floor Buses for DTC;
- (iv) Modernization of Private State Carriage Service;
- (v) Installation of GPS based automatic tracking and monitoring system; and
- (vi) Introduction of automatic fare collection system for seamless travel across modes.
- (vii) New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has constructed 54 parking lots and two multi-level parkings to solve the parking problem in its area.
- (viii) Delhi Police has prepared a traffic management plan which is based on the principles of road safety, regulation, enforcement and engineering solutions and accordingly action is taken by Delhi Police to decongest and streamline the traffic.

Coal Mining Operations

309. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to run some of the Coal India Limited coal blocks through private coal companies;

(b) if so, whether the Government has worked out the modalities for such operation of coal mines in various States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the extent to which such steps is likely to enhance coal production in the country;

(e) the details of the targets of production of coal fixed for the 12th Five Year Plan period; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) Coal India Limited (CIL) outsources some of the activities in their mines like overburden removal, coal extraction etc. CIL has already undertaken outsourcing in some of their mines. However, a more comprehensive proposal to develop some of the blocks through engaging Mine Developer Operator (MDO) is under consideration.

(e) The target of production of coal fixed for the tenninal year (2016-17) of 12th Five Year Plan period is 795 million tonne (Mt.) including 615 Mt. for Coal India Limited (CIL); 57 Mt. for Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL); 100 Mt for captive mines and 23 Mt for others.

(f) Ministry of Coal is in regular touch with the Central Government/State Government authorities to address the issues related to Environmental Clearance (EC), Forest Clearance (FC), Land Acquisition (LR), Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R), Law and Order, Coal evacuation through Railways etc. to ensure timely implementation of the projects and achieving the planned production targets. Further, rigorous monitoring of implementation of projects and other related issues is also taken up by the Ministry periodically.

[Translation]

Consumer Fora

310. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of States and district level consumer fora functioning in the country along with the financial assistance provided for setting up such fora during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the functioning of these fora;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the corrective steps taken thereon to ensure timely disposal of cases;

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend the Consumer Protection Act to make it more effective and relevant to the present requirements; 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 number of functional State Commissions and District Fora functioning in the country is 35 and 612 respectively as on 20.02.2013. The State-wise financial assistance released for strengthening the infrastructure of Consumer Fora during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Central Government and National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) monitor the functioning of Consumer Fora through Periodical (Quarterly & Monthly) Reports received from States/UTs. This is also discussed through various Fora including, inter-alia, Video Conferences, Conferences on the occasion of 'World Consumer Rights Day' held with

Secretaries in-charge of Consumer Affairs in States/UTs and Presidents of State Commissions.

The steps taken for speedy disposal of the cases are as under:

- (1) The State Governments have been requested from time to time to take action well in advance for filling up of vacancies of President and Members and to maintain a panel of candidates for filling up of future vacancies also to avoid delay in appointments.
- (2) Circuit Benches from National Commission have been frequently visiting States.
- (3) Some State Commissions have constituted Additional Benches mainly to dispose off backlog of pending cases.
- (4) The National Commission and some of the State Commissions as well as District Fora are adopting the process of holding Lok Adalats for speedy disposal of the cases.
- (5) Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government to the States/UTs for strengthening of infrastructure of Consumer Fora including computerization and networking.

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

The salient features of the proposed Amendment are:

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

Statement*State-wise Details of Financial Assistance released during last 3 years and the current year*

(Amount in lakh of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Assistance released			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat	393.33	455.50	--	--
2.	Haryana	75.00	--	--	--
3.	Kerala	--	38.43	15.00	
4.	Meghalaya	29.60	--	--	--
5.	Mizoram	--	7.72	--	15.75
6.	Nagaland	--	204.00	260.25	--
7.	Punjab	55.88	57.55	44.41	4.33
8.	Rajasthan	146.69	--	--	--
9.	Sikkim	--	20.50	12.50	--
10.	Tamilnadu	--	--	196.79	197.41
11.	Tripura	--	46.20	--	--
12.	Uttar Pradesh	--	227.66	--	--
13.	West Bengal	--	--	148.21	166.79
	Total	700.50	1057.56	677.16	384.28

*[English]***Use of Helicopter in Anti-naxal Operations**

311. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the security forces engaged in fighting naxalism require helicopter to evacuate injured personnel during anti-naxal operations;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has agreed to provide MM7 helicopter to the security forces; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The availability of Helicopters acts as an important force multiplier and Helicopters are extremely useful to the Security Forces in casualty evacuation and movement of reinforcement in times of need.

At present, a total of 11 Helicopters of both Indian Air Force and Border Security Force have been provided to support the Security Forces deployed in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States. Out of these, 06 MI-17

Helicopters of Indian Air Force are located at Ranchi in Jharkhand, Raipur and Jagdalpur in Chhattisgarh. Out of 05 Dhruva Helicopters of BSF, 03 are placed at Raipur and 02 at Ranchi. These Helicopters are available for use as per operational requirements in all LWE affected States.

In addition, the LWE affected States have been permitted to hire Helicopters under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, on need basis.

Sugarcane Dues

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

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the amount of sugarcane dues pending against the sugar mills in the country including Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the amount pending against the sugar mills during each of the last three years and the current year and the reasons for such pendency, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any assistance/package to sugar mills to improve their condition and ensure timely payment of sugarcane dues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A statement showing amount of outstanding sugarcane dues pending against the sugar mills during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise as on 15th January, 2013, is enclosed. It may be seen from therein that the cane price dues mainly pertain to supply of sugarcane in the current season. The dues position changes continuously on account of fresh supplies received and payments made for previous supplies. The reasons for cane price dues of the previous years include matters being sub-judice before the courts, mills taken under Securitization Act by lender Banks, etc.

(c) and (d) No special package to provide any assistance/package to sugar mills to improve their condition is under consideration of the Government. However, under Sugar Development Fund, Central Government provides soft loans to sugar mills for modernization, cane development etc. to improve their condition. As regards the timely payment of sugarcane dues, the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 stipulates payment of cane price within 14 days of supply, failing which interest at the rate of 15% per annum on amount due for the delayed period beyond 14 days is payable. The powers for enforcing these provisions are delegated and vested with the State Governments/UT Administrations who have necessary field formations.

Statement

*Sugarcane dues pending during the last three years sugar years and the current year (October-September)
(as on 15.01.2013)*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Cane Price Arrears 2012-13	Cane Price Arrears 2011-12	Cane Price Arrears For 2010-11 & Earlier	Total Cane Price Arrears
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Punjab	89.71	0.00	0.00	89.71

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Haryana	92.26	0.00	0.00	92.26
3	Rajasthan	0.00	2.07	0.00	2.07
4	Uttar Pradesh	5456.35	49.00	110.29	5615.64
5	Uttaranchal	271.23	23.74	1.18	296.15
6	Madhya Pradesh	5.73	0.00	13.40	19.13
7	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	362.70	0.14	13.41	376.25
9	Maharashtra	308.01	3.52	45.95	357.48
10	Bihar	275.26	1.92	32.00	309.18
11	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Andhra Pradesh	426.26	36.96	33.09	496.31
13	Karnataka	1655.20	32.56	38.18	1725.94
14	Tamil Nadu	390.06	41.21	2.15	433.42
15	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Odisha	5.43	2.02	0.00	7.45
17	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Puducherry	0.00	6.09	0.00	6.09
20	Goa	1.35	0.00	0.00	1.35
Total		9339.55	199.23	289.65	9828.43

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship

313. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently started a scheme called the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SCs and STs and also to support scholars belonging to the disabled category;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the criteria for selection of the beneficiaries under the Scheme; and

(c) the salient features of RGNF Scheme including

the number of fellowships along with the amount granted to each beneficiary, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has initiated "Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship" (RGNF) Scheme for the Scheduled Caste (SC) students w.e.f. 2005-06. Under the Scheme fellowships are awarded to the SC students for pursuing research studies leading to M.Phil., Ph.D. and equivalent research degrees in universities, research institutions and scientific institutions. The salient features of the Scheme and criteria

for selection of the beneficiaries are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has initiated "Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship" (RGNF) Scheme for the Scheduled Tribe (ST) students w.e.f. 2005-06. Under the Scheme fellowships are awarded to the ST students for pursuing research studies leading to M.Phil., Ph.D. and equivalent research degrees in universities, research institutions and scientific institutions. The salient features of the Scheme and criteria for selection of the beneficiaries are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

A new Scheme of RGNF, for providing scholarship to students with disabilities to pursue M. Phil and Ph.d. Programmes has also been finalised recently. The salient features of the Scheme and criteria for selection of the beneficiaries are given in the enclosed StateMeNt-I. **So far no funds under the Scheme, have been released.**

Rates of fellowship, payable to each beneficiary, under RGNF for SCs, STs and students with Disabilities, for Junior Research Fellowship and Senior Research Fellowship are at par with UGC Fellowships, which are give in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Salient features of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SCs

- (i) 2000 fresh fellowships are awarded every year with effect from 2010-11.
- (ii) University Grants Commission (UGC) is the nodal agency for implementing the Scheme.
- (iii) There is no income criteria for eligibility.
- (iv) Fellowships are primarily distributed among different State Government/UTs in the proportion of SC population in the respective States/UTs.
- (v) There is no restriction as regards to the minimum marks in Post-Graduation exam. It would be sufficient for a SC candidate to have passed the Post Graduation Examination for being eligible for RGNF.
- (vi) There is no requirement to clear National Eligibility Test (NET)/State Level Eligibility Test (SLET) examination for availing fellowship.

Salient features of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs

- (i) 667 fresh fellowships are awarded every year.
- (ii) University Grants Commission (UGC) is the nodal agency for implementing the Scheme.
- (iii) There is no income criteria for eligibility.
- (iv) Fellowships are primarily distributed among different State Governments/UTs in the proportion of ST population in the respective States/UTs.
- (v) There is no restriction as regards to the minimum marks in Post-Graduation exam. It would be sufficient for a ST candidate to have passed the post Graduation Examination for being eligible for RGNF.
- (vi) There is no requirement to clear National Eligibility Test (NET)/State Level Eligibility Test (SLET) examination for availing fellowship.

Salient features of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for student with Disability.

- (i) Number of fellowships to be awarded to students with disabilities under the scheme is 200 per year;
- (ii) The Scheme covers all Universities/Institutions recognized by UGC;
- (iii) This fellowship is available to the students with disabilities who are covered under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full participation) Act, 1995;
- (iv) UGC is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme;
- (v) Rate of fellowship for Junior Research Fellowship and Senior Research Fellowship is at par with UGC fellowships;
- (vi) The scheme provides for eligibility criteria for availing fellowship;
- (vii) Decision of UGC to award scholarships under the scheme is final.

Statement-II

The rates of fellowship for JRF and SRF under RGNF for SCs and STs are at par with the UGC Fellowships. Presently the amount granted to each beneficiary under the above Schemes are as follows:-

Fellowship in Science Humanities and Social Science	@ Rs. 16,000/- p.m. for initial two years (JRF) @ Rs. 18,000/- p.m. for remaining tenure (SRF)
Fellowship in Engineering & Technology	@ Rs. 18,000/- p.m. for initial two years (JRF) @ Rs. 20,000/- p.m. for remaining tenure (SRF)
Contingency for Humanities & Social Sciences	@ Rs. 10,000/- p.a. for initial two years @ Rs. 20,500/- p.a. for remaining tenure
Contingency for Sciences, Engineering & Technology	@ Rs. 12,000/- p.a. for initial two years @ Rs. 25,000/- p.a. for remaining tenure
Departmental assistance (All subject)	@ Rs. 3,000/- p.a. per student to the host institution for providing infrastructure
Escorts/Reader assistance (All subject)	@ Rs. 2,000/- p.m. in cases of physically and visually handicapped candidates

JRF= Junior Research Fellowship

SRF= Senior Research Fellowship

- (ii) The House Rent Allowance (HRA) will be on the UGC pattern and will be payable to those students who are not provided with hostel accommodation. In case hostel accommodation offered by the university/institution is refused, the student will forfeit his claim of HRA. The other facilities such as medical facilities, leave including maternity leave will be governed as per the guidelines of the UGC in case of their fellowship programme.

*[Translation]***Welfare of Backward Classes**

314. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the population of the country as per census 2011 vis-a-viz the percentage of backward classes therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to provide reservation to such categories in jobs,; political, economic and educational fields as per the provisions of the Constitution;

(c) whether the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has recently submitted its report to the Government proposing hike in the annual salary cut-off limit for creamy layer for availing reservation in jobs and education;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the NCBC; and

(e) the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) The provisional population of the Country as per Census 2011 stands at about 121.02 crore. As per the information obtained from the Registrar General of India, the Population Census collects castes/tribe-wise details only in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes specifically notified in States/UTs. Thus, data on Backward Classes is not available from Census.

(b) In order to empower such categories in jobs, political, economic and educational fields, the Government has taken appropriate measures from time to time. The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 provides for the reservation in admission of the students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs), the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) of citizens to Central Educational Institutions

established, maintained or aided by the Central Government to the extent of 15%, 7.5% and 27% respectively. In case of direct recruitment on all India basis by open competition reservation is provided at the rate of 15%, 7.5% and 27% for SCs, STs and OBCs respectively. In case of direct recruitment on all India basis otherwise than by open competition reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs is available at the rate of 16.66%, 7.5% and 25.84%, respectively. Provision exists for reservation of seats for SCs and STs in House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States.

(c) to (e) The National Commission for Backward Classes has tendered its opinion about the revision of the annual income limit for applying the creamy layer restriction for Other Backward Classes. A proposal in this regard was referred for consideration of the Cabinet which has decided that the matter may, in the first instance, be considered by a Group of Ministers (GoM).

Relaxation in Prison Terms

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

(a) the number of prisoners released by the Union Government on the occasion of 26th January 2013, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to provide any relaxation in prison term to the prisoners awarded life term; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the extent of such relaxation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) "Prisons" is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prison is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Such Data is not maintained centrally in this regard.

(b) and (c) No Madam, does not arise.

[English]

Allocation of Coal Blocks

316. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated coal blocks to various power and other coal based industries of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any such proposal pending for allocation of coal blocks in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Baitarni West coal block in the State of Odisha was allocated to Kerala State Electricity Board jointly with M/s Odisha Hydro Power Generation Corporation Limited in July, 2007. However, on the basis of the recommendation of the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) constituted to review the progress of development coal blocks and end-use projects, the above block has been de-allocated.

(c) and (d) Under Rule 4 of the Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rule 2012, the Government has invited applications from the government companies/undertaking (central and state) on 31.12.2012 for allocation of 17 coal blocks for power and mining purposes. The last date for receipt of applications was 08.02.2013. The applications received are under evaluation and it is not possible to indicate any time at this stage.

[Translation]

Allocation of Coal to Power Plants

317. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy being followed by the Government for allotment of coal/coal blocks to power plants and other coal based industries of various States including Bihar;

(b) the details of the coal blocks allotted to such industries in various States, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any report regarding closure of some power plants/ other coal based industries due to short/non-supply of coal during the current year;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) As per the New Coal Distribution Policy notified by Government in October, 2007, in respect of coal consuming sectors comprising of Power Utilities including Independent Power Plants, Captive Power Plants, Cement Plants and Sponge Iron Plants, applications for coal linkage are accepted by Ministry of Coal (MoC). After processing the applications of consumers of these sectors located in all States of the country including Bihar, MoC through an Inter-Ministerial forum of Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) i.e. SLC (LT), grants clearance for issuance of Letter of Assurance (LoA) by Coal India Ltd. (CIL)/Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL).

Based on the clearance granted by SLC (LT), LoA is issued for applicable normative quantity, stipulating therein the time bound milestones after receiving commitment guarantee. On completion of milestones within the time-frame as listed in LoA, coal supply is effected by concluding FSA for the LoA quantity.

The coal requirement of new consumers in all other consuming sectors is presently met through coal offered under e-Auction from CIL sources apart from coal sold under FSA to State Government nominated agencies for meeting the requirement of small consumers in their State with annual requirement of less than 4200 tonnes.

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

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

The Government has notified the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012" on 2nd

February, 2012 and the notification on the commencement of the said Amendment Act, 2010 has also been notified by the Ministry of Mines on 13th February, 2012

Further the Government has notified the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines (Amendment) Rules, 2012" on 27th December, 2012 regarding the allocation of coal blocks to the Government Companies. It contains detailed terms and conditions for selection of Govt. company for allocation on the basis of pre-determined criteria and for utilization of coal.

(b) 54 coal blocks have been identified for allocation. Under Rule 4 of the Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rule, 2012, the Government has invited applications from Government companies/undertakings (Central and State) on 31.12.2012 for allocation of 17 coal blocks (out of 54 blocks) for power and mining purposes. So far, no allocations have been made to any company under this new policy.

(c) CIL has informed that there is no report of closure of any power plant/coal based industry drawing supply from CIL sources, due to short/non-supply of coal during the current year.

(d) and (e) Do not arise, in view of reply at (c) above.

[English]

WHO Suggestions on Crime

318. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumption of alcohol is one of the major reasons for the rise in crimes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has suggested clamping down on alcohol availability and raising liquor price to reduce its consumption so as to avoid violence against women; and

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

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

causal link between consumption of alcohol and commission of crime in exclusion of all other factors, which culminates in the commission of crime has not yet been established.

(c) and (d) No such communication has been received from the World Health Organisation.

Production of Fruits and Vegetables

319. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target for production of fruits and vegetables in various States including Maharashtra, West Bengal and Karnataka during the current Five Year Plan:

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

(c) whether less availability of water for irrigation in various States has adversely affected the production of vegetables and fruits;

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Government along with the financial assistance provided, State-wise;

(e) the details/quantum of vegetables and fruits including onion, tomato and potato production and the area under cultivation in the country, State-wise including Karnataka during the last three years and the current year;

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the production and quality of onion, tomato and potato in various States including Karnataka;

(g) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more research centres in the country to increase the production of onion, tomato and potato; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

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

TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) Commodity wise targets for production of fruits and vegetables are not fixed by the Government of India. The State-wise details of area and production of fruits and vegetables in the country, including the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal during the period 2009-2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II which indicates that there has been no adverse impact on production of fruits and vegetables in these States.

(f) In order to increase the production and productivity of horticultural crops and a scheme on National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented in the country for the holistic development of horticulture sector, duly ensuring forward and backward linkages with the active participation of all the stake-holders since 2005-06. Assistance for development of vegetables including Onion, Tomato and Potato is available for taking up protected cultivation, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)/ Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and seed production of high yielding varieties.

A new programme on Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC) has been launched during 2011-12 under the aegis of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The Scheme is being implemented in one city each of 29 States having a population of one million or closer to one million or capital City. However, in J&K State both capital cities viz. Jammu and Srinagar are included.

The Scheme covers all aspects relating to formation of farmers association/groups, training/capacity building of farmers, linking farmers group with aggregators/markets, vegetable production and supply to urban centers starting from planting material to marketing to retail level.

Besides a number of India Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes and various State Agriculture Universities (SAUs) contribute to development and release of new varieties, hybrids, production technologies and transfer of technology.

(g) and (h) No, there is no proposal to set up more research centres in the country to increase the production of onion, tomato and potato.

Statement-I*State-wise area and Production of Fruits*

State/UT's	Area (In 000' HA)				Production (in 000'MT)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar	3.10	3.10	3.24	3.57	26.80	28.70	30.50	32.17
Andhra Pradesh	921.10	646.10	671.69	894.81	12918.30	9417.00	9841.07	13018.04
Arunachal Pradesh	72.00	72.00	85.11	124.16	107.90	107.90	308.86	484.57
Assam	11730	137.50	142.76	174.68	1575.50	1763.50	1851.77	2175.33
Bihar	293.60	296.40	299.24	320.90	3464.90	3911.80	3946.39	4487.10
Chandigarh	0.10	0.10		0.00	1.10		1.10	0.00
Chhattisgarh	125.30	177.00	185.19	212.30	1185.90	1569.60	1569.18	1825.63
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.07	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.26
Goa	11.00	11.00	11.13	11.13	78.40	78.60	154.67	154.67
Gujarat	352.90	349.90	353.73	575.90	6985.10	7245.00	7522.43	7947.53
Haryana	41.50	46.30	47.03	72.40	303.90	356.60	476.55	704.60
Himachal Pradesh	208.40	214.80	214.57	236.97	382.70	1031.10	372.82	411.46
Jammu and Kashmir	209.80	325.60	455.47	491.00	1534.70	2220.50	2329.89	1913.37
Jharkhand	37.70	72.00	83.77	92.08	577.60	779.60	850.20	936.64
Karnataka	351.00	377.80	371.80	409.80	5712.40	6273.60	6428.10	7150.70
Kerala	296.70	301.30	296.14	276.07	2398.30	2508.30	2429.54	2413.69
Lakshadweep	0.40	0.40	0.22	0.22	1.20	1.20	0.42	0.48
Madhya Pradesh	113.10	132.30	159.57	225.49	2864.00	3373.50	3391.28	4395.62
Maharashtra	1540.60	1537.00	1560.00	1842.00	10396.60	9513.00	10538.00	11840.00
Manipur	38.40	68.70	49.47	59.54	281.90	286.30	405.85	473.49
Meghalaya	32.90	30.20	32.31	42.61	294.80	241.90	300.42	367.46
Mizoram	27.10	27.00	43.68	64.19	328.30	211.50	275.71	361.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagaland	30.80	18.20	33.70	43.35	223.70	151.30	347.68	409.68
Odisha	302.10	320.70	328.99	357.15	1845.10	2048.30	2154.36	2481.39
Pondicherry	1.20	0.80	0.57	0.58	27.90	13.60	9.23	12.33
Punjab	67.60	69.80	71.47	123.05	1365.10	1373.20	1419.86	2474.68
Rajasthan	32.10	51.10	48.76	69.56	676.50	695.10	613.93	944.43
Sikkim	12.20	17.50	13.40	22.78	18.50	25.80	22.47	40.80
Tamilnadu	291.60	321.80	331.97	386.41	6379.00	9965.00	8535.05	10287.99
Tripura	36.90	40.80	54.50	63.23	573.80	643.90	644.35	683.86
Uttar Pradesh	356.70	324.80	337.03	344.28	5380.10	5368.40	5795.09	6023.64
Uttarakhand	193.80	179.30	200.73	228.68	723.60	718.90	802.12	940.58
West Bengal	208.30	211.60	216.64	232.31	2861.00	2952.80	3055.44	3245.70
Total	6329.20	6383.00	6703.91	8001.23	71515.32	74877.60	76424.20	88640.19

*First Advance Estimates

Statement-II*State-Wise Area and Production of Vegetables*

State/UT's	Area (In 000' HA)				Production (In 000'MT)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar	5.20	5.70	6.31	6.38	41.50	34.50	43.21	45.00
Andhra Pradesh	331.30	651.20	660.97	680.80	5426.20	11847.60	12025.28	12384.70
Arunachal Pradesh	4.20	4.20	6.34	6.34	38.50	38.50	83.50	83.50
Assam	255.20	260.10	266.00	270.41	4569.90	2925.50	3045.56	3074.00
Bihar	836.00	845.00	857.01	862.70	13906.80	14630.20	15552.38	16071.52
Chandigarh	0.10	0.10			1.70	1.70		
Chhattisgarh	315.40	345.80	351.55	370.47	3601.10	4248.80	4582.63	4893.45
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	4.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Daman and Diu	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	36.10	29.80	27.89	13.28	617.40	496.80	466.68	145.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Goa	5.70	5.70	6.50	6.50	57.80	57.80	78.20	78.20
Gujarat	406.80	515.90	517.63	517.63	7255.50	9379.50	10049.81	10049.81
Haryana	300.90	346.40	356.77	365.00	3987.00	4649.30	5068.42	5000.00
Himachal Pradesh	79.80	80.40	85.68	85.68	1390.70	1474.90	1561.51	1561.51
Jammu and Kashmir	69.80	69.70	63.06	63.06	1374.20	1559.10	1395.47	1395.47
Jharkhand	212.10	259.50	261.24	261.24	3469.20	4112.40	3902.63	3902.63
Karnataka	441.20	466.30	454.70	472.10	7082.20	9056.40	7662.50	7956.50
Kerala	151.60	149.50	149.05	149.05	3518.10	3392.70	3626.00	3626.00
Lakshadweep	0.40	0.40	0.25	0.25	14.10	14.10	0.31	0.33
Madhya Pradesh	250.70	283.70	506.99	557.47	3112.60	3698.60	10084.01	11082.03
Maharashtra	451.80	611.00	591.00	502.00	6172.60	7504.00	8778.00	7962.00
Manipur	19.90	22.20	20.83	21.03	221.80	236.50	200.32	202.32
Meghalaya	44.30	41.80	39.46	40.50	415.80	356.50	385.01	399.00
Mizoram	10.60	17.50	37.42	39.32	179.10	115.60	221.10	235.77
Nagaland	10.40	10.70	33.04	33.04	78.30	79.40	222.63	222.63
Odisha	694.20	553.80	690.07	688.14	8963.60	7790.10	9520.56	9466.47
Pondicherry	4.50	0.60	0.55	0.63	81.00	8.80	7.49	11.05
Punjab	183.30	174.10	178.22	181.70	3522.50	3585.80	3674.53	3743.02
Rajasthan	131.90	140.30	181.71	181.71	1071.90	885.00	1287.41	1287.41
Sikkim	28.70	23.90	25.03	27.50	147.70	120.90	127.65	143.06
Tamilnadu	263.70	277.30	306.66	345.47	7627.70	8279.90	9068.49	10780.78
Tripura	32.50	36.00	34.20	34.40	446.90	532.30	552.55	552.89
Uttar Pradesh	1020.10	829.40	852.09	869.11	22435.74	17679.40	18563.75	19292.99
Uttarakhand	82.57	85.80	89.29	89.29	997.29	1030.90	1066.71	1066.71
West Bengal	1302.68	1349.70	1330.94	1338.10	21906.53	26725.50	23415.69	23568.84
Total	7984.85	8494.60	8939.54	9081.39	133737.66	146554.50	156325.48	160290.98

*First Advance Estimates

[Translation]

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

320. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages declared as 'Model Villages' under the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana in the country. State/UT-wise;

(b) the basic criteria for selection of villages under the scheme and the number of projects launched for integrated development of these villages;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and spent for development of such villages since the launching of the scheme by the Government. State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has received requests from various State Governments to include all the villages with 50 per cent scheduled castes/tribes population in the scheme to ensure overall development of these categories; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) 1000 SC majority villages, in five States, have been selected for implementation of Pilot Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) as follows:

Sl. No.	State	No. of Villages selected for Pilot Phase
1.	Himachal Pradesh	225
2.	Bihar	225
3.	Rajasthan	225
4.	Tamil Nadu	225
5.	Assam	100

(b) PMAGY aims to ensure integrated development of selected villages having more than 50% Scheduled Caste (SC) population:-

(i) Primarily, through convergent implementation of existing Schemes of Central and State Governments in the selected villages, and

(ii) By meeting needs which can not be met through (i) above, through provision of filling funds for which central assistance would be provided at the average rate of Rs. 20.0 lakh per village, with State Government also expected to make a suitable, preferably matching contribution.

Concerned State Governments have been requested to undertake the Baseline Survey of the identified villages and prepare the Village Development Plans.

(c) Details of Central Assistance of Rs.20100.00 lakhs released and utilized by the concerned State Governments since inception of the Scheme are given below:

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Amount released	Amount spent
1.	Assam	2010.00	*
2.	Bihar	4522.50	*
3.	Himachal Pradesh	4522.50	*
4.	Rajasthan	4522.50	*
5.	Tamil Nadu	4522.50	2084.34

Note: *Utilisation Certificates awaited

(d) Requests have been received from the Government of Punjab and Rajasthan to implement/extend the coverage of scheme in their States.

(e) The scheme is presently being implemented on a pilot basis in 1000 villages. The expansion of the scheme would depend on the outcome of the pilot scheme.

[English]

Productivity of Coal

321. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a steady increase in productivity of coal in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has any plan/has received any request from the power companies to supply more coal for generation of power; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The actual productivity in tones of Output Man-shift achieved in CIL in last three years and the current year (April-January 2013) is furnished in the table given below:

Year	CIL		
	OC	UG	Overall
2009-10	9.51	0.78	4.47
2010-11	10.06	0.77	4.73
2011-12	10.54	0.75	4.89
2012-13			
Upto Jan. 2013	10.65	0.84	4.95

(c) and (d) Coal supply to power stations are guided by the terms of Fuel Supply Agreement / Memorandum of Understanding concluded with supplying coal companies. The requests of power stations for more coal, occasionally warranted by conditions like critical coal stock position, are routed through Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power for consideration in the regular monitoring meetings of Inter-Ministerial sub group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways constituted by the Infrastructure Review committee of Cabinet Secretariat. This Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group takes various operational decisions like prioritization of supply to meet any contingent situations relating to power sector including critical coal stock position.

Transparency in Cable TV Services

322. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed the price of set top boxes, free channels and paid channels in the country including the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note that cable operators in various parts of the country do not provide computerized bills to consumers and charge arbitrarily;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to check overcharging and bring in more transparency in the working of cable operators to safeguard the interests of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (e) The price of Set Top Boxes (STBs) is not regulated by the Government. However, Multi System Operators (MSOs) are offering STBs on outright purchase, rental or hire purchase as per the convenience of the consumers. TRAI's Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Fourth) (Addressable Systems) Tariff Order, 2010 dated 21st July, 2010, as amended on 30.4.2012, regulates tariff and pricing for the digital cable TV Systems. As per the said tariff order, it is mandatory for the service providers to offer all channels (pay and free to air) on a-la-carte basis to subscribers. The tariff order further provides that the operators of digital addressable cable TV systems would offer to the consumers a Basic-Service-Tier (BST) comprising of minimum 100 free-to-air (FTA) channels, at a maximum charge of Rs. 100/- (excluding taxes) per subscriber per month. The tariff order also stipulates that it shall be open to the subscriber to choose any combination of free to air channels up to one hundred channels, in lieu of the basic service tier offered by the multi-system operator. The said tariff order also provides for protection of consumer against increase in prices. The detailed tariff order is available at www.trai.gov.in.

It has been brought to the notice of this Ministry that in some areas of Phase-I cities, computerized bills are not being provided to consumers. TRAI has issued necessary directions to the Multi System Operators (MSOs) and Local Cable Operators (LCOs) in this regard. The introduction of Digital Addressable System (DAS) in the Cable TV Network will revolutionize the broadcasting industry as it would make the broadcasting sector dynamic, transparent and

accountable. Digitization will result in overall economic advantage to the country.

[Translation]

Handicapped Persons

323. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of physically handicapped/mentally challenged persons in the country along with the measures taken by the Union Government for their rehabilitation, gender-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government is contemplating to provide shelters for the physically handicapped and mentally challenged people in various parts of the country;

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

(d) the time by which the same is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The total number of persons with disability (PwDs) in the country which includes physically and mentally challenged persons are 2.19 crore as per Census. 2001. Number of persons with disabilities State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I. With a view to safeguard the rights of persons with disabilities, the Government has enacted the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act. 1995. The Act also provides for 3% reservation of posts for persons with disabilities in Government establishments. In addition, the Union Government provides financial assistance to various implementing agencies including Non Governmental Organisation for distribution of aids and appliances to the needy PwDs. Further financial assistance is also provided to Non-Governmental Organisation for providing education, vocational training and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities in different parts of the country. Union Government with active support of the State Governments also facilitates creation of infrastructure and capacity building at the district level for awareness generation, rehabilitation, training and guiding of grass root level functionaries, through District Disabilities Rehabilitation Centres.

(b) Government of India launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to assist States/UTs in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor including physically handicapped in 65 select cities in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. For other Cities/Towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched. The duration of Mission was upto 31.3.2012 which has been extended by 2 years upto the end of financial year 2013-14 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March 2012 and implementation of 3 pro-poor reforms under BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM. A minimum of 12% beneficiary contribution has been stipulated under the guidelines of the JNNURM-Scheme which is 10% in the case of SC/ST/BC/OBC/PH and other weaker sections. As on 06.02.2013, total 527 projects comprising of total project cost of Rs. 29786.22 crores and 1083 projects comprising of total project cost of Rs. 11936.91 crores have been approved for construction/up-gradation of total 1005917 DUs & 563807 DUs respectively.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). As per the RAY Guidelines, a minimum beneficiary share of 12% (10% in the case of SC/ST/BC/OBC/PH and other weaker Sections) of the cost of the shelter is recovered from the beneficiary, so that it has value to him/her; and where the beneficiary is a vulnerable female-headed household, a household with one member physically or mentally handicapped, etc the State may not ask for more than the minimum contribution.

National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP): 2007 advocates the promotion of sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society. "Land" and Colonisation' are State subject, therefore it is the primary responsibility of State Governments to ensure shelters to all citizens. There is no specific scheme to provide shelters for the physically handicapped and mentally challenged. However, under the scheme of Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) interest subsidy is provided to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) beneficiaries on availing loans from the Banks/ Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) to enhance

affordability of these income segments. Under this scheme, an interest subsidy of 5 percent per annum will be given upfront on loans upto Rs. 1,00,000/-. Guidelines of the scheme advocates that Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) should give preference, to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST). Minority. Person with Disabilities and Women (subject to beneficiaries being from EWS/LIG segments) in accordance with their proportion in total population of the city/town while identifying the beneficiaries. Progress made under ISHUP as on date is enclosed.

(c) State-wise, details of Projects sanctioned under BSUP & IHSDP are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Housing & slum development being a State subject, it is upto the State Government concerned to provide housing & related civic amenities to urban poor including physically handicapped/disabled and to rehabilitate them depending upon their priorities & availability of financial resources; as such no time frame can be fixed.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory wise population of persons with disabilities as per the Census 2001

Sl. No.	States	Sex	Total
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Persons	302,670
		Males	171,816
		Females	130,854
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Persons	155,950
		Males	90,444
		Females	65,506
3.	Punjab	Persons	424,523
		Males	252,856
		Females	171,667
4.	Chandigarh	Persons	15,538
		Males	9,538
		Females	6,000

1	2	3	4
5.	Uttaranchal	Persons	194,769
		Males	113,209
		Females	81,560
6.	Haryana	Persons	455,040
		Males	273,837
		Females	181,203
7.	Delhi	Persons	235,886
		Males	144,872
		Females	91,014
8.	Rajasthan	Persons	1,411,979
		Males	840,650
		Females	571,329
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Persons	3,453,369
		Males	2,076,504
		Females	1,376,865
10.	Bihar	Persons	1,887,611
		Males	1,131,526
		Females	756,085
11.	Sikkim	Persons	20,367
		Males	11,409
		Females	8,958
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Persons	33,315
		Males	22,175
		Females	11,140
13.	Nagaland	Persons	26,499
		Males	14,541
		Females	11,958
14.	Manipur#	Persons	28,376
		Males	15,456

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Females	12,920			Males	604,964
15.	Mizoram	Persons	16,011			Females	440,501
		Males	8,763	25.	Daman and Diu	Persons	3,171
		Females	7,248			Males	1,779
16.	Tripura	Persons	58,940			Females	1,392
		Males	33,461	26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Persons	4,048
		Females	25,479			Males	2,329
17.	Meghalaya	Persons	28,803			Females	1,719
		Males	15,317	27.	Maharashtra	Persons	1,569,582
		Females	13,486			Males	933,867
18.	Assam	Persons	530,300			Females	635,715
		Males	297,516	28.	Andhra Pradesh	Persons	1,364,981
		Females	232,784			Males	773,971
19.	West Bengal	Persons	1,847,174			Females	591,010
		Males	1,058,685	29.	Karnataka	Persons	940,643
		Females	788,489			Males	537,730
20.	Jharkhand	Persons	448,377			Females	402,913
		Males	264,229	30.	Goa	Persons	15,749
		Females	184,148			Males	8,889
21.	Odisha	Persons	1,021,335			Females	6,860
		Males	568,914	31.	Lakshadweep	Persons	1,678
		Females	452,421			Males	901
22.	Chhattisgarh	Persons	419,887			Females	777
		Males	231,768	32.	Kerala	Persons	860,794
		Females	188,119			Males	458,350
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Persons	1,408,528			Females	402,444
		Males	824,693	33.	Tamil Nadu	Persons	1,642,497
		Females	583,835			Males	791,685
24.	Gujarat	Persons	1,045,465			Females	850,812

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
34.	Pondicherry	Persons	25,857			Females	2,831
		Males	14,765	India #		Persons	21,906,769
		Females	11,092			Males	12,605,635
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Persons	7,057			Females	9,301,134
		Males	4,226				

Note: # - Excludes Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

Source: Census of India, 2001

Statement-II

As on 20th February, 2013

Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)

Year-wise Progress under ISHUP during last four financial years

Year	States covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of NPV of interest subsidy	Total No. of beneficiaries	Total NPV of interest subsidy released
1	2	3	4	5	6
2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2009-10	Andhra Pradesh	531	36.82	531	36.83
2010-11	Andhra Pradesh	5233	378.01		
	Karnataka	53	14.50		
	Rajasthan	27	7.84		
	Chhattisgarh	542	75.12		
	Tamil Nadu	4	1.17	5859	476.64
2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	2875	220.52		
	Karnataka	546	96.32		
	Maharashtra	241	17.75		
	Tamil Nadu	220	56.5		
	Assam	1	0.30		
	Madhya Pradesh	9	1.55		
	Rajasthan	18	4.10		

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kerala	227	59.70		
	Chhattisgarh	170	16.83	4308	473.86
	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.29		
2012-13	Andhra Pradesh	261	25.32	2787	57.937
	Karnataka	601	73.53		
	Maharashtra	157	12.77		
	Tamil Nadu	250	61.33		
	Rajasthan	519	182.32		
	Kerala	767	208.1		
	Chhattisgarh	232	16.00		
	Total	13,485	1566.7 lakh (About 16.00 crore)		

[English]

Rehabilitation Centres for Drug Abuse

324. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rehabilitation centre has been established for children depending on abusing drugs and juveniles in conflict with law under the Juvenile Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the source of financial assistance for such centres along with the details on treatment and facilities available at such centres;

(d) whether the Government has any records of the number of children who have benefited post this treatment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2011 provides for in-patient; treatment of children which includes

children in conflict with law who are addicted to any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, in Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) supported by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under the Scheme of "Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse and for Social Defence Services" or any other corresponding scheme for the time being in force. 438 IRCA have been supported under the Scheme which provide treatment and rehabilitation services to persons of all age groups including the children.

(c) Under the Scheme of "Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse and for Social Defence Services", financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, inter-alia, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) for providing the following services:

- i. Preventive Education and Awareness Generation
- ii. Identification of addicts for motivational counseling
- iii. Detoxification and Whole Person Recovery
- iv. Referral services

v. After-care and Follow-up

vi. Care and support to families for co-dependence and rehabilitation

(d) and (e) The record regarding the number of children who have been benefited is not maintained. However, the number of beneficiaries including children, who have been benefited under the Ministry's Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse during the last three years are as under:

Year	Total No. of Beneficiaries
2009-10	96,675
2010-11	1,10,700
2011-12	1,28,412

[*Translation*]

PCR Vans

325. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police is facing huge shortage of Police Control Room (PCR) vans;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the required/actual strength;

(c) whether the shortage of PCR vans is seriously affecting the efficiency of policing in the National Capital Territory of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to increase the number of PCR vans under the Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) There is no shortage of Police Control Room (PCR) vans in Delhi Police. PCR vehicles are being replaced against condemnation from time to time. To further augment and strengthen the PCR system, proposal to induct 370 new PCR vehicles has already been approved by Government.

[*English*]

Delhi Police under Delhi Government

326. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal with regard to bringing the Delhi Police under the control of the Delhi Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to check the deteriorating condition of law and order in the National Capital Territory of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No proposal is under consideration of Government to bring Delhi Police under Delhi Government. The Delhi Police is actively taking steps for improving the law & order situation. It has augmented its manpower & other resources. Delhi Police has been always sensitive and alert to the law & order situation and has always responded with great alacrity in times of crisis.

[*Translation*]

Participation of Women in FPIs

327. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment with respect to participation of women workers in Food Processing Industries (FPIs);

(b) if so, the number of women workers engaged in the FPIs in various parts of the country including Madhya Pradesh, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has started any specific scheme for providing maximum employment to women in this sector; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per the Annual Survey of Industries 2009-10, a total of 2,69,975 women workers were employed in registered food processing units in the country. State/ UT-wise details on the number of women workers employed in food processing units is given in the enclosed Statement. As regards employment in unregistered food processing units, it is estimated that a total of 11,59,174 women workers were engaged in the year 2010-11 as per the information released in the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) 67th Round (July, 2010-June, 2011).

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Number of Women workers for each State/UT in registered food processing units#

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Women workers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36,530
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14
3.	Assam	2,153
4.	Bihar	138
5.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	32
6.	Chhattisgarh	1,313
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17
8.	Daman and Diu	266
9.	Delhi	94
10.	Goa	1,425
11.	Gujarat	4,804
12.	Haryana	100
13.	Himachal Pradesh	439
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	296
15.	Jharkhand	287
16.	Karnataka	21,318

1	2	3
17.	Kerala	1,30,412
18.	Madhya Pradesh	353
19.	Maharashtra	5,801
20.	Manipur	33
21.	Meghalaya	6
22.	Nagaland	-
23.	Odisha	2,331
24.	Puducherry	125
25.	Punjab	567
26.	Rajasthan	173
27.	Sikkim	424
28.	Tamil Nadu	57,877
29.	Tripura	64
30.	Uttar Pradesh	810
31.	Uttarakhand	305
32.	West Bengal	1,448

Source: Annual Survey of Industries (2009-10).

#: Include Manufacturing of Food products & Beverages.

Illegal Mining of Coal

328. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal mining and theft of coal is allegedly being carried out in various coal mines of the country;

(b) if so, the amount of revenue loss on this account and the culprits apprehended during each of the last three years and the current year, coal mine-wise;

(c) the number of persons reportedly died and injured in each coal mine during illegal mining/theft during the above period;

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the guilty officials involved in illegal mining and theft activities; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government to check illegal mining and theft of coal from various coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Illegal mining and theft/pilferage of coal are carried out stealthily and clandestinely. As such, it is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal stolen and losses incurred on account of illegal mining and theft/pilferage of coal. However, as per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Governments, the quantity of coal recovered & its approximate value and arrests made in subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year 2012-13 (upto August, 2012) is given as Statement. There are no instances of illegal mining and large scale theft and pilferage reported in Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL).

(c) Since illegal mining and theft/pilferage of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely it is not possible to indicate number of deaths and injuries caused to the persons involved in these activities.

(d) As per information received from Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited there are no reports regarding involvement of any official in illegal mining and theft/pilferage activities.

(e) The coal companies in close association with the concerned State/District authorities, has taken several measures to prevent illegal mining and theft/pilferage of coal. The measures include:-

- (i) Rat holes created by illegal mining are being dozed off and filled up with stone and debris wherever possible.
- (ii) Trenches have been dug to isolate the illegal mining sites.
- (iii) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to control access and to prevent illegal activities in these areas.

(iv) Fencing of illegal mining sites and displaying of sign boards mentioning "Dangerous and Prohibited Place".

(v) Dumping of overburden is being done on the outcrop zones.

(vi) Erection of barbed-wire/wall fencing around pithead depots, static security manning including deployment of armed guards during the night hours.

(vii) Sealing of illegal mining spots is resorted to. Stringent action is taken against transport vehicles caught in the act of theft or pilferage.

(viii) Training of existing security personnel, refresher training of CISF personnel and basic training to new recruits in security discipline are arranged for strengthening the security set up.

(ix) Engaging of lady security guards for preventing women and children indulging in theft/pilferage of coal.

(x) Strengthening of the security discipline by reassessing the requirement of security personnel, horizontal movement of executives with aptitude for security work and inducting qualified security personnel at junior, middle and senior levels.

(xi) Ministry of Coal has been urging from time to time the Coal Producing States to check illegal mining. The State Governments were also advised to instruct their State law enforcing authorities to take stringent action under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 curbing illegal activities.

(xii) Installation of check-post at vulnerable points to check transport documents.

(xiii) The coal companies maintain close liaison with the State authorities.

(xiv) Committee/task force has been constituted at different level (block level, sub-divisional level, district level, state level) at some subsidiaries of CIL to monitor different aspects of illegal mining.

- (xv) Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including over burden (OB) dumps.
- (xvi) Joint patrolling with local police is also being carried out in areas.
- (xvii) Surprise checks/raids are conducted by flying squads of CISF/security department.
- (xviii) Surprise re-weighment of coal laden trucks is done, at weighbridges.
- (xix) Regular FIRs are lodged by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local Thana against the pilferage/theft of coal. A close watch on the activities of criminals is being maintained by CISF, etc.

Statement

Illegal Mining of Coal, Subsidiary-wise and State-wise

Company State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (upto August, 2012)		
	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Arrest made	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Arrest made	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Arrest made	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Arrest made
ECL WB	5763.00	67.88	161	644.00	644.00	14	644.00	644.00	44	0.000	0.000	00
Jharkhand	2398.00	23.98	05	23.42	23.42	03	23.42	23.42	03	0.000	0.000	00
BCCL Jharkhand	2127.18	35.93	12	1182.30	1182.30	07	1182.30	1182.30	00	258.72	5.078	00
WB	4.00	0.080	00	0.00	0.00	01	0.00	0.00	00	0.000	0.000	00
CCL Jharkhand	30.00	0.30	00	62.00	62.00	33	62.00	62.00	00	0.000	0.000	00
NCL UP/MP	0.00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	00	0.000	0.000	00
WCL Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	00	0.000	0.000	00
MP	0.00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	00	0.000	0.000	00
SECL MP	0.00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	00	0.000	0.000	00
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	00	0.000	0.50	00
MCL Odisha	0.00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	00	0.000	0.000	00
NEC Assam	0.00	0.00	03	203.86	203.86	05	203.86	203.86	03	0.000	0.000	01
Coal India Limited	10322.18	181	132.61	2115.58	63	2115.58	2115.58	50	258.72	5.078	01	

ECL: Eastern Coalfields Limited

BCCL: Bharat Coking Coal Limited

CCL: Central Coalfields Limited

NCL: Northern Coalfields Limited

WCL: Western Coalfields Limited

SECL: South Eastern Coalfields Limited

MCL: Mahanadi Coalfields Limited

NEC: North Eastern Coalfields

Theft/Pilferage of Coal Subsidiary-wise and State-wise

Company State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (upto August, 2012)		
	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Arrest made	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Arrest made	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Arrest made	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Arrest made
ECL WB	3702.00	43.94	94	1863.00	37.260	17	4634.00	92.68	2	754.00	15.08	7
Jharkhand	435.00	4.52	02	437.00	8.740	09	1014.00	20.28	5	608.00	12.16	7
BCCL Jharkhand	7633.30	163.27	45	9643.18	191.47	28	8539.32	191.59	8	3108.53	67.174	5
WB	28.70	0.43	07	2.00	0.028	00	0.00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0
CCL Jharkhand	393.75	4.42	11	8477.85	86.011	02	488.73	6.20	6	647.08	7.858	5
NCL MP	3.00	0.06	00	00.00	0.00	00	9.00	0.55	3	0.00	0.00	0
UP	0.00	0.00	00	00.00	0.00	00	0	0	00	0.00	0.00	0
WCL Maharashtra	3.00	0.06	00	00.00	0.00	00	9.00	0.55	3	0.00	0.00	0
	251.48	4.15	47	169.63	2.719	26	92.60	1.60	26	52.90	0.966	9
MP	24.00	0.50	04	0.00	0.00	00	17.21	0.35	10	22.84	0.32	0
SECL MP	31.45	0.10	24	6.00	0.103	07	16.00	0.72	2	4.40	0.255	4
Chhattisgarh	347.22	0.05	09	2.50	0.055	01	48.11	1.73	1	13.32	0.500	
MCL Odisha	1562.70	0.36	05	36.50	0.365	00	59.60	0.596	00	5.50	0.055	0
NEC Assam	15.00	0.94	18	22.38	0.946	19	0.00	0.000	15	0.40	0.02	13
Coal India	14427.60	327.69	266	20660.04	327.696	109	14918.57	316.31	78	5216.97	104.387	53

Legal Reforms

329. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to bring in legal reforms in criminal laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with problems being faced in such reformative action;

(c) whether the Union Government has consulted the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, in its 146th Report, recommended that there should be a comprehensive review of the Criminal Justice System and introduction of composite draft legislation for revamping of the Criminal Justice System in the country. Earlier also, the Parliamentary Standing Committee, in its 111th and 128th Reports, recommended that there is an imperative need to reform and rationalize the Criminal Law of the Country by introducing a comprehensive legislation in Parliament instead of bringing amendment Bills in piecemeal. In view of the recommendations of the Committee, Hon'ble Home Minister requested Hon'ble Minister of Law & Justice to request the Law Commission of India to examine and give a comprehensive report covering all aspects of criminal

law so that comprehensive amendments can be made in the various laws viz. the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The recommendations of the Law Commission are awaited. As the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the State Governments/UT Administrations will be consulted after receipt of the recommendations. As the whole process requires wide ranging consultations, no time-frame can be fixed in this regard.

[English]

State Quota in Delhi Police

330. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether seventy five per cent of Delhi Police personnel hails from Haryana, U.P., Rajasthan and Delhi;

(b) if so, the percentage of each State personnel constituting the Delhi Police Force, category-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has any proposal to give Delhi Police Force a cosmopolitan character by fixing quota for people of other States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to sensitise, educate and improve the behaviour of Delhi Police personnel to control crimes in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Applications for recruitment to all posts in Delhi Police are invited on All India basis. The direct recruitment to group 'C' posts is made by Delhi Police as per the rules prescribed in the Delhi Police Appointment & Recruitment, Rules, 1980 and Standing Orders on the subject. The system of recruitment in Delhi Police is transparent, impartial and fair and Delhi Police has received ISO - 9001-2000 certification for conducting recruitment.

(c) Since the applications are invited to fill up all Group 'C' posts on All India basis, there is no need of fixing quota for people of various States/UTs.

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

(e) Various courses on aspects of Crime against women, Human Rights, stress and time management, soft skill and course on gender sensitization, to educate the Delhi Police personnel are conducted by Delhi Police. Apart from this, 478 courses aimed at "Attitudinal change of Police Personnel" have also been conducted.

Model Police Act

331. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has recently pitched for massive reforms in the police forces;

(b) if so, whether most of the States have failed to follow the Model Police Act drafted by the National Police Commission;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to bring reforms in police forces in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam. Police reforms was one of the issues raised in the Zonal/Sectoral Review Meeting of the Central Vigilance Commission held on 10.09.2012.

(b) and (c) 'Police' being a State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the copy of the Model Police Act was sent to all the State Governments on 31st October, 2006 for consideration and appropriate action. So far 15 States, namely, States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand have enacted new Police Act or amended their existing Police Act.

(d) The Government of India is providing grants-in-aid to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) and supplementing the efforts of the States towards reforms in police forces. The major items of police infrastructure supported under the Scheme are mobility, modern weaponry, training infrastructure facilities, forensic science facilities, security equipments, traffic equipments,

construction of residential building for lower level police personnel, etc. for State police.

In addition, the Centre Government has been persuading the State Governments from time to time to bring in the requisite reforms in the police administration to meet the expectations of the people.

I-cards for Residents of Border Areas

332. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to issue identity cards to the people residing in the border areas in the wake of the Mumbai terror attack;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the issuing of I-cards has begun in many areas; and

(d) if so, the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has approved a Scheme to create National Population Register (NPR) and issue Resident Identity Cards to all usual residents of age 18 years and above in 3331 coastal villages in 13 maritime States/Union Territories namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry as one of the measures for strengthening coastal security. All the towns in Andaman and Nicobar Islands have also been covered. An amount of Rs. 216.31 crore has been approved by the Government for creation of NPR in these coastal villages and issue of resident identity cards.

(b) The data collection has already been completed in these areas. The demographic data has been collected for 1.2 crore people and biometrics (photograph and ten finger-prints) for 67.3 lakh people. The work of personalisation and production of Identity Cards have been undertaken by a consortium of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs), namely, Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL), Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) and ITI Ltd. (ITIL). As on date, more than 62.04 lakh cards have been personalised and produced.

(c) and (d) The Resident Identity Cards have been dispatched directly to the residents by Department of Post through a secure Speed Post. As on date, more than 48.06 lakh cards have been dispatched.

Digitisation of Cable TV Services

333. SHRI SULTAN AHMED:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

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

(a) the progress made on the implementation of digitisation of cable TV service across the country so far, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to extend the deadline for the implementation of the said scheme in some parts of the country;

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

(d) the number of Set Top Boxes (STBs) installed across the country along with the revenue generated by the Union/State Governments from the installation of STBs so far; and

(e) the details of benefits/advantages to the TV viewers, broadcasters, cable operators, Multi System Operators and other stakeholders after the implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has taken necessary steps to implement Digital Addressable Systems (DAS) in the Cable TV sector. The Ministry vide its notification S.O No. 2534(E) dated 11.11.2011 has notified dates for implementation of DAS in four phases. Implementation of DAS was substantially completed in 3 out of the planned 4 metros of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata by the mandated time line of 31st October, 2012. In Chennai the matter is sub-judice in the High Court of Madras. In the second phase, 38 cities with a population of more than one million are proposed to be covered by 31st March, 2013. All other urban areas (Municipal Corporations / Municipalities) are proposed to undertake digital transition by 30th September, 2014 and rest of India by 31 st December, 2014.

(d) A total of 1.20 Crores Set Top Boxes have been installed as on January, 2013, the details of revenue generated are not centrally maintained.

(e) Digitization would benefit all stakeholders, including the cable operators and consumers. Digitization would bring a host of benefits for consumers like improved picture and sound quality, multiple choices of channels, internet, movies and games on demand etc. Digitisation would also entail improved consumer services through setting up of Toll Free numbers and consumer grievance redressal mechanisms by service providers. For broadcasters it would lead to enhanced revenue generation through transparency in the subscriber base. The Cable Operators too get to provide advanced high quality services to their consumers and face the competition successfully by the DTH operators to stay in business. State Governments and Government of India stand to gain significantly as transparency in the subscriber base through digitization would lead to multi fold increase in the tax collection.

[Translation]

Distress Sale of Paddy

334. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether paddy growers in Bihar are forced to sell their produce to middlemen at throwaway prices due to the lack of interest shown by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other agencies of the State Governments in procuring the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken by the Union Government for paddy procurement from the State; and

(c) the details of the arrangements made by the State Government for paddy procurement during the recent Kharif season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Food Corporation of India is not involved in paddy procurement operations in Bihar as per the decision taken by the State Government. The procurement of paddy from farmers is

being carried out by the State Government agencies for KMS 2012-13 through the network of 8463 Primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies (PACS) in each Panchayat and operating paddy procurement centres by Bihar State Food Corporation (BSFC) in each block (534). A quantity of 7.98 lakh tons of paddy has already been purchased by the agencies from farmers during KMS 2012-13 in Bihar Region (up to 20.02.2013).

No report has been received regarding sale of paddy by farmers through middlemen at throw away price.

(c) In order to ensure smooth procurement operations, Government of Bihar has authorised all 8463 Primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies (PACS) to buy paddy from the farmers at the Panchayat level and Bihar State Food Corporation (BSFC) at block level to ensure the payment of MSP to farmers. Farmers are being paid on the spot through account payee cheques on production of proper documents. The State Government has provided more than Rs. 1830 crores to SFC and PACS for on the spot payment to farmers through account payee cheques. In addition, SFC has obtained credit line to the tune of Rs. 245 crores from various commercial banks. The procurement procedure is being monitored at the highest level in every district of the State.

[English]

Loan to SC and OBC Communities

335. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan disbursed by the National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation and the National Backward Caste Finance and Development Corporation to needy members of the communities during each of the last three years and the current year. State/UT-wise; and

(b) the number of persons benefited there under during the said period. State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The amount of State/UT-wise loan disbursed and beneficiaries covered during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement-I.

The amount of loan disbursed by the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation to the needy members of the OBC communities during

each of the last three years and the current year and the number of persons benefited thereunder during the said period are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation

State/UT-wise disbursement made and beneficiaries covered during the last three years [2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12] and current year 2012-13 (as on 31.1.2013)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (As on 31.1.13)	
		Amount Disbursed	Beneficiaries Covered (No.)	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiaries Covered (No.)	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiaries Covered (No.)	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiaries Covered (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bihar	167.64	678	32.00	160	0.00	0	0.00	0
2.	Chandigarh	13.20	36	36.11	56	36.83	135	11.60	71
3.	Chhattisgarh	687.00	945	635.70	649	1151.16	499	689.41	594
4.	Delhi	145.75	130	401.20	472	170.00	200	323.30	99
5.	Goa	7.83	2	5.36	1	11.75	4	47.77	9
6.	Gujarat	1148.63	3999	2671.65	7495	2391.56	3222	3302.38	4911
7.	Haryana	601.30	224	99.64	67	213.95	709	181.48	228
8.	Himachal Pradesh	133.26	326	218.63	486	347.51	614	174.55	372
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	279.14	370	373.20	374	731.31	654	2.02	
10.	Jharkhand	224.80	410	288.85	426	0.00	0	0.00	0
11.	Karnataka	2397.10	18391	2741.11	7841	4816.16	13897	4029.00	9119
12.	Kerala	422.62	1234	453.19	914	601.19	931	423.90	465
13.	Maharashtra	4567.17	13228	5213.48	12169	1147.86	2232	1811.27	3035
14.	Odisha	19.80	18	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
15.	Puducherry	189.68	253	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
16.	Punjab	332.90	392	326.38	374	400.27	355	344.21	295
17.	Rajasthan	660.58	1449	929.38	2048	2300.42	4158	758.11	1062
18.	Sikkim	37.89	109	119.16	80	210.26	112	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Tamil Nadu	175.00	350	559.72	656	0.00	0	0.00	0
20.	Tripura	500.54	1156	329.31	663	629.16	768	241.37	297
21.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	108.45	107	0.00	0
22.	West Bengal	2407.35	15283	2575.30	12797	3009.53	15175	1782.30	6255
Total		15119.18	58983	18009.37	47728	18277.37	43772	14122.67	26813

Statement-II*National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation**Disbursement and No. of Beneficiaries assisted during the last three years and current year upto 31.01.2013*

Financial: Rs./ Lakh

Physical: No. of Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (31.01.2013)	
		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. States									
1.	Assam	50.00	200	100.00	1000	800.00	14037	750.00	7500
2.	Bihar	25.00	0	18.00	33	0.00	0	0.00	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	50.00	50	155.63	175	382.00	737	0.00	0
4.	Gujarat	881.08	2892	470.25	1474	671.02	1592	855.00	2213
5.	Goa	125.00	93	140.00	74	50.00	45	0.00	0
6.	Haryana	600.00	2675	300.00	1105	1000.00	4425	900.00	1907
7.	Himachal Pradesh	279.71	315	373.33	568	339.98	491	243.50	420
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	100.00	213	175.00	489	220.00	571	100.00	377
9.	Karnataka	2000.00	13029	2400.00	25480	2000.00	13043	1000.00	5652
10.	Kerala	5340.00	48657	6175.00	51430	6192.50	36531	7750.00	52743
11.	Maharashtra	750.00	2845	1248.87	6385	2375.00	11520	825.00	2913
12.	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	250.00	4595	250.00	2500
13.	Punjab	350.00	1124	450.00	847	500.00	808	100.00	215
14.	Rajasthan	1058.41	5175	400.00	1200	1600.00	6460	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Sikkim	100.00	363	203.02	505	0.00	0	0.00	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	3015.00	41645	3500.00	28891	4000.00	38352	3750.00	36045
17.	Tripura	256.66	356	100.73	73	100.00	137	500.00	1129
18.	Uttar Pradesh	50.00	0	27.69	41	50.00	0	0.00	0
19.	West Bengal	603.00	2690	861.68	7413	912.37	5478	0.00	0
	Sub Total-States (1-19)	15633.86	122322	17099.20	127183	21442.87	138822	17023.50	113614
II. UT's									
20.	Chandigarh	5.00	17	0.00	0	5.00	8	0.00	0
21.	Delhi	10.00	20	34.00	54	17.00	20	21.25	60
22.	Puducherry	200.00	682	100.00	1300	100.00	250	200.00	800
	Sub Total - (20-22)	215.00	719	434.00	1354	122.00	278	221.25	860
Total (I+II)		15848.86	123041	17533.20	128537	21564.87	139100	17244.75	114474

Misuse of Electronic Communication

336. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of increasing instances of misuse of electronic communication by terrorists and criminals;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to prevent such misuse; and

(c) the details of the mechanism put in place to check/monitor the cyber threats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. As per the intelligence inputs, terrorists are known to use internet for communication by using e-mails, facebook, chat forms, VOIP over broadband/data card/GPRS, etc.

(b) The Information Technology Act, 2000 amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 with effect from 17.10.2009 has adequate provisions to deal with prevalent cyber crimes carried out by misusing electronic communication. Further, there exists a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the Center and the State levels. Intelligence inputs

about possible designs and threats are shared with the State Governments concerned on a regular basis. The Multi Agency Center (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organised to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and security intelligence inputs are shared with the concerned States through the established mechanism, which ensures close coordination and sharing of intelligence and seamless flow of information between the States and the Central Security and Law Enforcement Agency. This has resulted in busting of terrorist modules.

(c) The salient features of the legal, technical and administrative steps taken by the Government to effectively deal with the issue of cyber security in the country are as under:

- (i) The "Crisis Management Plan for Countering Cyber Attacks and Cyber Terrorism" is in place.
- (ii) Computer Security Policies, Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines were formulated by the Government.
- (iii) All Central Government Ministries/Departments and States/UTs have been advised to conduct security auditing of entire information technology

infrastructure including websites periodically to discover gaps with respect to security practices and take appropriate corrective actions.

- (iv) The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended in 2008 provides legal framework to address the issues connected with security breaches of information technology infrastructure.
- (v) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and counter measures on regular basis.

On-going/Pending Projects of CIL

337. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the on-going and pending projects of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its ancillary companies during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated for each sanctioned project and the expenditure incurred thereon during the said period, company-wise;

(c) the details of the projects of CIL and its ancillary companies pending for the last three years along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government for early approval of the pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The details of ongoing projects sanctioned during the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 & 201 1-12) & current year (2012-13), and funds allocated for each sanctioned project and expenditure incurred by Coal India Limited and its ancillary companies are furnished in the given Statement-I.

(c) 58 projects identified to be taken up during the XI Plan period are still awaiting approval. Project reports for 48 projects have already been prepared & PRs for 10 projects are in different stages of formulation. Approval of projects depends on the economic viability of the project & obtaining necessary statutory clearances. Delay in obtaining such statutory clearances affects the approval of projects are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Government has already empowered the Board of Coal Companies for taking the investment decision for their projects. Ministry of Coal is in regular touch with the Central Government/ State Governments authority to address the issue Environment Clearance (EC), forests Clearance (FC), Land Acquisition (LR), Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R), Railways and Law and Order. CIL has adequate resources to implement their projects.

Statement-I

The details of ongoing projects sanctioned during the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12) & current year (2012-13), and funds allocated for each sanctioned project and expenditure incurred by Coal India Limited and its ancillary companies

Sl. No.	Sub	Project	TYPE	Sanc. Date	Sanc. Capacity (Mty)	Sanc. Capital (Rs. Crs)	Cum Exp till Nov-12 (Rs. Crs.) (prov)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sanctioned during 2009-10							
1.	WCL	Kolgaon (RPR)	OC	Apr-09	0.50	49.59	27.55
2.	CCL	Karma	OC	Jun-09	1.00	162.46	30.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	MCL	Lajkura Expn. Ph-I	OC	Jun-09	1.50	43.27	31.92
4.	ECL	Rajmahal Expn (17)	OC	Sep-09	6.50	153.82	24.39
5.	SECL	Amlai Expn. Sec-B	OC	Nov-09	1.50	198.59	94.87
6.	SECL	Manikpur Expn.	OC	Nov-09	3.50	321.50	204.97
7.	NCL	Amlohri Expn.	OC	Dec-09	10.00	1670.65	1011.89
8.	BCCL	Block-II UG CM(I/II SM)	UG	Dec-09	0.45	113.37	0.00
9.	SECL	Dipka Expn. (20-25 Mty)	OC	Dec-09	25.00	1943.66	1243.76
10.	CCL	Govindpur Ph-II	OC	Dec-09	1.20	142.11	34.21
11.	CCL	Rajrappa (RCE)	OC	Dec-09	3.00	510.85	269.01
12.	MCL	Lingaraj Expn. (Ph-III)	OC	Feb-10	3.00	52.25	38.98
Sanctioned during 2010-11							
13.	SECL	Gevra Expn. (35 Mty)	OC	Jun-10	35.00	2675.67	1396.84
14.	WCL	Gondegaon-Ghatrohana Amlg.	OC	Jan-11	2.00	73.88	43.82
15.	MCL	Belpahar Expn.-II	OC	Feb-11	4.50	14.41	11.38
16.	MCL	Samleswari Expn.-IV	OC	Feb-11	5.00	27.82	21.32
17.	WCL	Ukni Scheme OC	OC	Feb-11	2.00	2.50	0.00
18.	BCCL	Muraidih-CM SM-111/11/1	UG	Feb-11	2.00	339.88	0.00
19.	SECL	Bagdeva RPR	UG	Mar-11	0.75	117.60	34.24
20.	SECL	Jhilimili RPR	UG	Mar-11	0.50	73.38	30.23
Sanctioned during 2011-12							
21.	ECL	Jhanjra 2nd CM (UCE)	UG	May-11	0.51	147.20	1.92
22.	ECL	Kottadih CM (PR Ph-1)	UG	May-11	0.60	127.17	0.00
23.	NCL	Block-B (RPR)	OC	Jun-11	3.50	535.10	165.15
24.	NCL	Khadia Expn.	OC	Jun-11	10.00	1720.03	767.31
25.	NCL	Krishnasila (RPR)	OC	Jun-11	4.00	741.62	334.67
26.	BCCL	Kapuria Block	UG	Aug-11	2.00	988.35	0.00
27.	BCCL	Moonidih XV Seam	UG	Aug-11	1.50	1230.27	0.00
28.	ECL	Kottadih	OC	Nov-11	1.50	19.26	0.00
29.	MCL	HBI (Aug)	UG	Jan-12	0.95	105.78	2.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	CCL	Amrapali	OC	Feb-12	12.00	858.11	46.81
31.	NCL	Nigahi Expn. Ph-II (15 mty)	OC	Mar-12	15.00	2105.89	1888.53
Sanctioned during 2012-13							
32.	WCL	Amb River Ph.IV/Umrer OCM	OC	Jul-12	2.00	64.11	0.00
33.	ECL	Sonepur-Bazari Comb.	OC	Aug-12	8.00	1055.05	0.00

Statement-II

58 projects identified to be taken up during the XI Plan period and are awaiting approval

(I) Projects for which PRs have already been prepared:

Sl. No.	SUB	Project	Type	Est. Capacity (Mty)	Est. Capital (Rs. Crs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	ECL	Chupervita	OC	4.00	313.46
2.	ECL	Hura C	OC	3.00	176.74
3.	CCL	Ashwa	OC	1.00	206.06
4.	WCL	Yekona-I Extn	OC	0.50	246.36
5.	WCL	Yekona-II Extn	OC	1.25	575.24
6.	WCL	Chikalgaon & Chinchala Merged	OC	3.00	764.77
7.	CCL	Chano-Rikba	OC	2.00	465.41
8.	CCL	Ramgarh-II West	OC	1.50	239.13
9.	ECL	Tilaboni	UG	1.86	719.62
10.	WCL	Bhatadi North West	OC	1.25	514.28
11.	CCL	Gose	OC	2.00	322.86
12.	CCL	Koed/Manatu	OC	10.00	1265.26
13.	WCL	New Majri Sec. A Extn.	OC	1.00	301.09
14.	WCL	Padmapur Deep	OC	2.00	397.69
15.	CCL	Pachra Integrated	OC	15.00	2156.00
16.	WCL	Motaghat	OC	1.25	360.35
17.	WCL	Niljai Deep	OC	2.50	1830.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	WCL	Pauni III	OC	1.25	355.49
19.	WCL	Kamptee Deep	OC	1.50	163.47
20.	CCL	Pichri/Pichri Extn. OC	OC	1.20	186.25
21.	CCL	Tapin Integrated OC	OC	2.50	264.68
22.	NEC	All Mines	OC	3.50	2726.05
23.	WCL	Ukni Deep OC	OC	2.00	349.35
24.	ECL	Sonepur Bazari	OC	5.00	495.09
25.	CCL	DRD OC	OC	4.00	1967.89
26.	BCCL	North & South Tisra (2.00)	OC	4.52	419.95
27.	CCL	Ashok Expn / Ashok West OC	OC	5.00	497.29
28.	BCCL	Block-IV	OC	3.70	1705.94
29.	NCL	Dudhichua	OC	5.00	326.75
30.	NCL	Jayant Expn. OC (15.00)	OC	5.00	1261.78
31.	SECL	Chimtapani OC	OC	4.00	3110.23
32.	BCCL	Block II OCP Aug	OC	1.50	186.43
33.	BCCL	Block-III OCP (incl. SOCP & MOCP)	OC	3.50	2132.73
34.	CCL	Godo OC	OC	2.00	308.80
35.	ECL	Rangamati 'A'	UG	0.86	290.00
36.	ECL	Rangamati 'B'	UG	0.51	125.29
37.	MCL	Kalinga (West) OC	OC	Now Merged	with Balram Ext
38.	MCL	Kalinga OC Extn. (Konark)	OC	Now Merged	with Balram Ext
39.	SECL	Durgapur OC	OC	6.00	360.21
40.	SECL	Rai East - West Comb. OC	OC	15.00	7790.68
41.	SECL	Amba UG*	UG	0.24	60.48
42.	SECL	Amritdhara OC	OC	2.00	379.03
43.	SECL	Badauli Extension UG*	UG	0.78	149.76
44.	SECL	Bakulmuni*	UG	0.36	85.59
45.	SECL	Bodri UG	UG	0.78	155.31
46.	SECL	Pathakpur	UG	0.72	280.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	WCL	Borda (North of Ghonsa) UG	UG	0.96	258.12
48.	WCL	Nand I	UG	0.70	316.61

(II) Projects for which PRs are yet to be prepared:

Sl. No.	SUB	Project	Type	Est. Capacity (Mty)	Est. Capital (Rs. Crs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	BCCL	Madhuband & Phularitand Re-orgn	UG	1.00	250.00
2.	WCL	Pauni Deep OC	OC	1.50	200.00
3.	MCL	Madhupur	OC	2.00	150.00
4.	SECL	Madan Nagar South OC (part of Mahan-II/III)	OC	4.00	400.00
5.	WCL	Murpur Expn. (Incl. Bhansuli & Surmanjari)	UG	3.00	250.00
6.	SECL	Vrjay(East)/Malachua OC	OC	3.00	300.00
7.	SECL	Gumgara UG	UG	0.50	50.00
8.	SECL	Jamdai UG	UG	Now Merged with Gumgara	
9.	MCL	Balabhadra	OC	6.00	500.00
10.	MCL	Chhendipada Expn./Baitarani (E)	OC	5.00	300.00

[Translation]

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Welfare of Physically and Mentally Challenged

338. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to facilitate the education, training and rehabilitation of the physically and mentally challenged in the country and the details of the assistance provided therein during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the beneficiaries during the said period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new scheme for the welfare of the physically and mentally challenged persons; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) As per entry No.9 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Relief of the disabled" figures in the State List. However, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Disability Affairs supplements the efforts of the State Governments through its various schemes/organizations. The major schemes being run for the welfare of the persons with disabilities, including physically and mentally challenged are (i) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) - Grants-in-aid is provided to non-governmental organizations under the scheme (ii) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) - Assistance is provided to Implementing Agencies for providing aids and appliances to persons

with disabilities under the scheme. Besides, National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation & Multiple Disabilities (a statutory body under National Trust Act, 1999) is also implementing various schemes/programmes for the welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation & Multiple Disabilities. These are (i) Gyan Prabha - a scholarship scheme for education and vocational training (ii) Aspiration - an early intervention/school readiness training programme & (iii) Samarth - a scheme for short term and long term stay facility for persons with developmental disability. A Statement-I (a) and (b) indicating details of funds released

and beneficiaries under the DDRS Scheme is enclosed (b); under ADIP Scheme is enclosed as Statement-II and under schemes of National Trust enclosed as Statement-III (A) to (C)

(c) and (d) The Department has introduced the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship scheme for Students with Disabilities (RGNF) in November, 2012 to increase opportunities to students with disabilities for pursuing higher education leading to degrees such as M.Phil and Ph.D. The scheme has been made effective from April, 2012. Introduction of new schemes is an ongoing process.

Statement-I (A)

State-wise details of grant-in-aid released and the number of beneficiaries in the last three years under DDRS

Sl. No.	State	Amount released (Rs. In lakhs)			No. of beneficiaries		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1586.81	2063.86	2500.72	19356	29100	130574
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.72	3.36	9.66	231	231	5482
4.	Assam	87.40	184.57	174	1717	3924	5596
5.	Bihar	45.48	100.57	137.67	520	1430	1950
6.	Chandigarh	10.50	0.00	0	377	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	31.52	20.07	54.68	485	311	581
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	170.24	249.67	188.78	3117	6297	4333
11.	Goa	18.30	14.05	0	308	175	0
12.	Gujarat	57.40	50.88	49.68	4133	9243	35141
13.	Haryana	78.36	107.58	159.14	820	1512	1756
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17.99	52.39	38.3	691	1748	913
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.19	21.92	15.62	103	240	152
16.	Jharkhand	12.01	2.4.02	0	76	193	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Karnataka		857.24	1057.62	1146.62	12502	10026	10405
18. Kerala		386.96	789.99	1005.92	4552	5922	1 1583
19. Lakshadweep		0	0.00	0	0	0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh		99.56	175.81	158.72	932	41167	5383
21. Maharashtra		150.51	217.50	228.91	2805	13178	49455
22. Manipur		130.14	305.91	191.06	1599	3018	1568
23. Meghalaya		25.64	73.60	63.99	466	925	783
24. Mizoram		6.58	40.45	22.67	60	421	241
25. Nagaland		0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
26. Odisha		448.66	591.15	605.58	5557	10714	9445
27. Puducherry		13.36	6.55	12.65	104	106	216
28. Punjab		35.38	130.28	97.64	814	3576	1740
29. Rajasthan		168.81	179.45	144.45	2518	781 1	3818
30. Sikkim		0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu		366.18	421.49	405.1	27287	12706	18993
32. Tripura		21.36	6.20	10.66	192	111	102
33. Uttar Pradesh		718.82	612.36	597.64	10827	29784	14857
34. Uttarakhand		53.60	132.60	63.83	559	7083	1638
35. West Bengal		543.22	591.74	544.52	10836	29413	38758
Total		6155.94	8225.64	8628.21	113544	230365	255463

Statement-I (B)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Expenditure (2012-13 as on 21.02.2013) (Rs. in lakh)	Number of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	772.33	9846
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	--	--

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	11.85	182
4.	Bihar	34.43	648
5.	Chandigarh	--	--
6.	Chhattisgarh	2.72	47
7.	Delhi	42.22	1286
8.	Goa	7.45	93
9.	Gujarat	11.84	4711

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
10. Haryana		74.68	926	20. Mizoram		--	--
11. Himachal Pradesh		19.35	904	21. Odisha		223.54	3440
12. Jammu and Kashmir		--	--	22. Puducherry		6.00	110
13. Jharkhand		4.13	214	23. Punjab		22.52	416
14. Karnataka		250.24	505358	24. Rajsthan		44.21	872
15. Kerala		347390	3984	25. Tamil Nadu		106.40	2769
16. Madhya Pradesh		44.00	944	26. Tripura		--	--
17. Maharashtra		34.20	444	27. Uttar Pradesh		274.36	15833
18. Manipur		106.78	2070	28. Uttarakhand		28.52	2228
19. Meghalya		--	--	29. West Bengal		135.33	15233
				Total		2605	572558

Statement-II

State-wise details of grant-in-aid released and the number of beneficiaries in the last three years and the current year (2012-13) under ADIP Scheme

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released (Rs. In Lakhs)				No. of Beneficiaries			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 20.2.2013)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137.00		256.87		9338	-	Yet to be	Yet to
2.	Bihar	16.99	41.00	252.47	23.25	457	1050	received	received
3.	Chhattisgarh	7.50		40.60	18.00	152	-		
4.	Goa	0.00		3.00		-	-		
5.	Gujarat	85.45	101.70	140.09	36.08	5767	9859		
6.	Haryana	23.50	14.00	39.50	7.65	409	463		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	25.00	43.00	32.06		4734	2819		
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	76.00	34.50	3.6	-	161		
9.	Jharkhand	46.00	103.00	70.86		-	628		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Karnataka	73.00	21.00	121.00	15	1680	1933		
11.	Kerala	140.00	-	32.82		2519	-		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	140.40	6.71	161.79	21.75	1831	102		
13.	Maharashtra	129.25	179.34	124.36	88.40	9363	9229		
14.	Odisha	97.00	198.79	124.00		2663	9363		
15.	Punjab	56.50	8.33	47.07	4.5	2252	1442		
16.	Rajasthan	128.00	309.00	307.81		2190	11394		
17.	Tamil nadu	159.11	291.50	250.76	10.05	5145	5054		
18.	Uttar Pradesh	240.25	333.01	403.75	25.00	6412	11050		
19.	Uttarakhand	17.75	45.00	34.93	6.0	2226	1710		
20.	West Bengal	100.20	46.36	99.17	26.30	2506	2749		
21.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	6.00	3.83		-	-		
22.	Chandigarh	0.00		1.93		-	-		
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.00	3.00	3.00		-	175		
24.	Daman and Diu	0.00		3.69		-	-		
25.	Delhi	5.60	19.00	16.65	5.60	141	474		
26.	Lakshadweep	2.00	3.00	1.91			-		
27.	Puducherry	0.00	13.00	8.29			-		
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	53.00	49.00	33.83		675	-		
29.	Assam	317.50	337.48	180.25	78.45	10615	10142		
30.	Manipur	0.00	42.00	12.79		-	-		
31.	Meghalaya	40.00	40.00			366	660		
32.	Mizoram	34.00	34.00	10.35		-	-		
33.	Nagaland	37.00		11.27		741	-		
34.	Sikkim	0.00				-	-		
35.	Tripura	71.00		11.87	11.25	726	-		
				2877.07		72908	80823		
	Beneficiaries covered by NGOs under Headquarter activity					18591	30569		
	Beneficiaries covered by National institutes under headquarter activity					37758	44324		
	Beneficiaries covered by ALIMCO					102763	78227		
	Total	2185.00	2364.22	2877.07	380.88	232020	233943	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26. Rajasthan										0	0
27. Sikkim										0	0
28. Tamilnadu						5040	1	3360	1	8400	2
29. Tripura										0	0
30. Uttar Pradesh										0	0
31. Uttarakhand						15660	1			15660	1
32. West Bengal										0	0
Total				45360	6	71200	9	42160	7	158720	22

Statement-III (B)

State-wise release of fund and number of beneficiaries for the last 3 years and current year under Aspiration Scheme

State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13(till 31.1.13)	
	Amount	Bene- ficiaries	Amount	Bene- ficiaries	Amount	Bene- ficiaries	Amount	Bene- ficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	952125	120	727343	96	269567	64	74547	30
Arunanchal Pradesh	186875	20	73125	20	0	0	0	0
Assam	178750	40	234677	36	67248	20	17624	19
Bihar	416677	60		189177	60	0	0	
Chandigarh	245000	20	97500	20	153969	20	56469	20
Chhattisgarh	465073	60	116052	20	63666	18	15769	17
Gujarat	574687	60	378219	40	271064	57	87208	20
Haryana	268125	40	246052	40	82780	27	53090	40
Himachal Pradesh	84500	19	189177	20	63240	20	18552	20
Jharkhand	375301	60	630731	55	217826	56	38458	20
Karnataka	122500	20	154420	20	0	0	0	0
Kerala	647625	60	483735	54	247156	41	26921	14
Madhya Pradesh	735531	106	678121	125	343417	95	3209	6
Maharashtra	150132	33	198386	38	83823	18	16615	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	537740	78	353979	60	390501	76	52203	30
Mizoram	0				0	0	0	0
Odisha	1333118	110	634042	116	479708	97	52460	24
Punjab	186875	20			0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	624646	98	830152	93	263941	65	110297	55
Uttar Pradesh	1481699	180	1173597	160	327797	99	149851	82
Uttarakhand	45839	10	73125	20	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	216125	51	132573	20	214203	38	10163	19
Total	9828943	1265	7405006	1053	3729083	871	783436	427

Statement-III (C)

State-wise release of fund and number of beneficiaries for the last 3 years and current year under Samarth Scheme

State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13(till 31.1.13)		
	Amount Released	Bene-ficiaries	Amount Released	Bene-ficiaries	Amount Released	Bene-ficiaries	Amount Released	Bene-ficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	1446870	183	1391666	109	619792	240	300180	82	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	317420	30			0	0	0	0	
3. Assam	630795	49	373365	28	551510	101	161190	45	
4. Bihar	1822210	135	418560	32	437280	119	141120	27	
5. Chandigarh	224100	29	75296	15	0	0	0	0	
6. Chhattisgarh	338796	42	373128	34	418096	59	125280	29	
7. Daman and Diu	0	0	593454	20	119368	18	0	0	
8. Delhi	455670	60	280185	29	284884	77	89370	34	
9. Gujarat	955008	104	852025	71	314576	111	154800	53	
10. Haryana	754080	84	566953	30	353390	59	125280	27	
11. Himachal Pradesh	415890	54	280440	22	60480	30	109200	16	
12. Jharkhand	817440	86	386400	34	84240	36	81600	10	
13. Karnataka	1126410	113	1516858	92	919908	220	347464	62	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Kerala		144540	17	36000	5	0	0	0	0
15. Madhya Pradesh		1673814	191	1019100	74	721710	173	238680	62
16. Maharashtra		1269384	136	1543320	116	588010	131	481338	79
17. Manipur		378000	52	351900	31	198000	69	139440	31
18. Mizoram		121770	14	32400	5	0	0	0	0
19. Odisha		1259270	130	1887120	144	1574778	262	271380	82
20. Pondicherry		313200	30	730572	29	409248	30	0	0
21. Punjab		412920	51	250740	4	266130	54	85680	17
22. Rajasthan		906450	118	643600	60	265864	98	231113	56
23. Sikkim		164400	16	140800	8	30720	20	0	10
24. Tamil Nadu		975866	134	801004	55	367290	80	48060	21
25. Tripura		415280	20	641520	32	155070	22	76320	23
26. Uttar Pradesh		2045490	160	2293855	122	864190	179	408150	80
27. Uttaranchal		277560	30	342240	23	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		1822400	159	1162350	121	1164489	245	282420	70
Grand Total		21485033	2227	18984851	1345	10769023	2433	3898065	906

[English]

Construction of Border Roads

339. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned construction of 27 border roads along the Indo-China Border; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the construction of the said roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Government of India has approved construction of 27 strategic border roads along the Indo-China border at an estimated cost of Rs.1937 crore for the effective movement and operational requirement of Indo Tibetan Border Police. These roads are being constructed by Border Roads Organization (15 roads), Central Public Works Department (8 roads), National Project Construction Corporation (2 roads) and Himachal

Pradesh Public Works Department (2 roads) in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttrakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. Out of these 27 roads, construction of 1 road has been completed. The construction of 25 roads is in progress and the construction work of 1 road will start in 2013.

[Translation]

Milk Production

340. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual production of milk in the country and its position in the global ranking;

(b) whether the Government proposes to boost milk production in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the amount allocated for the purpose and the Central schemes likely to be launched for increasing the production of milk in the country?

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 estimated production of Milk in the country during year 2011-12 is 127.9 million tonnes. As per Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), India's rank 1st in the global ranking.

(b) and (c) Government of India has approved the National Dairy Plan Phase-I (NDP-I) for a period of six years from 2011-12 to 2016-17 on 16th March, 2012 as a Central Sector Scheme NDP-I is being implemented with a total investment of about Rs. 2,242 crore comprising Rs. 1584 crore as International Development Association (IDA) credit, Rs. 176 crore as Government of India share, Rs. 282 crore as share of End Implementing Agencies (EIAs) that will carry out the projects in the participating States and Rs. 200 crore by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). NDP-I has the following objectives:

- i. To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.
- ii. To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organized milk processing sector.

NDP-I will focus on 14 major milk producing States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal which account for over 90 percent of the country's milk production, have 87 percent of breedable cattle and buffalo population and 98 percent of the fodder resources.

As regard, Central Schemes likely to be launched, this Department is envisaging merging of the ongoing dairy development schemes namely Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (SIQ-CMP), Assistance to Cooperatives (A to C) and National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) for implementation during 12th Five Year Plan.

[English]

Funds to NGOs

341. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and released to various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Voluntary Organisations (VOs) under different welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes during 2012-13, scheme wise, State/UT and NGO/VO-wise;

(b) the number of persons benefited/likely to be benefited under these schemes during the Said period, scheme-wise;

(c) the details of achievements made under the said schemes during the last three years, scheme-wise; and

(d) the method/procedure adopted by the Government for regulating and monitoring the flow of funds under the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) Under the scheme of "Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes", a sum of Rs. 10,32,74,317/- has been sanctioned as on 31.01.2013. There is no provision to allocate funds NGO-wise. A Statement of details of grants sanctioned to NGOs during the current financial year upto 31.1.2013 is enclosed.

(b) 15592.

(c) During the last three years(2009-10 to 2011-12) a total financial assistance of Rs.6001.48 lakhs was released for covering about 85000 beneficiaries under the scheme of "Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes".

(d) The Multi-Disciplinary Grant-in-Aid Committees constituted in the States/UTs are required to examine ground functionaries and suitability of the Voluntary Organisations for continuation of grant, through its field officers. Performance of various projects financially assisted under the scheme is generally annually assessed through inspections conducted by Officers of the State Governments. Utilization of Grant is monitored through Utilization Certificates, audited statements and annual inspection reports of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Inspections are also carried out by officials of this Ministry, as and when required.

Statement

Detail of Sanction of Grant-in-Aid under the Scheme of "Grant-in-aid to the Voluntary Organizatins working for cheduled Castes" durind the period 01.04.2012 to 31.01.2013

Sl. No.	File No.	Name of Slate	Name of Organization	Head Quarter
1	2	3	4	5
1.	11020/(1)/2012-SCD III	Andhra Pradesh	Samcruthika Mahila Mandali	Chekurapalapadu, Naguluppalapadu, Mandalam, Prakasam
2.	11020/(50)/2010-SCD III	Andhra Pradesh	Padmavathi Palleseema Abhivruddhi Mabila Mandali	H.No.3-2-750, Chappal Bazar, Kachiguda, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
3.	11020/(50)/2010-SCD III	Andhra Pradesh	Padmavathi Palleseema Abhivruddhi Mahila Mandali	H.No.3-2-750, Chappal Bazar, Kachiguda, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
4.	11020/(154)/2010-SCD III	Andhra Pradesh	Lok Seva Kendram	H.No.11-18-848, Mogilicharla Road, Kashibugga, Warangal-506002, Andhra Pradesh
5.	11020/(1)/2012-SCD III	Andhra Pradesh	Goutham Education Society	H.No.9-1, Dr. B.R Ambedkar Nagar, Cherial-506223, Distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh
6.	11020/(6)/2011-SCD III	Andhra Pradesh	International Educational Society	D. No.35-46-12, Church Steeet, Railway Station Road, Tanuku-534211, West Godavari Distt. Andhra Pradesh
7.	11020/(2)/2011-SCD III	Andhra Pradesh	Rural Organisation For Social Activity	Manthcnavaripalem (Post) Pittalavanipalem (Mandal), Guntur Distt. Andhra Pradesh
8.	11020/(2)/2011-SCD III	Andhra Pradesh	Rural Organisation For Social Activity	Manthenavaripalem (Post) Pittalavanipalem (Mandal), Guntur Distt. Andhra Pradesh
9.	11020/(4)/2011-SCD III	Andhra Pradesh	Samscruthika Mahila Mandali	Chekurapadu: Naguluppalapadu Mandalam, Distt. Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh
10.	11020/(3)/2011-SCD III	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Venkateswara Mahila Mandali	No. 508-11/32/17, Brodiepet, Guntur Distt.-522002, Andhra Pradesh
11.	11020/(3)/2011-SCD III	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Venkateswara Mahila Mandali	No. 508-11/32/17, Brodiepet, Guntur Distt.-522002, Andhra Pradesh
12.	11020/(8)/2011-SCD III	Andhra Pradesh	Centre for Rural Education Development Society	D.No.7-725, Bangalore Road, Near-Gurnmaiahgaripau, Gorantla-515231, Distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh
13.	11020/(3)/2012-SCD III	Andhra Pradesh	Grameena Samkshema Sangham	Ranganathapuram, Kalakad Po: Mandal-517236, Distt. Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh

Project Location	Name of Project	Recurring Grant	Non-Recurring grant	Period	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Instalment	Date of Sanction
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chekurapalapadu, Naguluppalapadu Mandalam	Hostel	388260	0	2012-13	100	1st	28-Jan-13
Village and Mandal Mominpet	Residential Primary School	980565	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	25-May-12
Village and Mandal Mominpet	Residential Primary School	490303	0	2012-13	100	1st	25-May-12
Damera Village, Atmakur Mandal	Hostel (Primary)	402300	0	2012-13	100	1st	29-May-12
H.No.24-59/1 Behind MPDO, Office Buddnagar, Cheri	Residential Primary School	490590	0	2012-13	100	1st	08-Aug-12
West Godavari	Residential Primary School	436080	0	2011-12	0	2nd	29-Oct-12
Isukapalli, Repalle (Post) Rcpalle (Mandal)	Residential Primary School	436080	0	2011-12	0	2nd	29-Oct-12
Isukapalli, Repalle (Post) Repalle (Mandal)	Residential Primary School	872160	0	2012-13	100	1st and 2nd	29-Oct-12
Chekurapalapadu Neguluppalapadu, Mandalam	Hostel	388260	0	2011-12	0	2nd	29-Oct-12
At-Headquarters	Residential Primary School	436080	0	2011-12	0	2nd	29-Oct-12
Headquarters	Residential Primary School	872160	0	2012-13	100	1st and 2nd	29-Oct-12
Headquarters	Residential Primary School	471150	0	2011-12	0	2nd	11-Jan-13
Headquarter	Residential Primary School	981180	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	11-Jan-13

1	2	3	4	5
14.	11020/(6)/2011-SCD III	Andhra Pradesh	International Educational Society	D. No.35-46-12, Church Street, Railway Station Road, Tanuku-534211, West Godavari Distt. Andhra Pradesh
15.	11020/(5)/2011-SCD III	Assam	Al-Amin Library Foundation	Aminpatty, R.D.M. Road, P.O.-Nagaon, Distt. Nagaon (Assam), PIN-782001
16.	11020/(1)/2011-SCD III	Assam	Global Health And Education Centre	Rupahi, Bhakatgaon (Near Chanderbala Primary School) Po. Rupahi, Distt. Nagaon, Assam-782125
17.	11020/(4)/2011-SCD III	Assam	Global Health Immunisation And Population Control Organisation	At. Rangaloo, P.O. Jumarmur, Distt. Nagaon Assam-782427
18.	11020/(6)/2011-SCD III	Assam	National Youth Welfare Mission School	"Pioneer", CD. Road, P.O. Moidomia, Distt. Lakhimpur, Assam-787032
19.	11020/(3)2012-SCD III	Delhi	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Gandhi Ashram Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009
20.	11020/(3)/2011-SCD III	Delhi	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Gandhi Ashram Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009
21.	11020/(20)2011-SCD III	Delhi	Nari Utthan Samiti	185/31-A, Main Krishna Gali No. 5, Maujpur, Delhi-110053
22.	11020/(21)2011-SCD III	Delhi	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Gandhi Ashram Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009
23.	11020/(22)2009-SCD III	Delhi	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Gandhi Ashram Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009
24.	11020/(22)2009-SCD III	Delhi	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Gandhi Ashram Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009
25.	11020/(6)2011-SCD III	Delhi	Urban And Rural Welfare And Development Society	189/A-3, Sector-7, Rohini, Delhi-85
26.	11020/(228)2010-SCD III	Delhi	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Gandhi Ashram Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009
27.	11020/(2)2012-SCD III	Delhi	Shri Mukhtiar Singh Smariti Shiksha Samiti	38-PoothKalan Delhi-110041
28.	11020/(7)/2012-SCD III	Delhi	Akhil Bhartiya Mahila Udyog Kalyan & Shiksha Samiti	B-290, New Ashok Nagar, Opp. East End Apartment, Delhi-96
29.	11020/(7)/2012-SCD III	Delhi	Akhil Bhartiya Mahila Udyog Kalyan & Shiksha Samiti	B-290, New Ashok Nagar, Opp. East End Apartment, Delhi-96

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	Residential Primary School	436080	0	2012-13	100	1st	28-Jan
Vill. Rangaloo, P.O. Jumarmur	Scooter, Motorcycle Repairing Training Centre	176760	0	2011-12	50	1st and 2nd	08-May-12
At-Vill & P.O. Rupahi	Residential Primary School	257850	0	2010-11	0	2nd	112-Sep-12
Vill- Chakitop, P.O. Jumarmur	Non-Residential Primary School	515700	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	21-Sep-12
Village & P.O.-Moidomia	Residential Primary School	536715	0	2010-11	100	1st and 2nd	04-Oct-12
106, North Street, Tirukoilur-605757	Residential Primary School	418800	0	2010-11	0	2nd	08-May-12
106, North Street, Tirukoilur-605757	Residential Primary School	418800	0	2011-12	0	2nd	08-May-12
D-29, 1st Floor, Gokalpuri	Craft Training Centre	322880	0	2011-12	75	1st and 2nd	10-May-12
Gandhi ashram, Ahmedabad-380027	Hostel (Primary)	347463	0	2011-12	120	1st	21-May-12
At- Dhari, Kalogi, Uttarkashi	Residential Primary School	899485	0	2010-11	100	1st and 2nd	13-Jun-12
At- Dhari, Kalogi, Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand	Residential Primary School	436887	0	2011-12	100	1st	13-Jun-12
H.No.41 Gali No.14, Swatantra Nagar, Narela	Craft Centre	124347	0	2011-12	50	2nd	27-Jun-12
At-Badal Chauraha, Haidergarh Road	Residential Primary School	981180	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	29-Jun-12
At- Rohini Sector-20, Pooth Kalayan	Non-Residential Primary School	330000	0	2012-13	150	1st	26-Jul-12
Ambedkar Nagar, Gautampuri, Dadri	Residential secondary School	819513	0	2010-11	100	1st and 2nd	06-Aug-12
Ambedkar Nagar, Gautampuri, Dadri	Residential secondary School	1049760	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	06-Aug-12

1	2	3	4	5
30.	11020/(7)2012-SCD III	Delhi	Akhil Bhartiya Mahila Udyog Kalyan and Shiksha Samiti	B-290, New Ashok Nagar, Oppsite East End Apartment Delhi-96
31.	11020/(137)2010-SCD III	Delhi	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Gandhi Ashram Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009
32.	11020/(3)2012-SCD III	Delhi	Shri Mukhtiar Singh Smariti Shiksha Samiti	38-Pooth Kalan Delhi-110041
33.	11020/(4)2012-SCD III	Delhi	Shri Mukhtiar Singh Smariti Shiksha Samiti	38-Pooth Kalan Delhi-110041
34.	11020/(1)2012-SCD III	Delhi	Shri Mukhtiar Sing Smariti Shiksha Samiti	38-Pooth Kalan, Delhi-110041
34.	11020/(318)2010-SCD III	Delhi	Ramakrishna Mission	Ramakrishna Ashrama Marg, New Delhi-110055
35.	11020/(343)2010-SCD III	Delhi	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Gandhi Ashram Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009
36.	11020/(21)/2011-SCD III	Delhi	The Health and Care Society	Rajguru C/oThe Society Health & Care Society, 1st Floor, F-18, Geetanjali Enclave, Gate# 3, In front of Aurobindo College, New Delhi-17
37.	11020/(2011)-SCD III	Delhi	Abha Shiksha Samiti	A-881-882, Gali No.1, Mangolepuri, Delhi-110083
38.	11020/(11)/2011-SCD III	Delhi	Abha Sbiksha Samiti	A-881-882, Gali No.1, Mangolepuri, Delhi-110083
39.	11020/(15)/2011-SCD III	Gujarat	Parishram Mabila Seva Sangh	41/B, Hira Master's Chali, Moghaninagar, Ahmedabad-16, Gujarat
40.	11020/(9)/2011-SCD III	Gujarat	Shri Sarvodaya Trust	Korda, At: Shertha, Po: Kasturinagar, Ta&Distt. Gandhinagar, Guiarat
41.	11020/(10)/2011- SCD III	Gujarat	Shri Raviraj Seva Sangh	98/976, Ajanta Apartment, Near Tulip Bunglow, Thaljet, Distt. Ahmedabad, Guiarat
42.	11020/(17)/2011-SCD III	Gujarat	Parishram Mahila Seva Sangh	41/B, Hira Master's Chali, Moghaninagar, Ahmedabad-16, Guiarat
43.	11020/(8)/2011-SCD III	Gujarat	Giriraj Social Welfare Trust	Near Railway Station, Navi Chal, Naroda, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
44.	11020/(14)/2011- SCD III	Gujarat	Jan Kalyan Seva Sangh	16, Baba Ramdev Prakash Society, No. D-10, Dawakhana, Kalapi Nagar, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380016, Guiarat

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
At-Maudha	Residential Primary School	572265	0	2011-12	0	2nd	06-Aug-12
At-A-215, Aman Vihar, Delhi	Craft Centre	161440	0	2012-13	75	1st	06-Aug-12
At- 38, Pooth Kalan	Type & Shorthand Trg. Centre	116400	0	2012-13	80	1st	06-Aug-12
At-Rohini Sector-20, Pooth Kalan, Delhi-41	Non-Residential Secondary School	278000	0	2012-13	100	1st	06-Aug-12
Ramakrishna Ashrama Marg	Mobile Dispensary	232000	0	2011-12	0		22-Aug-12
At-Sikandarpur, Tandiyavan	Residential Primary School	1770652	0	2011-12	200	1st and 2nd	30-Aug-12
At-Shiv Ram J.J. Camp Basti Vikas Kendra, Dhoula	Craft Centre	241286	0	2011-12	50	1st and 2nd	18-Sep-12
At-A-881-882, Gali No.I, Mangolpuri	Craft Centre	1303461	0	12010-11	50	1st and 2nd	09-Oct-12
At-A-881-882, GaliNo. 1 Mangolpuri,	Craft Centre	258294	0	2011-12	50	1st and 2nd	09-Oct-12
Juna Bariya Vanka Vas, Dev Baria	Creche Centre	107190	0	2011-12	30	1st and 2nd	08-May-12
Sector-3A, Block No.111/2	Leather Art Training Centre	48960	0	2011-12	25	1st	21-May-12
Plot No. 2, House No.1714, Ishwarkrupa Society, Pa	Craft Centre	126747	0	2012-13	50	1st	25-Jun-12
Limbadi, Rohit Vas, Tal. Zalod, Dahod	Craft Centre	146480	0	2012-13	50	1st	26-Jul-12
95, Rajaveer Soceity, Near Sant Rohidas, Thakkarna	Craft Centre	126582	0	2012-13	50	1st	30-Jul-12
65, Ambedkar Society post Kadi (Banaskhantha Area)	Craft Centre	140430	0	2012-13	50	1st	30-Jul-12

1	2	3	4	5
45.	11020/(15)/2011-SCD III	Gujarat	Parishram Manila Seva Sangh	41/B, Hira Master's Chali, Moghaninagar, Ahmedabad-16, Guiarat
46.	11020/(7)/2011- SCD III	Gujarat	Shree Chumundakrupa Khadi Gramodhyog Seva Sadan Trust	158/2, Savagmnagar, Nr. Dhanjibhais Chawl, Meghaninagar Last Bustand, Abmedabad-380016, Guiarat
47.	11020/(23)/2011- SCD III	Gujarat	Shree Chumundakrupa Khadi Gramodhyog Seva Sadan Trust	158/2, Savagmnagar, Nr. Dhanjibhais Chawl, Meghaninagar Last Bustand, Abmedabad-380016, Guiarat
48.	11020/(5)/2011- SCD III	Gujarat	Mahila Utkarsh Mandal	A-6, Gurjar Rama Apartment, Opp. Rupal Apartment, Maganpura, Radhaswami Road, Ranip, Ahmedabad
49.	11020/(22)/2011- SCD III	Gujarat	Mitesh Mahila Seva Trust	8, Jay Bhavanhiagar, Near Ashwamegh High School Bhagwatinagar Road, Hatkeshwar, Amraiwadi, Ahmedabad-26, Guiarat
50.	11020/(25)/2011-SCD III	Gujarat	Hiral Khadi Gramodhyog Sangh	9, Gitanjau Society, Opp. Rupal Flat, Radhaswami Road, Ranip, Ahmedabad, Guiarat
51.	11020/(19)/2011- SCD III	Gujarat	Jignasha Seva Sangh	178/7, Manjushri Mill's New Chawl, Near Petrol Pump, Baliya Lhnadi, Char Rasta, Asarwa, Ahmedabad- 16, Guiarat
52.	11020/(3)/2012-SCD III	Himachal Pradesh	Manav Kalyan Seva Samiti	Vill. Kami, Po&Tehsil-Chopal, Distt. Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
53.	11020/(4)/2011-SCD III	Jammu& Kashmir	All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development	Near Shiva Flour Mills, Patel Nagar, Teh. & Distt. Kathua, J&K
54.	11020/(2)/2011-SCD III	Jammu& Kashmir	All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development	Near Shiva Flour Mills, Patel Nagar, Teh. & Distt. Kathua, J&K
55.	11020/(1)/2011-SCD III	Jammu& Kashmir	All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development	Near Shiva Flour Mills, Patel Nagar, Teh. & Distt. Kathua, J&K
56.	11020/(3)2011-SCD III	Jammu& Kashmir	All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development	Near Shiva Flour Mills, Patel Nagar, Teh. & Distt. Kathua, J&K
57.	11020/(13)2011-SCD III	Karnataka	Jnana Jyothi Jai Bheem Education Society	No. 44, 5th Cross, Hosahalli, Vijayanagar, Bangalore-560040, Karnataka
58.	11020/(21)2011-SCD III	Karnataka	Sri Maharana Fratap Singh Education Society	Huilgol Road Betageri Distt. Gadag-582102. Karnataka

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Juna Bariya, Vankar Vas, Dev Baria, Dahod, Gujrat	Creche Centre	53595	0	2012-13	30	1st	30-Jul-12
30, Ankur Society, Creche Market Yart Road, Centre Kalol (East)	Creche Centre	53595	0	2012-13	25	1st	30-Jul-12
Surnagar Society Part 1, plot No.39, Nerar Water T	Craft Centre	124347	0	2012-13	50	1st	30-Jul-12
Gulab Ngr Opp. Manisha Estate, Amraiwadi Ahmedabad	Craft Training Centre	125472	0	2012-13	50	1st	01-Oct-12
A/21, Shaneshwar Soc, opp.S.T. Nagar, Kapadwanj	Craft Centre	244853	0	2011-12	50	1st and 2nd	11-Oct-12
PO&Ta-Vtramgan	Craft Centre	122427	0	2012-13	50	1st	29-Oct-12
B/2, Parhnal Society, ChaddkedaTa.	Craft Centre	248694	0	2011-12	50	1st and 2nd	31-Oct-12
ViU&P.O.Chopal Opp DFO Office Tehsil Chopal	Craft Centre	326700	0	2012-13	50	1st and 2nd	28-Jan-13
Muthi Jagir, near Sua (Canal), Vill. Muthi Jagir	Craft Centre	185130	0	2011-12	80	1st	24-May-12
Vill. Chack Chabba Nr.Peer Baba, P.O. Kore Punnu	Craft Training Centre	185130	0	2011-12	80	1st	25-May-12
Nr. Shiv Mandir, Vill. Changi, P.O. Sanji More	Craft Training Centre	185130	0	2011-12	80	1st	25-May-12
Headquarters	Type and Shothand Centre	116400	0	2011-12	80	1st	25-May-12
Aralalu, Kanakapura Taluk, Kasaba Hobli	Residential Primary School	981180	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	08-May-12
Headquarters	Residential Primary School	833760	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	08-May-12

1	2	3	4	5
59.	11020/(5)2011-SCD III	Karnataka	Divyajyothi Vldya Kendra	Vishwa Building, Chikkanna Layout, Sondekoppa Circle, Nclamagala-562123, Bangalore Rural Distt. Karnataka
60.	11020/(5)2011-SCD III	Karnataka	Divyajyothi Vldya Kendra	Vishwa Building, Chikkanna Layout, Sondekoppa Circle, Nclamagala-562123, Bangalore Rural Distt. Karnataka
61.	11020/(1)/2012-SCD III	Karnataka	Dr. Sri Jachani Rastriya Sevapeeta	No. 49, H.B. Samaja Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore-560004, Karnataka
62.	11020/(19)2011-SCD III	Karnataka	Jnanesh Education Society	Kanankpur Road. Malavalli, Distt. Mandya, Karnataka
63.	11020/(25)2011-SCD III	Karnataka	Cauvery Rural Development Society	23rd Ward, Bagepali Town-561207, Chikballapur Distt. Karnataka
64.	11020/(24)2011-SCD III	Karnataka	Shri Durgadevi Banjara Seva Sangh	Somdevar Hatti Tanda No.I, Tq. Distt. Bijapur-586114, Karnataka
65.	11020/(29)2011-SCD III	Karnataka	Sri Kolar Education Society	Jayangar 5th Cross (Horhalli), Kolar-563101, Karnataka
66.	11020/(152)2007-SCD III	Karnataka	Shri Jagjivan Ram Seva Sanstha	Gopalpura, T. Narsipura Tq., Mysore Distt., Karnataka
67.	11020/(19)2011-SCD III	Karnataka	Jnanesh Education Society	Kanankpur RoafLMalavalli, Distt. Mandya, Karnataka
68.	11020/(21)011-SCD III	Karnataka	Sri Maharana Fratap Singh Education Society	Huilgol Road Betageri Distt. Gadag-582102, Karnataka
69.	11020/(22)011-SCD III	Karnataka	Shri Ambika Education Trust	Ramapura, Hulibele Post. Bangarapet-563114, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka
70.	11020/(26)2011-SCD III	Karnataka	Swabhataan Education Society	Vedavathiriagara, K.H.B. Colony, Hiriyur-572144, Distt. Chitradurga, Karnataka
71.	11020/(24)/2011-SCD III	Karnataka	Shri Durgadevi Banjara Seva Sangh	Somdevar Hatti Tanda No.I, Tq. Distt. Bijapur-586114, Karnataka
72.	11020/(5)2011-SCD III	Karnataka	Divyajyothi Vldya Kendra	Vishwa Building, Chikkanna Layout, Sondekoppa Circle, Nelamagala-562123, Bangalore Rural Distt. Karnataka
73.	11020/(1)2011-SCD III	Karnataka	Dr. Sri Jachani Rastriya Sevapeeta	No. 49, H.B. Samaja Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore-560004, Karnataka

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Headquarters	Auto Driving Training Centre	79011	0	2010-11	30	1st and 2nd	21-May-12
Headquarters	Auto Driving raining Centre	41890	0	2011-12	30	1st	21-May-12
Survey No.401, Teemakalapati II Block, Paragodu	Residential Secondary School	383940	0	2011-12	50	1st	21-May-12
Kanakpura Road, Malavalli Town	Electrician Training Centre	90000	0	2010-11	30	1st and 2nd	21-May-12
Headquarters	Residential Primary School	436080	0	2012-13	100	1st	27-Jun-12
Headquarters	Residential Primary School	706940	0	2011-12	0	2nd	27-Jun-12
At headquarters	Residential Primary School	706880	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	27-Jun-12
Gopalpura, T. Narasupura Town (Taluk)	Residential School	722520	0	2010-11	100	1st and 2nd	18-Jul-12
At Headquarters of the NGO	Electrician Training Centre	88133	0	2011-12	30	1st and 2nd	31-Jul-12
At-Headquarters	Residential Primary School	416880	0	2012-13	100	1st and 2nd	11-Oct-12
At-Headquarter	Residential Primary School	490590	0	2012-13	100	1st	17-Oct-12
Sharapura Village, Hiriuir Talik	Residential Primary School	471150	0	2012-13	100	1st	22-Oct-12
At- Headquarters	Residential Primary School	706940	0	2012-13	100	1st	29-Oct-12
Headquarters	Auto Driving Training Centre	41891	0	2011-12	0	2nd	31-Oct-12
Survey No.401 Jeemakalapallil Block, Paragodu	Residential Primary School	383940	0	2011-12	0	2nd	09-Nov-12

1	2	3	4	5
74.	11020/(14)2011-SCD III	Karnataka	Swabhimaan Education Society	Vedavathiriagara, K.H.B. Colony, Hiriyur-572144, Distt Chitradurga, Karnataka
75.	11020/(5)2012-SCD III	Karnataka	Sangameshwar Education Society	Jambagi, Tq. Aurad, Distt. Bidar, Karnataka
76.	11020/(87)2010-SCD III	Kerala	Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashrama	Kalady-683574, Distt Ernakulam, Kerala
77.	11020/(2)2012-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Navchetna Shiksha Samiti	M-35, Sharda Colony Shakti Nagar, Gupteshwar, Distt Jabalpur-482001, Madhya Pradesh
78.	11020/(2)2012-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Navchetna Shiksha Samiti	M-35, Sharda Colony Shakti Nagar, Gupteshwar, Distt. Jabalpur-482001, Madhya Pradesh
79.	11020/(14)2011-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Atihasik Mahila Shiksha Samiti	New Ram Nagar, Near Shanta Mata Mandir, Adhartal Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
80.	11020/(19)2011-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Rlink Unmullan Sanstha	Gram Panchayat Manegaon H.No.58, Champanagar, Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
81.	11020/(9)2012-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Prakartik Chikitsalaya Tatha Mahavidyalaya Samiti	Tansen Road, Padav, Distt. Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
82.	11020/(9)2012-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Prakartik Chikitsalaya Tatha Mahavidyalaya Samiti	Tansen Road, Padav, Distt. Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
83.	11020/(5)2012-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Shashi Mahila Jagrati Samiti	B-1, Navneet Inclave Ranjhi Bazar, Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
84.	11020/(5)2012-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Shashi Mahila Jagrati Samiti	B-1, Navneet Inclave Ranjhi Bazar, Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
85.	11020/(206)2010-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Adarsh Shiksha Samiti	Gram Hindoriya Near Govt. Health Centre, Distt. Damoh, Madhya Pradesh
86.	11020/(206)2010-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Adarsh Shiksha Samiti	Gram Hindoriya Near Govt. Health Centre, Distt. Damoh, Madhya Pradesh
87.	11020/(8)2011-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Avanti Shiksha Samiti	New Ram Nagar, Adhartal, Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
88.	11020/(8)2012-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Avanti Shiksha Samiti	New Ram Nagar, Adhartal, Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
89.	11020/(7)2011-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Sri Sri Maa Anandmai Upvan Shiksha Samiti	Sri Sri Maa Anandmai Ashram Bairagarh, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
At- Dharampura, Hiriyr Taluk, Chitradurga	Residential Primary School	638550	0	2012-13	100	1st	19-Nov-12
At-Headquarters	Ten Bedded Hospital	433035	0	2012-13	0	1st	20-Nov-12
Vill-Mattoor, Kalady, P.O.	Type writing & Shorthand Trg. Centre	68782	0	2011-12	150	1st	25-Jul-12
921, Near Gurudwara Maidan, Rancho, Jablapur, M.P.	Craft Training Centre	263866	0	2010-11	75	1st and 2nd	12-Jun-12
921, New Gurudwara Maidan, Rancho, Jabalpur, M.P.	Craft Training Centre	316160	0	2011-12	75	1st and 2nd	12-Jun-12
Near Ramnagar, Near Shanta Mandir, Adhartal	Non-Residential Primary School	255488	0	2011-12	0	2nd	25-Jun-12
Village Hindoria,	Craft Training Centre	239736	0	2010-11	750	1st and 2nd	13-Jul-12
Milanpur, Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	Mobile Dispensary	210960	0	2010-11	0	1st and 2nd	30-Jul-12
Milajipur, Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	Mobile Dispensary	315090	0	2011-12	0	1st and 2nd	30-Jul-12
Vijay Nagar, Opposite Lakshmi Narayan School, Ranj	Craft Centre	211574	0	2010-11	75	1st and 2nd	31-Jul-12
y Nagar, Opposite Lakshmi Narayan School, Ranjhi B	Craft Centre	316160	0	2011-12	75	1st and 2nd	31-Jul-12
Dhararnpura, Hindoria Naka	Craft Centre	145262	0	2010-11	50	1st and 2nd	14-Aug-12
Dharampura, Hindoria Naka	Craft Centre	214487	0	2011-12	50	1st and 2nd	14-Aug-12
Vill-Bhatera, Tah&Distt.Balaghl	Craft Training Centre	240036	0	2010-11	75	1st and 2nd	14-Aug-12
Vill-Bhatera, Tah. & Distt. Balaghat	Craft Training Centre	349857	0	2011-12	75	1st and 2nd	14-Aug-12
At-Old Dairy Farm, Bairagarh	Non-Residential Primary School	366240	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	22-Aug-12

1	2	3	4	5
90.	11020/(1)/2012-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Mahakoshal Mahila Shiksha Samiti	3226, Tulsi Nagar, Behind St. Gr. School, Ranjhi, Distt. Jabalpur-482005, Madhya Pradesh
91.	11020/(1)/2012-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Mahakoshal Mahila Shiksha Samiti	3226, Tulsi Nagar, Behind St. Gr. School, Ranjhi, Distt. Jabalpur-482005, Madhya Pradesh
92.	11020/(22)/2011-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Mohini Mahila Mandal Shiksha Samiti	Vijay Nagar, Chhapar, Post-Shanker Shah Nagar, Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
93.	11020/(22)/2011-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Mohini Mahila Mandal Shiksha Samiti	Vijay Nagar, Chhapar, Post-Shanker Shah Nagar, Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
94.	11020/(21)/2011-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	New Vikas Shiksha Samiti	102, Ranjhi Bazar Vehicle Tirana, Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
95.	11020/(20)/2011-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Atihasik Mahila Shiksha Samiti	New Ram Nagar, Near Shanta Mata Mandhv Adbartal Distt. Jabaipur, Madhya Pradesh
96.	11020/(20)/2011-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Atihasik Mahila Shiksha Samiti	New Ram Nagar, Near Shanta Mata Mandhv Adhartal Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
97.	11020/(10)/2012-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Gayalri Shakti Shiksha Kalyan Samiti	314, Mishra Market Ranjhi Basti, Distt. Jabalpur-4882001, Madhya Pradesh
98.	11020/(10)/2012-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Gayatri Shakti Shiksha Kalyan Samiti	314, Mishra Market Ranjhi Basti, Distt. Jabalpur-4882001, Madhya Pradesh
99.	11020/(23)/2011-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Gyanvardhan Avam Samaj Utthan Shiksha Samiti	Bargi Colony-II, Tehshil. Gotegaon, Distt. Narsinghpur, Madhya Pradesh
100.	11020/(23)/2011-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Gyanvardhan Avam Samaj Utthan ShikshaSamiti	Bargi Colony-II, Tehshil. Gotegaon, Distt. Narsinghpur, Madhya Pradesh
101.	11020/(4)/2012-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Shivshakri Mahila Adimjati Janjati Kalyan Samiti	H.No. 1440, Po: Shankarshah Nagar Rampur Chhapar, Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
102.	11020/(6)/2011-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Ashok Shiksha Prasar Samiti	Village-Lahar, Tehsil Lahar, Distt. Bhind, Madhya Pradesh
103.	11020/(11)/2012-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Sharda Mahila Mandal	Village-Barokhari, Po: Lahar, Distt. Bhind, Madhya Pradesh

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bhatta Mohalla, Madan Mohan Chobe Ward	Craft Centre	150341	0	2010-11	50 1st and 2nd	12-Sep-12	
Bhatta Mohalla, Madan Mohan Chobe Ward	Craft Centre	254142	0	2011-12	50 1st and 2nd	12-Sep-12	
Bargi Colony, Gotegaon	Craft Centre	187946	0	2010-11	75 1st and 2nd	12-Sep-12	
Bargi Colony, Gotegaon	Craft Centre	320480	0	2011-12	75 1st and 2nd	12-Sep-12	
Gram Dhuma, Lakhnadaun	Craft Trainir Centre	209865	0	2010-11	75 1st and 2nd	13-Sep-12	
Ripta, Gotegaon	Craft Training Centre	186546	0	2010-11	75 1st and 2nd	14-Sep-12	
Ripta, Gotegaon	Craft Training Centre	318080	0	2011-12	75 1st and 2nd	14-Sep-12	
Dr. Usrathe Ke Makan, Adhartal Road	Auto Driving Training Centre	115435	0	2010-11	50 1st and 2nd	14-Sep-12	
Dr. Usrathe Ke Makan, Adhartal Road	Auto Driving Training Centre	195960	0	2011-12	50 1st and 2nd	14-Sep-12	
Near Belhai Kanya Shala, Gotegaon	Craft Training Centre	198206	0	2010-11	75 1st and 2nd	14-Sep-12	
Near Belhai Kanya Shala, Gotegaon	Craft Training Centre	318080	0	2011-12	75 1st and 2nd	14-Sep-12	
At-Headquarters	Craft Training Centre	186994	0	2010-11	75 1st and 2nd	14-Sep-12	
Vill-Bhikampura Road, The. Lahar	Non-Residential Primary School	513000	0	2011-12	100 1st and 2nd	21-Sep-12	
VIII-Badokhari, Mihona	Ten Bedded Hospital	834750	0	2011-12	0 1st and 2nd	21-Sep-12	

1	2	3	4	5
104.	11020/(8)/2011-SCD III	Madhya Pradesh	Sharda Mahila Mandal	Village-Barokhari, Po: Lahar, Distt. Bhind, Madhya Pradesh
105.	11020/(164)/2010-SCD III	Maharashtra	Jyotiba Phule Seva Trust	7, Laxmi Narayan Apartment, Shivaji Nagar, Distt. Nanded-2, Maharashtra
106.	11020/(304)/2010-SCD III	Maharashtra	Swami Chakradhar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Balkoda Chowk, Parner, Distt. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra
107.	11020/(20)/2011-SCD III	Maharashtra	Matoshri Bahuuddeshiya Vikas Shikshan Sanstha	33-B, Cosmos Town, Jayatala Road, Trimurty Nagar, Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra
108.	11020/(20)/2011-SCD III	Maharashtra	Matoshri Bahuuddeshiya Vikas Shikshan Sanstha	33-B, Cosmos Town, Jayatala Road, Trimurty Nagar, Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra
109.	11020/(292)/2010-SCD III	Maharashtra	Dr. Baba Saheh Ambedkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Ambedkar Nagar, Gangakhed, Parbhani, Maharashtra
110.	11020/(292)/2010-SCD III	Maharashtra	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Ambedkar Nagar, Gangakhed, Parbhani, Maharashtra
111.	11020/(9V2011-SCD III	Maharashtra	Servants Of India Society	846, Shivaji Nagar, Pune-411004, Maharashtra
112.	11020/(164)/2010-SCD III	Maharashtra	Jyotiba Phule Seva Trust	7, Laxmi Narayan Apartment, Shivaji Nagar, Distt. Nanded-2, Maharashtra
113.	11020/(3)/2012-SCD III	Maharashtra	Servants Of India Society	846, Shivaji Nagar, Pune-411004, Maharashtra
114.	11020/(4)/2012-SCD III	Maharashtra	Shri Sant Shiromani Manmath Swami Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Shewadi(B), Tal: Loha, Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra
115.	11020/(7V2012-SCD III	Maharashtra	Aai Tulja Bhavani Mahila Shikshan & Prashikshan Sansthan	Jhotinagar (Ghatodi), Post dundi, Tq. Pusad, Distt. Yavatmal, Govari, Maharashtra
116.	11020/(120)/2008-SCD III	Maharashtra	Kai Nura Naik Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha	Sattmal, Post Rohada, Tq.Pusad, Distt.Yavatmal, Maharashtra
117.	11020/(193)/2010-SCD III	Maharashtra	Sant Gora Kumbhar Shikshan Sansthan	Shrinathnagar, Taroda(Bk) Distt. Nanaded, Maharashtra
118.	11020/(34)/2008-SCD III	Maharashtra	Gram Vikas Bahu-Uddshiya Sanstha	29, Dandekar Nagar, Primpala Road, Jalgaon Distt., Maharashtra
119.	11020/(34)/2008-SCD III	Maharashtra	Gram Vikas Bahu-Uddshiya Sanstha	29, Dandekar Nagar, Primpala Road, Jalgaon Distt., Maharashtra
120.	11020/(162)/2010-SCD III	Maharashtra	Mahatma Phule Yuvak Vikas Mandal	78, Ram Nagar, Vadi Bhokar Road, Deopur. Dhule, Maharashtra

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mandi Road, The. Mihona	Non-Residential Primary School	510300	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	21-Sep-12
Andharwadi, Tq. Kamla Nagar	Hostel (Secondary)	455220	0	2011-12	100	1st	10-May-12
At Ghargaon, Tal. Shrigonda	Residential Primary School	471150	0	2011-12	100	1st	28-May-12
At-Mowad Road, Narkhed, Tal. Narkhed	Residential Secondary School	534310	0	2009-10	0	2nd	13-Jul-12
At-Mowad road, Narkhed, Tal. Narkhed	Residential Secondary School	883065	0	2010-11	100	1st and 2nd	13-Jul-12
Sarda Colony, Gangakhed Tq.	Hostel (Primary)	192525	0	2009-10	0	2nd	18-Jul-12
Sarda Colony, Gangakhed Tq.	Hostel (Primary)	397748	0	2010-11	65	1st and 2nd	18-Jul-12
At-Paliakalan, Lakhnpur, Kheri	Residential Primary School	832958	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	25-Jul-12
At-Kamala Nagar, Hingoli	Hostel (Secondary)	455220	0	2011-12	0	2nd	26-Jul-12
At-Post-Rayadada	Hostel (Primary)	793440	104000	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	26-Jul-12
At-Headquarters	Residential Primary School	981180	0	2011-12	100	1st and	26-Jul-12
At-Chincholi(Khurd)' PO- Ta. Rajura	Hostel (Secondary)	427856	0	2011-12	100	1st	14-Aug-12
At-Panhala, Post-Belora, Tq. Pusad	Hostel (Secondary)	587140	0	2010-11	100	1st and 2nd	14-Aug-12
Pasadgaon Tq. &	Hostel (Secondary)	923400	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	29-Aug-12
At-District Nandurbar,	Mobile Dispensary	139410	0	2010-11		2nd	03-Sep-12
District Nandurbar	Mobile Dispensary	315090	0	2011-12	0	1st and 2nd	03-Sep-12
At-Junavane, Namdar Sureshji Prabhunagar, Tq. &	Non-Residential Primary School	278194	0	2010-11	0	2nd	06-Sep-12

1	2	3	4	5
121	11020/(6)/2012-SCD III	Maharashtra	Pratap Memorial Charitable Trust	Shankar Bhawan, Main Road, Gondia-441601, Maharashtra
122	11020/(9)/2012-SCD III	Maharashtra	Vishwakarma Pratisthan	Jyoti Diamond, Sarafa Bazar, Nanded-431604, Maharashtra
123	11020/(10)/2012-SCD III	Maharashtra	Shri Sant Gadge Maharaj Mission	Shri Sant Gadage Maharaj Central Scheduled Caste Primary School Bijawadi (Yelewadi, Tal-Man, Distt. Satara, Mumbai-40004, Maharashtra
124	11020/(280)/2007-SCD III	Maharashtra	Priyadarshni Shikshan Sanstha	Subhas Nagar, Koregaon, Distt. Satara, Maharashtra
125	1102G7(280)/2007-SCD III	Maharashtra	Priyadarshni Shikshan Sanstha	Subhas Nagar, Koregaon, Distt. Satara, Maharashtra
126	11020/(60)/2007-SCD III	Maharashtra	Gram Vikas Bahu-Uddshiya Sanstha	29, Dandekar Nagar, Primpala Road, Jalgaon Distt., Maharashtra
127	11020/(60)/2007-SCD III	Maharashtra	Gram Vikas Bahu-Uddshiya Sanstha	29, Dandekar Nagar, Primpala Road, Jalgaon Distt., Maharashtra
128	11020/(13)/2012-SCD III	Maharashtra	Aniket Bahu-uddehisya Sanstha	P.O. Shahapur, Tal & Distt. Bhandara
129	11020/(11)/2012-SCD III	Maharashtra	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Shikshan Frasarak Mandal	Ambedkar Nagar, Gangakhed, Parbhani, Maharashtra
130	11020/(16)/2012-SCD III	Maharashtra	Shri Mahila Bal Kalyan & Apang Punarvasan Vikas Mandal	Trimurti Chowk, Bazar Peth, Kesare, Tal Sakri, Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra
131	11020/(173)/2010-SCD III	Maharashtra	Jay Vishwakarma Sarvoday Sanstha	N-9, L-152/04, CIDCO, Distt. Aurangabad-431001, Maharashtra
132	11020/(3)/2012-SCD III	Maharashtra	Servants Of India Society	846, Shivaji Nagar, Pune-411004, Maharashtra
133	11020/(189)/2010-SCD III	Maharashtra	Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Ambika Talkies Road, Hingoli-431513, Maharashtra
134	11020/(14)/2012-SCD III	Maharashtra	Samata Gram Vikas Bahuudeshiya Sanstha	Mohada, Tq. Padharkawada, Distt. Yavatmal, Maharashtra
135	11020/(23)/2012-SCDIH	Maharashtra	Gram VikasBahu-UddshiyaSanstha	29, Dandekar Nagar, Primpala Road, Jalgaon Distt., Maharashtra
136	11020/(12)/2012-SCDIE	Maharashtra	Mahila Bahuudeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Nalgjr Tq. Udgir, Distt. Latur Maharashtra

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
At-Gondia	Mobile Medicare Unit	177367	0	2010-11	0	1st and 2nd	07-Sep-12
At-Wadi (B.K.) Tq.	Hostel (Secondary)	922581	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	18-Sep-12
At- Bjiawadi (Yelewadi) Tal-Man	Non-Residential Primary School	515700	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	11-Oct-12
Headquarters	Residential Secondary School	585990	0	2010-11	0	2nd	29-Oct-12
Headquarters	Residential Secondary School	590490	0	2011-12	0	2nd	29-Oct-12
Hansraj Nagar A/P Khamgaon	Ten Bedded Hospital	3800	0	2009-10	0	2nd	09-Nov-12
At-Hansraj Nagar A/P Khamgaon, Shegaon Road, Khamg	Ten Bedded Hospital	220591	0	2010-11	0	1st and 2nd	09-Nov-12
At-C-1, Dreamcity Mohpa Road, P.O/Tehsil-Umrer	Ten Bedded Hospital	932213	0	2012-13	0	1st and 2nd	19-Nov-12
At-Sarda Colony, Gangakhed Tq.	Hostel (Primary)	724800	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	19-Nov-12
Shahada, Nandurbar	Ten Bedded Hospital	939150	0	2012-13	0	1st and 2nd	19-Nov-12
At-PlotNo.4GutNo. 15, Rajai Nagar, Beed By	Craft Training Centre	222454	0	2012-13	50	1st and 2nd	20-Nov-12
At-Post-Rayagada	Hostel (Primary)	344720	0	2012-13	100	1st	20-Nov-12
Santoshi Mata Nagar, Alhada Plot, Washim	Hostel (Secondary)	786240	0	2012-13	100	1st and 2nd	29-Nov-12
At-P.O. Ghoti Tq. Ghatanji	Ten Bedded Hospital	940950	0	2012-13	0	1st and 2nd	11-Jan-13
At/P-Khamgaon, Shegaon Road, Khamgaon	Ten Beddec Hospital	941000	0	2011-12	0	1st and 2nd	28-Jan-13
At-Jalkt Road, In front of Bhagyashri Building	Hostel (Secondary)	820800	0	2012-13	100	1st and 2nd	28-Jan-13

1	2	3	4	5
137. 11020/(147)/2010-SCD III	Maharashtra	Shri Hanuman Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Near Sudhakar Rao Naik High School, Galli No.5, Plot No.55, New Hanumannagar, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	
138. 11020/(4)/2012-SCDIE	Maharashtra	Shri Sant Shiromani Manmath Swami Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Shewadi(B), Tal: Loha, Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra	
139. 11020/(250)/2010-SCDIE	Manipur	Integrated Rural Development And Educational Organisation	Wangbal, P.O.: Thoubal-795138, Manipur	
140. 11020/(256)/2010-SCD III	Manipur	Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Services	Thoubal Bazar, Distt. Thoubal-795138, Manipur	
141. 11020/(258)/2009-SCD III	Manipur	M.M. Higher Secondary School	Wangkheimayum Leirak, Wangkhei, Imphal East, Manipur	
142. 11020/(186)/2007-SCD III	Manipur	Centre for Women Development	Keishamthong Elangbam Leikai Imphal West District, Manipur	
143. 11020/(186)/2007-SCD III	Manipur	Centre for Women Development	Keishamthong Elangbam Leikai Imphal West District, Manipur	
144. 11020/(20)/2011-SCD III	Odisha	Gurudutta Gramodyog	Plot No. 11, Station Square Bhubaneswar-751001, Odisha	
145. 11020/(1)/2012-SCD III	Odisha	Adarsha Seva Sangathana	At/Po: Anantapur, Via-Bhuban, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha-759017	
146. 11020/(1)/2011-SCD III	Odisha	Adarsha Seva Sangathana	At/Po: Anantapur, Via-Bhuban, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha-759017	
147. 11020/(234)/2010-SCD III	Odisha	Odisha Khadi and Village Industries	PlotNo.805&823(P) At/Jasyadev Vihar, Po: Rrl Bhubaneswar, Odisha	
148. 11020/(2)/2012-SCD III	Odisha	Sadjyotika	At Aparna Nagar, PO Chualiganja, Distt. Cuttack, Odisha	
149. 11020/(20)/2011-SCD III	Odisha	Gurudutta Gramodyog	Plot No. 11, Station Square Bhubaneswar-751001, Odisha	
150. 11020/(353)/2010- SCD III	Odisha	Holy Home	S-4/18, Niladri Vihar, P.O. Chandrasekharapur, Bhubaneswar, Distt. Khurda-751021, Odisha	
151. 11020/(239)/2010-SCD III	Rajasthan	Bright Future Institute Sanstha	Branch at Ward No. 14, Padampur-335041, Distt. Sriganganagar, Rajasthan	
152. 11020/(5)/2012-SCD III	Rajasthan	Jack & Jill Society	H.No. 5/276, Sfs, Aggarwal Farm, Mansarovar, Jaipur, Rajasthan	

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
At-Headquarter	Mobile Dispensary	312480	0	2012-13	0	1st and 2nd	28-Jan-13
At-Headquarters	Residential Primary School	981180	0	2012-13	100	1st and 2nd	31-Jan-13
Wangbal	Craft Training Centre	82560	0	2011-12	30	1st	27-Jun-12
Thoubal Bazar, Thoubal, Manipur	Typing Training Centre	61005	0	2010-11	60	1st and 2nd	13-Jul-12
Khongman Bashikhong, Wangkhei	Ten Bedded Hospital	208687	0	2010-11	0	2nd	11-Jan-13
At-5 SC Village of Imphal West	Mobile Dispansary	157545	0	2010-11	0	2nd	31-Jan-13
At-5, SC Village of Imphal West	Mobile Dispansary	315090	0	2011-12	0	1st and 2nd	31-Jan-13
At-Bairibagh, Kalyanpur, P.S.Binjharpur	Non-Residential Primary School	463950	0	2010-11	100	1st and 2nd	12-Jun-12
At-PO-Khamar, Block-Pallahara	Residential Primary School	981180	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	18-Jul-12
At-Khamar	Printing Composing & Book Binding	218160	0	2011-12	60	1st and 2nd	26-Jul-12
P.O.-Kaduapada	Type& Shorthand Training Centre	187380	0	2011-12	40	1st and 2nd	22-Oct-12
Thatarisahi, Chauliganja, Naya Bazar	Hostel (Secondary)	923400	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	29-Oct-12
At-Bairibagh, Kalyanpur, P.S Binjharpur	Non-Residential Primary School	515700	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	20-Nov-12
At-P.O.Salang, Viz Nimapara	Non-Residential Secondary School	625500	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	20-Nov-12
Ward No. 14(old) Padampur	Non-Residential Primary School	458400	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	06-Jul-12
117/60 Aggarwal Farm, Mansrover	Non-Residential Primary School	326400	0	2010-11	100	1st and 2nd	30-Jul-12

1	2	3	4	5
153. 11020/(2)/2012-SCD III	Rajasthan	Bal Bodh Vidya Peeth Sanstha	Mahajan Tehsil, Loonkaransar, Distt. Bikaner, Rajasthan	
154. 11020/(231)/2008-SCD III	Rajasthan	Shri Krishna Vidyalaya Prabandhak Samiti	Padampur, Distt. Sriganganagar	
155. 11020/(271)/2008 SCD III	Rajasthan	Mahavir Bal Shiksha Avam Vikas Samiti	Near Saini Adarsh Vidya Mandir, Hodayali Bhawan, Jagir, Bandiikui, Distt. Dausa-303313, Rajasthan	
156. 11020/(271)/2008-SCD III	Rajasthan	Mabavir Bal Shiksha Avam Vikas Samiti	Near Saini Adarsh Vidya Mandir, Hodayali Bhawan, Jagir, Bandiikui, Distt. Dausa-303313, Raiasthan	
157. 11020/(180)/2008-SCD III	Rajasthan	Ashapala Shiksha Samiti	Shiv Sadan, Virendra Bhawan, Mama Bhanej Chauraha, Jhalawar, Raiasthan	
158. 11020/(296)/2008- SCD III	Rajasthan	Balram Adarsh Vidyalaya Samiti	21, Shankar Colony, SSB Road, Sri Ganganagar, Raiasthan	
159. 11020/(225)/2008- SCD III	Rajasthan	Balram Adarsh Vidyalaya Samiti	21, Shankar Colony, SSB Road, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan	
160. 11020/(6)/2012- SCD III	Rajasthan	Helping Hands Society	7C/31 Mahaver Nagar-III, Kota, Rajasthan	
161. 11020/(232)/2008-SCD III	Rajasthan	Public Seva Society	1-A, Chhoti S Balwant Singh Ki Dhani Sriganganagar Rajasthan	
162. 11020/(232)/2008-SCD III	Rajasthan	Public Seva Society	1-A, Chhoti S Balwant Singh Ki Dhani Sriganganagar Rajasthan	
163. 11020/(286)/2006-SCD III	Rajasthan	Shri Ravidranath Tagore Vidyalaya Samiti	Ward No. 5, Rawatsar, Distt. Hanumangarh, Rajasthan	
164. 11020/(8)/2012-SCD III	Rajasthan	Vikas Model School Prabandh Samiti	Ward No. 11, Pilibanga, Distt. Hanumangarh, Rajasthan	
165. 11020/(193)/2008-SCD III	Rajasthan	Nirashrit Mahila Bal Vikas Gramodyog Shiksha Samiti	Pai Bagh, Distt. Bharatpur-32001 .Rajasthan	
166. 11020/(268)/2008-SCD III	Rajasthan	Shishu Niketan Patshla Samiti	Suratgarh, Distt. Sriganganagar, Rajasthan	
167. 11020/(268)/2008-SCD III	Rajasthan	Shishu Niketan Patshla Samiti	Suratgarh, Distt. Sriganganagar, Rajasthan	
168. 11020/(209)/2007-SCD III	Rajasthan	Vidya Mandir Shiksha Samiti	3-G-20 Jawahar Nagar, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan	

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jogia Ki Basti, Loonkaransar	Non-Residential Primary School	367200	0	2010-11	100 1st and 2nd	08-Aug-12	
Ward No. 8, Padampur	Non-Residential Primary School	458400	0	2011-12	100 1st and 2nd	08-Aug-12	
Behind Anaj mandi, Bankikui	Non-Residential Primary School	3264.00	0	2010-1	100 1st and 2nd	14-Aug-12	
Behind Anaj Mandi, Bandikui	Non-Residential Primary School	458400	0	2011-12	100 1st and 2nd	14-Aug-12	
Kale Babu Ki Haveli, Bada Bazaar	Craft Training Centre	173760	0	2010-11	50 1st and 2nd	03-Sep-12	
31, Shankar colony, Near Meena Chowk	Craft Training Centre	176560	0	2010-11	50 1st and 2nd	03-Sep-12	
6, Janta Colony, Bhujia Factory Road	Non-Residential Primary School	458400	0	2011-12	100 1st and 2nd	03-Sep-12	
Brij Vihar Colony, in front of Rajasthan, Bank	Craft Training Centre	176560	0	2010-11	50 1st and 2nd	03-Sep-12	
1 A, Chhotti Gram Panchayat Area, House, No.31C	Residential Primary School	640740	0	2010-11	100 1st and 2nd	06-Sep-12	
1 A, Chhotti Gram Panchayat Area, House No. 31C	Residential Primary School	981180	0	2011-12	100 1st and 2nd	06-Sep-12	
Vijay Laxmi House, Ward No.5, Rawatsar	Craft Training Centre	140480	0	2010-11	60 1st and 2nd	21-Sep-12	
Ward No.11, Pilibanga	Craft Training Centre	151680	0	2010-11	50 1st and 2nd	01-Oct-12	
Anah Gate Bajaria, Min Road, Near Bus Stand	Non-Residential Primary School	233415	0	2010-11	100 1st and 2nd	31-Oct-12	
Ward No. 18, Suratgarh	Non-Residential Primary School	229200	0	2010-11	0 2nd	31-Oct-12	
Ward No. 18, Suratgarh	Non-Residential Primary School	458400	0	2011-12	100 1st and 2nd	31-Oct-12	
46 Shankar Colony, Sector-3	Craft Training Centre	126800	0	2010-11	50 1st and 2nd	31-Oct-12	

1	2	3	4	5
169.	11020/(179)/2008-SCD III	Rajasthan	Sumit Bal Vidhyalaya Shiksha Vikas Samiti	11/B/3, Mahavir Nagar-III, Kota, Raiasthan
170.	11020/(179)/2008-SCD III	Rajasthan	SumitBalVidhyalaya Shiksha Vikas Samiti	11/B/3, Mahavir Nagar-III, Kota, Rajasthan
171.	11020/(280)/2008-SCD III	Rajasthan	Youvan Sanstha	3/25, Housing Board, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan
172.	11020/(299)/2008-SCD III	Rajasthan	Manohar Bal Mandir Samiti	5-D-Block, Srigangangar-335001, Rajasthan
173.	11020/(289)/2006-SCD III	Rajasthan	Nehru Model School Samiti	108-109, Setia Colony, Distt. Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan
174.	11020/(270)/2008-SCD III	Rajasthan	Prasasvi Sansthan	Geeta Bhawan, Vivekanand Colony, Distt. Dausa, Rajasthan
175.	11020/(270)/2008-SCD III	Rajasthan	Prasasvi Sansthan	Geeta Bhawan, Vivekanand Colony, Distt. Dausa, Rajasthan
176.	11020/(281)/2008-SCD III	Rajasthan	Adarsh Shikshan Samiti	117-H-Block, Srigangangar, Rajasthan
177.	11020/(7)/2012-SCD III	Rajasthan	Manjit Vikas Avam Prashikshan Samiti	Near Gurudwara, Bhim Ganjmandi, Kota Juntion, Raiasthan
178.	11020/(1)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti	28, Adarsh Vihar, Bye-Pass Road, New P.A.C. Line, Kanpur, U.P.
179.	11020/(2)/2011-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Samaj Seva Sansthan	Siddharth Nagar, Faizabad Road, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh
180.	11020/(112)/2010-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Bal Bani Avom Nirbal Seva Nari Kala Kendra Samiti	Vill.&Post Dangauli, Distt. Mau, Uttar Pradesh
181.	11020/(149)/2010-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Sarvodaya Ashram	Village-Sikandarapur Block & Post. Tandiawan Distt. Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh
182.	11020/(149)/2010-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Sarvodaya Ashram	Village-Sikandarapur Block & Post. Tandiawan Distt. Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh
183.	11020/(8)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	New Public School Samiti	504/21-D, Krishna Bhawan, Tagore Marg, Daliganj, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
184.	11020/(118)/2010-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Pawan Seva Sansthan	Moh Mewatiyan, Tarabganj Road, Near Chhungi Naka Naushahara, Distt. Gonda, Uttar Pradesh

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Churelia, Tehsil aklera	Residential Primary School	454886	0	2010-11	100	1st and 2nd	09-Nov-12
Churelia, Tehsil Aklera	Residential Primary School	981180	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	09-Nov-12
House No. 35, 16-17H, Ghanjatain, Tehsil Shrikarnpur	Craft Training Centre	112860	0	2010-11	50	1st and 2nd	20-Nov-12
Bega Ram Marg, Gali No.2, Setia Colony	Craft Training Centre	101920	0	2010-11	50	1st and 2nd	26-Nov-12
Near Jain Bhavan, Satia Colony	Craft Training Centre	101920	0	2010-11	50	1st and 2nd	26-Nov-12
Near Chauth Mata Mandir, Banddikui	Non-Residential Primary School	174400	0	2010-11	100	1st and 2nd	26-Nov-12
Near Chauth Mata Mandin Bandikui	Non-Residential Primary School	458400	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	26-Nov-12
6E Chotti Gram Panchayat	Residential Primary School	259840	0	2010-11	100	1st and 2nd	14-Jan-13
Near Gurudwara, Bhim Ganjmandi, Kota Junction	Craft Centre	52160	0	2010-11	50	1st and 2nd	28-Jan-13
Headquarters	Ten Bedded Hospital	456525	0	2011-12	0	1st	21-May-12
Headquarters	Hostel (Secondary)	261225	0	2011-12	50	1st	21-May-12
Headquarters	Non-Residential Secondary School	778950	0	2010-11	150	1st and 2nd	29-May-12
Headquarters	Residential Secondary School	1329435	0	2010-11	250	2nd	25-Jun-12
Headquarters	Residential Secondary School	2465820	0	2011-12	250	1st and 2nd	25-Jun-12
Vill-Takia Nigohi, Post Kanta, Gulzarpur Vikas Khan	Residential Primary School	937980	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	29-Jun-12
Moh. Mewatiyan Near Jhanjhari Block	Residential Primary School	981180	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	29-Jun-12

1	2	3	4	5
185.	11020/(4)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Upasana Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti	Vill. Madhupuri, Post Digo, Tehsil Aonla, Distt. Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh
186.	11020/(11)/2011-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Arya Sugandh Sansthan	Vill. Mussepur Po: Mandavali Najibabad, Distt. Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh
187.	11020/(12)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Arya Sugandh Sansthan	Vill. Mussepur Po: Mandavali Najibabad, Distt. Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh
188.	11020/(229)/2010-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Bal Kalyan Kendra	Village: Pindra, Post: Deoria, Distt. Deoria-274001, Uttar Pradesh
189.	11020/(3)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Ramakrishna Mission Sevashram Charitable Hospital	Vrindavan, Mathura, U.P.
190.	11020/(11)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	New Public School Samiti	504/21-D, Krishna Bhawan, Tagore Marg, Daliganj, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
191.	11020/(121)/2010-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Shanti Sarvodaya Sansthan	'Shanti Kunj' Moh. Mewatiyan, Tarabganj Road, Distt. Gonda, Uttar Pradesh
192.	11020/(108)/2010-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti	Prem Nagar, Line Par, Near Mata Mandir, Moradabad, UP
193.	11020/(108)/2010-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti	Prem Nagar, Line Par, Near Mala Mandir, Moradabad, UP
194.	11020/(2)/2011-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Samaj Seva Sansthan	Siddharth Nagar, Faizabad Road, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh
195.	11020/(1)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti	28, Adarsh Vihar, Bye-Pass Road, New P.A.C. Line, Kanpur, U.P.
196.	11020/(6)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Atal Gramodyog Sewa Samiti	Vlohalla:Chanakyapuri, PO: Amethi, Distt. Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh
197.	11020/(98)/2010-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Bhartiya Samaj Sewa Sansthan	Baraf Khana Mishri Ki Bagh, Thakurganj, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
198.	11020/(12)/2011-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Arya Sugandh Sanstban	Vill. Mussepur Po: ylandavali Najibabad, Distt. Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh
199.	11020/(218)/2010-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Shanti Sarvodaya Sanstban	'Shanti Kunj' Moh. Mewatiyan, Tarabganj Road, Distt. Gonda, Uttar Pradesh
200.	11020/(5)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Vande Marram Foundation	Village Pure Moti, Wazirgang, Dt. Gonda, UP

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
At-Dasba Aanvla, Post & Tah. Aanvla	Ten Bedded Hospital	942750	0	2011-12	0	1st and 2nd	29-Jun-12
Vill-Mussepur, Post-Mandavali	Type & Shorhand Training Centre	187380	0	2011-12	40	1st and 2nd	06-Jul-12
Vill-Musseput Post-Mandavali,	Ten Bedded Hospital	806937	0	2011-12	0	1st and 2nd	06-Jul-12
At- Headquarter	Non-Residential Primary School	432180	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	06-Jul-12
At-Headquarters	Mobile Dispensary	471528	0	2011-12	0	1st and 2nd	06-Jul-12
At- Headquarters	Computer Training Centre	178640	0	2011-12	30	1st and 2nd	18-Jul-12
At-Vill & Post-Mohana, Block Paraspur	Residential Primary School	981180	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	18-Jul-12
At-Ram Leela Maidan, Harthala	Non-Residential Primary School	293277	0	2010-11	100	1st and 2nd	25-Jul-12
At- Ram Leela Maidan, Harthala	Non-Residential Primary School	446880	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	25-Jul-12
At-Headquarters	Hostel (Secondary)	261225	0	2011-12	50	2nd	25-Jul-12
At-Headquarters	Ten Bedded Hospital	456525	0	2011-12	0	2nd	26-Jul-12
At-Pure Sheetal Jangal Ramnagar, PO-Amethi	Non-Residential Primary School	515700	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	06-Aug-12
At-Vill & PO-Sant Nagar, Mahmudabad Road, Sidhouli	Residential Primary School	857760	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	06-Aug-12
At-Headquarter	Residential Primary School	981180	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	08-Aug-12
At-Vill & Post-Mohna, Block Paraspur	Non-Residential Primary School	515700	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	08-Aug-12
At-Vill-Puremoti, PO-Wazirganj	Ten Bedded Hospital	799358	0	2011-12	0	1st and 2nd	08-Aug-12

1	2	3	4	5
201. 11020/(10)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Sri Sai Satayu Nirog Sanstha Avam Biotech Research Society	H.Q. 38B, Pocket-B SFS Flat Mayur Vihar-III Delhi-96	
202. 11020/(9)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Deendayal Research Institute	7-E, Swami Ramtirth Nagar, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-110055	
203. 11020/(120)/2010-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Fawan Seva Sansthan	Voh.Mewatiyan, Tarabganj Road, Near Chhungi Naka Naushahara, Distt. Gonda, Uttar Pradesh	
204. 11020/(13)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Yashodanandan Gramodyog Sewa Avam Shikshan Sansthan	Vill.&Post-I brahimpatti, Dt. Ballia, Uttar Pradesh	
205. 11020/(13)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Yashodanandan Gramodyog Sewa Avam Shikshan Sansthan	VIII.&Post-Ibrahimipatti, Dt.-Ballia, Uttar Pradesh	
206. 11020/(13)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Yashodanandan Gramodyog Sewa Avam Shikshan Sansthan	VIII.&Post-Ibrabimpatti, Dt.-Ballia, Uttar Pradesh	
207. 11020/(335)/2010-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Gyan Bharati Mahila Kalyan Avam Shiksha Prasar Samiti	102, Holi Gate, Etah, Uttar Pradesha-3	
208. 11020/(3)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Ramakrishna Mission Sevashram Charitable Hospital	Vrindavan, Mathura, U.P.	
209. 11020/(15)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Meera Tripatbi Smriti Sewa Sansthan	Moh. & Post Gauriganj, Teh. Gauriganj, Distt. Sultanpur, U.P.	
210. 11020/(16)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Shivpal Smarak Nidhi	Malikmau, Near-Railway Crossing, Lucknow Road, Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh	
211. 11020/(255)/2010-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Sw. Tapeswar Ram Kalyan Samiti	Mo. Saidpur, P.O. Mohammdabad Gohna, Distt, Mau, Uttar Pradesh	
212. 11020/(255)/2010-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Sw. Tapeswar Ram Kalyan Samiti	Mo. Saidpur, P.O. Mohammdabad Gohna, Distt. Mau, Uttar Pradesh	
213. 11020/(14)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Yashodanandan Gramodyog Sewa Avam Shikshan Sansthan	VIII. & Post-Ibrahimipatti, Dt-Ballia, Uttar Pradesh	
214. 11020/(14)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Yashodanandan Gramodyog Sewa Avam Shikshan Sansthan	Vill. & Post-Ibrahimipatti, Dt.-Ballia, Uttar Pradesh	
215. 11020/(14)/2012-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Yashodanandan Gramodyog Sewa Avam Shikshan Sansthan	Vill & Post-Ibrahimipatti, Dt.-Ballia, Uttar Pradesh	
216. 11020/(116)/2010-SCD III	Uttar Pradesh	Adarsh Sanskritik Satsang Kala Kendra	Village & PO Auras, Distt. Unnao, Uttar Pradesh	

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Shakti Khand-III Plot No. 54, Indirapuram	Ten Bedded Hospital	818550	0	2011-12	0	1st and 2nd	22-Aug-12
Parmanand Ashram Paddhati Vidyalaya, Ganivan	Residential Primary School	594685	0	2010-11	100	1st and 2nd	28-Aug-12
At-Moh. Mewatiyan, Paraspur Blook	Mobile Medical Unit	315090	0	2011-12	0	1st and 2nd	06-Sep-12
Village-Ibrahim Patti	Ten Bedded Hospital	550275	0	2010-11	0	1st and 2nd	06-Sep-12
At-Village-Ibrahim Patti	Ten Bedded Hospital	941400	0	2011-12	0	1st and 2nd	06-Sep-12
At-Village-Ibrahim Patti	Ten Bedded Hospital	626400	0	2012-13	0	1st and 2nd	06-Sep-12
At-Shanti Nagar, Etah	Residential Primary School	872160	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	21-Sep-12
At-Headquarters	Mobile Dispensary	235764	0	2012-13	0	1st	21-Sep-12
At-Block Gauriganj, Jamo, Shahgarh and rural Area	Mobile Dispensary	267915	0	2011-12	0	1st and 2nd	01-Oct-12
At-Block Rani	Mobile Dispensary	313650	0	2011-12	0	1st and 2nd	05-Oct-12
At-Headquarters	Typing and Shorthand Training Centre	78200	0	2010-11	40	1st and 2nd	05-Oct-12
At-Headquarters	Typing and Shorthand Training Centre	166560	0	2011-12	40	1st and 2nd	05-Oct-12
At-Vill-Ibrahim Patti	Non-Residential Secondary School	333450	0	2010-11	100	1st and 2nd	11-Oct-12
At-Village-Ibrahim Patti	Non-Residential Secondary School	596700	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	11-Oct-12
At-Village-Ibrahim Patti	Non-Residential Secondary School	596700	0	2012-13	100	1st and 2nd	11-Oct-12
At-Headquarter	Residential Primary School	853328	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	09-Nov-12

1	2	3	4	5
217. 11020/(291)/2009-SCD III	Uttaranchal	Indira Rashtriya Chetna Evam Samajothan Sansthan	Hoshiyari Mandir Raiwala, Distt. Dehradun, Uttrakhand	
218. 11020/(1)/2012-SCD III	Uttaranchal	Indira Rashtriya Chetna Evam Samajothan Sansthan	Hoshiyari Mandir Raiwala, Distt. Dehradun, Uttrakhand	
219. 11020/(2)/2012-SCD III	Uttrakhand	Akashdeep Seva Sansthan	Link Road, Pithoragarh, Uttrakhand	
220. 11020/(3)/2011-SCD III	West Bengal	West Bengal Scheduled Castes, Tribes & Minority Welfare Association	Rabindra Nagar, Post Midnapore, Distt. Paschim Midnapore, West Bengal	
221. 11020/(2)/2011-SCD III	West Bengal	West Bengal Scheduled Castes, Tribes & Minority Welfare Association	Rabindra Nagar, Post Midnapore, Distt. Paschim Midnapore, West Bengal	
222. 11020/(14)/2011-SCD III	West Bengal	West Bengal Scheduled Castes, Tribes & Minority Welfare Association	Rabindra Nagar, Post Midnapore, Distt. Paschim Midnapore, West Bengal	
223. 11020/(1)/2012-SCD III	West Bengal	West Bengal Scheduled Castes, Tribes & Minority Welfare Association	Rabindra Nagar, Post Midnapore, Distt. Paschim Midnapore, West Bengal	
224. 11020/(1)/2011-SCD III	West Bengal	West Bengal Scheduled Castes, Tribes & Minority Welfare Association	Rabindra Nagar, Post Midnapore, Distt. Paschim Midnapore, West Bengal	
225. 11020/(240)/2010-SCD III	West Bengal	Parmananda Mission	Vill. & P.O. Banagram, Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal	
226. 11020/(10)/2011-SCD III	West Bengal	Central Scheduled Caste & Tribal Welfare Association	No 4, Sankharipukur(Nichu Colony), Burdwan, West Bengal-713103	
227. 11020/(144)/2010-SCD III	West Bengal	Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama	Post Narendrapur, Kolkata, West Bengal-700103	
228. 11020/(146)/2010-Scdie	West Bengal	Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama	Post Narendrapur, Kolkata, West Bengal-700103	
229. 11020/(7)/2011-SCD III	West Bengal	Central Scheduled Caste & Tribal Welfare Association	No 4, Sankharipukur(Nichu Colony), Burdwan, West Bengal-713103	

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
At- Hoshiyari Mandir, Raiwala	Residential Primary School	490590	0	2011-12	0	2nd	22-Aug-12
At-BEG, Camp Road, Hoshiyari Mandir, Raiwala	Residential Primary School	981180	0	2012-13	100	1st and 2nd	09-Nov-12
Block Kanalichhia, Distt. Pithoragarh, Uttrakhand	Mobile Dispensary	323640	0	2011-12	0	1st and 2nd	28-Jan-13
At Jamda, P.O. Jhargram	Industrial Training Institute	442080	0	2010-11	197	1st and 2nd	13-Jul-12
At-Nazarganj, P.O. Midnapur	Industrial Training Institute	602879	0	2010-11	255	1st and 2nd	13-Jul-12
At- Hazramath, P.O. Midnapur	Industrial Training Institute	404460	0	2010-11	200	1st and 2nd	13-Jul-12
At-Rabindranagar, P.O. Midnapur	Computer Training Centre	156780	0	2010-11	50	1st and 2nd	13-Jul-12
ITI Kushpata P.O., Ghatal	Industrial Training Institute	284162	0	2010-11	100	1st and 2nd	13-Jul-12
at-Headquarters	Hostel (Secondary)	847800	0	2011-12	100	1st and 2nd	01-Oct-12
Village Swastipally P.O. Joteram,	Non-Residential Primary School	515700	0	2012-13	100	1st and 2nd	28-Jan-13
Narendrapur, Kolkata	Commercial Art and Painting Training Centre	117360	0	2012-13	15	1st and 2nd	28-Jan-13
Narendrapur, Kolkata	Dispensary (Two)	297600	0	2012-13	0	1st and 2nd	28-Jan-13
4, Shankhaipukur, P.O. Sripally, P.S. & Distt.-	Craft Centre (two project)	466668	0	2012-13	60	1st and 2nd	31-Jan-13
Grand Total		103170317	104000		15592		

Status of IVFRT

342. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and the present status of the implementation of the Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners' Registration and Tracking (IVFRT);

(b) the number of Indian Missions across the globe, Immigration check posts and Foreigners Regional Registration Offices linked so far; and

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilised, so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing Mission Mode Project (MMP) on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners' Registration & Tracking (IVFRT). This project aims to develop a secure and integrated service delivery framework to enhance security and facilitation in the visa issuance process, strengthen the immigration function besides fortifying the Foreigners Registration Process for effective tracking of the foreigners. It is being implemented in a planned and phased manner and is spread over a period of 4Va years, i.e. w.e.f. April, 2010 to September, 2014. With the implementation of this project, all the Indian Missions across the globe, Immigration Check Posts (ICPs), and the Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs)/Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs) in the country would be linked with the Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB).

The envisaged outcomes from this MMP *interalia* include:

- (i) Authentication of traveller's identity at the Missions, Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) and Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs) through use of intelligent document scanners and biometrics;
- (ii) Online registration of foreigners at the time of grant of visa and automated updation of the particulars of the foreigners at entry and exit points;
- (iii) Availability of a centralized system for sharing of information across the concerned Agencies about foreign travellers;

- (iv) Improved tracking of foreigners by integrating and sharing information captured during visa issuance at Missions, during immigration check at ICPs, and during registration at FRRO/FROs.

The following major activities have been completed under the Project:

- (i) More secure visa stickers have been introduced in IVFRT compliant Indian Missions. The new visa sticker has additional security features.
- (ii) Visa Support Centre has been established to assist Missions in resolving day-to-day operational issues. Support centre has been operationalized in Bureau of Immigration for providing operational, managerial and technical (including software related matters) support to all Immigration check posts ICPs/ FRROs/ FROs.

(b) Integrated online visa application system for visa applicants has been - implemented in 106 Indian Missions abroad (as on 20.2.2013). Software development for online FRRO registration is complete. The front end and backend software has been introduced in the 7 FRROs, viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Amritsar, Chennai and Hyderabad. Installation of computer hardware and ICS software has been completed in the 78 ICPs. 74 ICPs are now connected with the Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB).

(c) The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1011 crore and till 31.01.2013, Rs. 53.37 crore has been spent. The funds allocated and utilized under the IVFRT Scheme is as under:

Year	Funds allocated	Funds utilized
2010-11	15.00 Crore	12.99 Crore
2011-12	40.76 Crore	19.70 Crore
2012-13	34.00 Crore	20.68 Crore (Till 31.1.2013)
Total	89.76 Crore	53.37 Crore (Till 31.1.2013)

Income and Expenditure of PB

343. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between income and expenditure of Prasar Bharati (PB) has been widening continuously;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefore; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government to bridge the gap between income and expenditure of PB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TIWARI): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that there has been a significant increase in expenditure for the past few years in the wake of implementation of various recommendations of 6th Central Pay Commission (CPC) even while Prasar Bharati has been witnessing a gradual growth in revenue generation in the relevant years.

The details of expenditure incurred and revenue generated during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

	(Rs. in crore)			
Budget head	2009-10	*2010-11	2011-12*	2012-13* (upto Dec, 12)
Expenditure	2949.40	2745.04	3340.57	2395.57
Revenue	1176.26	1306.00	1409.54	1086.00

*Subject to reconciliation.

(c) Prasar Bharati as India's Public Service Broadcaster, is not guided purely by commercial motives.

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. Government has approved in September 2012 a Financial Restructuring package for Prasar Bharati comprising of 100% salary support for five years, waiver of accumulated Government debt, space and spectrum charges, etc.

Also, Prasar Bharati has adopted aggressive marketing strategies to increase its revenue receipts besides in making the best use of its spare infrastructure available with the field formations across the country.

The other steps taken are better publicity through newspaper insertions, Media Plan, appointment of Media Adviser, use of bill-boards, New Media campaign etc. and more professional handling of the Prasar Bharati Marketing Division in order to increase the advertising revenues of Prasar Bharati.

Violation of BIS Norms

344. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints/reports regarding violation of quality norms set up by the Bureau of Indian Standards or unauthorised use of ISI mark by companies involved in the manufacture and sale of various items including bottled water and cold drinks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon indicating the number of violations reported, searches and seizure operations undertaken, persons convicted and penalties imposed during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise; and

(c) the steps taken to check recurrence of such violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has started a media campaign to educate the consumers regarding sanctity and enforcement of ISI Marks. Moreover, enforcement actions such as warning letter/Stoppage of marking/deferment/expiry/cancellation of licence etc. are taken as per provisions of Bureau of Indian Standards Act, Rules, Certification Regulations, and laid down procedure under BIS Certification Marks Scheme. Further, Standing Committee of Parliament is already examining BIS (Amendment) Bill, 2012 to introduce greater penal provisions against violations and stronger enforcement measures.

Statement-I*State-wise Search & Seizures conducted during the last three year & current year*

State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (till date)	
	PDW	Others	PDW	Others	PDW	Others	PDW	Others
Andhra Pradesh	14	1	10	1	16	1	12	3
Assam	0	7	1	0	0	2	0	1
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	8	9	4	12	3	9	4	4
Gujarat	3	7	11	1	4	9	3	5
Haryana	5	4	6	5	8	2	3	2
Himachal Pradesh	0	2	0	4	0	3	0	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	7	5	3	8	6	2	5	3
Kerala	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	9	0	7	0	8	2	4
Maharashtra	3	18	6	8	5	4	0	8
Odisha	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2
Punjab	0	9	0	6	0	4	1	3
Rajasthan	1	4	1	6	0	4	0	0
Tamilnadu	9	5	6	10	5	5	7	4
Uttar Pradesh	2	13	0	11	1	9	0	8
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	5	4	2	0	12	1	6
Total	53	99	53	82	50	75	40	54

PDW = Packaged Drinking Water

Statement-II

State	Year											
	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (upto 20.02.2013)		
	No. of Cases filed	Persons Convicted	Penalties recovered (Rs.)	No. of Cases filed	Persons Convicted	Penalties recovered (Rs.)	No. of Cases filed	Persons Convicted	Penalties recovered (Rs.)	No. of Cases filed	Persons Convicted	Penalties recovered (Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	01	0	0	19	02	20000	09	01	5000	12	01	5000
Assam	0	03	6000	04	05	38000	01	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	03	04	72500	0	02	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	17	03	40000	11	25	145000	08	16	289500	05	06	125000
Gujarat	14	13	299500	04	15	104300	18	15	451000	07	22	325000
Haryana	08	17	96000	11	10	128000	13	15	150000	02	03	44000
Himachal Pradesh	05	0	0	0	03	18000	05	3	6000	02	23	100000
Karnataka	0	01	6000	0	06	145000	0	02	35000	0	01	25000
Kerala	01	03	15000	0	03	20000	02	03	90000	01	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	10	08	68000	08	07	17500	07	07	100000	07	06	42000
Maharashtra	14	03	60000	10	10	115000	08	11	69000	12	06	97500
Odisha	0	05	22000	02	00	0	0	0	0	01	0	0
Punjab	09	09	110000	06	09	210000	06	19	304000	03	05	45000
Rajasthan	08	01	3000	04	01	4000	05	03	15000	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	10	0	0	07	05	117000	05	11	305000	04	07	315000
Uttar Pradesh	05	03	9100	10	05	12400	15	08	50000	04	04	48000
West Bengal	05	29	176000	05	06	30000	11	14	211000	06	12	79000
Total	110	102	983100	101	114	1154200	113	128	2080500	66	96	1250500

Note 1. No prosecution case has been filed in other States during the referred period. Number of persons found convicted in a particular year may relate/pertain to case filed in previous years also as the cases filed in a particular year are not necessarily decided by the Hon'ble courts in the same year.

Note 2. In one case, there may be conviction of more than one person.

Note 3. Cold drinks are not covered under BIS Certification.

*[Translation]***Crime Against Women and Children**

345. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
 SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
 SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
 SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
 SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
 SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
 SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
 SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
 SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE
 SCINDIA:
 SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
 SHRI P. LINGAM:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
 SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

- SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
 SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
 SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
 DR. BHOLA SINGH:
 SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
 SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
 SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI UDAY SINGH:
 SHRI SULTAN AHMED:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
 SHRI HARI MANJHI:
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
 SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
 SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:
 SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
 SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
 SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
 SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI C.R. PATIL:
 SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
 SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
 SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crimes/atrocities against women and children are on the rise in the country including the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the accused during each of the last three years and the current year, crime/State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government had recently appointed a three member Committee headed by former Chief Justice J.S. Verma to suggest amendments in the criminal laws to provide stringent punishment for offences against women in the country;

(d) if so, the details of the terms of reference, composition of the Committee, the salient features of the report submitted to the Government and the follow-up action taken by the Government on the recommendation of the Committee; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure safety of women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per information provided by National Crime records Bureau (NCRB) data regarding crimes/atrocities against

women and children in the country including the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT) of Delhi are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The three eminent jurists' Committee was constituted to look into possible amendments to the criminal law so as to provide for quicker trial and enhanced punishment for criminals, accused of committing sexual assault of extreme nature against women. The Committee was headed by Shri Justice (Retd) J.S. Verma, former Chief Justice of India and included Smt. Justice (Retd) Leila Seth, former Chief Justice of Himachal Pradesh and Shri Gopal Subramaniam, former Solicitor General of India as the other two members.

(e) The President of India on 4th February, 2013 has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013 on crimes against women which proposes to replace the word 'rape' with 'sexual assault' to expand the definition of all types sexual crimes against women. It also proposes enhanced punishment for other crimes of sexual harassment against women like stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and non-verbal gestures, in appropriate touch. In addition amendments are made to the Criminal Procedure Code 1973 and Indian Evidence Act 1872 to protect the rights of victims of sexual assault. Other recommendations of administrative nature have been communicated to the Ministries/Departments as well as States.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes Against Women During 2009-2011*

State		2009						2010						2011					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25569	20907	2668	36465	34101	4118	27244	23851	3166	38570	39417	4472	28246	22550	2243	37766	36275	4366
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	164	147	25	182	158	25	190	117	11	197	138	12	171	114	15	199	130	17
3.	Assam	9721	5324	622	11810	6435	892	11555	6293	522	12996	7496	833	11503	6037	762	11241	6953	739
4.	Bihar	8803	5423	788	14457	12000	1822	8471	5281	861	13134	12422	1554	10231	3519	1031	18157	15563	1776
5.	Chhattisgarh	4002	3928	669	6337	6259	866	4176	3917	860	6577	6481	1343	4219	4054	842	6423	6447	1227
6.	Goa	164	97	20	235	158	27	140	127	13	214	217	16	127	109	12	159	155	12
7.	Gujarat	8009	7449	236	21170	21336	825	8148	7690	228	20459	20277	974	8815	8334	157	22223	22232	346
8.	Haryana	5312	3726	851	7350	7371	1403	5562	3960	903	7540	7232	1712	5491	3908	952	6696	6725	1369
9.	Himachal Pradesh	954	899	65	1428	1527	122	1028	817	51	1481	1464	97	997	764	72	1268	1219	110
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2624	2125	207	4095	4086	362	2611	1813	145	3569	3544	215	3146	2514	143	5098	5089	194
11.	Jharkhand	3021	2797	1076	4309	4205	1645	3087	2607	618	5172	6031	1156	3132	2451	719	4873	4526	1212
12.	Karnataka	7852	6387	368	13941	13432	833	8807	7282	511	15179	13880	868	9594	7957	488	16084	15509	866
13.	Kerala	8049	7759	664	11132	11694	1068	9463	8871	637	13253	13471	886	11288	9532	580	13964	13303	1309
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15827	15887	3657	28262	28193	6430	16468	16083	4177	27814	27837	7525	16599	16100	5027	27818	27830	7530
15.	Maharashtra	15048	14393	636	41095	39858	1116	15737	14661	565	40377	39236	1073	15728	14129	625	39643	39545	1074
16.	Manipur	194	8	0	183	10	0	190	6	1	141	7	1	247	6	4	170	6	12
17.	Meghalaya	237	130	12	178	190	12	261	133	7	228	130	8	269	158	4	258	164	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18.	Mizoram	150	160	117	165	235	123	170	171	159	194	210	250	167	139	84	149	143	75
19.	Nagaland	46	49	26	72	62	54	41	39	33	66	54	18	38	32	34	49	39	62
20.	Odisha	8120	6576	486	11346	11142	742	8501	8635	485	16112	16298	932	9433	8999	564	14122	14096	954
21.	Punjab	2631	1849	565	4100	3428	1034	2853	1932	497	4646	4367	1084	2641	1800	448	4436	3885	893
22.	Rajasthan	17316	10092	2408	15455	15460	4006	18182	10232	2072	15335	15321	3720	19888	10998	2355	16764	16600	3884
23.	Sikkim	41	63	19	76	66	25	42	58	6	68	57	5	55	38	18	59	42	24
24.	Tamil Nadu	6051	4858	1596	9450	9499	2977	6708	4780	1749	9649	8841	2809	6940	4342	1316	9727	7774	2084
25.	Tripura	1517	1406	87	2727	1910	121	1678	1360	95	2127	1611	144	1358	1426	89	2676	1975	112
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23254	17364	8555	63332	47745	23471	20169	14401	10307	58330	41235	27706	22639	16464	10204	72153	44183	25343
27.	Uttarakhand	1188	999	397	2064	1963	974	1074	864	499	1750	1683	1075	996	742	305	1344	1402	569
28.	West Bengal	23307	18648	467	20671	19766	651	26125	23528	435	26549	28005	628	29133	23440	448	26320	24842	758
	Total State	199171	159450	27287	332087	302289	55744	208681	169509	29613	341727	316962	61116	223091	175656	29541	359839	316652	56925
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	92	64	2	126	108	2	85	68	0	131	112	0	51	55	1	86	95	1
30.	Chandigarh	150	64	43	158	148	69	141	90	44	138	124	57	156	103	24	128	92	36
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	18	3	20	34	4	30	17	6	46	31	8	18	17	1	14	24	1
32.	Daman and Diu	13	7	0	38	17	0	14	11	0	51	42	0	11	6	1	55	30	1
33.	Delhi UT	4251	2569	623	2753	3339	800	4518	2428	586	3040	2852	997	5234	2953	687	3475	3104	1075
34.	Lakshadweep	1	3	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	2
35.	Puducherry	106	119	19	152	176	47	115	109	21	205	203	48	89	58	9	205	130	27
	Total UT	4633	2844	690	3249	3825	922	4904	2724	657	3612	3365	1110	5559	3193	725	3963	3476	1143
	Total All India	203804	162294	27977	335336	306114	56666	213585	172233	30270	345339	320327	62226	228650	178849	30266	363802	320128	58068

Source: Crime in India

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

*Total Crimes against women includes heads: Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction of Women and Girls, Dowry Deaths, Molestation, Sexual Harasment, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Imporation of Girls,(Prevention Act), DowryIndecent Representation of Women Prevention Act.

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Total Crimes Committed against Children
During 2009-2011*

State	2009						2010						2011						
	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1719	1267	121	2065	1789	195	1823	1599	155	2046	2154	205	2213	1600	209	2550	2286	274
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33	29	0	27	29	0	20	26	0	21	20	0	35	30	2	34	31	2
3.	Assam	44	77	12	48	70	7	197	82	7	132	51	9	236	110	3	236	103	3
4.	Bihar	1016	598	18	1468	1170	45	1843	900	35	2414	1718	48	2233	1248	106	2859	2310	176
5.	Chhattisgarh	1319	1273	251	1497	1498	283	1463	1378	332	1668	1648	303	1782	1569	293	1991	1994	336
6.	Goa	92	63	15	123	111	15	79	80	9	80	119	11	75	58	6	70	70	6
7.	Gujarat	968	677	42	980	995	138	1006	691	26	1058	994	51	1131	871	44	1279	1301	111
8.	Haryana	353	235	70	317	318	122	303	228	67	274	274	90	280	206	56	198	204	60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	221	182	31	232	202	37	246	175	10	269	269	17	260	188	22	226	221	31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	8	2	8	8	2	17	12	1	17	17	1	25	15	0	29	29	0
11.	Jharkhand	60	51	20	149	108	47	54	53	3	44	74	3	85	68	8	95	127	8
12.	Karnataka	308	260	10	315	315	6	409	275	23	389	358	20	334	218	22	329	331	24
13.	Kerala	587	513	44	698	658	51	596	689	54	698	838	57	1452	1019	52	1533	1080	53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4646	4315	1100	5838	5813	1477	4912	4632	1384	5846	5788	1803	4383	4013	1090	5586	5592	1632
15.	Maharashtra	2894	2280	119	3086	2950	162	3264	2390	92	3759	3456	130	3362	2611	103	4050	3813	150
16.	Manipur	72	1	0	40	0	0	73	1	0	39	1	0	87	0	0	49	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	83	40	0	66	42	0	110	51	3	77	56	2	104	40	2	64	33	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18.	Mizoram	14	12	2	15	13	1	50	46	22	50	46	32	54	45	26	57	46	26
19.	Nagaland	0	1	0	0	1	0	10	7	5	10	7	5	20	2	5	20	2	5
20.	Odisha	194	164	4	200	197	4	194	174	12	218	220	14	315	277	16	287	285	18
21.	Punjab	729	368	102	891	547	132	627	376	112	700	580	158	622	377	131	668	559	187
22.	Rajasthan	1407	719	125	899	901	122	1318	542	103	749	741	173	1491	675	141	995	998	169
23.	Sikkim	40	29	8	33	31	8	29	56	0	34	66	0	29	32	21	33	33	21
24.	Tamil Nadu	634	501	58	659	595	64	810	512	116	703	613	129	925	488	92	901	600	103
25.	Tripura	163	106	18	100	68	8	227	172	21	216	191	20	102	180	22	253	208	40
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3085	2224	1278	4736	3876	2216	2332	1808	1456	3662	3090	2491	5500	3885	1708	8560	6359	2697
27.	Uttarakhand	33	25	21	36	43	57	31	32	26	45	45	58	83	74	19	77	77	25
28.	West Bengal	484	225	10	375	277	14	880	499	44	1009	542	51	1450	724	39	1064	828	30
	Total State	21216	16243	3481	24901	22625	5213	22923	17486	4118	26227	23976	5881	28668	2062.3	4238	34093	29520	6189
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41	29	6	63	49	7	51	38	0	61	38	0	77	74	0	86	119	0
30.	Chandigarh	71	36	19	64	44	27	59	60	13	66	73	15	74	48	22	65	61	26
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	11	3	15	21	4	13	7	2	12	8	2	11	7	1	5	7	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	4	4	2	3	1	2	0	1	2
33.	Delhi UT	2839	905	203	985	1178	212	3630	815	198	1020	1163	308	4250	925	356	1199	1266	424
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	21	26	3	20	29	6	16	12	2	22	23	2	15	14	1	29	28	1
	Total UT	2985	1008	234	1148	1322	256	3771	934	216	1185	1309	329	4430	1069	382	1384	1482	454
	Total All India	24201	17251	3715	26049	23947	5469	26694	18420	4334	27412	25285	6210	33098	21692	4620	35477	31002	6643

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

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

*[English]***Modified Fuel Supply Agreement**

346. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI MADHU GODU. YASKHI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Power has protested against the practice of Coai India Limited (CIL) offering relatively unfavourable terms and conditions for fuel supply to the private power companies as compared to the power companies in public sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to treat private power companies on equal footing with public sector power companies in the matter of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA);

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

(e) the time by which the modified Fuel Supply Agreement is likely to be signed between CIL and power companies and the benefits likely to accrue to power utility companies as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The issues relating to the relative terms and conditions of Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) for the private power companies *vis-a-vis* the power companies in public sector were raised by the Ministry of Power. The matter was discussed and the issues related to private sector such as unilateral termination and requirement of security deposit have been modified so as to make them on par with the public sector. As such all major terms of FSA are alike for both sector of power plants e.g. price of coal, tenure, annual contracted Quantity (ACQ), assured level of supply below which compensation is applicable or level of supply above which incentive becomes effective etc. The differences in respect of "Settlement of Dispute" between the FSA provision for Government/PSU utilities and private utilities is due to the

specific dispute resolution mechanisms applicable in case of Government owned enterprises.

(e) As a result of the modifications, the process of signing of FSAs has gathered momentum. Till 20.2.2013, 55 Power Plants have signed FSAs with the coal companies for a total capacity of 21741 MW.

Vocational Training to Farmers

347. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry, in coordination with the Ministry of Human Resource Development has recently launched an agricultural based vocational training programme for the benefit of farmers;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose to various States/UTs during the current year; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to educate the farmers in adoption of the latest technology for increasing agricultural productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not apply.

(c) Does not apply.

(d) The measures taken by the Ministry to educate the farmers in adoption of the latest technology for increasing agricultural productivity under the ongoing programmes of the Ministry of Agriculture are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of steps taken by the Ministry for spreading educational awareness amongst farmers for better production under the different schemes

1. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

- i. **Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms:** The Scheme is being

- implemented in 614 districts of 28 States & 3 UTs of the country. The scheme promotes farmer centric extension system by putting in place a new institutional arrangement for technology dissemination in the form of an Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level. The activities taken up under the Scheme include capacity building of extension functionaries and farmers, frontline demonstrations, exposure visits, kisan melas, farmers' group mobilization, farm schools and farmers-scientists interaction. Educational awareness amongst farmers for better production is provided under training component (including district level training, training within the State and Interstate training/exposure visit) and the farm school component. The Farm Schools provide season long technical backstopping/training to farmers by having an interactive session once at least during each of the 6 critical stages in a cropping season.
- ii. **National Food Security Mission (NFSM):** Amongst different interventions, Farmer Field Schools (FFS) are presently 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 involves demonstration of Improved Package of Practices/SRI/Hybrid Rice Technology as the case may be. All the 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.
 - iii. **National Horticulture Mission (NHM):** Apart from providing technology and resource support for promoting horticulture in the Project States other than North Eastern and Himalayan States, Human Resource Development through training and demonstration is an integral component of the NHM. Under this mission training programmes for the farmers are conducted at district level, State level and outside the State on emerging issues of horticulture aimed at better production.
 - iv. **Horticulture Mission for North Eastern and Himalayan States (HMNEH):** The HMNEH scheme is being implemented for holistic development of horticulture in North Eastern and Himalayan States. Under this scheme assistance is provided for training of officers and farmers for adoption of improved technologies to enhance production and productivity of horticultural crops.
 - v. **“Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds”:** Under this Scheme, skill development through training and demonstration is provided under the component **“Promoting Hybrid Rice Seed”**, which has provision for imparting training to farmer's and seed growers on techniques to be adopted for hybrid rice seed production so that they could produce hybrid rice and seed at their own farms/ fields.
 - vi. **National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility:** Under this Scheme, farmers' trainings on balanced use of fertilizers are being organised through State Governments, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), which helps in achieving better production.
 - vii. **Promotion and strengthening of Agriculture Mechanization through Training, Testing and Demonstration:** Under this Scheme, farmers, rural, youth, women farmers and unemployed youth are being disseminated information in the field of Agriculture Mechanization with latest available technology and agricultural know-how through training programmes and demonstrations organized by the concerned State Government and other implementing agencies.
 - viii. **Post-Harvest Technology and Management:** Under this Scheme assistance is provided to the State Governments and other implementing

agencies in organising demonstration on post-harvest technology and also trainings of farmers, entrepreneurs & scientists.

- ix. Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM):** Under this Scheme, trainings are conducted for farmers for skill development in the area of adopting appropriate technologies related to new varieties, pest management/control and adoption of new package of practices including new implements pertaining to the promotion of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize in potential States.

2. Department of Agricultural Research and Education

- x. Krishi Vigyan Kendras:** The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has created a network of 631 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country aiming at assessment, refinement and demonstration of technology/products. The activities and programmes of KVKs include testing and demonstration of agricultural technologies in farmers' field, training of farmers and extension personnel and spreading of educational awareness among farmers on improved technology through various extension programmes for better production.

Naxal Activities

348. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:
SHRI BALI RAM JADHAV:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of naxal attacks have been reported from various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of cases reported along with the number of civilians and security personnel killed/injured and the number of naxalites killed/arrested during the last six months, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has recently proposed to raise specialised forces and train them to deal with naxalism effectively;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of personnel deployed and the financed assistance given to the States to tackle naxalism, State-wise; and

(e) the comprehensive measures taken by the Government to deal with naxalism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Several cases of naxal violence have been reported in various parts of the country from time to time. The details of Naxal violence profite is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of civilians killed, Security Force personnel killed, naxals killed and naxals arrested during last six months (from 1 August 2012 to 31 January 2013) in LWE affected areas in the country are given below:

Incidents	533
Civilians killed	127
Security Forces killed	43
Naxals killed	30
Naxals arrested	871

(c) and (d) The Government is mptementrig the Special Infrastructoie Scheme (SIS) in LWE affected states wih a view to cater to critical security infrastructure gaps. It is proposed to continue the scheme in 12th Plan with an added objective of funding upgradation special forces in some of the LWE affected Stales in order to effectively

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1	0	0	0	37	2	0	0	1	16
Haryana	1	0	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	2
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1565	460	236	141	1456	1591	490	231	199	1743

State	2009					2010				
	Incidents	Civilians killed	SFs killed	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested	Incidents	Civilians killed	SFs killed	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested
Andhra Pradesh	66	18	0	17	358	100	24	0	13	289
Bihar	232	47	25	2	341	307	72	25	5	364
Chhattisgarh	529	163	127	142	421	625	171	172	83	902
Haryana	1	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	742	140	68	31	367	501	132	25	15	359
Karnataka	4	0	0	0	29	1	0	0	1	6
Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	10
Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	11	7	0	1	0	0
Maharashtra	154	41	52	4	50	94	35	10	3	76
Odisha	266	36	31	15	176	218	62	17	10	247
Uttar Pradesh	8	2	0	1	35	6	1	0	0	77
West Bengal	255	144	14	8	143	350	223	35	42	536
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Punjab	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	21
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2258	591	317	220	1981	2213	720	285	172	2916

State	2011					2012				
	Incidents	Civilians killed	SFs killed	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested	Incidents	Civilians killed	SFs killed	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested
Andhra Pradesh	54	9	0	4	158	67	12	1	3	312
Bihar	316	60	3	14	428	166	34	10	5	428
Chhattisgarh	465	124	80	34	509	370	63	46	38	404
Jharkhand	517	149	33	16	380	480	134	29	7	384
Karnataka	1	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	2
Kerala	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	8	0	0	0	6	11	0	0	1	2
Maharashtra	109	44	10	3	94	134	27	14	4	78
Odisha	192	39	14	23	171	171	31	14	10	187
Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	6
West Bengal	92	43	2	5	238	6	0	0	1	76
Assam	3	0	0	0	22	3	0	0	4	18
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Punjab	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	1760	469	142	99	2030	1415	301	114	74	1903

Statement-II*State-wise details of financial assistance under SIS*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	589.00	340.00	1751.18	2377.16
2.	Bihar	1605.00	370.00	1739.40	3465.71
3.	Chhattisgarh	2750.00	390.00	2033.76	3040.53
4.	Jharkhand	2380.00	585.00	2008.10	3561.35
5.	Madhya Pradesh	293.00	-	232.07	747.73

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Maharashtra		339.92	290.00	879.42	434.25
7. Odisha		1177.00	420.00	2035.64	4047.27
8. Uttar Pradesh		866.00	265.00	1121.83	440.84
9. West Bengal		-	340.00	1198.60	467.17
Total		9999.92	3000.00	13000.00	18582.01

[Translation]

GM Crops

349. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Genetically Modified (GM) crops grown in our country and other countries of the world;
- (b) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and other scientific institutions in the country have conducted research and field trials before their introduction in the country;
- (c) if so, the outcome of these trials, crop-wise;
- (d) the GM crops likely to be introduced in the next two years; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure extensive evaluation and regulatory approval process before commercial cultivation of GM crops in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Bt Cotton is the only Genetically Modified (GM) crop grown in the country. World-over cotton, maize, soybean, canola, potato, alfalfa, rice, sugar beet, linseed, papaya, squash, poplar, sweet pepper, tomato, wheat and tobacco are commercially grown in different

countries. However, other approved GM crops are carnation, rose, bean, petunia, chicory, creeping bent grass, melon, plum and brinjal as per International Service for the Acquisition of Bio-Tech Applications (ISAAA, 2011).

(b) and (c) It is mandatory to conduct trials of GM crops before their introduction in country as per regulatory guidelines and procedures under rules 1989 of EPA 1986. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other scientific institutions are involved, conduct of research and field trials of Bt cotton, Bt brinjal and other transgenic crops such as rice, maize, mustard, potato, okra, groundnut, chickpea, sorghum, watermelon, sugarcane and cauliflower & cabbage during 2006-2012. So far, only Bt cotton was introduced for commercial cultivation in the country.

(d) As biosafety assessment of GM crops is a long drawn process, it is not possible to indicate which GM crops are likely to be approved.

(e) The Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India (BRAI) bill is under consideration of the Government which ensures extensive evaluation and regulatory approval process before commercial cultivation of GM crops in the country.

[English]

Use of Pesticides

350. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to large scale pest attack on crops in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated loss on account of pests;

(c) whether spraying of pesticides and use of fertilisers have reduced the incidents of pest attack and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has embarked upon awareness campaign to educate farmers on judicious and safe use of pesticides and if so, the success achieved as a result of this campaign; and

(e) whether the Government is also developing bio-fertilisers and alternative ways to get rid of pests in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) No large scale pest attack has appeared to cause economic loss in recent past due to timely interventions made by the State Governments concerned and Government of India by way of conducting regular pest monitoring and surveillance programme, besides need based control measures as and when required. During Kharif 2012, insect-pest/disease situation remained normal, below Economic Threshold Level (ETL) in general. However, Low to Moderate incidence of cotton white fly(pest) and subsequent disease of leaf curl virus was reported in Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana states. Severe incidence of pest and the disease was reported sporadically in few localities of Faridkot, Moga, Muktsar and Firozpur districts of Punjab state. The incidence of cotton leaf curl virus was reported varying from traces in few cotton fields of district Rohtak, Hissar and Fatehabad of Haryana state.

The incidence of sudden wilt/parawilt (a physiological disorder in water logged conditions only) was reported upto low level in few cotton fields of Hissar district of Haryana state.

Soybean crop of Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh and few localities of Rajasthan was reported to be infested with Red hairy caterpillar, Girdle beetle and Tobacco Caterpillar with the infestation ranging from low to moderate level.

Low to moderate incidence of Rice stem borer & Rice blast was reported in few localities of Chhattisgarh and of Sheath blight and bacterial leaf blight in Punjab,

Arunachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand and Haryana states in rice crop.

Low to moderate incidence of Grasshopper in Rajasthan was also reported on maize crop. Cluster bean crop was found to be infected with Alternaria blight in few areas of Rajasthan. Moderate to severe incidence of whitefly on Sugarcane crop was reported in some localities of South Gujarat.

(c) Only need based spraying of pesticides (bio-pesticides/chemical) are recommended to reduce the incidence of pest attacks. Pesticides are recommended as per the package of practices of the particular crop.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. To prevent/manage insect pests/diseases attack as well as to increase crop productivity Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Co-operation (DAC) is implementing a scheme "**Strengthening and Modernisation of Pest Management Approach in India**" since 1991-92 by adopting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as main plank of plant protection strategy in overall crop production programme. Under the ambit of IPM, Government of India has established 31 Central IPM Centres in 28 States and one UT. They are advocating and developing alternative methods to manage pests viz. **cultural methods, mechanical methods, physical methods, biological methods including Biopesticides and biocontrol agents** and wherever situation warrants the use of need based and judicious safe **chemical methods** are taken up. Further, Bio fertilizers do not control pests.

Setting up of Agri-Clinics

351. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI C. SIVASAMIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) the main functions of these centres; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue to the farmers as a result of establishing these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government launched a Central Sector Scheme "Establishment of the Agri-clinics and Agri-business Centres (ACABC)" in April, 2002. The ACABC scheme has been under implementation to supplement efforts of public extension, support agricultural development and create gainful self-employment opportunities to unemployed youth with qualification in agriculture and allied sectors.

Since inception of the Scheme, 11675 agri-ventures have been established in the country till 31.1.2013.

State and activity-wise details of agri-ventures established under ACABC scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. Location-wise details are given on the website www.agriclinics.net.

(c) Apart from running agri-ventures in agriculture and allied areas, the agri-preneurs trained under ACABC scheme are actively involved in providing advisory and extension services to the farmers on various technologies including soil health, cropping practices, plant protection, crop insurance, post-harvest technology, clinical services for animals, feed and fodder management, prices of various crops in the market etc.

(d) Agri-clinics and Agri-business Centres provide advisory and extension services by qualified and trained agriculture professionals at the doorstep of farmers. The services provided by these agri-preneurs are expected to increase productivity and profitability of farmers.

Statement-I

*State-wise Agri-Ventures Established under ACABC Scheme
(From 01.04.2002 to 31.01.2013)*

Sl. No.	State	Ventures Established (No.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	495
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1

1	2	3
3.	Assam	150
4.	Bihar	900
5.	Chandigarh	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	128
7.	Delhi	2
8.	Goa	1
9.	Gujarat	342
10.	Haryana	144
11.	Himachal Pradesh	107
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	147
13.	Jharkhand	108
14.	Karnataka	982
15.	Kerala	34
16.	Madhya Pradesh	263
17.	Maharashtra	2682
18.	Manipur	109
19.	Meghalaya	3
20.	Mizoram	0
21.	Nagaland	13
22.	Odisha	103
23.	Pondicherry	48
24.	Punjab	134
25.	Rajasthan	829
26.	Sikkim	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	1249
28.	Tripura	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2584
30.	Uttaranchal	63
31.	West Bengal	53
Total		11675

Statement-II

*Activity-wise list of Agri-Ventures Established under
ACABC Scheme
(From 01.04.2002 to 31.01.2013)*

Sl. No.	Agri-ventures	Number
1	2	3
1.	Agri-clinics	1459
2.	Agri-clinics & Agri-business Centres	4799
3.	Agro-Eco Tourism	09
4.	Animal Feed Unit	42
5.	Bio-fertilizer Production and Marketing	85
6.	Contract Farming	44
7.	Cultivation of Medicinal Plants	107
8.	Direct Marketing/Retail Marketing	169
9.	Farm Machinery Unit	248
10.	Fishery Development	232
11.	Floriculture	89
12.	Horticulture Clinic	101
13.	Landscaping+Nursery	91
14.	Nursery	286
15.	Organic/Food Chain	79
16.	Pesticides Production and Marketing	26
17.	Value Addition	157
18.	Fishery Clinic	10
19.	Seed Processing and Marketing	253
20.	Soil Testing Laboratory	88
21.	Tissue Culture Unit	27
22.	Vegetable Production and Marketing	72
23.	Vermi-composting/Organic Manure	421
24.	Veterinary clinics	701
25.	Crop Production	160

1	2	3
26.	Dairy/Poultry/Piggery/Goat etc.	1750
27.	Rural Godown	19
28.	Production and Marketing of Bio-Control Agents	13
29.	Agriculture Journalism	15
30.	Sericulture	32
31.	Mushroom Cultivation	42
32.	Apiary	49
Total		11675

[*Translation*]

Terrorist Activities

4352. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of terrorist activities reported along with the number of civilians and security personnel killed and the number of terrorists arrested and killed during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the status of the investigations conducted/being conducted in terror cases since the Mumbai terrorist attack;

(c) the status of newly created security/Intelligence agencies viz. National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) and Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS); and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to check terrorist activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the available information, the details of terrorist activities/ bomb blasts that took place in the hinterland during the last three years and the current year, the number of persons killed, number of persons arrested and the status of investigations is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Government of India had notified setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) on 3rd February, 2012. Subsequently, some States raised certain objections with regard to the said Notification. Based on their request and for wider consultations with all the States/UTs on the issue, a meeting was held by the Union Home Minister with the Chief Ministers/Administrators/Lt. Governors of all the States/UTs on 5th May, 2012, wherein their comments/objections/suggestions were placed on file. The operationalisation of NCTC has been kept in abeyance.

The Government of India has set up National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs with mandate to link data bases for conducting actionable intelligence to combat terrorism and internal security threats. CCS approved the DPR 'in principle' on 6.6.2011. The Planning commission has approved it as a Central Plan Scheme. In 2012, the EFC appraised the DPR on 23.1.2012 and CCS approved the DPR on 14.6.2012 for an amount of Rs. 1002.97 crore for implementation of Foundation, Horizon-I and some elements of Horizon-II of the NATGRID Project. Work on the foundation and first Horizon of NATGRID is in progress.

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Scheme was approved by the Government with a provision of Rs. 2000 crore as a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme on June, 2009. The System Integrator (SI) Contracts have been signed in 29 States/UTs. With respect to the CCTNS Networking solutions, Service Level Agreement (SLA) with BSNL has been signed across all the States/UTs and 8 States have been given permission to go ahead for existing SWAN connectivity. Also, State Project Management Units (SPMUs) Contracts have been signed in 29 States/UTs. As part of the capacity building (training), 7,03,781 participants have been imparted

training till date. The total utilization of funds is Rs. 18923.50 lakhs under various heads against the total released amount of Rs. 42858.54 lakhs to all States/UTs.

(d) Law & Order and Police is a State subject, therefore, the primary responsibility to address these remains with the State Governments. Combating terrorism, however, is a shared responsibility considering its implication on internal security. The Government of India has been assisting the State Governments to modernize their Police forces through the Modernization of State Police Force Scheme. In order to deal with the menace of extremism and terrorism, the Government of India have taken various measures which, *inter-alia*, include augmenting the strength of Central armed Police Forces; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control; effective border management through round the clock surveillance & patrolling on the borders; establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of Intelligence setup; and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. As a part of steps to counter terrorist threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has been created.

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act has been amended in 2009 to *inter-alia*, include certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, as predicate offence.

Further, the Government continues to raise the issues of Cross-Border Terrorism in all its aspects including its financing on various multi-lateral and bilateral fora.

Statement

Sl. No.	Incidents	Persons killed	Persons arrested	Status of Investigation/ prosecution
1.	16.10.2009: Bomb blast in Margao, Goa	2	6	Chargesheet has been filed and the case is presently under trail at the District and Sessions Court at Goa.
2.	13.02.2010: Bomb blast at German Bakery, Pune	17	1	Chargesheet was filed on 1st March, 2011.
3.	29.03.2010: Bomb blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi.	Nil	Nil	The case is under investigation.
4.	17.04.2010: Bomb blasts, at M.C./ Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium, Bangaluru.	Nil	7	A chargesheet has been filed on 16th July, 2012.
5.	19.09.2010: Firing and bomb blast near Jama Masjid, Delhi	Nil	6	A chargesheet has been filed on 8th June, 2012.
6.	07.12.2010: Bomb blast at Sheetla Ghat, Varanasi, UP	2	Nil	The case is under investigation.
7.	25.05.2011: Bomb blast in parking place outside High Court, New Delhi	Nil	Nil	The case is under investigation.
8.	13.07.2011: Serial bomb blasts in Mumbai	27	5	Chargesheet has been filed on 25 May, 2012.
9.	07.09.2011: Bomb Blast at Delhi High Court	15	3	Chargesheet has been filed on 13 March, 2012.
10.	13.02.2012: Serial Bomb blast in a Car of Embassy of Israel	Nil	1	A chargesheet has been filed on 31st July, 2012.
11.	01.08.2012: Serial Bomb blast in Pune	Nil	8	The case is under investigation.
12.	21.02.2013: Twin Bomb blast in Hyderabad	14	Nil	The case is under investigation.

*[English]***Target for Coal Production**

353. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for coal production in each of the coal producing States in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there has been shortfall in achieving the targets in certain States during the above period;

(c) if so, the main reasons for not achieving the targets in these States; and

(d) the targets fixed for coal production during the

12th Five Year Plan and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the said targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The production targets of coal are not fixed State-wise. However, year-wise target and state-wise production of coal at all India level during the last three years are given below:

(in million tonnes)

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Target (all India)	532.33	572.37	554.00
Stat wise production	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	50.429	51.333	52.211
Arunachal Pradesh	0.251	0.299	0.222
Assam	1.113	1.101	0.602
Chhattisgarh	109.953	113.825	113.958
Jammu and Kashmir	0.023	0.023	0.020
Jharkhand	105.917	108.949	109.560
Madhya Pradesh	74.074	71.104	71.123
Maharashtra	41.005	39.336	39.158
Meghalaya	5.767	6.974	7.206
Odisha	106.409	15.526	16.178
Uttar Pradesh	13.968	15.526	16.178
West Bengal	23.133	21.659	24.227
Total Production	532.042	532.694	539.940(P)

(c) The major reasons for the shortfall in production in Coal PSUs have been follow:

- (i) Transportation constraints in moving coal from pithead to sidings
- (ii) Intermittent law and order problems hampering coal movement particularly in States of Jharkhand and Odisha
- (iii) Sub-optimal utilization of captive modes like MGR by power stations
- (iv) Mismatch between indents and wagon supply and unloading constraints hampering wagon supply to the desired extent.

(v) Seasonal adversities like heavy rains, heat wave conditions and fog situations hampering optimal level of coal transportation and movement.

(d) As per the Planning Commission the target of production in the terminal year of the 12th Five Year Plan (2016-17) has been set at 795 million tones.

The Government has taken a series of steps including expediting Environment & Forestry clearances, pursuing with Ministry of Railways for enhancing availability of rail rakes and approaching State Government for necessary assistance in land acquisition and in problems relating to law and order. In addition, a series of steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries for augmenting

coal production which include (i) increasing the efficiency of the equipments, regular monitoring, mechanization as programmed and strict supervision of the existing mines and ongoing projects (ii) Capacity addition from new and future projects (iii) Consistent efforts for resolving issues of environmental & forestry clearances, land acquisition and law and order problems.

[*Translation*]

Shortfall in Procurement of Paddy

354. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGARAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) whether the procurement of paddy by the Food Corporation of India has fallen short of the estimates despite announcement of bonus for it during the current season;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the details of the paddy procured till date vis-a-vis the preceding year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the amount of bonus to expedite the procurement of paddy; 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) No, Madam. The total quantity of paddy procured by Government Agencies including Food Corporation of India (FCI) upto 22.02.2013 during KMS 2012-13 has been 331.55 lakh tons, against the quantity of 301.08 lakh tons procured during corresponding period of KMS 2011-12.

(b) The State-wise details of paddy procured during KMS 2012-13 vis-a-vis KMS 2011-12 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

Statement

*Statewise Paddy procured during KMS 2012-13
vis-a-vis KMS 2011-12
(as on 22.02.2013)*

(Fig. In lakh tons)

State/UTs	KMS 2012-13	KMS 2011-12
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	8.91	9.57
Assam	0.04	0.048
Bihar	8.18	9.155
Chandigarh	0.17	0.205
Chhattisgarh	70.55	65.848
Delhi	0	0
Gujarat	0.00119	0.0492
Haryana	38.45942	29.66712
Himachal Pradesh	0.00313	0
Jharkhand	0.85345	4.11008
Jammu and Kashmir	0.03612	0.01972
Karnataka	0	1.13123
Kerala	1.37776	1.60396
Madhya Pradesh	13.43773	1.806
Maharashtra	2.44	
Nagaland	0	0
Odisha	33.35841	21.9875
Puducherry	0	0
Punjab	127.71618	115.39291
Rajasthan	0	0
Tamilnadu	2.65	12.788
Uttar Pradesh	16.54	22.0213

1	2	3
Uttarakhand	0.32109	0.18839
West Bengal	6.43	2.24343
Total	331.55	301.088

Requirement of Milk

355. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made a projection/estimated the quantum of milk required in the next few years across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether milk is exported/imported in the country;

(d) if so, the details along with the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of milk;

(e) whether the Indian Dairy Association has urged the Union Government to introduce better technology and policy support to increase the milk output; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the further steps proposed to increase the production of milk in the country?

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 per an assessment made by Planning Commission, the domestic demand for milk by 2021-22 is expected to be 172.20 million tonnes. The National Dairy Plan-I targets to increase the milk production to meet the projected demand of 150 million tonnes by 2016-17 (end of 12th Five Year Plan).

(c) and (d) Yes. The value of export and import of dairy produce (HS Code 0401 to 0406) during last year and current year are given below;

	(Rs. in Lakh)	
	2011-12	2012-13(Apr-Sep)
Export	28935.67	36063.15
Import	120393.14	8061.53

Source: ommerce.nic.in

The Government of India has approved the National Dairy Plan Phase-I (NDP-I) in March, 2012 with an outlay of Rs. 2,242 Crore. The objectives of the scheme are:

- To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.
- To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk processing sector.

(e) Indian Dairy Association in its pre budget memorandum for 2012-13 submitted to this Department has stated that to enhance milk production there is an imperative need of policy support from the Government on the following core areas:

- Enhance milk production and milch animal productivity
- Clean and quality milk production, processing and packaging
- In addition to the steps taken by State Governments, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India is implementing the following schemes to enhance the production of milk in the country:

- National Dairy Plan-Phase I
- Intensive Dairy Development Programme
- Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production
- Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
- National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding
- Livestock Health and Disease Control
- Fodder and Feed Development scheme

Besides the above schemes, Union Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the following

schemes for quality milk production, processing and packaging:

- (i) Scheme for Setting-up/Upgradation of Food Testing Laboratories
- (ii) Scheme for Technology Upgradation / Establishment / Modernisation of Food Processing Industries.
- (iii) Scheme for Infrastructure Development (cold chain, value addition and preservation infrastructure)
- (iv) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, R&D and Promotional Activities

[English]

Women Police Personnel

356. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of women police personnel along with their percentage in the police force, separately as on date, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total number of police stations manned by women personnel in the country as on date, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has any proposal to deploy two sub-inspectors and seven female constables in every police station in view of the increasing crime against women in the country including the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has issued any directives to the State Governments to increase the representation of women in police force and women

personnel posted in police stations to check the crime against women and children; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the compilation of Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), namely, 'Data on Police Organisations in India (as on January 1, 2012), the State / UT-wise details of actual strength of women police, as on 1st January, 2012 and their percentage in the police force is given in the Statement-I enclosed.

The State/UT-wise details of number of women police stations, as on January 1, 2012, is given in the Statement-II.

(c) to (f) 'Police' is a State subject as per the VIIth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to give adequate representation to women in the State Police Forces. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs had issued a detailed advisory dated 4.9.2009 to all State Governments/UTs for safety and security of women and control of crime against them. One of the steps suggested in the advisory is increasing the overall representation of women in police forces at all levels through affirmative action so that they constitute about 33% of the police.

As regards the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, a proposal has been sent by the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Delhi on 4.2.2013 to Ministry of Home Affairs for creation of 1950 posts (2 Women Sub-Inspector and 8 Women Constable each for 161 Territorial Police Stations, 1 woman Sub-Inspector and 3 women Constable each for 15 police stations of Indira Gandhi International Airport, Crime and Railway, including Metro, and 1 woman sub-inspector and 2 women constable each for 4 Units, namely, Crime, Crime against Women, Economic Offences Wing and Special Cell-declared as Police Stations and 268 posts against Contingency Reserve/Training Reserve. The proposal is receiving attention in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement-I*Total number of women police personnel along with their percentage as on 1.1.2012*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Actual strength of total Police (Civil + Armed)	Actual strength of women police	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89325	2031	2.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7805	399	5.11
3.	Assam	55692	620	1.11
4.	Bihar	67964	1485	2.18
5.	Chhattisgarh	47628	1931	4.05
6.	Goa	5280	347	6.57
7.	Gujarat	57889	2021	3.49
8.	Haryana	41018	3077	7.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14676	1420	9.68
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	72760	2185	3.00
11.	Jharkhand	55403	1842	3.32
12.	Karnataka	79226	3348	4.23
13.	Kerala	46226	3001	6.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	76506	3010	3.93
15.	Maharashtra	134696	20062	14.89
16.	Manipur	23104	636	2.75
17.	Meghalaya	11082	220	1.99
18.	Mizoram	10428	575	5.51
19.	Nagaland	24196	259	1.07
20.	Odisha	45976	3675	7.99
21.	Punjab	72063	2789	3.87
22.	Rajasthan	76454	5698	7.45
23.	Sikkim	3939	189	4.80
24.	Tamil Nadu	95745	10118	10.57
25.	Tripura	36296	697	1.92

1	2	3	4	5
26. Uttar Pradesh		173341	2586	1.49
27. Uttarakhand		15646	1498	9.57
28. West Bengal		55159	1811	3.28
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		3647	388	10.64
30. Chandigarh		7308	985	13.48
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		280	26	9.29
32. Daman and Diu		257	10	3.89
33. Delhi		75169	5356	7.13
34. Lakshadweep		296	16	5.41
35. Puducherry		2637	168	6.37
All India		1585117	84479	5.33

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise Number of Women Police Stations -
As on 1.1.2012*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Women Police Stations, as on 1.1.2012
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	40
4.	Chhattisgarh	4
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	31
7.	Haryana	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
9.	Jharkhand	22
10.	Karnataka	10

1	2	3
11.	Kerala	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9
13.	Manipur*	9
14.	Meghalaya	7
15.	Odisha	6
16.	Punjab	6
17.	Rajasthan	29
18.	Tamil Nadu	196
19.	Tripura	1
20.	Uttar Pradesh	71
21.	Uttarakhand	2
22.	West Bengal	10
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
24.	Puducherry	3
Total		499

*Non-functional

[Translation]

Decline in Areas Under Cultivation

357. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
 SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
 SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual decline in cultivable area under oilseeds, pulses, wheat and other major foodgrains during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether increasing urbanisation and diversion of agricultural land for nonagricultural purposes has led to shrinkage of agricultural land;

(c) if so, the actual loss of agricultural land in each State/UT during each of the last three years; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government to arrest the diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) As per the latest Land Use Statistics data (2009-10) compiled by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, cultivable area / agricultural land available in the country has marginally declined to 182.47 million hectares during 2009-10 as compared to 182.51 million hectares during 2006-07 on account of shift in area for non-agricultural purposes. Crop wise details of cultivable area / agricultural land are not available. The State-wise details during 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, Land falls under the purview of State Governments and therefore, it is for the State Governments to bring in suitable Policy/Act/Legislation to check the diversion of

agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. With a view to prevent conversion of agricultural land for non agricultural purposes, Government of India has also taken several steps, viz.

National Policy for Farmers 2007 (NPF 2007): National Policy for Farmers, 2007 has recommended that "Prime farmland must be conserved for agriculture except under exceptional circumstances, provided that the agencies that are provided with agricultural land for non-agricultural projects should compensate for treatment and full development of equivalent degraded / wastelands elsewhere. For non-agricultural purposes, as far as possible, land with low biological potential for farming would be earmarked and allocated." State Governments have been advised to earmark lands with biological potential such as cultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural development activities, including industrial and construction activities.

National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP, 2007): National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 formulated by Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources has recommended that as far as possible, projects may be set up on wastelands, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of agricultural land for non agricultural use in project may be kept to the minimum; multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes, and acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum. These policies have been sent to the States/UTs for implementation.

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

Statement

State/Union Territory/Year	Agricultural land/Cultivable area			Change in area from 2007-08 to 2009-10	Area put to non- agricultural uses			Change in area from 2007-08 to 2009-10
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
	(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)=(3)-(1)	(5)	(6)	
Andhra Pradesh	15939	15928	15921	-19	2725	2742	2765	40
Arunachal Pradesh	423	422	424	1	25	25	26	1
Assam	3211	3211	3211	0	1653	1670	1690	37
Bihar	6637	6620	6601	-36	1653	1670	1690	37
Chhattisgarh	5585	5581	5570	-15	687	721	703	16
Goa	197	197	197	0	37	37	37	0
Gujarat	12680	12680	12680	0	1009	1009	1009	0
Haryana	3746	372	3730	-16	457	470	470	12
Himachal Pradesh	824	824	824	0	467	467	467	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1040	1044	1058	18	302	297	306	4
Jharkhand	4302	4289	4288	-14	754	764	764	9
Karnataka	12891	12892	12891	-1	1369	1375	1386	17
Kerala	2316	2305	2303	-13	463	475	479	16
Madhya Pradesh	17310	17322	17298	-12	2012	2050	2091	78
Maharashtra	21151	21149	21130	-21	1428	1433	1443	16
Manipur	242	243	240	-2	26	26	26	0
Meghalaya	1056	1053	1052	-4	91	91	98	7
Mizoram	379	348	415	36	125	124	87	-39
Nagaland	677	659	671	-7	74	95	87	13
Odisha	7126	7126	7126	0	1298	1298	1298	0
Punjab	4236	4215	4206	-30	483	492	503	20
Rajasthan	25576	25578	25569	-7	1847	1970	1976	129
Sikkim	98	98	98	0	11	11	11	0

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3)-(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)=(7)-(5)
Tamil Nadu	8149	8146	8131	-19	2169	2173	2176	6
Tripura	310	310	310	0	131	131	131	0
Uttarakhand	1549	1547	1548	-1	217	217	216	-1
Uttar Pradesh	19179	19166	19148	-30	2761	2779	2801	40
West Bengal	5721	5689	5684	-37	1762	1793	1799	37
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	27	28	2	8	9	7	-1
Chandigarh	2	2	2	0	5	5	5	0
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	24	24	24	0	4	4	4	0
Daman and Diu	3	5	4	1	0	0	0	0
Delhi	54	54	53	-1	76	76	76	0
Lakshadweep	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	30	30	30	0	18	18	18	0
All India	182691	182514	182466	-225	25711	26064	26171	460

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

Note: '0' relates to the area below 500 hectares.

[English]

Investment in Coal Sector

358. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

(Rs. in Crore)

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the investment made in the public and private coal sectors and their contribution to the total coal production during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has taken any specific measures to attract more investment in both the sectors and to increase production of coal in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Details of investment made by the Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) for the last three years

and the current year is given below. The details of the investment made by the private sector are not maintained by the Ministry of Coal.

Investment made by the public sector companies in the coal sector

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Prov.)
CIL	2809.99	2539.72	3727.17	275.00
SCCL	888.67	643.81	1070.58	3220.33

In addition Rs. 5500 Crs. has been kept as ad-hoc provision by CIL for acquisition of assets abroad.

The details of coal production made by the public sector and private sector for the last three years and current year is given as under:

(Production in MT)

Coal Production made by the public sector companies

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Prov. upto January 2013)
Public Sector	484.040	485.061	490.746	398.779
Private Sector	48.002	47.633	49.194	42.001
Total	532.04	532.694	539.940	440.780

(b) and (c) The Government has taken several measures to increase production of coal. The measures include:-

- (i) 7 green-field underground coal mines are planned in Coal India Limited to develop with state of the art technology.
- (ii) Deployment of Mass Production Technology with continuous miner wherever geo-mining conditions permit.
- (iii) Setting up of 20 washeries has been planned in Coal India Limited to set up in the XIIth Plan with a tentative investment of Rs. 2300 crs.
- (iv) Development of railway infrastructure in three growing coalfields of Coal India Limited viz. North Karanpura Coalfields of Central Coalfields Limited, Mand-Raigarh Coalfields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited and Ib-Talcher Coalfields of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited and Bhadrachalam road to Sattupalli railway line in Singrani Collieries Company Limited.
- (v) Deployment of longwall technology in Adriyala shaft project and Kakatiya longwall project in Singrani Collieries Company Limited.
- (vi) Deployment of higher size equipment's in opencast mines, etc.

In addition the Government has taken steps for expeditious Environment & Forestry clearances; pursuing with Ministry of Railways for enhancing availability of rail rakes; approaching State Governments for necessary assistance in land acquisition and in problems relating to law and order, etc.

Naxal Attack in Latehar

359. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Para-Military Forces personnel killed in ambush by naxalites in Latehar district of Jharkhand recently and the details of ex-gratia announced and paid to the next of kin of the victims;

(b) whether Pakistan manufactured arms and ammunitions have been recovered from the site of the attack in Jharkhand;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to check naxalite-Pakistan nexus in view of recovery of Pakistani ammunitions there; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) An incident of exchange of fire took place between the CPI(Maoist) cadres and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)/Jharkhand Police personnel near Katia, PS Barwadih, district Latehar, Jharkhand on 07 January, 2013, in which 11 Security Force personnel (10 CRPF personnel & 01 State Police personnel) were killed. The next of kin of all the 10 CRPF personnel killed in the incident have been sanctioned / paid Ex-gratia lumpsum compensation of Rs. 15 lakh each. The State Governments also have their own policies for payment of ex-gratia to the families of security personnel killed in naxal attacks.

(b) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Auctioning of Coal Blocks

360. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YAKSHI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalized the methodology for fixing floor/reserve prices payable in respect of allocation of coal blocks to power companies

under the 'Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012';

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which these prices are likely to be fixed;

(c) whether the Ministry has also worked out the financial parameters for the bidding process;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the responses/suggestions received by the Ministry from the Ministry of Power and the bidders on the competitive biddings of coal allocation along with the reaction of the Government/Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (e) Ministry of Coal has appointed M/s. CRISIL Infrastructure Advisory as consultant to suggest methodology for fixing floor/reserve price, prepare model tender document and to prepare draft agreements which the Government would enter with the successful bidder. Consultations are also being held with various stake holders in this regard.

Production of Foodgrain

361. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any targets for foodgrain production in the year 2012-13;

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

(c) the success achieved so far, in this regard;

(d) the details of funds allocated to the States including Maharashtra for increasing foodgrain production in the country including backward and tribal areas; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to enhance the foodgrain production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government of

India has set a target of 254.24 million tonnes for production of total foodgrains for the year 2012-13 while, it is too early to estimate the final foodgrain production at this time, major Crop-wise details of the targets and their achievements as per Second Advance Estimates of Department of Economics and Statistics for the year 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The details of funds allocated under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millet Promotion Programme (INSIMP), Integrated Cereals Development Programme (ICDP) for Rice/Wheat/ Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) the States including Maharashtra for increasing foodgrain production in the country including backward and tribal areas are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III.

(e) Government of India is implementing various Crop Development Schemes i.e. National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP) and Integrated Cereals Development Programme (ICDP) for Rice/Wheat/ Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for enhancing the foodgrain production in the country.

Statement-I

Crop-Wise National Targets vis-a-vis Foodgrain Production for the year 2012-13

(Million tonnes)

Crop	Production Target 2012-13	Achievement as per Second Advance Estimates (DES) for 2012-13
1	2	3
Rice	104.00	101.80
Wheat	88.00	92.30

1	2	3	1	2	3
Jowar	7.00	5.26	Small millets	0.70	0.40
Bajra	10.00	8.15	Barley	1.50	1.82
Maize	22.50	21.06	Total Coarse Cereals	44.00	38.47
Ragi	2.30	1.78	Pulses	18.24	1,7.58
			Total Foodgrains	254.24	250.14

Statement-II*Allocation of Funds during 2012-13 under National Food Security Mission*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	NFSM - Rice Alloc.	NFSM-Wheat & Wheat Cluster Demon- stration Alloc.	NFSM - Pulses Alloc.	Special Plan of Pulses- Kharil Alloc.	Additional Area coverage- Pulses Alloc.	A3P- Kharir Alloc.	A3P- Rabi Alloc.	Total NFSM Alloc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.20	0.00	58.18	8.40	7.47	21.66	15.60	158.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.33	0.00						10.33
3.	Assam	30.94	0.00	6.44		3.49	0.48	0.50	41.85
4.	Bihar	26.51	47.74	17.15	0.99	6.40	0.00	7.08	105.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	40.63	0.00	21.09	0.63	2.40	4.56	8.10	77.41
6.	Gujarat	2.39	6.88	19.24	6.34	0.00	12.90	7.04	54.79
7.	Haryana	0.00	24.66	9.95	2.61	11.04	1.08	8.56	57.90
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.95	17.04						21.99
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.17	14.17						17.34
10.	Jharkhand	8.51	0.00	12.92		9.05	1.62	2.00	34.10
11.	Karnataka	12.08	0.00	50.55	9.87	8.35	28.20	14.00	123.05
12.	Kerala	2.59	0.00						2.59
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13.41	63.14	97.95	16.94	5.64	8.28	44.20	249.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Maharashtra	26.51	20.63	106.73	21.83	10.94	35.40	23.52	245.56
15.	Manipur	12.16	0.00						12.16
16.	Meghalaya	9.30	0.00						9.30
17.	Mizoram	6.04	0.00						6.04
18.	Nagaland	11.64	0.00						11.64
19.	Odisha	43.1 1	0.00	19.58	0.14	7.20	1.62	4.32	75.97
20.	Punjab	0.00	47.82	7.35	0.20	2.73	0.00	5.76	63.86
21.	Sikkim	2.08	0.00						2.08
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	27.65	82.30	12.01	1.05	12.00	14.00	149.01
23.	Tamil Nadu	22.63	0.00	16.88	2.27	4.40	3.48	2.40	52.06
24.	Tripura	21.88	0.00						21.88
25.	Uttar Pradesh	- 81.24	84.73	78.64	7.32	6.42	8.58	24.00	290.93
26.	Uttarakhand	12.44	9.48						21.92
27.	West Bengal	36.63	8.32	8.97			0.96	4.44	59.32
Total		488.37	372.26	613.92	89.55	86.58	140.82	185.52	1977.02

Allocation for Normal RKVY & Sub Schemes under RKVY for 2012-13 as on 21.02.2013

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Normal RKVY Allocation	BGREI Allocation	INSIMP Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	491.02		7.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.05		0.62
3.	Assam	268.21	95.50	
4.	Bihar	562.14	119.25	
5.	Chhattisgarh	412.56	131.50	9.16
6.	Goa	56.43		

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	504.39		7.97
8.	Haryana	160.90		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	45.06		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.17		
11.	Jharkhand	148.29	59.00	0.29
12.	Karnataka	504.09		18.37
13.	Kerala	249.76		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	388.54		11.88
15.	Maharashtra	576.42		57.93
16.	Manipur	43.00		
17.	Meghalaya	90.70		
18.	Mizoram	159.5		
19.	Nagaland	7.1.01		
20.	Odisha	226.07	217.25	2.45
21.	Punjab	106.92		
22.	Rajasthan	234.73		36.11
23.	Sikkim	15.70		0.43
24.	Tamil Nadu	591.50		10.49
25.	Tripura	43.29		
26.	Uttar Pradesh	277.03	105.50	2.52
27.	Uttarakhand	15.15		4.92
28.	West Bengal	149.34	269.00	0.44
	Total States	6452.01	997.00	171.50
	CRRI, Cuttack BGREI Cell, Centres of Excellence, Monitoring and other administrative Expenditure	89.99	3.00	3.50
	Grand Total	6542.00	1000.00	175.00

Statement-III

*State-wise allocation/Release under Macro Management of Agriculture for the Year 2012-13
(As on 15.02.2013)*

Rs. in lakh									
State	Unspent Balance as on	Allocation 2012-13 (Center Share)	10% State Share	Total Allocation	1st Installment	2nd Release	Total available funds	Expenditure	Unspent Balance as on
1.4.2012									31.12.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	2557.710	6206.94	689.66	6896.60	545.760	3833.780	6937.250	2607.190	4330.060
Bihar	1128.850	3806.61	422.96	4229.57	390.410	2000.000	3519.260	1519.260	2000.000
Chhattisgarh	103.980	2037.95	226.44	2264.39	914.995	1000.000	2018.975	631.990	1386.985
Goa	0.000	39.89	4.43	44.32	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Gujarat	15.480	3534.00	392.67	3926.67	1767.000	1767.000	3549.480	1767.000	1782.480
Haryana	545.560	1582.49	175.83	1758.32	245.685		791.245	544.395	246.850
Jharkhand	218.540	894.30	99.37	993.67	228.610		447.150	225.300	221.850
Karnataka	26.330	4621.13	513.46	5134.59	2310.565		2336.895	1086.560	1250.335
Kerala	17.340	1110.40	123.38	1233.78	537.860	503.150	1058.350	555.200	503.150
Madhya Pradesh	106.810	6173.70	685.97	6859.67	2980.040	2700.000	5786.850	2281.130	3505.720
Maharashtra	163.257	8238.24	915.36	9153.60	3955.863	4282.377	8401.497	3062.640	5338.857
Odisha	510.250	3181.60	353.51	3535.11	1080.550		1590.800	0.000	1590.800
Punjab	710.575	1695.80	177.31	1773.11	797.900		1508.475	0.000	1508.475
Rajasthan	520.000	5618.50	624.28	6242.78	2289.250	1000.000	3809.250	1814.020	1995.230
Tamil Nadu	158.690	3174.95	352.77	3527.72	1428.785	1500.000	3087.475	974.740	2112.735
Uttar Pradesh	753.440	10585.30	1176.14	11761.44	4539.210	6046.090	11338.740	3683.710	7655.030

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Bengal	204.035	4089.20	45	4543.56	1841.565		2045.600	0.000	2045.600
Total Non-Special Categories (Total - A)	7740.847	66491.00	7387.89	73878.89					
			0.00	0.00					
Himachal Pradesh	126.590	1954.15	217.13	2171.28	850.485	1103.665	2080.740	635.321	1445.419
Jammu and Kashmir	1186.880	3603.55	400.39	4003.94	1680.000		2866.880	0.000	2866.880
Uttarakhand	294.500	2251.30	250.14	2501.44	831.160	600.000	1725.660	712.000	1013.660
Total Spl Category States (Total - B)	1607.970	7809	867.67	8676.67			1607.970		
Total non-NE states		74300.00	8255.56	82555.56	29215.693		29215.693		
Arunachal Pradesh	28.124	2054.00			1027.000	982.000	2037.124	636.500	1400.624
Assam	2184.030	1589.00			0.000		2184.030	0.000	2184.030
Manipur	0.000	2054.00			1027.000	1027.000	2054.000	1027.000	1027.000
Meghalaya	0.770	2325.00			941.100	1383.900	2325.770	939.110	1386.660
Mizoram	0.000	1433.00			716.500	716.500	1433.000	550.000	883.000
Nagaland	0.000	2325.00			1162.500	1162.500	2325.000	1162.500	1162.500
Sikkim	121.860	1860.00			930.000	930.000	1881.860	780.000	1201.860
Tripura	106.640	1860.00			832.650	1027.350	1966.640	581.900	1384.740
Total C	2441.424	15500.00			6636.750		9078.174		
UTs with Legislature							0		
Delhi	12.500	0.00					12.500	0.000	12.500
Puducherry	12.760	50.00			25.000		37.760	0.000	37.760
Total D	25.260	50.00						0.000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UTs without Legislature							0.000		0.000
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		4.00						0.000	0.000
Chandigarh		0.00						0.000	0.000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		3.00			1.500	1.500	3.000	1.35	1.650
Lakshdweep		0.00					0.000		0.000
Daman and Diu		3.00			1.500		1.500	0	1.500
Total E		10.00							
Total A to E		89860.00					0		
Direct Funded Component		140.00			107.265		107.265		27.265
Grand total	11815.501	90000.00			35987.708	33566.812	81370.021	27778.816	53511.205
2nd installment		2nd Installment			33566.812				
Total Release					69554.520				
					Percentage of Rs. 900.00		77.28		
					Percentage w.r.t. RE of R		93.95		

[*Translation*]

**Rehabilitation Centres for
Disabled Persons**

362. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open more/new Disabled Persons Rehabilitation Centres in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has received any requests/proposals from the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the present status thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has increased the annual allocation of funds for this purpose;

(e) if so, the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised there/ under during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the number of beneficiaries including SCs/STs in the Disabled Persons Rehabilitation Centres in the country during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) 100 new districts of the country were identified and approved for setting up of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) in 2010-11 and 2011-12, including one in the State of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur. On receipt of complete proposals from the concerned State Governments, 37 DDRCs, including DDRC at Jabalpur have been set up. Besides these, 15 more new DDRCs have been approved in the year 2012-13 in the States of Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal in the districts having, high incidence of Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. A Statement indicating details of the DDRCs is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) A Statement-II indicating State/UT-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized during the last three years and the current years is enclosed.

(f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Statement-I

*Districts identified for Establishment of new District
Disabled Rehabilitation*

Centres (DDRCs) during 2010-11 onwards

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Status
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	East Godavari	DDRC set up during 2010-11.
2.	Nalgonda	DDRC set up during 2010-11
3.	Kurnool	DDRC set up during 2010-11
4.	Chittoor	DDRC set up during 2010-1
5.	Nellore	DDRC set up during 2010-11
6.	Vizianagaram	DDRC set up during 2010-11
7.	Prakasam	DDRC set up during 2010-11
8.	Cuddapah	DDRC set up during 2010-11
9.	Guntur	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
10.	Warangal	DDRC set up 2011-12
11.	Mahbubnagar	DDRC set up 2012-13
12.	Khammam	Proposal received and

1	2	3
		deficient documents awaited
13.	West Godavari	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
14.	Rangareddi	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
15.	Medak	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Arunachal Pradesh		
16.	Papumpare	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
17.	West Siang	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Assam		
18.	Cachar	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
19.	Darrang	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
20.	Sivasagar	DDRC set up during 2012- 13
21.	Bongaigaon	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Bihar		
22.	Purnia	DDRC setup during 2010- 11.
23.	Bhagalpur	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited

1	2	3
24.	Supaul	DDRC set up during 2011- 12.
25.	Rohtas	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
26.	Siwan	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
27.	West Champaran	DDRC set up during 2011- 12
28.	Sitamarhi	DDRC set up during 2011- 12
Gujarat		
29.	Banaskantha	DDRC set up during 2011- 12
30.	Sabarkantha	DDRC set up during 2011- 12
Jammu and Kashmir		
31.	Jammu	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited.
Jharkhand		
32.	Palamu	DDRC set up during 2010- 11.
Karnataka		
33.	Kolar	DDRC set up during 2010- 11.
Kerala		
34.	Malappuram	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited.
35.	Kollam	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited.
36.	Ernakulam	Proposal received and

1	2	3
		deficient documents awaited.
37.	Palakkad	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited.
38.	Alappuzha	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited.
39.	Kannur	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited.
40.	Kottayam	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited.
Manipur		
41.	Imphal West	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited.
Madhya Pradesh		
42.	Jabalpur	DDRC set up during 2010- 11..
Maharashtra		
43.	Amravati	DDRC set up during 2010- 11.
44.	Nagpur	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited.
45.	Pune	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited.
46.	Ahmednagar	Proposal awaited from the State Government.
47.	Nashik	Proposal awaited from the State Government.
48.	Solapur	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited.

1	2	3
49.	Jalgaon	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Meghalaya		
50.	West Garo Hills	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
51.	West Khasi Hills	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Odisha		
52.	Puri	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
53.	Baleshwar	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
54.	Bhadrak	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Punjab		
55.	Ludhiana	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Rajasthan		
56.	Alwar	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
57.	Sikar	Proposal awaited from the State Government
58.	Nagaur	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
59.	Bharatpur	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited

1	2	3	1	2	3
60.	Barmer	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited	74.	Aligarh	DDRC set up during 2011-12
61.	Banswara	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited	75.	Barabanki	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
62.	Bhilwara	DDRC set up during 2011-12	76.	Bahraich	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
63.	Chittorgarh	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited	77.	Ghaziabad	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Sikkim			78.	Bareilly	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
64.	South Sikkim	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited	79.	Pratapgarh	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
65.	West Sikkim	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited	80.	Etah	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Tripura			81.	Kanpur Dehat	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
66.	South Tripura	DDRC set up 2010-11.	82.	Kheri	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Uttar Pradesh			83.	Firozabad	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
67.	Jaunpur	DDRC set up during 2010-11.	84.	Budaun	Proposal awaited from the State Government
68.	Hardoi	DDRC set up during 2010-11	85.	Bulandshahr	DDRC set up during 2011-12
69.	Deoria	DDRC set up during 2010-11	86.	Basti	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
70.	Rampur	DDRC set up during 2010-11	87.	Unnao	Proposal received and
71.	Saharanpur	DDRC set up during 2010-11			
72.	Moradarjad	DDRC set up during 2010-11			
73.	Azamgarh	DDRC set up during 2010-11			

1	2	3
		deficient documents awaited
88. Bijnor	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited	
89. Shahjahanpur	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited	
90. Siddharthnagar	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited	
91. Ghazipur	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited	
West Bengal		
92. Bardhaman	DDRC set up during 2011- 12.	
93. South 24 Parganas	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited	
94. Hooghly	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited	
95. Nadia	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited	
96. Bankura	DDRC set up during 2012- 13	
97. Malda	Proposal received and under process	
98. Purulia	DDRC set up during 2011- 12	
99. Darjeeling	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited	
100. Howrah	DDRC set up during 2012- 13	

1	2	3
<i>New Districts identified and approved for setting up of DDRCs in the year 2012-13</i>		
Assam		
101. Dhemaji	Proposal from the State awaited	
102. Golaghat	Proposal from the State awaited	
103. Lakhimpur	Proposal from the State awaited	
104. Sonitpur	Proposal from the State awaited	
105. Tinsukhia	Proposal from the State awaited	
106. Udalgiri	Proposal from the State awaited	
Bihar		
107. Gopalganj	Proposal from the State awaited	
108. Nalanda	Proposal from the State awaited	
109. Saran	Proposal from the State awaited	
Uttar Pradesh		
110. Balrampur	Proposal from the State awaited	
111. Kushinagar	Proposal from the State awaited	
112. Sant Kabir Nagar	Proposal from the State awaited	
113. Sitapur	Proposal from the State awaited	
114. Shravasti	Proposal from the State awaited	
West Bengal		
115. Paschim Midnapur	Proposal from the State awaited	

Statement-II

Details of release of funds state-wise under the Scheme for implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995 (SIPDA) during the last three years and the current year

(In Rupees)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 As on 15 Feb.2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	16.37.814	46.54.000	57.62.975	--
2.	Jharkhand	--	17.20,000	--	--
3.	Odisha	3,75,880	--	8,92.617	--
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	19,65,031	11,62,858	11.80.318	11,73,047
5.	Assam	26,28,842	25,57,032	22,30,674	18,82,000
6.	Manipur	23,35,545	11.82.000	11.50,455	4,21,240
7.	Meghalaya	13,47,139	--	4.04.673	--
8.	Mizoram	7,13,627	--	--	--
9.	Tripura	6,54,587	28,11,954	--	21,87,236
10.	Haryana	4,60,770	--	--	--
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.07.000	7.12,333	--	9,20,983
12.	Madhya Pradesh	--	30,85,492	16,25,434	--
13.	Punjab	10,40,715	--	--	--
14.	Uttar Pradesh	11,05,897	1,27,47,382	34.40.000	--
15.	Andhra Pradesh	--	1,54,80,000	17,20.000	17,20,000
16.	Karnataka	--	17,20,000	--	--
17.	Maharashtra	9,10,500	17.20.000	78,40,876	10,20,000
18.	West Bengal	--	--	3476,000	51,60,000
19.	Andaman and Nicobar	12,14,000	--	--	--
20.	Uttranchal	9.64.000	--	--	--
21.	Gujarat	--	--	34,40,000	--
22.	Puducherry	--	--	15.66.107	--
23.	Rajasthan	--	--	34,33,476	--
	Total	1,79,61,347	4,95,53,051	3,21,27,605	1,44,84,506

*[English]***Inclusion of Languages**

363. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had constituted a High Powered Committee to evolve the criteria for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made by the said committee and accepted/rejected by the Union Government;

(c) the reasons for non-acceptance of such recommendations and the measures taken by the Union Government to implement all the recommendations; and

(d) the status of pending proposals for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, language-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) A Committee of Linguistic Experts (Shri Sitakant Mohapatra Committee) was constituted in 2003 to evolve a set of objective criteria with reference to which all proposals/representations for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule could be examined. The said Committee made certain recommendations concerning, inter-alia, number of speakers, use in educational institutions, literary tradition etc. The Ministries and Departments concerned with the subject have been consulted on various aspects of the recommendations.

(d) The details of State-wise and language-wise proposals received from various State Governments from time to time for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule are as under:-

State Government	Name of Language
(i) Bihar	Bhojpuri

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (ii) Chhattisgarh | Chhattisgarhi |
| (iii) Himachal Pradesh | Bhoti |
| (iv) Karnataka | Kodava and Tulu |
| (v) Mizoram | Mizo |
| (vi) Nagaland | Tenyidi |
| (vii) Rajasthan | Rajasthani |
| (viii) Sikkim | Bhutia, Lepcha and Limboo |

*[Translation]***De-Addiction Centres**

364. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of de-addiction centres functioning in the country. State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the increasing trend of addiction to drugs or other intoxicants amongst the children, teenagers, youths and beggars in the country;

(c) if so, the steps taken to control drug addiction among these groups;

(d) the details of social/Government organisations/NGOs that have been set up for running de-addiction centres and the financial assistance provided to them along with the achievements made by such organisations during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government has received any proposals from various States/UTs seeking funds for operation of deaddiction-cum-rehabilitation centres during the above period; and

(f) if so, the amount allocated to the States/UTs for establishment and running of such centres and if not, the time by which it is likely to be allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) Under the Ministry's Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse, financial assistance is provided to 296 NGOs for running and maintenance of 348 Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) during the year 2011-12. The State/UT-wise number of de-addiction centres assisted during the last 3 years and the current year is given in the Statement. In addition, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare runs the De-addiction Centres in about 122 Government Hospitals.

(b) to (f) Presently, there is no authentic data to conclusively indicate that there is increasing trend of addiction to drugs or other intoxicants amongst the children,

teenagers, youths and beggars in the country. However, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations. Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) to provide composite/integrated services for the addicts including children, teenagers, youths and beggars.

Financial assistance under the Scheme is provided to the implementing agencies on the basis of recommendation of the State Governments. A Statement indicating State/UT-wise notional allocation of funds, amount released and number of projects assisted under the Scheme during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Name of the Scheme: Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse

State-wise release of funds during the last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 and current year i.e. 2012-13 (upto 31.01.2013)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Notional allocation	No. of projects assisted	Amount Released	Notional allocation	No. of projects assisted	Amount Released	Notional allocation	No. of projects assisted	Amount Released	Notional allocation	No. of projects assisted	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140	9	76.82	190	16	133.63	190	18	156.81	200	6	36.70
2.	Bihar	130	5	47.19	150	10	105.37	140	12	150.11	150	3	20.88
3.	Chhattisgarh	30	2	12.66	30	2	7.80	30	2	35.61	30	1	9.42
4.	Goa	10	1	8.89	15	1	7.50	15	1	10.46	15	1	3.52
5.	Gujarat	50	4	37.21	50	3	22.66	40	3	55.46	50	1	6.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	Haryana	150	10	90.76	200	13	98.34	200	11	92.26	150	6	62.78
7.	Himachal Pradesh	30	4	14.19	50	1	4.35	50	3	37.37	40	1	8.14
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	1	8.89	20	0	0.00	20	1	20.00	20	0	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	10	0	0	10	1	1.40	15	2	4.91	30	1	5.99
10.	Karnataka	250	26	274.67	290	27	246.50	270	29	270.28	270	8	72.27
11.	Kerala	190	20	176.44	220	21	190.73	200	21	164.10	200	12	53.31
12.	Madhya Pradesh	170	8	66.28	215	5	38.60	210	15	143.73	210	4	31.49
13.	Maharashtra	410	39	327	410	45	398.35	410	40	401.09	420	15	148.33
14.	Odisha	210	26	233.74	250	27	226.18	240	27	260.55	250	9	86.76
15.	Punjab	130	11	53.4	210	14	283.12	300	14	151.04	245	10	126.77
16.	Rajasthan	110	8	64.32	180	13	124.65	170	12	103.80	170	6	51.76
17.	Tamil Nadu	230	24	279	290	23	253.12	290	27	234.70	290	11	102.85
18.	Uttar Pradesh	410	10	61	410	22	188.85	400	26	264.77	400	23	168.70
19.	Uttarakhand	40	4	31.26	50	4	43.38	50	3	30.16	40	2	29.25
20.	West Bengal	130	7	65.09	200	6	62.42	200	11	161.76	190	3	16.64
21.	Andaman and Nicobar islands	10	0	0	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
22.	Chandigarh	10	1	0.77	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	0	0	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
24.	Delhi	90	7	60.55	100	9	80.91	100	11	140.03	100	5	11.08
25.	Daman and Diu	10	0	0	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
26.	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
27.	Puducherry	10	0	0	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	1	0.50
	Total (ROC)	3000	227	1990.1	3600	263	2517.86	3600	291	2889.00	3500	129	1053.62
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	22	1	9.32	20	1	9.78	15	1	9.95	10	0	0.00
2.	Assam	70	3	25.07	90	5	33.55	80	16	128.86	115	2	15.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Manipur	200	19	172.39	180	19	238.76	240	21	250.45	205	14	136.09
4.	Meghalaya	22	2	6.35	30	1	11.25	20	2	20.06	20	1	3.84
5.	Mizoram	100	6	43.77	90	7	65.75	70	10	145.80	90	7	76.10
6.	Nagaland	60	3	21.94	65	5	48.97	55	6	74.99	45	5	33.60
7.	Tripura	15	0	0	15	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
8.	Sikkim	11	1	9.95	10	1	4.98	10	1	14.93	10	0	0.00
	Total (NE)	500	35	288.79	500	39	413.04	500	57	645.04	500	29	265.54
Total (RPC+NE)		3500	262	2278.9	4100	302	2930.90	4100	348	3533.45	4000	158	1319.16

[English]

Surplus Stock of Foodgrains

365. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether surplus stock of foodgrains, in excess of the buffer norms, is available in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other Government agencies;

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

(c) whether these surplus stocks are putting an additional economic burden on the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for holding excess stocks despite rising costs;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation under Public Distribution System (PDS) and other welfare schemes in view of these surplus stocks; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken to liquidate these stocks?

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 (rice and wheat) in the Central Pool as on 1st February, 2013 was 661.93 lakh tons as against the buffer norms of 250 lakh tons for January-March quarter. The stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool vis a vis minimum buffer norms for the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) During 2011-12 the cost of maintenance of stocks was Rs. 426.42/Quintal/annum. Government has been releasing foodgrains for the Central Pool from time to time to meet obligations under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) and for calamity relief etc. During 2012-13 Government has released 627.67 lakh tons of foodgrains for the purpose so far. Government has also allocated 95 lakh tons of wheat for tender sale to bulk consumers/private traders under Open Market Sales Schemes (OMSS). Further, 10 lakh tons of foodgrains (wheat and rice) has been allocated under OMSS retail scheme for sale through States/Union Territories/Cooperatives. Government has also approved export of 45 lakh tons of wheat for export during the current year. There is no proposal to increase allocation under TPDS and OWS at present.

Statement*Stock Position of Wheat and Rice in The Central Pool vis a vis Minimum Buffer Norms*

(In lakh tons)

As on	Wheat		Rice		Total	
	Minimum buffer norms	Actual stock	Minimum buffer norms	Actual stock	Minimum buffer norms	Actual stock
1.4.2009	70.00	134.29	142.00	216.04	212.00	350.33
1.7.2009	201.00	329.22	118.00	196.16	319.00	525.38
1.10.2009	140.00	284.57	72.00	153.49	212.00	438.06
1.1.2010	112.00	230.92	138.00	243.53	250.00	474.45
1.4.2010	70.00	161.25	142.00	267.13	212.00	428.38
1.7.2010	201.00	335.84	118.00	242.66	319.00	578.50
1.10.2010	140.00	277.77	72.00	184.44	212.00	462.21
1.1.2011	112.00	215.40	138.00	255.80	250.00	471.20
1.4.2011	70.00	153.64	142.00	288.20	212.00	441.84
1.7.2011	201.00	371.49	118.00	268.57	319.00	640.06
1.10.2011	140.00	314.26	72.00	203.59	212.00	517.85
1.1.2012	112.00	256.76	138.00	297.18	250.00	553.94
1.4.2012	70.00	199.52	142.00	333.50	212.00	533.02
1.7.2012	201.00	498.08	118.00	307.08	319.00	805.16
1.10.2012	140.00	431.52	72.00	233.73	212.00	665.25
1.1.2013	112.00	343.83	138.00	322.21	250.00	666.04

Buffer norms include Food Security Reserve of 30 lakh tons of wheat from 1.7.2008 and 20 lakh tons of rice from 1.1.2009 onwards

Unauthorised De-Addiction/Rehabilitation Centres

366. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of unauthorised deaddiction centres have proliferated in the country to cash in on the desperation of drug users and their families;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has evolved any monitoring mechanism to put effective check on such unauthorised deaddiction/rehabilitation centres;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against such unauthorised centres during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) if not, the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (e) No such case has been reported to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment so far. The details in this regard are being sought from the State Governments/UT Administrations. Presently, the Ministry is implementing a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided to the Non-Governmental Organizations. Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) based on the recommendation of the State Governments. The National Institute of Social Defence an autonomous body under the Ministry, has brought out a 'Manual of Minimum Standards of Care (MSG)' for the IRCA funded under the Scheme.

[Translation]

Saving-Cum-Relief Schemes for Fishermen

367. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has launched Saving-cum-Relief Schemes for fishermen in various States;
- (b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has stopped giving assistance under this scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to provide assistance to the fishermen?

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) Saving-cum-Relief is one of the components of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme- "National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen". Under this component relief is given to fishermen for 3 months of fishing ban and lean period. The eligible beneficiary contributes Rs. 600/- for 9 months of fishing season and the Centre and State Governments make matching contribution of Rs. 600/- each per fisher. The sum of Rs. 1800/- collected is distributed to the beneficiaries in 3 equal monthly installments of Rs. 600 each during the lean period.

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

[English]

Agriculture Related Information

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

- (a) whether the Government is providing agriculture related information to the farmers for acquiring knowledge about new seeds and food processing methods;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the necessary steps taken by the Government in this regard in coordination with the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India is providing information and knowledge to farmers in all aspects of agriculture including that on new seeds and food processing methods through trainings, demonstrations, study tours, exposure visits, farm schools, farmer field schools, farm trial, exhibitions, agri-preneurs, printed literature and Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension through All India Radio and Doordarshan.

Brief details of different Schemes supporting these activities are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

In addition, Ministry of Food Processing Industries is also implementing various Schemes for promotion and development of Food Processing Sector in the country. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Financial assistance under all these Schemes is provided to the State Governments which, in turn, implement the Schemes with active involvement of Farmer Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, Private Sector Units and individuals (including farmers themselves).

Statement-I

- I. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "**Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms**"

- popularly known as ATMA Scheme is under implementation in 614 districts of 28 states & 3 UTs of the country. The activities taken up under the Scheme include capacity building of extension functionaries and farmers, front line demonstrations, exposure visits, kisan melas, farmers group mobilization, farm schools and farmers-scientists interaction. Through these activities, latest agriculture technologies are disseminated to farmers of the country including providing agriculture related information in acquiring knowledge about new seeds and food processing methods.
- II. The agripreneurs trained under the Central Sector Scheme "**Establishment of the Agri-Clinics and Agri-business Centres (ACABC)**" Scheme are actively involved in providing advisory and extension services to the farmers on various technologies viz. inputs including seed, soil health, cropping practices, plant protection, crop insurance, post harvest technology and clinical services for animals, feed and fodder management, prices of various crops in the market, food processing etc. which would enhance productivity of crops/animals and ensure increased income to farmers.
- III. Support is provided to different agencies for organizing Exhibitions on various agricultural aspects to create awareness about new/improved technologies in agriculture and allied sectors. Department also participates in various similar exhibitions.
- IV. A Centrally Sponsored '**Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize**' (ISOPOM) is being implementing 14 major oilseeds growing States, 15 Maize growing States and 9 Oil Palm States with an allocation of Rs. 575.00 crore during 2012-13.
- In order to disseminate information on improved production technologies amongst the farmers and to establish linkage between farmers & agricultural experts to transfer latest technology in shortest possible time, block demonstrations and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) demonstrations, distribution of Minikits, are organized through State Department of Agriculture and Front Line Demonstrations through ICAR.
- V. **Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)** has created a network of 631 Krishi Vigayan Kendras (KVKs) at district level in the country during the year 2011-12. The KVKs have conducted as many as 1.30 lakhs trials and frontline demonstrations on farmers field; updated the knowledge and skills of 14.68 lakh farmers; created awareness on improved agricultural technology through various extension programmes among 180.30 lakh farmers. Besides, the KVKs also produced 2.97 lakh q. seed and 193.28 lakh planting material of various crops for availability to farmers.
- VI. **Modified Centrally Sponsored 'Fodder & Feed Development Scheme'** of Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F) is being implemented from 1.4.2010 under which financial assistance is provided to the States. Also, Central Fodder Development Organization (CFDO) disseminates the latest technology on quality fodder seed through training programmes, farmer fair's and demonstrations on fodder crops. The fodder minikits of high yielding fodder crop are also allotted to the States for free distribution among the farmers.
- VII. **Seed Village Programme:** Under this programme financial assistance is provided for distribution of foundation/certified seed at 50% cost to upgrade the quality of farmers saved seed and provide training to farmers on seed production and seed technology.
- VIII. **National Food Security Mission(NFSM):** One of the objective of the mission is to promote and extend improved technologies i.e., seed, micronutrients, soil amendments, Integrated Pest Management, Farm Machinery and resource conservation technologies along with capacity building of farmers with effective monitoring and better management. The strategy also includes timely and complete reach of the proven technology and associated knowledge input to the farmer through training & farmer field school and recognizing good performance against objective parameters set for delivery of inputs and outcomes reached.

Statement-II

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector in the country for

the benefit of various stakeholders including farmers. These are:

- i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with components of Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation infrastructure and Modernization of Abattoirs,
- ii) Technology Degradation/Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries (FPIs),
- iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and Research & Development,
- iv) Scheme for Human Resources Development,
- v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institutions.

(a) The Ministry of Food Processing industries extends the financial assistance under its 11th Plan Scheme for Technology Upgradation / Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries in the country including for setting up food processing industries at farm level. The Scheme envisages 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, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North-Eastern States, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep and ITOP areas. All implementing agencies engaged in Setting up/ Expansion/ Modernizations of Food Processing Industries covering all segments are eligible for financial assistance. The implementing agencies include Central/State Government Organization/PSUs/ NGOs/ Cooperative Societies and Private Sector Units and individuals including farmers.

(b) Under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation /Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries, during 11th Plan 3229 food processing units have been assisted with an amount of Rs. 560.209 crores and in the current year towards 11th Plan spillover liabilities 647 food processing units have been assisted with an amount of Rs. 99.69 crores (as on 31-12-2012) which has benefitted applicants of all categories including farmers.

Compulsory Registration of Cable Operators

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

(a) whether the Government has requested the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to suggest a regulatory framework for registration of the cable operators and Multi-System Operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 is not fulfilling its objective in providing a clear picture and clear definition of a cable operator and its jurisdiction;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to overcome the above situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (e) The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 under Section 2 (a)iii) defines Cable Operator as under:

"cable operator means any person who provides cable service through a cable television network or otherwise controls or is responsible for the management and operation of a cable television network and fulfills the prescribed eligibility criteria and conditions"

The prescribed eligibility criteria, terms and conditions of registration as also registering authority for Cable Operators are provided for in The Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994.

A reference was made by the Ministry on 17.01.2013 to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) for seeking recommendations on the issue of transmission of local channels or ground based channels by the Cable Operators (LCOs) / Multi System Operators (MSOs) so as to have a clarity in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 with regard to the operation of local channels in the Digital Addressable System (DAS) regime. The gamut of issues, pertaining to the need for prescribing eligibility criteria, terms and conditions, foreign investment levels, security clearance as also the need for putting a cap on the number of ground based channels operated by single MSO/Cable Operator is being referred to TRAI for suitable recommendations for examining the need for any changes in the extant rules and regulations of the Cable

Act.

be approved?

Promotion of Agriculture

370. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the States including Gujarat for promotion of the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the current status of such proposals, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which such proposals are likely to

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a number of schemes for development and promotion of agriculture in all the States. The State Governments, including the State Government of Gujarat, submit plan proposal under various schemes of the Department and funds are released based on these proposals and as per the guidelines of the respective schemes. A Statement of funds released to States, including the State of Gujarat, during the last 3 years is enclosed.

Statement

Funds released to the States under the Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during the last three years and the current year i.e. 2012-13 (upto 31.01.2013)

Total (Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2009-2010	2010-11	2011-2012	2012-2013 (upto 31-01-2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	891.93	1004.52	1307.11	1173.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55.88	94.88	83.47	103.49
3.	Assam	164.95	335.77	297.61	305.70
4.	Bihar	247.55	536.94	701.38	886.52
5.	Chhattisgarh	268.91	672.47	437.06	679.76
6.	Goa	2.61	9.89	27.41	36.52
7.	Gujarat	550.7	652.29	901.53	955.84
8.	Haryana	244.04	349.44	332.62	294.12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76.1	137.82	168.6	97.73
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	91.78	148.02	132.74	108.03
11.	Jharkhand	124.36	151.10	265.07	306.82
12.	Karnataka	680.04	659.01	987.39	768.44
13.	Kerala	132.3	212.69	262.77	217.46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	504.61	987.60	858.86	761.64

1	2	3	4	5	6
15. Maharashtra		863.72	1335.47	1416.98	1471.52
16. Manipur		61.84	117.04	111.87	122.44
17. Meghalaya		62.24	95.41	77.27	78.68
18. Mizoram		68.9	110.15	117.04	186.71
19. Nagaland		98.07	107.61	130.56	165.68
20. Odisha		298.62	461.42	598.07	563.95
21. Punjab		161.61	277.69	260.35	143.55
22. Rajasthan		403	982.34	1065.14	590.94
23. Sikkim		69.33	63.45	93.56	70.64
24. Tamil Nadu		284.04	496.96	571.27	641.10
25. Tripura		75.82	181.57	91.46	115.64
26. Uttar Pradesh		892.48	1074.21	1215.99	628.62
27. Uttrakhand		118.25	57.74	184.64	48.69
28. West Bengal		277.36	443.44	572.21	444.30
Total		7771.04	11756.9	13270.03	11968.18

Expenditure on Foodgrains

371. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the expenditure being incurred by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other Government agencies on procurement, storage and transportation of foodgrains keeping in view the constant increase during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any action to implement the decisions taken during the review; 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 expenses incurred by Food Corporation of India (FCI) on procurement, storage and transportation are reviewed by the Board of Directors of FCI in which Govt. of India representatives i.e. Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser and Joint Secretary (Policy) in the Department of Food and Public Distribution also participate while approving the budget proposals of FCI.

The Board of Directors of FCI while approving the budget for the year 2012-13 (RE) and 2013-14 (BE) has directed to constitute a Committee consisting of JS(Policy) and Advisor(Cost) of Department of Food & PD and Executive Director (Finance) of FCI to review the operational expenses of FCI under different heads and to suggest the scope of reducing such expenses.

The Committee constituted by the Board of Directors as mentioned above has met and made preliminary

suggestions on the following areas for reduction of cost:-

- (i) To reduce the handling cost of FCI, the Committee has suggested implementation of mechanised handling system in FCI depots which is under implementation by FCI.
- (ii) Regarding reduction of interest cost, FCI and Govt. of India have already taken up the issue with the consortium of banks. As a result of such action, the interest rate on the Cash Credit Limit of FCI and different State Agencies is being reduced by 25 basic points. This would reduce the interest cost by approximately Rs. 290 crore per year.
- (iii) The Committee has suggested that the Govt. of India should provide adequate allocation of food subsidy in the Union Budget to avoid recurring arrear of food subsidy which are financed by the banks and attracts additional interest burden on FCI.

In addition to above the Government is also Encouraging Decentralized Procurement and distribution of Foodgrains for reducing the food subsidy burden.

Pension Scheme for Traditional Artists

372. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pension scheme is available for the artistes, artisans, craftsmen and performers of traditional cultural forms;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of funds allocated and the persons benefited under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch a scholarship scheme for communities to ensure that the younger generation learn their cultural heritage;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Scheme titled 'Scheme of Financial assistance to persons distinguished in Letters, Arts and such other walks of life who may be in Indigent Circumstances and their Dependents' is administered by Ministry of Culture for which an amount of Rs. 4000/- p.m. and Rs. 3500/- p.m. under Central and Central State Quotas respectively is granted to artistes/writers who have made significant contribution in the field of arts, letters etc.

The funds under the Scheme are not allocated State-wise. Total allocation of funds for last 3 years and the current year is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Total Funds allocated
2009-10	8.69
2010-11	12.92
2011-12	11.94
2012-13	10.11

(Till 21st February, 2013)

A State-wise list of beneficiaries under the Scheme is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, Ministry of Culture administers a Scheme titled 'Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields'. In a year, upto 400 candidates are awarded scholarships @ Rs. 5,000/- per month for a period of two years.

Further, the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, is implementing since 1982, a Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme at the national level. The object of the Scheme is to provide facilities to outstanding talented children in the age group of 10 to 14 years studying either in recognized schools or belonging to families of practicing traditional performing artists for getting specialized training in various cultural fields such as traditional forms of music, dance, drama as well as painting, sculpture and crafts, laying special emphasis on rare art forms in the process of becoming extinct.

The amount of scholarship is Rs. 3,600/- per year per child. In addition to this, actual tuition fee paid for the

specialized training to the institution or to the Guru/Teacher is also reimbursed up to a ceiling of Rs. 9,000/- per year.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (c) and (d) above.

Statement

State-wise details of Artistes / dependents sanctioned financial assistance under the "Scheme of Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and Such Other Walks of Life Who May be in Indigent Circumstances and their dependents".

Sl. No.	States	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	371
2.	Assam	47
3.	Bihar	50
4.	Delhi	51
5.	Goa	17
6.	Gujarat	7
7.	Haryana	30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
10.	Jharkhand	10
11.	Karnataka	559
12.	Kerala	252
13.	Madhya Pradesh	45
14.	Maharashtra	726
15.	Manipur	140
16.	Meghalaya	2
17.	Mizoram	6
18.	Nagaland	2
19.	Odisha	256
20.	Puducherry	10

1	2	3
21.	Punjab	5
22.	Rajasthan	11
23.	Tamil Nadu	171
24.	Tripura	1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	265
26.	Uttarakhand	8
27.	West Bengal	78
Total		3128

Sugar Policy

373. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a rational policy regarding sugar industry at the national level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said policy is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Government had constituted a committee headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan on Sugar Industry to comprehensively look into all the issues related to deregulation of the sugar sector. The committee submitted its report to the Government on 5th October, 2012. The Committee has, *inter alia*, recommended removal of the levy sugar obligation and dispensing with the regulated release mechanism on non-levy sugar; Rationalisation of sugarcane pricing; Abolition of cane area reservation system and bonding; Doing away with the minimum distance norms as states discontinue cane area reservation; liberalisation of sugar trade; market determination of prices of by-products with no earmarked end use allocations; and taking out sugar from the purview of Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under active consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

FDI In Retail Sector

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

(a) whether the Government has accorded permission for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in retail sector;

(b) if so, the names of brands/products for which the proposals of FDI has been received by the Government, so far; and

(c) the number of proposals sanctioned by the Government, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Government has accorded permission for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 51%, subject to specified conditions, in single brand product retail trading vide Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion's (DIPP) Press Note 3(2006 series) dated 10.02.2006. FDI upto 100% under the Government approval route, is permitted, subject to specified conditions, in single brand product retail trading vide DIPP's Press Note 1(2012 series) dated 10.01.2012. FDI upto 51% under the Government approval route, is permitted, subject to specified conditions in multi brand product retail trading vide DIPP's Press Note 5(2012 series) dated 20.09.2012.

(b) and (c) No proposal has been received for FDI in multi brand retail trade so far. A list of approvals issued by DIPP for FDI in single brand retail trading from 2006 till date is enclosed as Statement-I. A list of proposals received in DIPP for FDI in single brand retail trade on which no decision has been taken is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Approved Cases in Single Brand Retail Trade Since 2006

Sl. No.	Name of the (i) applicant (ii) foreign investor	Brand
1	2	3
1.	(i) M/s Moja Shoes, New Delhi.	
	(ii) M/s Tano India Private Equity Mauritius	Nike
2.	(i) M/s LV Trading India, Mumbai	
	(ii) M/s Louis Vuitton Malletier (France)	Louis Vuitton
3.	(i) M/s Lladro Commercial S.A Spain	
	(ii) M/s Lladro Commercial S.A Spain	LLADRO
4.	(i) M/s Fun Fashion India Pvt. Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s Fendi International, SA, France	Fendi
5.	(i) M/s Damro Furniture Pvt. Ltd, Chennai	
	(ii) M/s Damro Exports Pvt. Ltd., Sri Lanka	Damro
6.	(i) M/s RINO Greggio Argenterie	
	(ii) M/s RINO Greggio Argenterie, S.p.A Italy	"ARGENTERIE GREGGIO"
7.	(i) M/s Mitsui Automotive Investment B.V, Netherlands	

1	2	3
	(ii) M/s Mitsui Automotive Investment, Netherlands	Toyota
8.	(i) M/s Ermenegildo Zegna, Italy	
	(ii) M/s Ermenegildo Zegna Holditalta SpA, Italy	ZEGNA
9.	(i) M/s Etamint, Belgium	
	(ii) M/s Etamint, Belgium	ETAM
10.	(i) M/s Lee Cooper International Ltd.,	
	(ii) M/s Lee Cooper International Ltd., U.K.	Lee Cooper
11.	(i) M/s Fabindia Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s Fabindia Inc, USA	
	(iii) M/s WCP Mauritius Holdings, Mauritius	Fabindia
12.	(i) M/s Socomec SA	
	(ii) M/s Socomec SA, France	SOCOMECEC
13.	(i) M/s Grotto SPA, Italy	
	(ii) M/s Grotto SPA Italy	GAS
14.	(i) M/s Mahtani Fashions Pvt. Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s Sin Rong Pvt. Ltd, Singapore	VI-GA
15.	(i) M/s WahLuen Electronic Tools Co. Ltd., China	
	(ii) M/s WahLuen Electronic Tools Co. Ltd., China	CT Brand
16.	(i) M/s Signature Kitchens India Pvt. Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s Signature Kitchen, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Signature Kitchen
17.	(i) M/s Christian Dior Trading India Private Limited, Mumbai	
	(ii) M/s Christian Dior Couture, Paris, France	Christian Dior
18.	(i) M/s Forever New Apparels Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	
	(ii) M/s Forever New Clothing Pty. Ltd., Australia	Forever New
19.	(i) M/s Khanna Speciality Retail Distributors Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi	
	(ii) M/s Hermes International, France	Hermes
20.	(i) M/s Trio Sports Wear Pvt. Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s Trio Selection Inc., Canada	"Groggy"
21.	(i) M/s Tod's Retail India Pvt. Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s Tod's Hong-Kong Ltd. Hong Kong.	TOD

1	2	3
22.	(i) M/s Diesel Fashion India Arvind Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad	
	(ii) M/s Diesel International B V Netherlands	Diesel
23.	(i) M/s Dolce & Gabbana Italy	
	(ii) M/s Dolce & Gabbana, Milan, Italy	Dolce & gabbana and D&G Dolce & Gabbana
24.	(i) M/s LA Sovereign Bicycles Pvt. Ltd.,	
	(ii) M/s LA Bicycles (Thailand)	
	(iii) M/s Indus Trading Co., Thailand	La Sovereign
25.	(i) M/s Crystal Ball Fashions Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	
	(ii) M/s Rene Derhy, France	Derhy
26.	(i) M/s Crocs Inc., USA	
	(ii) M/s Crocs Asia Pvt. Ltd., Singapore	Crocs
27.	(i) M/s Richmont Services B.V.	
	(ii) M/s Richmont Services B.V. Amsterdam, Netherlands	Cartier
28.	(i) M/s Power Plate India Pvt. Ltd.,	
	(ii) M/s Power Plate India Holdings Ltd., Mauritius	Power Plate
29.	(i) M/s Giorgio Armani Holding BV, N	
	(ii) M/s Giorgio Armani Holding BV, Netherlands	Armani
30.	(i) M/s Giordano Fashions (I) Pvt. Ltd.,	
	(ii) M/s Giordano Mauritius Ltd., Mauritius	Giordano
31.	(i) M/s Pearle Europe, Netherlands	
	(ii) M/s Pearle Europe, Netherlands	Vision express
32.	(i) M/s Marks & Spencer PLCU.K.	
	(ii) M/s Marks & Spencer PLCU.K.	Marks & Spencer
33.	(i) M/s Hallmark Group Ltd., UK	
	(ii) M/s Hallmark Group Ltd., UK	Hallmark
34.	(i) M/s Piquadro SPA, Italy	
	(ii) M/s Piquadro SPA, Italy	Piquadro
35.	(i) M/s Ferragamo International B.V	
	(ii) M/s Ferragamo International B.V, Netherlands	FERRAGAMO

1	2	3
36.	(i) M/s. Aran Kitchen world Pvt. Ltd. Chennai	
	(ii) M./s Aran Kitchen world, Italy	ARAN
37.	(i) M/s. Celio International, Belgium	
	(ii) M/s. Celio International	
	(iii) M/s. Celio International, Belgium	CELIO
38.	(i) M/s S. Oliver Bernd Freiher Germany	
	(ii) M/s S. Oliver Bernd Freiher Germany	s.Oliver
39.	(i) M/s Louis Vuitton, France	
	(ii) M/s Louis Vuitton, France	Louis Vuitton
40.	(i) M/s Doral Capital SA, Luxembourg	
	(ii) M/s Doral Capital SA, Luxembourg	BOGGI
41.	(i) M/s Reliance Paul and Shark Fashions Pvt. Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s DAMA SPA, Italy	Paul & Shark
42.	(i) M/s Toy Watch India (P) Ltd, Mumbai	
	(ii) M/s Cool Toy Watch Sri, Italy	Toy Watch
43.	(i) M/s Austria Puma Austria	
	(ii) M/s Austria Puma Austria	PUMA
44.	(i) M/s Lerros Fashions (I) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi (formerly wear international)	
	(ii) M/s Lerros Moden Gmbh, Netherlands	LERROS
45.	(i) M/s Poltrona Frau S.p.A Frau, Italy	
	(ii) M/s Poltrona Frau S.p.A Frau, Italy	Poltrona Frau
46.	(i) M/s Indo Prime Visual Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s Indo International S.A Spain	INDO
47.	(i) M/s Nokia Corporation Finland	
	(ii) M/s Nokia Corporation Finland	Nokia, Vertu. Ovi
48.	(i) M/s Damas LLC, Dubai, UAE	
	(ii) M/s Damas LLC, Dubai, UAE	Damas
49.	(i) M/s Oviessa S.p.A Italy	
	(ii) M/s Oviessa S.p.A Italy	Oviessa
50.	(i) M/s Industria de Diseno Textil Sociedad Anonima (Inditex S.A)	

1	2	3
	(ii) M/s Industria de Diseno Textil Sociedad Anonima (Spain)	Zara
51.	(i) M/s L'Occitane Singapore Pte. Lte.	
	(ii) M/s L'Occitane Singapore Pte. Lte., Singapore	"L'Occitane
52.	(i) M/sFIAMM S.p.A, Italy	
	(ii) M/s FIAMM S.p.A, Italy	FIAMM
53.	(i) M/s Luxury Goods Retail Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s Gucci Group NV, Netherlands	Gucci
54.	(i) M/s Burberry International Holdings Ltd., UK	
	(ii) M/s Burberry International Holdings Ltd., UK	Burberry
55.	(i) M/s Mothercare UK Ltd.,U.K	
	(ii) M/s Mothercare UK Ltd.,U.K	Mothercare
56.	(i) M/s Early Learning Centre Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s Early Learning Centre Ltd., U.K	Early Learning Centre
57.	(i) M/s Verve Hearing Systems AG, Switzerland	
	(ii) M/s Verve Hearing Systems AG, Switzerland	Phonak
58.	(i) Mr. Matteo Basso, Mr. Daniele Cesaro, Mrs. Beatrice Basso, Italy	
	(ii) Mr. Matteo Basso, Mr. Daniele Cesaro, Mrs. Beatrice Basso, Italy	LOV3 ITALIA
59.	(i) M/s C&J Clark International Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s C&J Clark International Ltd., UK	Clarks
60.	(i) M/s Delsey S.A, France	
	(ii) M/s Delsey S.A, France	Delsey
61.	(i) M/s Christian Louboutin S.A France	
	(ii) M/s Christian Louboutin S.A France	Christian Louboutin
62.	(i) M/s Timex Garments Pvt. Ltd., Sri Lanka	
	(ii) M/s Timex Garments Pvt. Ltd., Sri Lanka	Avirate
63.	(i) M/s Canali Holding S.A, Italy	
	(ii) M/s Canali Holding S.A, Italy	Canali
64.	(i) M/s Pavers England Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s Pavers Foresight Smart Ventures Ltd.	Pavers England
65.	(i) M/s Brooks Brothers Group Inc USA	

1	2	3
	(ii) BBDI LLC USA	Brooks Brothers
66.	(i) M/s Damiani India Pvt. Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s Damiani International Holland	Damiani

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the (i) applicant (ii) foreign investor	Brand
1.	(i) M/s Promod S.A.S France	
	(ii) M/s Promod S.A.S France	Promod
2.	(i) M/s Tommy Hilfiger Arvind Fashion Pvt. Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s Tommy Hilfiger B.V	Tommy Hilfiger
3.	(i) M/s Na Pali Europe SARL	
	(ii) M/s Na Pah Europe SARL, France	Quicksilver
4.	(i) M/s Sketchers USA Benelux B.V	
	(ii) M/s Sketchers USA Benelux B.V	Skechers
5.	(i) M/s Ingka Holding B.V (IKEA Group)	
	(ii) M/s Ingka Holding B.V, Netherlands	Ikea
6.	(i) M/s Semex Provet Genetics (I) Pvt. Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s The Semex Alliance, Canada	Semex
7.	(i) M/s Le Cruset India Trading Pvt. Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s Le Creuset SAS, France	Le Creuset
8.	(i) M/s Fossil India Private Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s Fossil (East) Ltd., Mauritius	Fossil
9.	(i) M/s Modacc Fashion Pvt. Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s FAPA Company Ltd.. Samoa	Modacc
10.	(i) M/s Decathlon Sports India Pvt. Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s Decathlon SA France	Oxylane
11.	(i) M/s Lotus Arts De Vvve (I) Pvt. Ltd.	
	(ii) M/s J. V. Control Co. Ltd., Thailand	Louts Arts de vivre
12.	(i) M/s Officina Farmaceutica Italiana S.P.A	
	(ii) M/s Officina Farmaceutica Italiana S.P.A	Bottega Di Lungavita

[English]

**Horticulture Technology Mission
in Floriculture**

375. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Horticulture Technology Mission in floriculture;

(b) whether this technology- has benefited the farmers of the North Eastern (NE) region and Odisha to a great extent;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the manner in which the Mission has helped in production of cash crops and fruits in the North Eastern region and other States of the country; and

(e) the present status of export of flowers from NE region to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation implements two schemes viz. (i) Horticulture Mission for NE and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and (ii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) under which assistance is provided for development of horticulture including floriculture. As per latest estimates, the total area covered under floriculture in the country including North Eastern Region and Odisha is 2.54 lakh ha with production of 16.52 lakh tonnes of loose flowers and 7507 million cut flowers.

These Missions have helped the farmers in adoption of improved production systems to ensure better returns per unit area. This has also helped in improving the production of cash crops like tomato, capsicum, potato, roses, orchids, anthurium, gerbera, carnations, tulip, iilium and fruits like apple, banana, mandarin, kiwi, grape, strawberry, etc. The production of horticulture crops in the country has increased from 146 million tonnes in 2001-02 to 257.3 million tonnes in 2011-12.

During 2010-11, 27.76 million tonnes of flowers have been exported from the country, including from North East Region.

New Formula of Coal Price

376. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has determined the price of coal on the basis of a new formula from January, 2012;

(b) if so, the details of the old and new formulae of price determination;

(c) the reasons for making this change; and

(d) the likely percentage of rise in the price of coal on implementation of the new system of price determination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The Government of India vide its Gazette notification no. 22021/1/2008-CRC-II dated 30.12.2011 has notified for switch over from the existing Useful Heat Value based system of grading and pricing of non-coking coal to fully variable Gross Calorific Value based system w.e.f. 01.01.2012. However the Government has not determined the price of coal on the basis of new formula from January 2012. Since the price revision was for conversion of price from UHV based system to GCV based system, it has been kept revenue neutral to the extent possible for Coal India Limited (CIL) as a whole. CIL for the purpose of grading based on GCV, kept the top end of the GCV range at 7000 kcal/kg. and the bottom end at 2200 kcal/kg. The GCV bandwidth for the purpose of pricing was considered to be 300 Kcal/kg. meaning that the price will remain same within a particular bandwidth.

(c) Among the major producers of coal globally, India was the only country that was not following the GCV system. The Government of India vide its Gazette notification dated 30.12.2011 has notified for switch over from the existing Useful Heat Value based system of grading and pricing of non-coking coal to fully variable Gross Calorific Value based system w.e.f. 01.01.2012.

(d) The switch over of non-coking coal prices w.e.f. 01.01.2012 has been done considering revenue neutrality to the extent possible for CIL as a whole.

Missing Juveniles

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

(a) whether the Government has maintained the data regarding missing children from juvenile homes;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefore and the time by which such data is likely to be available;

(d) the details of the investigations, carried out by the Union Government on missing children during the said period and the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the corrective measures taken to check such incidents and to ensure the efficient functioning of such juvenile homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), it does not centrally maintain any data on children gone missing from Juvenile Homes in the country.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 lays the primary responsibility of monitoring and maintaining the Homes, as prescribed in the rules of the said act, with the State Governments/UT Administrations. To ensure that these standards are met, the State Governments/UT Administration are urged from time to time to monitor and improve the functioning of such Homes through Inspection Committees and Management Committees set up under the Act and Rules.

Hallmarking of Jewellery

378. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to make hallmarking of jewellery mandatory in all the metropolitan cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to accrue to the consumers as a result thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to expand the scheme in other parts of the country in future;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented across the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government proposes to make hallmarking of gold jewellery mandatory. However, for introducing such mandatory hallmarking, the Bureau of Indian Standards, Act, 1986 need to be amended first. The Bureau of Indian Standards (Amendment) Bill, 2012 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 3-05-2012. The Hon'ble Speaker has referred the said Bill to the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on 25th May, 2012 for examination.

(b) Mandatory Hallmarking will prevent deceptive practices in gold and jewellery and will ensure that consumers get quality products and value for money.

(c) to (e) Details regarding applicability, enforcement methods, area covered, penalty provisions etc. will be finalized only after the enabling provision is made through amendment of BIS Act. Since the matter is now under examination by Standing Committee, no specific time frame can be indicated.

Exodus of North Eastern People

379. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exodus of people belonging to the North-Eastern States is still continuing from Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh due to fear of attacks;

(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) There is no such report.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

Coal Production

380. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the productivity of coal sector during each of the last three years;

(b) whether any increase in coal production has been witnessed after allowing private companies in this sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the ratio of production of coal by Coal India Limited vis-a-vis the private sector;

(d) the manner in which the Government has utilised coal production by the private companies and the revenue generated from such coal; and

(e) the amount of royalty paid by such private coal companies to the State Government, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The productivity of coal in terms of output per manshift (OMS) in tonnes in the mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) & Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL) in the last three years is given below:

Year	CIL			SCCL		
	OC	UG	Overall	OC	UG	Overall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009-10	9.51	0.78	4.47	10.71	1.08	3.36

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2010-11	10.06	0.77	4.73	12.08	1.09	3.58	
2011-12	10.54	0.75	4.89	13.23	1.10	3.93	

(b) The production from captive blocks commenced in 97-98 after the amendment in Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act in 1993 to permit coal mining for captive purposes. The production from private sector in 1997-98 was 9.168 million tonnes (including 0.71 million tonnes from (captive blocks) which was 3.05% of the total production of 300.4 million tonnes in 1997-98. This has increased to 49.19 million tonnes (including 36.17 million from captive) in 2011-12 which is 9.1% of the total production of about 540 million tonnes in 2011-12.

(c) About 81% of all India production in 2011-12 has been from CIL compared to 9% from private sector (including 6.7% from captive blocks). The balance was the contribution from SCCL (9.6%) and other PSUs (0.4%).

(d) Revenue generated under different heads are as given below:-

Collection of revenue under different heads from private coal companies.

(Lakh rupees)

Year	Stowing Excise Duty	Clean Cess	Excise Duty	Others	Total (Central)	Royalty	Cess	Sales Tax/ VAT	Others	Total (State)
2009-10	2429.60	X	X	116.27	2545.87	16604.57	11390.56	3792.65	171.43	31959.21
2010-11	3394.70	9295.56	105.94	55348.64	68144.84	29971.31	14375.62	4918.42	1235.22	50500.57
2011-12	3417.10	16778.61	3044.59	47561.00	70801.30	31596.19	12590.21	5094.59	2091.05	51372.04
Total	9241.40	26074.17	3150.53	103025.91	141492.01	78172.07	38356.39	13805.66	3497.70	133831.82

Source: Coal Controller Organization.

(e) Break-up of state wise royalty paid by the private companies to the state governments during the last three years state-wise is furnished in the table below. The

production from private captive blocks are used in the respective End Use Plant.

State wise Royalty paid by private companies

(Lakh rupees)

Year	Chhattisgarh	Jharkhand	Madhya Pradesh	Maharastra	Odisha	West Bengal	Total
2009-10	11011.94	161.59	554.60	2742.24	1872.28	261.92	16604.57
2010-11	13464.28	10543.16	542.02	3305.25	1807.87	308.73	29971.31
2011-12	14360.71	11797.14	619.63	2814.32	1810.20	194.19	31596.19

Source: Coal Controller Organization

Food Processing Facilities

381. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) the number of proposals regarding setting up of Food Processing Industries, mega food parks, cold storages and laboratory testing facilities received from various States including Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether a number of the said proposals are pending with the Union Government

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

(d) whether the Union Government has conducted any survey for processing of fruits and vegetables in the country during the said period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT - wise and the follow-up action taken by the Union Government thereon?

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) During the 12th Plan, the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Modernisation / Establishment of Food Processing Industries has been subsumed in the National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, being implemented by States/UTs with effect from 1.4.2012. Accordingly all the State/UT Governments have been empowered to receive the applications for grants-in-aid, sanction and release the grants-in-aid to the eligible beneficiaries under the various components of the Mission.

However, a statement showing the position of the proposals received from the entrepreneurs from various States/UTs including Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra during the last three years and current year under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Modernisation/Establishment of Food Processing Industries is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Statements showing the position of the proposals received from various States/UTs including Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra during the last three years and current year under the Schemes of Mega Food Park, Cold Chain and Food Testing Labs are given in the enclosed Statement-II, III and IV respectively.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Number of Proposals Received, Units Assisted and Pending for Financial Assistance during the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and Current Year State wise under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIS. (Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2009-10					2010-11					2011-12					2012-13**(as on 15.02.2013)				
		O.B.	R	S	A.R.	P	O.B.	R	S	A.R.	P	O.B.	R	S	A.R.	P	O.B.	R	S	A.R.	P
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	349	61	41	677.05	369	369	39	30	562.1	378	378	25	105	1904.726	298	298	0	171	3373.93	127
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	309.78	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	3	376.14	2	2	0	2	66.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	63	6	22	418.74	47	47	19	26	875.7	40	40	5	12	242.7782	33	33	0	15	0	18
5.	Bihar	22	4	2	35.59	24	24	2	6	136.68	20	20	0	5	89.65674	15	15	0	3	51.99	12
6.	Chandigarh	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	25	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	246	3	4	45.46	245	245	6	27	297.57	224	224	3	75	841.8276	152	152	0	109	1330.37	43
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
9.	Delhi	28	7	2	50	33	33	3	3	82.6	33	33	0	16	410.68	17	17	0	9	198.70	8
10.	Goa	7	4	1	24.26	10	10	7	1	25	16	16	1	2	50	15	15	0	1	19.42	14
11.	Gujarat	314	98	42	665.18	370	370	59	52	1419.7	348	348	19	106	1975.034	261	261	0	41	701.59	220
12.	Haryana	209	31	11	134.96	229	229	20	14	325.28	204	204	24	62	828.2817	166	166	0	73	931.42	93
13.	Himachal Pradesh	37	17	10	269.58	44	44	12	7	204.53	49	49	2	14	377.51	37	37	0	4	95.95	33
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	13	7	59.73	36	36	7	5	89.095	38	38	5	6	98.42	37	37	0	2	16.43	35
15.	Jharkhand	13	6	3	44.09	16	16	4	4	85.425	16	16	2	1	16.57	17	17	0	2	33.38	15
16.	Karnataka	236	45	24	269.55	257	257	36	14	377.79	279	279	14	61	896.2926	232	232	0	62	1020.06	170
17.	Kerala	114	36	33	567.53	117	117	29	19	411.72	127	127	25	52	901.285	100	100	0	15	252.44	85
18.	Madhya Pradesh	96	18	18	273.03	96	96	19	14	211.29	101	101	8	23	376.5413	86	86	0	19	252.55	67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
19.	Maharashtra	401	113	113	1717.3	401	401	88	56	1006.5	433	433	53	202	2824.152	284	284	0	105	1456.88	179	
20.	Manipur	11	7	6	163.75	12	12	14	1	23.975	25	25	19	11	189.7182	33	33	0	20	442.74	13	
21.	Meghalaya	4	2	2	123.02	4	4	0	2	100.05	2	2	1	0	0	3	3	0	1	5.42	2	
22.	Mizoram	1	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23.	Nagaland	1	0	1	64.99	0	0	2	1	6.205	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	14.21	0	
24.	Odisha	34	7	6	84.4	35	35	7	8	200.88	34	34	1	9	113.5908	26	26	0	14	249.10	12	
25.	Pondicherry	5	3	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	8	8	0	1	25	7	7	0	6	150.00	1	
26.	Punjab	265	31	13	172.37	283	283	21	9	149.5	295	295	13	147	1692.902	161	161	0	174	1719.01	-13	
27.	Rajasthan	162	66	27	325.46	201	201	49	48	691.12	202	202	50	95	1236.563	157	157	0	36	523.17	121	
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29.	Tamil Nadu	100	52	41	672.11	111	111	38	24	493.58	125	125	19	75	1389.79	69	69	0	36	615.95	33	
30.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31.	Uttar Pradesh	135	59	32	560.63	162	162	29	47	1078.6	144	144	15	53	907.0513	106	106	0	36	574.38	70	
32.	Uttarakhand	21	16	12	307.57	25	25	6	6	168.52	25	25	3	5	138.047	23	23	0	5	115.49	18	
33.	West Bengal	54	14	10	136.48	58	58	15	10	317.95	63	63	7	19	319.87	51	51	0	5	120.05	46	
Total		2968	720	487	8250	3201	3201	531	437	9432.9	3295	3295	316	115	7	17846.29	2454	2454	0	966	14574.38	1488

*Data is under Reconciliation with Co-ordinating Bank i.e. HDFC Bank, excluding MM IV

**Committed liabilities of 11th plan. And this scheme has been subsumed w.e.f 01.04.2012 in the National Mission of Food Processing (NMFP) in the 12th Plan (2012-13) for implementation through State/UT Governments.

Note: O.B.=Opening Balance, R=Received, S=Sanctioned, A.R.= Amount Released, P=Pending

For the purpose of Sanction, both intallment released cases as well as 1st intallment released cases have been Counted

Pendency of the proposals is due to fund constraints

Statement-II**Mega Food Park Scheme**

State-wise list of No. of proposals received in response to advertisement Inviting Proposals for establishment of Mega Food Parks for the last three years and the current year.

Year 2009-10 Nil

Year 2010-11

I. Applications for establishment of 5 Mega Food Parks in the second phase of Infrastructure Development Scheme have been called for on 28.12.2010 and 40 proposals were received. The State/UT-wise list is as follows:

Sl. No.	State/UT	No.of Applications received
1.	Trip ura	2
2.	Bihar	5
3.	Gujarat	9
4.	Madhya Pradesh	7
5.	Odisha	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	3
7.	Haryana	3
8.	Kerela	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Rajasthan	3
Total		40

Year 2011-12

II. Further, applications for establishment of 15 Mega Food Parks in the third phase of Infrastructure Development Scheme have been called for on 21.11.2011 and 63 proposals were received. The State/UT-wise wise list is as follows:

Sl. No.	State/UT	No.of applications received
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7

1	2	3
2.	Assam	1
3.	Goa	1
4.	Mizoram	1
5.	Sikkim	2
6.	Bihar	4
7.	Delhi	2
8.	Gujarat	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4
10.	Karnatka	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1
12.	Odisha	1
13.	Pondicherry	1
14.	Punjab	2
15.	West Bengal	3
16.	Maharashtra	10
17.	Uttarakhand	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1
19.	Chhattisgarh	3
20.	Haryana	4
21.	Kerela	1
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
23.	Rajasthan	2
Total		63

Year 2012-13 Nil

These proposals have been processed as per scheme guidelines and In-principle/Final Approval has been accorded to the most eligible proposals against the number of projects sanctioned by the Government and 12 proposal are wait-listed. No proposal is pending for processing.

Statement-III*Integrated Cold Chain Scheme***2010-11**

The Ministry issued an EOI with last date as 30.09.2010 inviting proposals for setting up of integrated cold chain projects. The Ministry received a total of 164 proposals against the EOI. Out of 164 proposals received, 47 proposals found eligible after appraisal, have been approved. No eligible proposal against this EOI is pending. The State/UT wise position is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of proposals received & Approved against EOI issued in 2010-11				
		Proposals received against EOI issued in 2010-11	Approvals Issued Against EOI issued in 2010-11			
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	0	2	1	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	6	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Delhi	2	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	11	0	2	1	3
9.	Haryana	8	0	0	2	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	16	0	4	1	5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	7	0	1	0	1
14.	Kerala	3	0	3	0	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	0	1	1
16.	Maharashtra	34	0	4	8	12
17.	Manipur	2	0	1	0	1
18.	Mizoram	2	0	1	0	1
19.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Punjab	8	0	2	1	3
23.	Rajasthan	5	0	0	0	0
24.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	9	0	0	1	1
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10	0	3	1	4
28.	Uttarakhand	6	0	1	1	2
29.	West Bengal	10	0	4	1	5
Total		164	0	28	19	47

2011-12

The Ministry issued two EOIs in 2011-12 with last date as 31.01.2012 and 9.03.2012 inviting proposals for setting up of integrated cold chain projects. The Ministry received a total 40 proposals against these EOIs. Out of the 40 proposals received, 6 proposals, found eligible after appraisal, have been approved. No eligible proposal is pending against these EOIs. The State/UT wise position is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of proposals received & Approved against EOIs issued in 2011-12				
		Applications received against EOI issued with last date as 31.01.2012	Applications received against EOI issued with last date as 9.03.2012	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	1	1
3.	Assam	0	11	0	1	1
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	0	0	2	2
6.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Goa	1		0	0	0	0
8. Gujarat	0		0	0	0	0
9. Haryana	0		0	0	0	0
10. Himachal Pradesh	0		1	0	0	0
11. Jammu and Kashmir	0		0	0	0	0
12. Jharkhand	2		0	0	0	0
13. Karnataka	0		0	0	0	0
14. Kerala	0		0	0	0	0
15. Madhya Pradesh	0		0	0	0	0
16. Maharashtra	0		0	0	0	0
17. Manipur	0		3	0	0	0
18. Mizoram	0		4	0	1	1
19. Meghalaya	2		0	0	0	0
20. Nagaland	0		1	0	0	0
21. Odisha	5		0	0	1	1
22. Punjab	0		0	0	0	0
23. Rajasthan	0		0	0	0	0
24. Sikkim	0		2	0	0	0
25. Tamil Nadu	0		0	0	0	0
26. Tripura	2		0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	0		0	0	0	0
28. Uttarakhand	0		0	0	0	0
29. West Bengal	0		0	0	0	0
Total	18		22	0	6	6

2012-2013

The Ministry issued an EOI in 2012-13 with last date as 10.07.2012 inviting application for setting up of Integrated Cold Chain projects. A total of 146 proposals

were received against this EOI. After appraisal, 74 proposals have been found prima facie eligible. The prima facie eligible proposal are pending awaiting upscaling of the Scheme. The state/UT wise position is as under:

Status of applications received against EOI with last date as 10.07.2012

Sl. No.	State	Proposals received	Prima facie eligible	Prima facie in-eligible
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	5	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0
3.	Assam	3	3	0
4.	Bihar	1	0	1
5.	Gujarat	8	5	3
6.	Haryana	10	4	6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7	5	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	4	1
9.	Karnataka	3	2	1
10.	Jharkhand	1	0	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	1
12.	Maharashtra	39	20	19
13.	Odisha	2	2	0
14.	Meghalaya	2	0	2
15.	Mizoram	1	0	1
16.	Nagaland	1	0	1
17.	Punjab	7	3	4
18.	Rajasthan	3	3	0
19.	Sikkim	1	1	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3
21.	Tripura	1	0	1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	9	2	7
23.	Uttarakhand	18	11	7
24.	West Bengal	7	1	6
Total		146	74	72

Statement-IV*Food Testing Laboratories*

Proposals received for financial assistance for Setting-up/Up-gradation of Food Testing Laboratories in the last three years and current year.

In the year 2009-10

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Proposals received
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Gujarat	2
3.	Karnataka	1
4.	Kerala	1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1
6.	Maharashtra	4
7.	Manipur	1
8.	NCT of Delhi	2
9.	Punjab	2
10.	Rajasthan	1
11.	Tamil Nadu	2
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1
Total		19

In the year 2010-11

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Proposals received
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	1
3.	Gujarat	1

1	2	3
4.	Haryana	2
5.	Karnataka	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2
7.	Maharashtra	4
8.	Odisha	1
9.	Punjab	2
10.	Rajasthan	1
11.	Tamil Nadu	2
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1
13.	West Bengal	3
Total		23

In the year 2011-12

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Proposals received
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Gujarat	4
4.	Haryana	5
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
7.	Karnataka	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1
9.	Maharashtra	5
10.	NCT of Delhi	6
11.	Odisha	3

1	2	3
12.	Puducherry	1
13.	Punjab	2
14.	Rajasthan	1
15.	Sikkim	1
16.	Tamil Nadu	2
17.	Uttar Pradesh	4
Total		45

In the year 2012-13

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Proposals received
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	4
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
3.	Karnataka	2
4.	Maharashtra	6
5.	NCT of Delhi	3
6.	Odisha	1
7.	Punjab	
8.	Tamil Nadu	3
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2
10.	West Bengal	1
Total		24

The proposals received are placed before the Technical Scrutiny Committee (TSC) after due appraisal and based on the recommendations of the TSC, proposals clear from technical angle are placed before the Project Approval Committee (PAC) for approval. This is an on-going process.

Involvement of Foreigners in Crime

382. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has maintained the data regarding involvement of foreigners in various crimes and illegal activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases registered against the foreigners during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise along with the cases solved/unsolved;

(c) whether a number of cases registered against the foreigners remained pending for a long period of time as the accused are not accessible to the investigating agencies;

(d) if so, the total number of such cases along with the reasons for pendency during the said period; and

(e) whether any assistance is provided to the State Governments by the Union Government in such cases, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Instances of involvement of foreigners in various crimes and illegal activities in the country have been reported. Data on foreigners arrested for violation of Foreigners Act and other provisions of Immigration Control Rules and Regulations during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011, as available centrally, is given in the enclosed Statement. However, since registration of cases and action thereon comes within the purview of police stations and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned, complete data is not centrally available. All possible assistance is extended by the Central Government agencies in such cases, whenever requested by the State Government.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of foreign nationals arrested*

State/UT	No. of foreign nationals arrested during the year		
	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	04	388
Andhra Pradesh	26	57	131
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	05
Assam	104	99	16
Bihar	13	01	03
Chandigarh	07	10	01
Chhattisgarh	03	01	04
Delhi	107	155	174
Goa	99	166	117
Gujarat	132	105	71
Haryana	33	31	23
Himachal Pradesh	17	19	13
Jammu and Kashmir	21	07	02
Jharkhand	02	-	01
Karnataka	95	53	233
Kerala	13	11	61
Madhya Pradesh	04	02	02
Maharashtra	1889	1514	720
Manipur	40	25	57
Meghalaya	124	135	179
Mizoram	10	38	322
Nagaland	-	-	01
Odisha	25	01	40

	1	2	3	4
Puducherry		-	-	06
Punjab		73	35	61
Rajasthan		65	132	116
Sikkim		-	-	13
Tamil Nadu		65	82	624
Tripura		541	915	1667
Uttar Pradesh		41	83	05
Uttarakhand		21	22	12
West Bengal		2237	1583	2277
Total		5807	5286	7345

[Translation]

Production of Spices

383. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of various spices in the country during each of the last two years and the current year, State and variety-wise;

(b) whether a decline in area under cultivation and production of various spices including pepper has been registered in the country;

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

(d) the details of the schemes / programmes undertaken to boost the production along with the steps being taken by the Government to increase the area under spice cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) Statement-I and II showing production of various spices in the country during each of

last two years and the current year, State-wise and spice-wise is enclosed.

While the area under spices is more or less stable, the total production of spices in the country has increased from 52.38 lakh MT during 2009-10 to 59.51 lakh MT during 2011-12. However, production of pepper has been fluctuating and has declined in 2011-12 compared to previous years. Reasons for this, *inter-alia* include the following:

- Substantial number of pepper gardens have turned senile.
- Widespread incidence of pests and diseases resulting in low productivity.
- Replacement of pepper area with other lucrative alternate crops like rubber.

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 of the country for the holistic development of horticulture crops including spices.

Statement-I*State-wise production of spices for the last three years*

(Production in '000 tonnes)

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1266.87	1173.77	1129.31
Arunachal Pradesh	55.72	61.60	61.60
Assam	228.73	225.50	261.56
Bihar	12.36	12.54	12.54
Chhattisgarh	10.17	8.32	8.32
Goa	0.17	0.23	0.23
Gujarat	725.76	792.61	882.14
Haryana	66.69	70.76	61.69
Himachal Pradesh	15.92	18.78	19.26
Jammu and Kashmir	0.91	1.11	1.08
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	446.40	460.39	502.46
Kerala	125.75	139.29	112.80
Madhya Pradesh	395.67	413.65	461.17
Maharashtra	107.70	100.57	106.47
Manipur	15.30	24.14	24.14
Meghalaya	71.69	74.71	74.82
Mizoram	107.02	110.49	114.98
Nagaland	37.45	38.50	39.17
Odisha	173.26	174.70	187.50
Punjab	40.59	63.53	68.21
Rajasthan	592.74	674.20	871.64
Sikkim	49.44	52.37	54.41
Tamil Nadu	287.60	370.19	426.38
Tripura	17.05	18.08	18.04

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	207.45	205.35	201.97
Uttarakhand	15.14	38.74	38.77
West Bengal	161.44	192.94	207.70
Pondicherry	0.03	0.36	0.12
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.63	3.07	2.98
Total	5237.63	5520.48	5951.46

Statement-II*Production of spices - spice-wise (Production in '000 tonnes)*

Spices	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Pepper	55.70	58.54	40.62
Ginger	679.29	680.08	755.62
Chillies	1481.35	1304.05	1276.30
Turmeric	783.14	1067.63	1166.84
Cardamom	15.27	15.84	15.82
Garlic	964.16	1118.41	1228.32
Coriander	491.27	400.85	532.95
Cumin	302.44	334.17	394.33
Fennel	83.91	124.70	142.95
Fenugreek	113.21	122.56	115.93
Ajwan	21.35	19.62	26.78
Dill/Poppy/Celery	21.17	39.55	32.64
Clove	0.94	0.98	1.11
Nutmeg	11.43	12.07	12.57
Tamarind	206.92	215.33	202.57
Cinnamon	0.038	0.04	0.04
Tejpat	4.980	4.98	5.00
Saffron/Vanilla	1.07	1.07	1.07
Total	5237.63	5520.48	5951.46

*[English]***Grape Production**

384. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra is one of the major grape producing State with potential to further increase the production;

(b) if so, the details of grape production in the State during each of the last three years; and

(c) the financial and other assistance provided by the Government to the grape producers of the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The year-wise details of grape production in Maharashtra during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Production (000 MT)
2009-10	440
2010-11	774
2011-12	1810

(c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Horticulture Mission (NHM), assistance is being extended for taking up production and productivity improvement programmes for horticultural crops, including fruit crops like grapes. The details of assistance provided to different grape growing states during 2009-12 under NHM for taking up area expansion programme for grapes is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	0.00*	0.00*	25.50
Karnataka	131.29	191.25	136.43
Maharashtra	168.78	229.50	255.00
Tami Nadu	0.00*	25.50	127.50

* No amount proposed by the states in its Annual Action Plan

Besides, a special package under NHM to the tune of Rs.486.94 lakh was sanctioned to the Government of Maharashtra during 2010-11 for adoption of Good Agriculture Practices (GAP), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)/Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Human Resource Development (HRD) to grape producers.

Conference on Police Reforms

385. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has organised any National Conference on Police Reforms during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the follow up action taken by the Government on the outcome of such Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Madam. No National Conference on Police Reforms has been organised by the Union Government during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

Accidents in Coal Mines

386. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents including fire accidents that occurred in various coal mines during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and colliery-wise;

(b) the number of coal mine workers who lost their lives or were seriously injured in mining operations in the country during the said period, State-wise and colliery-wise;

(c) the details of cases in which due compensation has so far been paid to the next of kin of those killed and to those seriously injured during the said period along with the nature amount of compensation paid, State-wise and colliery-wise;

(d) the time by which all the cases for compensation are likely to be cleared; and

(e) the preventive measures taken by the Government to minimise such fatal accidents during coal mining operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The number fatal accidents and fatalities during last three years from 2010 to 2012 and current year un to Jan, 2013 in CIL's mine and SCCL, State-wise, Company-wise, and Mine-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I and the number of serious accidents and serious injuries for the said period, company-wise, and State-wise serious injuries in the said period are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The details of cases in which due compensation has so far been paid to the next of kin of those died in mining accidents as per Workmen (Employee's) Compensation Act, 1923, Company-wise, State-wise and Mine-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) Five cases are pending for the year 2012, which are under process. So far as SCCL is concerned compensation for the mine accidents are cleared within a month's time and Compensation has been paid in all the cases of last three years. Further, Compensation payment for the latest two cases, (February, 2013) is under process .Ex-gratia has been paid in both the cases.

(e) The following measures are taken to minimize such fatal accidents during coal mining operations:

Each and every fatal accident occurred in mines is enquired into by the officers of DGMS and based on the findings of enquiry, necessary actions are taken against

the persons held responsible for the accident.

The accidents in mines are analyzed and mines having higher frequency of accidents are identified. Such identified mines are kept on priority for inspections and defects/violations found during the course of inspections are constantly followed up to see that those are removed/complied with.

Besides this, DGMS also takes the following measures for improvement of safety conditions in mines:

- Issue of guidelines for safe operations in identified thrust areas through circulars.
- Generating safety awareness and information dissemination.
- Interactions at different fora with a view to promote safety, health and welfare of persons employed in mines.
- Introduction of Risk Assessment and Safety Management System, preparation of Safety Management Plan and development of Emergency Response System.
- Facilitating introduction of new technology in mining with low risk potential.

Further the Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines under the Chairmanship of Minister of Coal also discuss the Safety aspects and directed all the concerned for adhering to the best practices and aim at zero harm to miners.

Statement-I

Fatal Accidents for last 3 years and current year from 2010 to 2012 and current year (up to Jan, 2013)

Company-wise, Mine-wise, State wise & Cause wise

Year-2010

Sl. No.	Accdt Date	Mine	State	Company	Fatality
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	17-Feb-10	Muraidih OCP	Jharkhand	BCCL	1
2.	30-Mar-10	Alkusa	Jharkhand	BCCL	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	8-Aug-10	North - South Tisra OCP	Jharkhand	BCCL	1
4.	23-Sep-10	Moonidih	Jharkhand	BCCL	1
5.	15-Dec-10	Gondudih Khas Kusunda	Jharkfiand	BCCL	1
6.	21-Dec-10	Mudidih	Jharkhand	BCCL	1
7.	26-Dec-10	Keshalpur West Mudidih	Jharkhand	BCCL	1
8.	27-Jan-10	Jarangdih OC	Jharkhand	CCL	1
9.	28-Jan-10	Selct. Dhorl Qry. 1	Jharkhand	CCL	1
10.	5-Apr-10	Bhurkunda UG	Jharkhand	CCL	2
11.	20-May-10	Amlo OCP	Jharkhand	CCL	2
12.	1-Apr-10	Karo OC	Jharkhand	CCL	1
13.	20-Aug-10	Bhurkunda OCM	Jharkhand	CCL	1
14.	12-Sep-10	Sarubera (East)	Jharkhand	CCL	1
15.	29-Nov-10	Karma OCP	Jharkhand	CCL	1
16.	2-Jan-10	Shankarpur	West Bengal	ECL	1
17.	13-Feb-10	Nakrakonda - B Patch OC	West Bengal	ECL	1
18.	16-Apr-10	Jambad OCP (WB)	West Bengal	ECL	1
19.	22-Apr-10	Sodepur(R) Colliery	West Bengal	ECL	1
20.	5-Jun-10	Rajmahal OCP	West Bengal	ECL	1
21.	12-Jun-10	Jhanjra Project	West Bengal	ECL	1
22.	3-Sep-10	Chitra-A-OCP	West Bengal	ECL	1
23.	12-Sep-10	Khas Kajora	West Bengal	ECL	1
24.	2-Sep-10	Khas Kajora	West Bengal	ECL	1
25.	14-Oct-10	Nakrakonda B OCP	West Bengal	ECL	1
26.	27-Oct-10	Parasea	West Bengal	ECL	1
27.	14-Dec-10	Rajmahal OCP	Jharkhand	ECL	1
28.	4-Jun-10	Balram OCP	Odisha	MCL	1
29.	9-Jun-10	Samleswari OCP	Odisha	MCL	1
30.	11-Jan-10	Khadia OCP	MP	NCL	1
31.	9-Feb-10	Block - B Project	MP	NCL	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	24-Jan-10	Amlohri Project	MP	NCL	1
33.	20-Feb-10	Kakri Project	MP	NCL	1
34.	14-Mar-10	Nigahi Project	MP	NCL	1
35.	30-Apr-10	Nigahi Project	MP	NCL	1
36.	11-Jul-10	Nigahi	MP	NCL	1
37.	20-Jul-10	Bina Project	MP	NCL	1
38.	21-Jul-10	Dudhichua Project	MP	NCL	1
39.	26-Aug-10	Dudhichua OCP	MP	NCL	1
40.	15-Dec-10	Amlohri Project	MP	NCL	1
41.	8-Sep-10	Tirap Colliery	Assam	NEC	1
42.	10-Feb-10	Jamuna 1&2 Incline	MP	SECL	1
43.	24-Feb-10	Bartarai	MP	SECL	1
44.	20-Mar-10	Balgi 3&4 Inc.	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1
45.	3-Apr-10	Birsinghpur 3&4	MP	SECL	1
46.	16-Apr-10	Pawan Inc.	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1
47.	23-Apr-10	Palkimara Mine	MP	SECL	1
48.	24-Apr-10	Dhanpuri Open Cast	MP	SECL	1
49.	6-May-10	Anjan Hill UG	Chhattisgarh	SECL	14
50.	19-May-10	Dipkaocm (No.1A)	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1
51.	22-Jun-10	Bartunga Hill Mine	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1
52.	3-Jul-10	Bhatgaon Colliery	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1
53.	1-Aug-10	Surakachhar Main	Chhattisgarh	SECL	
54.	12-Aug-10	Rajnagar RO UG	MP	SECL	1
55.	12-Sep-10	Katkona 3 & 4 Incline	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1
56.	28-Oct-10	Singhali UG Mine	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1
57.	30-Oct-10	Nowrozabad	MP	SECL	1
58.	11-Nov-10	Dipka OCM (No.1A)	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1
59.	19-Nov-10	Gevra OCP	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1
60.	9-Dec-10	NCPH (Old) Mine	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
61.	26-Dec-10	Rajnagar RO UG	MP	SECL	1
62.	2-Jan-10	Umrer OC	Maharashtra	WCL	1
63.	10-Mar-10	Barkui Opencast	MP	WCL	1
64.	15-Apr-10	Chhatarpur-1 Mine	MP	WCL	1
65.	23-Apr-10	Damua Colliary	MP	WCL	1
66.	7-Jun-10	Pk 2 Mine	MP	WCL	2
67.	31-May-10	Ghughus OC	Maharashtra	WCL	1
68.	20-Jul-10	Umrer Opencast	Maharashtra	WCL	1
69.	27-Sep-10	Silewara UG	Maharashtra	WCL	
70.	28-Sep-10	Umrer OC	Maharashtra	WCL	1
71.	16-Oct-10	Gondegaon Opencast	Maharashtra	WCL	1
72.	30-Oct-10	Chhatapur-II Mine	MP	WCL	2

Year - 2011

Sl. No.	Acct. Date	Mine	State	Company	Killed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	25-Mar-11	Dahibari OCP	West Bengal	BCCL	1
2.	24-Apr-11	Kooridih/Block-IV	Jharkhand	BCCL	1
3.	11-May-11	Dhansar	Jharkhand	BCCL	1
4.	24-Jul-11	Patherdih	Jharkhand	BCCL	2
5.	23-Aug-11	Begunia	West Bengal	BCCL	1
6.	15-Oct-11	North Tisra Colliery	Jharkhand	BCCL	1
7.	17-Jan-11	Ashok OCP	Jharkhand	CCL	1
8.	16-Jan-11	Govindpur	Jharkhand	CCL	1
9.	20-Feb-11	SDQ-1 (Kalyani) OCP	Jharkhand	CCL	1
10.	21-Apr-11	Kathara Colliery	Jharkhand	CCL	1
11.	24-Feb-11	Gidi-A Colliery	Jharkhand	CCL	1
12.	10-Dec-11	Pundi OCP	Jharkhand	CCL	1
13.	23-Feb-11	Dularband	West Bengal	ECL	1
14.	26-Feb-11	Kumardhubi Colliery	Jharkhand	ECL	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	16-Mar-11	Mahabir OC Patch	West Bengal	ECL	1
16.	5-Apr-11	K.Hottadih UG	West Bengal	ECL	1
17.	27-May-11	Jambad OCP	West Bengal	ECL	1
18.	14-Jun-11	Dalurband Colliery	West Bengal	ECL	1
19.	24-Sep-11	Jhanjra Project	West Bengal	ECL	1
20.	20-Dec-11	Sonepur Bazari OC	West Bengal	ECL	1
21.	7-Apr-11	Lingaraj OCP	Odisha	MCL	1
22.	31-May-11	Ananta OCP	Odisha	MCL	1
23.	13-Jul-11	Balaram OCP	Odisha	MCL	1
24.	18-Nov-11	Orient Mine No. 3	Odisha	MCL	1
25.	29-Jan-11	Dudhichua OCP	MP	NCL	1
26.	25-Mar-11	Khadia Project	MP	NCL	1
27.	23-Apr-11	Khadia Project	MP	NCL	1
28.	21-Sep-11	Nigahi Project	MP	NCL	1
29.	1-Feb-11	Madhauri Sub Station	MP	NCL	1
30.	4-Feb-11	Tikak OC	Assam	NEC	1
31.	8-Aug-11	Tirap OCP	Assam	NEC	1
32.	21-Feb-11	Churcha RO	MP	SECL	1
33.	17-Apr-11	Dumanhill CHP	MP	SECL	1
34.	12-May-11	Dipkaocm (No.1A)	MP	SECL	1
35.	4-Jun-11	Mahamaya UG	MP	SECL	1
36.	22-Jun-11	Jhilimili UG	MP	SECL	1
37.	1-Aug-11	Amadand OC	MP	SECL	1
38.	2-Oct-11	Surakachhar Main	UP	SECL	1
39.	7-Oct-11	Jhiria UG	MP	SECL	1
40.	8-Nov-11	West JKD	MP	SECL	1
41.	17-Dec-11	Churcha Mine	MP	SECL	1
42.	29-Dec-11	Kusmunda OCP	MP	SECL	1
43.	20-Jan-11	Satpura II	Maharashtra	WCL	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	19-May-11	Mungoli	Maharashtra	WCL	1
45.	29-Jun-11	Hindusthan Lalpeth	Maharashtra	WCL	1
46.	9-May-11	NMOC-II A Mine	Maharashtra	WCL	1
47.	26-May-11	Gondegoan	Maharashtra	WCL	1
48.	21-Jun-11	Chattarpur Mine No. 1	Maharashtra	WCL	1
49.	10-Dec-11	Nandgaon Incline Mine	Maharashtra	WCL	1
50.	20-Dec-11	Gondegaon Opencast	Maharashtra	WCL	2
51.	11-Jan-11	Kumbharkhani UG Mine	Jharkhand	WCL	1

Year-2012

Sl. No.	Accdt Date	Mine	State	Company	Fatality
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	28-Jan-12	AKWMC	Jharkhand	BCCL	1
2.	11-Feb-12	Simlabahal	Jharkhand	BCCL	1
3.	28-Apr-12	AKWM OC	Jharkhand	BCCL	1
4.	1-May-12	Jeenagora OCP	Jharkhand	BCCL	1
5.	15-May-12	Jamunia OCP	Jharkhand	BCCL	1
6.	24-May-12	Bagdigi	Jharkhand	BCCL	1
7.	15-Aug-12	Tetulmari	Jharkhand	BCCL	1
8.	27-Sep-12	Victory	Jharkhand	BCCL	1
9.	13-Jan-12	Kathara OCP	Jharkhand	CCL	1
10.	1-May-12	Kdh OC	Jharkhand	CCL	1
11.	29-Jul-12	Dhori(E) OC Mine	Jharkhand	CCL	1
12.	28-Aug-12	Dhori Khas 4/5 Incline	Jharkhand	CCL	2
13.	10-Sep-12	Piparwar OCP	Jharkhand	CCL	1
14.	17-Jan-12	Jhanjra Project	West Bengal	ECL	1
15.	5-Feb-12	Rajmahal OCP	West Bengal	ECL	1
16.	13-Apr-12	Dabor	West Bengal	ECL	1
17.	27-Apr-12	Haripur	West Bengal	ECL	1
18.	6-Jun-12	Sonepur Bazari OCP	West Bengal	ECL	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	10-Jun-12	Chitra B OCP	West Bengal	ECL	1
20.	11-Jul-12	Pure Searsole	West Bengal	ECL	1
21.	27-Jul-12	Bansra OC Unit/Bansra	West Bengal	ECL	1
22.	14-Aug-12	Bansra Colliery	West Bengal	ECL	1
23.	16-Sep-12	Jhanjhra Project	West Bengal	ECL	1
24.	1-Nov-12	Central Kajora	West Bengal	ECL	1
25.	24-Mar-12	Bhubaneswari OCP	Odisha	MCL	1
26.	22-Apr-12	Lingaraj OCP	Odisha	MCL	1
27.	13-Feb-12	Jayant Project	MP	NCL	1
28.	21-Mar-12	Dudhichua Project	MP	NCL	1
29.	30-Mar-12	Jayant Project	MP	NCL	1
30.	10-Jun-12	Dudhichua Project	MP	NCL	1
31.	23-Jul-12	Kakri Project	UP	NCL	1
32.	21-Sep-12	Bina Project	UP	NCL	1
33.	24-Nov-12	Tipong Colliery	Assam	NEC	1
34.	13-Feb-12	West JKD	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1
35.	29-Feb-12	Balrampur 10&12	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1
36.	10-May-12	Mahan II OCM	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1
37.	3-Apr-12	Dhanpuri UG	MP	SECL	1
38.	14-Jun-12	Dipka OCM (No. 1A)	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1
39.	15-Jun-12	Amatand Open Cast	MP	SECL	1
40.	16-Jul-12	Rehar UG	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1
41.	23-Aug-12	Churcha RO	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1
42.	25-Sep-12	Kusmunda OCM	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1
43.	5-Oct-12	Dipka OCM	Chhattisgarh	SECL	1
44.	25-Nov-12	Bhatgaon UG	Chhattisgarh	SECL	2
45.	15-Feb-12	Rajur Incline Mine	Maharashtra	WCL	1
46.	22-Apr-12	Durgapur Opencast	Maharashtra	WCL	1
47.	18-May-12	Kolar Pimpri	Maharashtra	WCL	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	1-Jun-12	Padmapur Open Cast	Maharashtra	WCL	1
49.	8-Jun-12	Tawa	MP	WCL	1
50.	3-Sep-12	Shobhapur	MP	WCL	1
51.	16-Sep-12	Hindustan Lalpeth OC	Maharashtra	WCL	2
52.	15-Sep-12	Mathni UG Mine	MP	WCL	1
53.	26-Dec-12	Mahakali	Maharashtra	WCL	1

Year-2013

Sl. No.	Accdt Date	Mine	State	Company	Fatality
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	17-Jan-13	Parej OCP	Jharkhand	CCL	1
2.	25-Jan-13	SDQ-1 (Kalyani)	Jharkhand	CCL	1

The details of fatal accidents and fatalities during the last three years and current year in SCCL are as under:

Description	2010	2011	2012	2013 (as on 20.02.13)
Fatal accidents	10	8	11	1
Fatalities	12	8	12	2

Statement-II

Serious Accidents & Serious Injuries in CIL for last 3 years:

Company	Operating State	Serious Accidents			Serious Injuries		
		2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
ECL	WB & Jharkhand	111	81	64	111	84	67
BCCL	Jharkhand & WB	60	37	28	61	42	30
CCL	Jharkhand	11	12	9	11	12	9
NCL	MP & UP	11	10	9	11	12	9
WCL	Maharashtra & MP	42	34	29	46	37	29
SECL	Chhattisgarh & MP	51	58	37	62	59	38

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MCL Odisha		6	10	7	6	10	7
NEC Assam		0	0	0	0	0	0
CIL		292	242	183	308	256	189

The details of serious accidents and seriously injured during the last three years and current year in SCCL are as under:

Description	2010	2011	2012	2013 (as on 20.02.13)
Serious Accidents	302	319	339	56
Seriously injured	312	320	341	56

Statement-III

Details of Compensation paid as per Workmen (Employee) Compensation Act - 1923

Year-2010

Comp	Accdt Date	Mine	Victim Name	Compensation	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
BCCL	17-02-10	Muraidih OCP	Vijay Mahato	305000	Jharkhand
BCCL	08-08-10	North Tisra/South	Swapan Bouri	287000	Jharkhand
BCCL	23-09-10	Moonidih	Rohan Mahato	365000	Jharkhand
BCCL	15-12-10	Gondudih Khas	Dharmendra	100000	Jharkhand
BCCL	21-12-10	Mudidih	Ram Samuj	325000	Jharkhand
BCCL	26-12-10	Keshalpur west	Nil Kanth Rai	1127028	Jharkhand
CCL	27-01-10	Jarangdih OC	Bhim Lal Mandal	368340	Jharkhand
CCL	05-04-10	Bhurkunda UG	Ramlal Turi	306180	Jharkhand
CCL	05-04-10	Bhurkunda UG	Kapil Mistry	351080	Jharkhand
CCL	28-01-10	Selt Dhori -1	Umesh Mahato	Paid by DVC	Jharkhand
CCL	20-05-10	Amlo OCP	Makboolalam	338880	Jharkhand
CCL	20-05-10	Amlo OCP	Shanker Singh	314529	Jharkhand
CCL	01-04-10	Karo OC	Suresh Saw	189000	Jharkhand
CCL	12-09-10	Sarubera (East)	Fuleshwar	338880	Jharkhand
CCL	29-11-10	Karma OCP	Narsing Singh	376120	Jharkhand

1	2	3	4	5	6
ECL	02-01-10	Shankarpur (Mill.	Md. Ismile Mian	319600	West Bengal
ECL	13-02-10	Nakrakonda-B	Durgadas	500000	West Bengal
ECL	16-04-10	Jambad OCP	Haru Mondal	242100	West Bengal
ECL	22-04-10	Sodepur (R)	Binoy Kumar	363648	West Bengal
ECL	05-06-10	Rajmahal OCP	Manjar Marandi	345840	West Bengal
ECL	12-06-10	Jhanjra Colliery	Sknuralam	320000	West Bengal
ECL	03-09-10	Chitra-A-OCP	Parmeshwar	356980	West Bengal
ECL	12-09-10	Khas Kajora	Satish Bouri	332580	West Bengal
ECL	02-09-10	Khas Kajora	Narayan Bhuia	326140	West Bengal
ECL	14-10-10	Nakrakonda-B OCP	Pradip Mondal	400000	West Bengal
ECL	27-10-10	Parasea Colliery	Rameswar Koiri	690080	West Bengal
ECL	14-12-10	Rajmahal OCP	Dilip Gupta	436940	Jharkhand
MCL	04-06-10	Balram OCP	Narayana	442400	Odisha
MCL	09-06-10	Samleswari OCP	Niranjan Sahoo	312940	Odisha
NCL	11-01-10	Khadia Project	Surendar Prasad	386780	MP
NCL	09-02-10	Block-B Project	Md Hakimuddin	439900	MP
NCL	24-01-10	Amlohri Project	Prem Bahadur	338880	MP
NCL	20-02-10	Kakri Project	Gore	393120	UP
NCL	14-03-10	Nigahi Project	Virendra Kumar	359480	MP
NCL	30-04-10	Nigahi Project	Kedar Nath Giri	322100	MP
NCL	11-07-10	Nigahi	Sudeshwar Yadav	412737	MP
NCL	20-07-10	Bina Project	Bij Kumar Yadav	621915	UP
NCL	21-07-10	Dudhichua Project	Kishoriharijan	256660	MP
NCL	26-08-10	Dudhichua OCP	Ramesh	416997	MP
NCL	15-12-10	Amlohri	Arun KR Pathak	285360	MP
SECL	24-02-10	Bartarai	Posandas	351080	Chhattisgarh
SECL	20-03-10	Balgi 3&4 Inc.	Dhani Ram	332580	Chhattisgarh
SECL	03-04-10	Birsinghpur 3&4	Dayaram	271120	MP

1	2	3	4	5	6
SECL	16-04-10	Pawan Inc.	Kitab Singh	368340	Chattishgarh
SECL	23-04-10	Palkimara Mine	Hari	241100	Chattishgarh
SSECL	24-04-10	Dhanpuri OCP	Mulchand	263900	MP
SECL	06-05-10	Anjan Hill UG	S. K. Goswami	263900	Chattishgarh
SECL	06-05-10	Anjan Hill UG	Radheyshyam	368340	Chattishgarh
SECL	06-05-10	Anjan Hill UG	Anand Mohan	332580	Chattishgarh
SECL	06-05-10	Anjan Hill UG	Jagdish	299340	Chattishgarh
SECL	06-05-10	Anjan Hill UG	Nirmal	436940	Chattishgarh
SECL	06-05-10	Anjan Hill UG	Ravindra Kumar	411960	Chattishgarh
SECL	06-05-10	Anjan Hill UG	Dal Bahadur	407700	Chattishgarh
SECL	06-05-10	Anjan Hill UG	Santosh Yadav	403320	Chattishgarh
SECL	06-05-10	Anjan Hill UG	Svrraju	263900	Chattishgarh
SECL	06-05-10	Anjan Hill UG	Tapan Kumar	299340	Chattishgarh
SECL	06-05-10	Anjan Hill	Abhishek Mishra	416960	Chattishgarh
SECL	06-05-10	Anjan Hill UG	Bansh Lal	278260	Chattishgarh
SECL	06-05-10	Anjan Hill UG	Swaminath	306180	Chattishgarh
SECL	06-05-10	Anjan Hill UG	Bali Singh	356980	Chattishgarh
SECL	19-05-10	Dipka OCM (No.1A)	Sant Ram	292176	Chattishgarh
SECL	22-06-10	Bartunga Hill Mine	Karimulla	263900	Chattishgarh
SECL	03-07-10	Bhatgaon	Shankar	416997	Chattishgarh
SECL	01-08-10	Surakachhar	Chandra Sekhar	498800	Chattishgarh
SECL	12-08-10	Rajnagar RO UG	Ramesh Pao	639200	Chattishgarh
SECL	12-09-10	Katkona 3&4	Dharampal	598808	Chattishgarh
SECL	28-10-10	Singhali UG Mine	Indrapal	725480	Chattishgarh
SECL	30-10-10	Nowrozabad	C. K. Parate	768560	MP
SECL	11-11-10	Dipka OCM (No.1A)	Om Singh	577975	Chattishgarh
SECL	09-12-10	Ncph (Old) Mine	Phool Singh	419840	Chattishgarh
SECL	26-12-10	Rajnagar RO UG	Ram Kishore	617360	Chattishgarh
WCL	02-01-10	Umrer OC	A. H. Keswani	249400	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5	6
WCL	10-03-10	Barkui Opencast	Durga Prasad	403320	MP
WCL	15-04-10	Chhatarpur-1	Akhil Kumar	306180	MP
WCL	23-04-10	Damua Colliery	Manjee Dhurli	285360	MP
WCL	07-06-10	Pk 2 Mine	Prem Shankar	513320	MP
WCL	07-06-10	Pk 2 Mine	Parasram	625880	MP
WCL	31-05-10	Ghughus OC	Md. Istikhar	445420	Maharashtra
WCL	20-07-10	Umrer Opencast	Ramchandra	570720	Maharashtra
WCL	27-09-10	Silewara UG	Jairam	612360	Maharashtra
WCL	27-09-10	Silewere UG	Laldhar	639200	Maharashtra
WCL	28-09-10	Umrer OC	S Gurmail Singh	527800	Maharashtra
WCL	16-10-10	Gondegaon OCP	Sidhu	498800	Maharashtra
WCL	30-10-10	Chhatarpur-II	Robin Mondal	612360	MP
WCL	30-10-10	Chhatarpur-II	Swaroop	542240	MP
NEC	08-09-10	Tirap Colliery	Parimal Gope	639200	Assam

Year-2011

Company	Accident Date	Mine	Victim Name	Compensation	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
BCCL	25-03-11	Dahibari OCP	Chandrama Ahir	365980	West Bengal
BCCL	24-04-11	Kooridih/BL-IV	Sita Ram Hembram	639200	Jharkhand
BCCL	11-05-11	Dhansar	Md Faiyaz Khan	356980	Jharkhand
BCCL	24-07-11	Patherdih	Sudhir Bouri	690080	Jharkhand
BCCL	24-07-11	Pathirdih	Sankar Manjhi	720160	Jharkhand
BCCL	23-08-11	Begunia	Kamal Bhar	652280	West Bengal
BCCL	15-10-11	North Tisra	R. Chouhan	278260	Jharkhand
CCL	17-01-11	Ashok OCP	Ramnath Mahto	351000	Jharkhand
CCL	16-01-11	Govindpur	Dasrath Manjhi	229459	Jharkhand
CCL	20-02-11	SDQ-1 (Kalyani)	Nizam Khan	713960	Jharkhand
CCL	21-04-11	Kathara	Md.Noor Hussain	1646874	Jharkhand

1	2	3	4	5	6
CCL	24-02-11	Gidi-A	Hasan Khan	1444976	Jharkhand
ECL	23-02-11	Dalurband	Dhiren Bauri	677760	West Bengal
ECL	26-02-11	K.Umardhubi	Badal Bouri	639200	Jharkhand
ECL	16-03-11	Mahabir OC	Lalji Yadav	446058	West Bengal
ECL	05-04-11	K. Hottadih UG	Rangia Gouda	861120	West Bengal
ECL	27-05-11	Jambad OCP	Naren Ch. Mondal	1950769	West Bengal
ECL	14-06-11	Dalurband	Sanjoy Rawat	654612	West Bengal
ECL	24-09-11	Jhanjra	Sanjay KR. Yadav	867640	West Bengal
ECL	20-12-11	Sonepur Bazari OC	Samsuddin Ansari	598680	West Bengal
MCL	07-04-11	Lingaraj OCP	Ajit Behera	484380	Odisha
MCL	31-05-11	Ananta OCP	L.M. Pradhan	594333	Odisha
MCL	13-07-11	Balaram OCP	Manoj Pradhan	516900	Odisha
MCL	18-11-11	Orient - 3	Amitoram	433820	Odisha
NCL	29-01-11	Dudhichua OCP	Jagat Bahadur	321000	MP
NCL	01-02-11	Madhauri Sub-station	Rahul Patel	456246	MP
NCL	25-03-11	Khadia Project	Gobind	442740	MP
NCL	23-04-11	Khadia Project	Mahendra Paswan	328640	MP
NCL	21-09-11	Nigahi Project	Pardeshi Singh	308000	MP
SECL	21-02-11	Churcha Mine(RO)	Santlal	263900	Chhattisgarh
SECL	17-04-11	Dumanhill CHP	Ramswaroop	598680	Chhattisgarh
SECL	12-05-11	Dipka OCM (No.1A)	Raj Kumar Lakra	861120	Chhattisgarh
SECL	04-06-11	Mahamaya UG	Bhulsai Prasad	306180	Chhattisgarh
SECL	22-06-11	Jhilimil1 UG	Shantlal	612360	Chhattisgarh
SECL	01-08-11	Amadand OC	Sukhdeo Prajapati	481681	MP
SECL	02-10-11	Surakachhar Main	Rup Sai	625880	MP
SECL	07-10-11	Jhiria UG	Baldeo	556520	Chhattisgarh
SECL	08-11-11	West JKD	Badan Singh	625880	Chhattisgarh
SECL	17-12-11	Churcha Mine(RO)	Ram Sai	598680	Chhattisgarh
SECL	29-12-11	Kusmunda OCM	Jagan Oram	587052	Chhattisgarh

1	2	3	4	5	6
WCL	11-01-11	Kumbharkhani UG	Nishan Ashok Todekar	854280	Maharashtra
WCL	20-01-11	Satpura II	Hari Munshi	550000	MP
WCL	19-05-11	Mungoli	Satish Mannaware	576626	Maharashtra
WCL	29-06-11	Hindusthan Lalpeth OCM	K Tlatelwar	469640	Maharashtra
WCL	09-05-11	Nmoc-II A Mine	Rajesh Kumar Bharti	591929	Maharashtra
WCL	10-12-11	Nandgaon Incline	P Mkumre	527800	Maharashtra
WCL	20-12-11	Gondegoan OCP	Arun Khobragade	570720	Maharashtra
WCL	20-12-11	Gondegaon Opencast	Umrao Dupare	312360	Maharashtra
NEC	04-02-11	Tikak OC	Zong Bahadur Chetry	356980	Assam
NEC	08-08-11	Tirap OCP	Rabindra Gogoi	271120	Assam

Year-2012

Comp	Accdt Date	Mine	Victim Name	Compensation	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
BCCL	27-Jan-12	Akwmc	Mangaru Rajak	625000	Jharkhand
BCCL	10-Feb-12	Simlabahal	Amrika Ram	520000	Jharkhand
BCCL	28-Apr-12	Akashkenari West	Nizam Khan	642060	Jharkhand
BCCL	01-May-12	Jeenagora OC	Parmanand Singh	758240	Jharkhand
BCCL	15-May-12	Jamunia OC	Md Kashim	439900	Jharkhand
BCCL	24-May-12	Bagdigi	Radheshyam Paswan	527800	Jharkhand
BCCL	15-Aug-12	Tetulmari	Mahendra Kumar Rajbhar	873880	Jharkhand
BCCL	27-Sep-12	Bastacolla	Baldeo Prasad Bhuian	513320	Jharkhand
CCL	13-Jan-12	Kathara OC	Duryodhan Mahali	725480	Jharkhand
CCL	01-May-12	Kdh OC	Sunil KR Mahato	275000	Jharkhand
CCL	29-July-12	Dhori (E) OC	Mohan Kumar Mishra	725980	Jharkhand
CCL	28-Aug-12	Dhori Khas UG	Prakash KR Singh	598680	Jharkhand
CCL	28-Aug-12	Dhori Khas UG	Ajay Kant Yadav	768560	Jharkhand
ECL	17-Jan-12	Jhanjra	Chhottelal Munia	690080	West Bengal
ECL	04-Feb-12	Rajmahal OC	Samsuddin Ansari	690080	Jharkhand

1	2	3	4	5	6
ECL	13-Apr-12	Dabor	Sukhen Mudi	725480	West Bengal
ECL	27-Apr-12	Haripur	Santosh Nayak	690080	West Bengal
ECL	10-June-12	Ciltra-B OC	Bhagan Das	612360	Jharkhand
ECL	10-July-12	Pure Searsole	D. Joardar	612360	West Bengal
ECL	24-July-12	Bansra OC	Jiten Gorai	498800	West Bengal
ECL	14-Aug-12	Bansra	Md. Kadir Ansari	317210	West Bengal
ECL	16-Sep-12	Jhanjra	Ram Chandra Munda	652280	West Bengal
MCL	24-Mar-12	Bhubaneshwari	Jay Prakash Rout	733592	Odisha
MCL	22-Apr-12	Lingraj OC	Kamal Kumar Chand	705676	Odisha
NCL	13-Feb-12	Jayant	Markandey	524160	MP
NCL	21-Mar-12	Dudhichua	Umesh KR kewat	423740	MP
NCL	30-Mar-12	Jayant	Chhotelal	984200	MP
NCL	10-Jun-12	Dudhichua	Roshan Lal Soni	768560	MP
NCL	23-Jul-12	Kakri	Rajendra Prasad Gautam	634915	UP
NCL	21-Sept-12	Bina	Rajesh Kumar Singh	411606	UP
NCL	24-Jan-12	Amlohri	Ashok Orwan	500628	MP
SECL	13-Feb-12	West Jkd	Arjun	522427	Chhattisgarh
SECL	29-Feb-12	Balrampur 10&12	Brijesh	713907	Chhattisgarh
SECL	3-Apr-12	Dhanpuri UG	Bahori	498000	MP
SECL	10-May-12	Mahan II	Mangal Yadav	514683	Chhattisgarh
SECL	14-Jun-12	Dipka OC	Rajendea P Khalkar	702180	Chhattisgarh
SECL	15-Jun-12	Amadand OC	Bhagwati Singh	637636	MP
SECL	17-Jul-12	Rahar UG	Dinanath	707160	Chhattisgarh
SECL	23-Aug-12	Churcha RO UG	Nabada Singh	597049	Chhattisgarh
SECL	25-Sep-12	Kusmunda OC	Vinod Kumar	652280	Chhattisgarh
SECL	05-Oct-12	Dipk 1A OC	Ajay KR Rathore	861120	Chhattisgarh
SECL	25-Nov-12	Bhatgaon UG	Arjun Mandal	665160	Chhattisgarh
SECL	25-Nov-12	Bhatgaon UG	Amresh	831920	Chhattisgarh
WCL	15-Feb-12	Rajur UG	V.S. umre	701800	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5	6
WCL	22-Apr-12	Durgapur OC	V. S. Bhandare	556502	Maharashtra
WCL	18-May-12	Kolar Pimpri OC	Azim Khan	513320	Maharashtra
WCL	01-Jun-12	Padmapur OC	Ashok Haridas Kamble	652280	Maharashtra
WCL	08-Jun-12	Tawa UG	Bhojraj	857640	MP
WCL	03-Sep-12	Shovapur	Maha Singh	584800	MP
WCL	15-Sep-12	Mathani	Rajendra Prasad	713960	MP
WCL	16-Sep-12	HL OC	A.K. verma	570720	Maharashtra
WCL	16-Sep-12	HL OC	Rajkumar Bajpai	584800	Maharashtra
WCL	26-Dec-12	Mahakali UG	G.P. marbe	639000	Maharashtra

Year-2010**SCCL**

Sl. No.	Name of Fatally Injured Person	Designation	Mine	Area	Date	Cause	Compen- sation Paid (Rs.)	Ex- Gratia Paid (Rs.)
1.	P Sadaiah	Electrician	KTK1	BHP	26-Jan-10	Electrical	384000	545000
2.	K Sadanandam	General Mazdoor	GDK10A	RG3	15-Feb-10	Other Wheeled Trackless	403320	545000
3.	E Srinivas	Shotfirer	GDK10A	RG3	15-Feb-10	Other Wheeled Trackless	373739	545000
4.	S Rajaiah	Timberman	IK1A	SRP	24-Apr-10	Roof fall	326140	545000
5.	Pandi Kumaraswamy	General Mazdoor	KK1	MMR	2-Jun-10	Rope Haulage	338888	545000
6.	P Mallaiah	General Mazdoor	GDK10 A	RG3	28-Jun-10	Rope Haulage	1243127	545000
7.	Reddy Ramesh	General Mazdoor	GDK10 A	RG3	28-Jun-10	Rope Haulage	1766457	545000
8.	P Koteswar Rao	Lineman	21 Incl	YLD	23-Aug-10	Rope Haulage	584800	545000
9.	K Rajesham	Asst Chainman	SRP3&3 A	SRP	25-Aug-10	Side fall	598680	545000
10.	Earla Rayalingu	Shale Picking Mazdoor	GDK1 CSP	RG1	8-Sep-10	Conveyors	484200	545000
11.	Dara Padmaiah	General Mazdoor	SRP.OC	SRP	29-Nov-10	Conveyors	778560	545000
12.	Saram Chandraiah	Coal filler	SRP1	SRP	9-Dec-10	Side fall	665160	545000
Total							7947071	6540000

Contract Employees: Nil

2011

1.	Mekala Balaiah	Coal filler	RK6	SRP	13-Jan-11	Roof fall	665160	545000
2.	K Ramaswamy	Supportman	GDK1 &3	RG1	17-Apr-11	Roof fall	625880	545000
3.	J Durgaiyah	General Mazdoor	KTK5	BHP	7-May-11	Others	652280	545000
4.	V Ramaswamy	Trammer	RK7	SRP	16-May-11	Rope Haulage	570720	545000
5.	A Satyanarayana	Timberman	Vakilp alii	RG2	6-Aug-11	Roof fall	614860	545000
6.	E Chandraiah	General Mazdoor	KOCP	YLD	19-Oct-11	Others	584800	545000
7.	K Mallaiah	Coal Cutter	GDK5	RG1	14-Dec-11	Roof fall	612360	545000
Total							4326060	3815000

Contact Employees:

1.	A Appala Naidu	Cont Supervisor	Med OC	RG1	25-Jan-11	Dumpers	1413000	0
Total							1413000	0

Company Employees: Year-2012

1.	M Rajender	Fitter	CHP RGO CI	RG3	30-Jan-12	Convey ors	652280	545000
2.	S Raja Shekar Rao	General Mazdoor	RK1A	MMR	9-Mar-12	Gas	677760	545000
3.	Gummadi Babu	General Mazdoor	RK1A	MMR	9-Mar-12	Gas	584800	545000
4.	B Yadagiri	General Mazdoor	RGO CI	RG3	24-Mar-12	Others	320634	545000
5.	E Kistaiah	Coal Cutter	GDK 2&2A	RG1	8-Aug-12	Side fall	584800	545000
6.	M Anand	Coal Filler	KTK 1	BHP	4-Sep-12	Side fall	527800	545000
7.	Showkath Ali	EP Optr	RGO CI	RG3	25-Sep-12	Fell in the pot	639200	545000
8.	P Mallaiah	General Mazdoor	KK1	MMR	28-Sep-12	Other m/c.	625880	545000
Total							4613154	4360000

Contract Employees:

1.	I Srinivas	Private Security Guard	RGO C2	RG3	1-Jan-12	Run over Dumper	579930	-
2.	A Rajkumar	Cont Workman	RGO C2	RG3	21-Jan-12	Hit by Volvo	350000	-
3.	M Bheema	Cont Workman	PKOC	MNG	21-Jan-12	HEMM	604727	-
4.	T Satyanarayana	Cont Workman	PKOC	MNG	8-Apr-12	Run over by Truck	788240	-
Total							2322897	0

Company Employees:

1.A	Papaiah	Supportman	PVK 5	KGM	14-Feb-13	Roof fall	Under process	584600
2.R	Shankaraiah	Coal Cutter	PVK 5	KGM	14-Feb-13	Roof fall	Under process	584600
Total							0	1169200

[Translation]

Coal Prices

387. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in the prices of coal registered during each of the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor; and

(b) the efforts made by the Government to check the prices of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Pricing of coal has been fully de-regulated w.e.f. 01.01.2000 after promulgation of the Colliery Control Order 2000. Coal companies fix the coal price themselves. During the last three years price revision of raw coal has taken place on three occasions i.e. on 16.10.2009, 27.02.2011 & 31.01.2011. The average increase in price of raw coal in the price revision of 16.10.2009 was 11%. There was no increase in price of raw coal for grades other than Grade 'A' & 'B' for supply to regulated sectors (viz. Power, Fertilizer and Defence) in the price revision on 27.02.2011. However, the increase was 30% for supply of coal to the non-regulated sectors.

The price of non-coking coal was revised on 31.01.2011 due to switchover from the existing Useful Heat Value (UHV) of grading and pricing system to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based system of grading. The conversion of price from UHV based system to GCV based system has been done keeping revenue neutrality to the extent possible for Coal India limited as a whole.

The reasons for increase of the price of raw coal include the general increase in price of commodities leading to increase in the cost of inputs in the production of coal; revision in pay of executives and non-executives due to wage revision; generate additional resources for fresh investments in new projects to augment coal production to achieve planned production target, etc.

Technology for Control of Insects

388. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Agriculture Sciences,

Raichur has developed a new technique to control the harmful impact of insects on crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to test the utility of this technique for reducing the adverse impact of insects on plants/crops;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Raichur has implemented a unique Information and communication system, *Electronic Solution against Agricultural Pests (e-SAP) ©*, to tackle the menace of agricultural pests that cause serious crop losses.

The handheld field device contains (i) the application and content; has ability for multimedia data capture; can send and receive data in GPRS/3G/Wi-Fi modes; can be operated in the farms irrespective of the availability of network; (ii) *web-based application*: it would enable retrieval and presentation of data generated from field devices; provide GIS/other graphical reports from the data generated; enable device management; and (iii) *cloud instance*: it will enable data storage and retrieval; data analysis; be the single point of contact for the devices; facilitates data/content exchanges between the devices and web.

(c) and (d) Yes, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has received a proposal from the University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur to tackle pest problems in selected crops on a pilot basis.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Underground Coal Gasification

389. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) to secure our future energy needs;

(b) if so, the policy chalked out by the Government for UCG including the methodology for allocation of coal blocks, pricing provision for selling gas and revenue sharing mechanism;

(c) the estimated reserves where UCG project can be undertaken; and

(d) the time frame for implementation of the above policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) With a view to developing Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) potential in our country for energy production, Govt. has notified UCG as one of the end uses under captive coal mining policy. Five lignite blocks and two coal blocks of estimated reserves 950.5 Million Tonnes had been identified for offer to various companies for taking up UCG projects and offer of these blocks is under process as per the amended provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act.

Sanctioning of IRB

390. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat with regard to sanctioning of three Indian Reserve Battalions (IRBs); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of Gujarat vide letter dated 27.1.2010 has requested for sanction of three IR Battalions to be established one each at Viramgam in district Ahmedabad, Kaneri in district Junagadh and Kalgam in district Valsad. At present Government of India have no plan to sanction new IR Battalions.

[Translation]

More Items Under PDS

391. SHRI RAM SUNDER DAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests/suggestions regarding inclusion of more items viz. edible oils and pulses etc., under the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps taken thereon; and

(c) the other measures taken to streamline PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Central Government allocates foodgrains (rice and wheat) and sugar to the States/Union Territories for distribution to the eligible beneficiaries through Fair Price Shops (FPSs). Government of India also allocates coarsegrains such as Jowar, Bajra, etc. to States/UTs under TPDS considering the local food preference, requests of State Governments and the availability of stocks in Central Pool. Suggestions have been received from time to time for inclusion of items such as pulses, edible oils etc. in TPDS. However, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present. In this regard, State/UT Governments have been encouraged to enlarge the basket of commodities by adding non-PDS items for sale through FPSs. Some of the States/UTs have reported distribution of non-PDS items like pulses, edible oils, iodized salt, spices, etc. through PDS outlets.

(c) Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. Government has regularly reviewed and has issued instructions to States/UTs to strengthen functioning of TPDS by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improving the viability of Fair Price Shop Operations.

[English]

FDI in Broadcasting Sector

392. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowed in various segments of the broadcasting sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the percentage of FDI allowed therein, sector-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the said investment in this sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the present percentage of FDI in the said sector, out of the total foreign investment;

(e) whether the domestic broadcasting sector is likely to be in a disadvantageous position as a result of increase in foreign investment; and

(f) if so, the manner in which their interest is likely to be protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TIWARI): (a) to (d) FDI in the Broadcasting Sector is permissible and the FDI limits in various segments have been revised and the same have been reflected in the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion's Press Note No. 7 (2012 Series) dated 20.09.2012. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) The domestic broadcasting sector is not likely to suffer on account of enhanced FDI.

Statement

Government of India

Ministry of Commerce & Industry

Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion

Press Note No. 7 (2012 Series)

Subject: Review of the policy on Foreign Investment (FI) in companies operating in the Broadcasting Sector

1.0 Present Position

1.1 As per extant policy, the foreign investment (FI) limits, in companies operating in the Broadcasting Sector are set out in paragraph 6.2.7 of 'Circular I of 2012— Consolidated FDI Policy, issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), on 10.4.2012.

2.0 Revised Position

2.1 The Government of India has reviewed the position in this regard and decided to amend the foreign

investment limits, in companies engaged in providing broadcasting carriage services, in the manner indicated below, subject to such terms and conditions, as may be specified by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from time to time:

(1) Teleports (Setting up-linking HUBs/Teleports); Direct to Home (DTH); Cable Networks (MSOs operating at National or State or District level and undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization ad addressability):

Increase in the foreign investment (FI) limit from 49% to 74%, subject to:

- (a) Foreign investment up to 49% being permitted under the automatic route; and
- (b) Foreign investment beyond 49% and up to 74% being permitted under the Government route.

(2) Mobile TV

Permitting foreign investment (FI) up to 74%, subject to:

- (a) Foreign investment up to 49% being permitted under the automatic route; and
- (b) Foreign investment beyond 49% and up to 74% being permitted under the Government route.

2.2 The foreign investment (FI) limit, in companies engaged in the aforesaid activities of the I&B sector, shall include, in addition, to FDI, investment by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs), Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs), American Depository Receipts (ADRs), Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) and convertible preference shares held by foreign entities.

2.3 The terms and conditions relating to security and other conditions, will separately be incorporated in the sectoral guidelines of each broadcasting carriage service, as specified in paragraph 3.0 below.

3.0 Accordingly, paragraph 6.2.7 under 'Circular' of 2012-Consolidated FDI Policy' is substituted with the following:

Sl.No.	Sector/Activity	% of FDI Cap/Equity	Entry Route
1	2	3	4
6.2.7	Broadcasting		
6.2.7.1	Broadcasting Carriage Services		
6.2.7.1.1	(1) Teleports (setting up of up-linking HUBs/Teleports);	74%	Automatic up to 49%
	(2) Direct to Home (DTH);		Government route beyond 49% and up to 74%
	(3) Cable Networks (Multi System operators (MSOs) operating at National or State or District level and undertaking upgradation fo networks towards digitalization and addressability);		
	(4) Mobile TV;		
	(5) Headend-int he Sky Broadcasting Service (HITS)		
6.2-7.1.2	Cable Networks (Other MSOs not undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability and Local Cable Operators (LCOs)	49%	Automatic
6.2.7.2	Broadcasting Content Services		
6.2.7.2.1	Terrestrial Broadcasting FM (FM) Radio, subject to such terms andconditions, as specified from time totime, by Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, for grant of permissionfor setting up of FM Radio stations	26%	Government
6.2.7.2.2	Up-linking of 'News & Current Affairs' TV Channels	26%	Government
6.2.7.2.3	Up-linking of Non-'News & Current Affairs' TV Channels/ Down-linking of TV Channels	100%	Government
6.2.7.3	FDI for Up-linking/Down-linking TV Channels will be subject to compliance with the relevant Up-linking/ Down- linking Policy notified by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting from time to time.	6.2.7.5	The foreign investment (FI) limit in companies engaged in the aforestated activities shall include, in addition to FDI, investment by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs), Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs), American Depositoiy Receipts (ADRs), Global Depositor Receipts (GDRs) convertible preference shares held by foreign entities.
6.2.7.4	Foreign investment (FI) in companies engaged in all the aforestated services will be subject to relevant regulations and such terms and conditions, as may be specified from time to time, by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	6.2.7.6	Foreign investment in the aforestated broadcasting carriage services will be subject to the following security conditions/terms:

Mandatory Requirement for Key Executives of the Company

- (i) The majority of Directors on the Board of the Company shall be Indian Citizens.
- (ii) The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Officer In-charge of technical network operations and Chief Security Officer should be resident Indian Citizens.

Security Clearance of Personnel

- (iii) The Company, all Directors on the Board of Directors and such key executives like Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Security Officer (CSO), Chief Technical Officer (CTO), Chief Operating Officer (COO), shareholders who individually hold 10% or more paid-up capital in the company and any other category, as may be specified by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from time to time, shall require to be security cleared. In case of (he appointment of Directors on the Board of the Company and such key executives like Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Security Officer (CSO), Chief Technical Officer (CTO), Chief Operating Officer (COO), etc., as may be specified by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from time to time, prior permission of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting shall have to be obtained.

It shall be obligatory on the part of the company to also take prior permission from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting before effecting any change in the Board of Directors.

- (iv) The Company shall be required to obtain security clearance of all foreign personnel likely to be deployed for more than 60 days in a year by way of appointment, contract, and consultancy or in any other capacity for installation, maintenance, operation or any other services prior to their deployment. The security clearance shall be required to be obtained every two years.

Permission vis-a-vis Security Clearance

- (v) The permission shall be subject to permission holder/licensee remaining security cleared throughout the currency of permission. In case the security clearance is withdrawn the permission granted is liable to be terminated forthwith.
- (vi) In the event of security clearance of any of the persons associated with the permission holder/licensee or foreign personnel is denied or withdrawn for any reasons whatsoever, the permission holder/licensee will ensure that the concerned person resigns or his services terminated forthwith after receiving such directives from the Government, failing which the permission/license granted shall be revoked and the company shall be disqualified to hold any such Permission/license in future for a period of five years.

Infrastructure/Network/Software related requirement

- (vii) The officers/officials of the licensee companies dealing with the lawful interception of Services will be resident India citizens.
- (viii) Details of infrastructure/network diagram (technical details of the network) could be provided, on a need basis only, to equipment suppliers/manufactures and the affiliate of the licensee company. Clearance from the licensor would be required if such information is to be provided to anybody else.
- (ix) The Company shall not transfer the subscribers' databases to any person/place outside India unless permitted by relevant Law.
- (x) The Company must provide traceable identity of their subscribers.

Monitoring, Inspection and Submission of Information

- (xi) The Company should ensure that necessary provision (hardware/software) is available in their equipment for doing the Lawful interception and monitoring from a centralized location as and when required by Government.

- (xii) The company, at its own costs, shall, on demand by the government or its authorized representative, provide the necessary equipment, services and facilities at designated place(s) for continuous monitoring or the broadcasting service by or under supervision of the Government or its authorized representative.
- (xiii) The Government of India, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting or its authorized representative shall have the right to inspect the broadcasting facilities. No prior permission/intimation shall be required to exercise the right of Government or its authorized representative to carry out the inspection. The company will, if required by the Government its authorized representative, provide necessary facilities for continuous monitoring for any particular aspect of the company's activities and operations. Continuous monitoring, however, will be confined only to security related aspects, including screening of objectionable, content.
- (xiv) The inspection will ordinarily be carried out by the government of India, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting or its authorized representative after reasonable notice, except in circumstances where giving such a notice will defeat the very purpose of the inspection.
- (xv) The company shall submit such information with respect to its services as may be required by the Government or its authorized representative, in the format as may be required, from time to time.
- (xvi) The permission holder/licensee shall be liable to furnish the Government of India or its authorized representative or TRAI or its authorized representative, such reports, accounts, estimates, returns or such other relevant information and at such periodic intervals or such times as may be required.
- (xvii) The service providers should familiarize/train designated officials or the Government or officials of TRAI or its authorized representative(s) in respect of relevant operations/features of their systems.

National Security Conditions

- (xviii) It shall be open to the licensor to restrict the Licensee Company from operating in any sensitive area from the National Security angle. The Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting shall have the right to temporarily suspend the permission of the permission holder/ Licensee in public interest or for national security for such period or periods as it may direct. The company shall immediately comply with any directives issued in this regard failing which the permission issued shall be revoked and the company disqualified to hold any such permission in further for a period or five years.
- (xix) The company shall not import or utilize any equipment, which are identified as unlawful and/ or vender network security vulnerable.

Other Conditions

- (xx) Licensor reserves the right to modify these conditions or incorporate new conditions considered necessary in the interest of national security and public interest or for proper provision of broadcasting services.
- (xxi) Licensee will ensure that broadcasting service installation carried out by it should not become a safety hazard and is not in contravention of any statute, rule or regulation and public policy.
- 4.0 The above decision will take immediate effect.

(Anjali Prasad)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

D/o IPP File No.: No. 5/5/2012-FCI dated: 20th September, 2012.

Copy forwarded to:-

1. Press Information Officer, Press Information Bureau— for giving necessary publicity.
2. BE Section in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion—**for uploading the Press Note on DIPP's website.**

[*Translation*]

**Deendayal Handicapped Rehabilitation
Scheme**

393. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handicapped children benefited under the Deendayal Handicapped Rehabilitation Scheme in Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the financial assistance given to Non-Government Organisations under the Deendayal Handicapped Rehabilitation Scheme during the Said period; and

(c) the number of special schools being run in the

State under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The number of persons with disabilities, including children, benefitted under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) during the last three years and the current year are 932, 41167, 5383 and 944 respectively.

(b) A Statement-I indicating State-wise funds released to Non-governmental organizations under DDRS during the last three years is enclosed and during the current year is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) the number of special schools in Madhya Pradesh who have received grant-in-aid under DDRS during the last three years and the current year are 10. 10. 11 and 6 respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise details of grant-in-aid released and the number of beneficiaries in the last three years under DDRS

Sl. No.	State	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)			No. of beneficiaries		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1586.81	2063.86	2500.72	19356	29100	30574
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.72	3.36	9.66	231	231	5482
3.	Assam	87.40	184.57	174	1717	3924	5596
4.	Bihar	45.48	100.57	137.67	520	1430	1950
5.	Chandigarh	10.50	0.00	0	377	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	31.52	20.07	54.68	485	311	581
7.	Delhi	170.24	249.67	188.78	3117	6297	4333
8.	Goa	18.30	14.05	0	308	175	0
9.	Gujarat	57.40	50.88	49.68	4133	9243	35141
10.	Haryana	78.36	107.58	159.14	820	1512	1756
11.	Himachal Pradesh	17.99	52.39	38.3	691	1748	913
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.19	21.92	15.62	103	240	152

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Jharkhand	12.01	24.02	0	76	193	0
14.	Karnataka	857.24	1057.62	1146.62	12502	10026	10405
15.	Kerala	386.96	789.99	1005.92	4552	5922	11583
16.	Madhya Pradesh	99.56	175.81	158.72	932	41167	5383
17.	Maharashtra	150.51	217.50	228.91	2805	13178	49455
18.	Manipur	130.14	305.91	191.06	1599	3018	1568
19.	Meghalaya	25.64	73.60	63.99	466	925	783
20.	Mizoram	6.58	40.45	22.67	60	421	241
21.	Odisha	448.66	591.15	605.58	5557	10714	9445
22.	Puducherry	13.36	6.55	12.65	104	106	216
23.	Punjab	35.38	130.28	97.64	814	3576	1740
24.	Rajasthan	168.81	179.45	144.45	2518	7811	3818
25.	Tamil Nadu	366.18	421.49	405.1	27287	12706	18993
26.	Tripura	21.36	6.20	10.66	192	111	102
27.	Uttar Pradesh	718.82	612.36	597.64	10827	29784	14857
28.	Uttrakhand	53.60	132.60	63.83	559	7083	1638
29.	West Bengal	543.22	591.74	544.52	10836	29413	38758
Total		6155.94	8225.64	8628.21	113544	230365	255463

Statement-II

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Expenditure (2012-13 as on 21.02.2013)	Number of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	772.33	9846
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Assam	11.85	182
4.	Bihar	34.43	648

1	2	3	4
5.	Chandigarh	-	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	2.72	47
7.	Delhi	48.05	1366
8.	Goa	7.45	93
9.	Gujarat	11.84	4711
10.	Haryana	74.68	926
11.	Himachal Pradesh	19.35	904
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-

1	2	3	4
13. Jharkhand		4.13	214
14. Karnataka		174.28	1899
15. Kerala		347.90	3984
16. Madhya Pradesh		44.00	944
17. Maharashtra		34.20	444
18. Manipur		106.78	2070
19. Meghalaya		-	-
20. Mizoram		-	-
21. Odisha		223.54	3440
22. Puducherry		6.00	110
23. Punjab		22.52	416
24. Rajasthan		44.21	872
25. Tamil Nadu		106.40	2769
26. Tripura		-	-
27. Uttar Pradesh		274.36	15833
28. Uttrakhand		28.52	2228
29. West Bengal		135.33	15233
Total		2529.06	69172

[English]

Permission to TV Channels

399. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of news and current affairs and non-news and non-current affairs TV Channels operating in the country, so far;

(b) the details of applications/requests received by the Government for seeking permission to operate private TV channels including Telugu channels during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of applications cleared/pending with the Government during the said period; and

(d) the reasons for pendency of these applications and the time by which the pending applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TIWARI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Requirement of Wheat

395. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the requirement of wheat in the country during the ensuing year;

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

(c) the extent to which the domestic production/procurement of wheat is adequate to meet this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Based on the existing allocation of wheat under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS), the requirement of wheat is likely to be 247.47 lakh tons during the year 2013-14. Keeping in view the production/procurement estimates of wheat and the stock of wheat in the Central Pool as on 1.2.2013, it is adequate for allocation under TPDS and OWS.

[English]

Crime against Vulnerable Groups

396. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to set-up a specialised police unit for combating violence against vulnerable groups like women, children and elderly persons in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such units are likely to be set-up in the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Captive Coal Mining

397. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal blocks identified for "Captive End Use" and allotted to Government and private sectors and the revenue generated as a result thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, coal block-wise;

(b) the manner in which these coal blocks have been allocated;

(c) the details of coal blocks where mining has started;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to allocate more coal blocks for captive coal mining to power, iron, steel and cement sectors;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and coal block-wise; and

(f) the time by which these coal blocks are likely to be allocated in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The Government has allocated 218 coal blocks in total so far. Out of the above 47 coal blocks have been de-allocated. 2 coal blocks were allocated again, and the de-allocation in respect of 3 coal blocks has been withdrawn. Accordingly, 176 coal blocks with reserves of around 40 billion tonnes stand allocated. Royalty is paid to the concerned State Governments after the production commences. The details of the royalty paid during the last 3 years is as under:

Year	Rs. in lakh
2009-10	29058.80
2010-11	29963.26
2011-12	32800.71

(b) Before the introduction of competitive bidding as method of allocation, the coal blocks were allocated to

private companies and government companies under the following three processes:

- (i) Captive dispensation route through Screening Committee The allocation of coal blocks to public/private parties was done through the mechanism of an inter-Ministerial inter-Governmental body called the Screening Committee. The Screening Committee was chaired by the Secretary (Coal) and has representation from Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Railways, Coal India Limited, CIL Subsidiaries, CMPDIL, NLC and the concerned State Governments. Allocations were decided by the Govt. on the recommendations of the Screening Committee taking into account, inter-alia, techno-economic viability of end-use project, state of project preparedness, compatibility in terms of quality and quantity of coal in a block with the requirement of end user and track record of applicant company, recommendations of the State Government and Administrative Ministry concerned etc. Allocations were decided by the Govt. in pursuance of Section 3(3)(a)
- (ii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.
- (iii) Under Government Company dispensation: Under the Govt. Company dispensation route, the list of blocks identified was circulated to all the Central Ministries/State Governments applications were invited from the State Governments/Central Govt. for Government companies. Under this route, only Government companies are allocated coal blocks both for specified end use and for commercial mining by the government companies where there is no restriction of captive use. Under this arrangement, allocations were determined on the basis of, inter-alia, preference to the States which have not been allocated any coal blocks earlier, priority to the host States in order to encourage value addition within the coal bearing State, past performance of applicants in developing coal blocks, proximity of coal blocks to the proposed end use projects, recommendation / support of State Government concerned etc. Allocation was decided by the Govt. without referring it to the Screening Committee and on the basis of Revised Coal Mining Policy 2001 in

- pursuance of Section 3(3)(a)
- (i) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.
- (iii) Tariff based bidding route: Coal blocks were also earmarked for the power projects to be set up on the basis of tariff based competitive bidding system. Under Tariff Based Bidding route, identified coal blocks were placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Power which determines the linkage of coal blocks with the power projects proposed to be awarded on the basis of Tariff Based Competitive Bidding by calling applications from eligible companies. The Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) is awarded to the successful bidder. For power projects to be selected through tariff based bidding, coal blocks are allotted based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Power in pursuance of Section 3(3)(a)

(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. The terms and conditions are same as applicable for blocks allocated under the Captive dispensation through Screening Committee route.

(c) As per the information provided by Coal Controller Organization coal production has started in 33 coal blocks and production from the captive blocks during 2011-12 was 36.2 million tonnes.

(d) and (e) 34 coal blocks have been identified for allocation. Under Rule 4 of the Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rule 2012, the Government has invited applications from the government companies/undertaking (central and state) on 31.12.2012 for allocation of 17 coal blocks (out of 54 above) for power and mining purposes, the details of which are given below.

Sl. No.	Coalfield	Block	Opencast/Under-ground	State	Remarks
1.	Mand Raigarh	Jilga-Barpali	UG	Chhattisgarh	Power
2.	Brahmani	Kalyanpur-Badalpara	OC	Jharkhand	Power
3.	Singrauli	Gondbahera-Ujhani	-	Madhya Pradesh	Power
4.	Talcher	Kudanali-Laburi	OC	Odisha	Power
5.	Talcher	Sarapal-Naupara	UG	-do-	-do-
6.	Talcher	Tentuloi	UG	-do	-do-
7.	Rajmahal	Pachwara South	OC	Jharkhand	Power
8.	Kamptee	Mahajanvadi	UG	Maharashtra	Power
9.	Talcher	Chandrabila	-	Odisha	Power
10.	Mand Raigarh	Baisi	UG	Chhattisgarh	Power
11.	Birbhum	Deocha-Pachmi Dewanganj-Harinsingha	UC/UG OC/UG	West Bengal	Power
12.	Mand Raigarh	Banai	OC/UG	Chhattisgarh	Power
43.	Mand Raigarh	Bhalumuda	OC/UG	-do-	-do-
14.	Hasdeo-Arand	Kente Extn	OC	-do	-do-
15.	Talcher	Brahmani	OC/UG	Odisha	Mining
16.	Auranga	Gowa	-	Jharkhand	Mining
17.	Korba	Kerwa	UG	Chhattisgarh	Mining

(f) The applications from Government companies/ corporations in respect of 17 coal blocks (14 Power and 03-Mining) have been received and the same are under evaluation.

[*English*]

Inclusion of New Castes in SC List

398. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more castes have been included in the list of Scheduled Castes during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if, so, the details thereof including the castes which have been included in the list of Scheduled Castes during the above period;

(c) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any survey/study to ascertain that the benefits meant exclusively for SC people are availed by the genuine persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to ensure that the reservation benefits for SCs are availed by the genuine persons only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs vide their letter dated 29.06.1982 has requested the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to impose appropriate penalties under the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code against the persons holding false Scheduled Caste certificates and against those who were responsible for issue of such certificates. The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions vide their O.M. dated 09.09.2005 have requested all Ministries/Departments of Government of India to have verification of caste status at every important upturn of employee's carrier, so that benefit of reservation and schemes of concessions, etc. meant for SCs/STs go only to the rightful claimants.

Security Cover to Heavy Water Producing Units

399. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has enhanced security forces at heavy water producing units at Hazira and Vododara; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Both the Heavy Water Plants at Hazira and Vadodara (Baroda) are under security audit purview of Central Security Agencies. The security arrangements of both these installations are looked after by Departmental Security of Department of Atomic Energy and State Reserve Police. Central Security Agencies review security arrangements of these installations periodically and make recommendations accordingly. Besides Central Security Agencies also conduct security sensitization programmes for senior officials of Department of Atomic Energy installations.

Security to Journalists

400. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides security to the journalists/media persons on the basis of their threats perception;

(b) if so, the basis and parameters for providing security to journalists/ media persons;

(c) whether a number of journalists/media persons have demanded security for them in order to discharge their duties effectively;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (c) Provision of security to an

individual is primarily the responsibility of the State Government in whose jurisdiction such individual ordinarily resides.

Security is provided strictly on the basis of threat assessment made by the Security Agencies. There is no separate categorization of protectees as journalists/media persons, although individual journalists/media persons are also among those who apply for security cover.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Representations from all individuals, including journalists/media person, are referred to security agencies for assessment of their threat. Thereafter, appropriate advisories are issued to the concerned State Governments/Police to provide security as per threat assessment.

Corruption in Prisons

401. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any complaints with regard to crime in prisons and corruption among the prison administrative staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government in coordination with the State Governments is in the process of separating prison administration from police department and has also issued advisory to the States on prison reforms;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has prepared any agenda on prison reforms or is in the process of preparing the same; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (f) "Prisons" is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Government of India had issued a comprehensive advisory covering all aspects of prison administration to States/UTs on 17.7.2009. Advisory on Best Prison Practice dated

8.11.2010 and advisory on Overcrowding in Prisons dated 9.5.2011 have also been issued to States/UTs.

[Translation]

Overstay of Foreigners

402. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that many foreigners, who came on tourist visa, are overstaying for a long time;

(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) to (c) The specific data of foreign nationals who came on tourist visa and are overstaying is not maintained. However, as per information available, 71,035 foreign nationals who had entered into India on various types of visas were found to be overstaying as on 31.12.2011. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. Government has also issued instructions to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations on 5th November, 2012 bringing to their notice the following legal provisions:

(i) Police authorities can exercise the power to arrest a foreign national living illegally in India in terms of section 4 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920.

(ii) Any foreign national who remains in any area in India for a period exceeding the period for which the visa was issued to him can be proceeded against under section 14 of the Foreigners Act, 1946.

(iii) A foreigner who enters into or stays in any area in India without the valid documents required for such entry or for such stay, as the case may be, can be proceeded against under section 14A(b) of the Foreigners Act, 1946.

State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations have been requested to take strict action in accordance with the above mentioned provisions against the foreign nationals found to be staying illegally.

[English]

Violation of Cable Act by TV Channels

403. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) the details of TV channels reported to have violated the Programmes and Advertising Codes under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 alongwith the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, channel-wise;

(b) the number of complaints received by the Government/Inter-Ministerial Committee set up to examine the cases of violation of the Programmes and Advertising Codes during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the advertisements, depicting women in a vulgar manner;

(d) if so, the number of such cases reported in the print and the electronic media along with the penal action taken against those found guilty during the said period, media-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate a regulatory framework to prevent the depiction of women in obscene and vulgar manner in the media; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TIWARI): (a) The details of TV channels reported to have violated the Programme and Advertising Codes under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 alongwith the

action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, channel-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) During the last three years and the current year 137 complaints have been received by the Government/ Inter-Ministerial Committee, set up to examine the cases of violation of the Programme & Advertising Codes.

(c) and (d) Some instance of advertisements, depicting women in a vulgar manner has come to the notice of the Government. Regarding electronic media, a list of those found guilty during the last three years and the current year and penal action taken against them are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Regarding Print media, a list of cases received alongwith decisions taken by the Press Council of India in the matter is enclosed as Statement-III.

(e) and (f) All programmes telecast by private satellite/ cable television channels are regulated under the provisions of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. The Act provides that the programmes should be in accordance with the Programme Code and the Advertising Code, which has been laid down in the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994. The Programme & Advertising Codes lay down a whole range of principles that are required to be strictly followed by these TV channels. Details of the Programme and Advertising Codes are available on Ministry's website www.mib.nic.in.

Regarding print media, the Press Council of India, a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with the twin objective to preserve the freedom of press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspaper and news agencies in India and also to inculcate the principles of self-regulation. Accordingly, the Council has built 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' which cover principles and ethics of journalism, for adherence by the media. The norm 17 of the subject "Obscenity and Vulgarity to be eschewed" prescribes that the newspapers/journalists shall not publish anything which is obscene, vulgar or offensive to public good taste. The Norm 36 lays down guidelines for 'Advertisements'.

Statement-I

Details of the action taken by the Ministry of I&B against Private TV Channels for violation of Programme & Advertising Codes during 2010, 2011, 2012 and Current year

Sl. No.	Name of the Channels	Date of Show Cause Notice	Reasons for issue of Show Cause Notice	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Star Annando	05.01.2010	Surrogate advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CD's'	A Warning dated 06.04.2010 issued to the channel.
2.	NDTV Good Times	05.01.2010	Surrogate advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CD's'	A Warning dated 06.04.2010 issued to the channel.
3.	IBN7	13.01.2010	Telecast of a programme showing Mr. Munir Khan advertising and advocating his treatment of serious diseases without any scientific proof.	A Warning dated 16.04.2010 issued to the channel
4.	Colors	22.01.2010	Telecast of tele-serial 'Bairi Piya'	A Warning dated 18.08.2010 was issued to the channel.
5.	Bindass	02.02.2010	Telecast of reality show 'Emotional Attyachar – Season-1'	The channel was asked to shift the timing of the reality show to 11.00 P.M. The channel shifted the programme to 11.00 P.M.
6.	NDTV Imagine	03.02.2010	Telecast of Reality show 'Raaz Pichhle Janam Ka'	No violation of Programme Code was established.
7.	MTV	03.02.2010	Telecast of reality show 'Splitsvilla-3'	A Warning dated 26.04.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction.
8.	TV 5	25.02.2010	Telecast of a programme titled 'Chintamani' and 'Big Screen' showing obscene visuals	A Warning dated 18.08.2010 was issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll. The channel complied with the direction.
9.	Star Annando	02.04.2010	Displaying the personal mobile number of Union Rail Minister on the channel	An Advisory dated 30.09.2010 issued to the channel

1	2	3	4	5
10.	SET Max	05.04.2010	Telecast of advertisement of products of 'Haywards-5000 Soda' and 'Kingfisher Packaged Drinking Water' in surrogate manner	A Directive dated 17.06.2010 issued to All TV channels, NBA and IBF for compliance of the Rule prohibiting the telecast of surrogate advertisements
11.	Star Gold	05.04.2010	Telecast of advertisement of a product of 'McDowell's Soda' in surrogate manner	A Directive dated 17.06.2010 issued to All TV channels, NBA and IBF for compliance of the Rule prohibiting the telecast of surrogate advertisements
12.	NDTV India	26.04.2010	Telecast of nude images of Tennis Player 'Serena William'	A Warning dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.
13.	FOX History Channel	26.04.2010	Telecast programme 'Madventures' which shown visuals of a man lying naked with 'Sushi' spread on him.	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
14.	Jai Hind TV	26.04.2010	Telecast programme 'Life Sketches' which denigrate women through depiction in an obscene manner.	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
15.	SS Music	13.05.2010	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' which appeared to be obscene and vulgar	An Order 08.02.2012 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel from 15th Feb to 22 Feb 2012.
16.	Colors	02.6.2010	Telecast of an episode of the serial 'Balika Vadhu' which denigrates children	No violation established
17.	Zee Telugu	14.06.2010	Telecast of vulgar, indecent and obscene reality show titled 'Aata'	An Advisory dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.
18.	Star Plus	30.06.2010	Telecast of the tele-serial 'Pratigya' containing remarks against a particular community	No violation established. However, an Advisory dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.
19.	Hungama	06.07.2010	Telecast of the animated tele-serial 'Shin Chan' containing obscene and indecent content	No violation established
20.	Star Plus	26.08.2010	Telecast of tele-serial 'Tere Liye' containing remarks against a particular community	A Warning dated 28.02.2011 was issued to the channel.
21.	TV 5	11.10.2010	Telecast of factually incorrect news item regarding the death of Dr. Y.S. Rajashekhar Reddy, Former CM of Andhra Pradesh	A letter sent to NBA on 16.03.2011 to take appropriate action at their end.

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Colors	09.12.2010	Telecast of reality show "Bigg Boss -4" not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition	An Order dated 23.12.2010 issued to the channel directing to shift the programme anytime after 11.00 p.m. and to run apology scroll. The channel obtained a stay on this order from Hon'ble Bombay High Court.
23.	Colors	29.12.2010	Telecast of a tele-serial 'Rishto Se Badi Pratha' - denigrating women and not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.	A Warning dated 12.08.2011 issued to the channel
24.	Imagine TV	30.12.2010	Telecast of tele-serial 'Armaan Ka Balidaan - Arakshan'	An Advisory dated 23.02.2011 was issued to the channel.
25.	News Live	12.01.2011	Telecast of a news item defaming an individual.	A Warning dated 28.05.2012 issued to the channel.
26.	Ten Cricket	25.01.2011	The Channel violate the Rule 7(10) of Advertising Code while showing live telecast of cricket match between South Africa and India	The channel assured IMC that they would not telecast advertisements within the screen and programming area.
27.	Bindass	22.02.2011	Telecast of the programme 'Emotional Atyachar - Season 2' containing obscene visuals and indecent and vulgar language.	An Order dated 26.07.2011 issued to the channel directing them to run apology scroll for 7 days. The channel complied with the direction.
28.	ESPN	16.03.2011	Telecast of advertisements interfering with the programmes.	The channel assured IMC that they would not telecast advertisements within the screen and programming area.
29.	Star Cricket	16.03.2011	Telecast of advertisements interfering with the programmes.	The channel assured IMC that they would not telecast advertisements within the screen and programming area.
30.	India TV	19.04.11	Telecast of programme "TV PER SAKSHAT LAXMI" showing superstition.	An Advisory dated 23.9.2011 issued to the channel.
31.	Bindass	19.04.2011	Telecast of programme "Dadagiri-Revenge of the Sexes" showing indecent content.	A Warning dated 03.08.2011 issued to the channel.
32.	TLC	19.04.2011	Telecast of different programmes such as 'Get Out', "Bridget's Sexiest Beaches" etc. showing obscene content.	An Advisory dated 9.8.2011 issued to the channel.

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Sony TV	20.04.2011	Telecast of reality show 'Comedy Circus Mahasangram' showing indecent and child denigrating content.	An Advisory dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel
34.	Bindass	05.05.2011	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Love Lock UP'	A Warning dated 28.07.2011 issued to the channel
35.	Channel [V]	05.05.2011	Telecast of reality show 'Full Toss Vella Boys' showing obscene and indecent content.	A Warning dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel
36.	PEOPLE TV	19.05.2011	Telecast programme 'Aazhcha Kazhcha' showing obscene content	A Warning dated 19.08.2011 issued to the channel
37.	Bindass	27.05.2011	Telecast programme 'Meri Toh Lag Gayi Naukari' appears vulgar, obscene and indecent.	A Warning dated 20.9.2011 issued to the channel
38.	News 9	01.06.2011	Telecast programme 'Sheyla's Size Problems' appears vulgar, obscene and indecent. The visuals appear to degrade and denigrate women.	An Order dated 23.9.2011 issued to the channel to run apology scroll on the channel.
39.	Sony Pix	11.07.2011	Telecast of some English feature films, certain content of which appeared to offend good taste and decency.	Warning dated 16.05.2012 issued to the channel.
40.	FX channel	18.07.2011	Telecast of programme 'Harper's Island', 'Crash', 'Mad Men Sutra', 'Frasier', 'Saving Grace' and 'Scoundrels' showing obscene visuals	Warning dated 18.04.2012 issued to the channel.
41.	NDTV Good Times	26.07.2011	Telecast of programme 'Life's a Beach' showing obscene and indecent visuals	IMC considered the matter on 19-12-2012 and recommended to issue an advisory to the channel.
42.	Star World	27.07.2011	Telecast of programmes 'Dexter', 'the Bold and the Beautiful', 'Las Vegas', 'Two and a half man' and 'How I met Your Mother' showing obscene visuals	An Advisory dated 14.12.2011 was issued to the channel.
43.	Fox Crime	28.07.2011	Telecast of programme 'Sleeper Cell' and '1000 ways to die' showing obscene visuals.	Warning dated 08.05.2012 issued to the channel.
44.	Channel [V]	12.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Love Net 2' containing indecent, vulgar and obscene content	A Warning dated 28.05.2012 issued to the channel.
45.	Zee Trendz	12.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Bikini Destination' containing obscene, indecent and vulgar visuals	Advisory issued on 05.11.2012.

1	2	3	4	5
46. MTV	14.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Rodies 8-Shortcut to Hell' containing obscene, vulgar, indecent portrayal.		No violation was observed by IMC. Matter closed.
47. Sony	29.09.2011	Telecast of promotional trailer of the film "The Dirty Picture", certified 'A' by CBFC.		The channel apologized for its mistake and assured that such incident will not recur in future. The matter is closed.
48. Times Now	29.09.2011	Telecast of promotional trailer of the film "The Dirty Picture", certified 'A' by CBFC.		The channel apologized for its mistake and assured that such incident will not recur in future. The matter is closed.
49. FTV	03.11.2011	Telecast of programmes "Designers in high definition", 'Chantellie Lingerie, Paris' and 'Lingerie' which were obscene.		IMC considered the matter on 19-12-2012 and recommended to take the channel off-air for 10 days.
50. Sahara Samay	11.11.2011	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals		A letter sent to the channel on 21.11.2011 directing them to run apology scroll on the channel. The channel complied with the direction.
51. P7	11.11.2011	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals		A letter sent to the channel on 21.11.2011 directing them to run apology scroll on the channel. The channel complied with the direction.
52. Enterr 10	27.01.2012	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Musafir' and 'Plan' - 'A' certified films.		Order issued on 08.01.13 to prohibit the transmission of the channel for one day w.e.f 12:00 midnight of 12th January to 12:00 midnight of 13th January 2013
53. Zing	18.04.2012	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Hawas" -'A' certified film.		Order issued on 08.01.13 to prohibit the transmission of the channel for one day w.e.f 12:00 midnight of 12th January to 12:00 midnight of 13th January, 2013
54. Manoranjan TV	18.04.2012	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Topless" -'A' certified film.		Order issued on 08.01.13 to prohibit the transmission of the

1	2	3	4	5
				channel for one day w.e.f 12:00 midnight of 12th January to 12:00 midnight of 13th January 2013
55. MTV	24.04.2012	Telecast of the advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel"		IMC considered the matter on 19-12-2012 and recommended for a written apology from the channel.
56. Enterr 10	24.04.2012	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Ashiq Banaya Aapne"		Order issued on 08.01.13 to prohibit the transmission of the channel for one day w.e.f 12:00 midnight of 12th January to 12:00 midnight of 13th January 2013
57. SSTV	25.04.2012	Telecast of Trailer of the film "Friends with Benefits" which was not certified by CBFC for telecast on TV channels.		Order issued on 08.01.13 to prohibit the transmission of the channel for fifteen days w.e.f 12:00 midnight of 15th January to 12:00 midnight of 30th January 2013
58. Bindass	10.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Clean & Dry Intimate Wash" appearing indecent, vulgar, suggestive and obscene.		The Channel has stopped the telecast of Advt.
59. India TV	10.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Clean & Dry Intimate Wash" appearing indecent, vulgar, suggestive and obscene.		The Channel has stopped the telecast of Advt.
60. Zee TV	10.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Clean & Dry Intimate Wash" appearing indecent, vulgar, suggestive and obscene.		The Channel has stopped the telecast.
61. MTV	10.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Clean & Dry Intimate Wash" appearing indecent, vulgar, suggestive and obscene.		The Channel has stopped the telecast of Advt.
62. Star Plus	10.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Clean & Dry Intimate Wash" appearing indecent, vulgar, suggestive and obscene.		The Channel has stopped the telecast of Advt.
63. Zing	10.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Clean & Dry Intimate Wash" appearing indecent, vulgar, suggestive and obscene.		The Channel has stopped the telecast of Advt.
64. ET Now	16.05.2012	Telecast of a promotional programme (advertisement) showing direct promotion of "Kingfisher Beer".		A warning issued on 12.09.12

1	2	3	4	5
65.	Star Cricket	16.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "VB Best Cold Bear"	A warning issued to the channel on 12.09.12
66.	IBN7	28.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel"	IMC considered the matter on 19-12-2012 and recommended for a written apology from the channel.
67.	VH-1	28.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel"	IMC considered the matter on 19-12-2012 and recommended for a written apology from the channel.
68.	Colors	28.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel"	IMC considered the matter on 19-12-2012 and recommended for a written apology from the channel.
69.	Manoranjan TV	28.05.2012	Telecast of 'A' certified Hindi feature film "Ek Chatur Naar".	IMC considered the matter on 19-12-2012 and recommended to take the channel off-air for 7 days.
70.	FTV	05.06.2012	Telecast of programme "15th Anniversary - Top Designers"	IMC considered the matter on 19-12-2012 and recommended to take the channel off-air for 10 days.
71.	Comedy Central	22.06.2012	Telecast of programme "Stand Up Club"	IMC considered the matter on 19-12-2012 and recommended to take the channel off-air for 10 days.
72.	NEO Prime Channel	11.7.2012	Telecast of advertisement of 'Carlsberg' Beer	IMC considered the matter on 19-12-2012 and recommended to club with similar cases.
73.	TCM TV Channel	18.7.2012	Telecast of 'A' certified film "Rich and Famous" without displaying CBFC certificate	Matter closed as per the recommendation of IMC in its meeting 19.12.12, as the channel had already been taken off air.
74.	Sadhana TV	03.08.2012	Telecast of programme "Adhyatamik Gyan Charcha" on 03.12.2011 and 04.12.2011	IMC considered the matter on 04-01-2013 and recommended to issue a warning.
75.	Jaya Max	12.09.12	Telecast of an obscene film song "Engaeyum Eppodum Aangeetham santhosham" on 6.11.2011	Matter closed as per the recommendation of IMC in its meeting 04.01.13 as the programme was not found violative by IMC

1	2	3	4	5
76.	AXN	20.09.12	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Darkness Falls' - 'A' certified film.	IMC considered the matter on 04-01-2013 and recommended to take the channel off-air for 1 day.
77.	Movies Ok	20.09.12	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Dil Jale' - 'A' certified film.	IMC considered the matter on 04-01-2013 and recommended to take the channel off-air for 1 day.
78.	World Movies	20.09.12	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'The Good Girls and 'La Zona' - 'A' certified films.	IMC considered the matter on 04-01-2013 and recommended to take the channel off-air for 1 day.
79.	Mahua	20.09.12	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Aulaad' and 'Ek Aur Kurukshetra' - 'A' certified films.	IMC considered the matter on 04-01-2013 and recommended to take the channel off-air for 1 day.
80.	Comedy Central	10.10.12	Telecast of obscene and vulgar programme 'Popcorn' on 04.7.12	IMC considered the matter on 19-12-2012 and recommended to take the channel off-air for 10 days.
81.	PTC News	27.01.13	telecast of ad on 26.01.13, canvassing votes in favour of a particular political party in connection with General Election of Delhi Gurudwara Management Committee, 2013	IMC to consider the matter under the Cable Television Networks Rules 1994.
82.	Comedy Central		Telecast of programme 'The Wonder Years' on 22.04.12	IMC considered the matter on 4.1.13 and recommended to issue an Advisory

Statement-II

Details of action taken against private satellite TV channel for showing vulgar content in electronic media and showing similar content like obscene, indecent, adult etc. during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the Channels	Date of Show Cause Notice	Reasons for issue of Show Cause Notice	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bindass	02.02.2010	Telecast of reality show 'Emotional Attyachar - Season-1'	The channel was asked to shift the timing of the reality show to 11.00 P.M. The channel shifted the programme to 11.00 P.M.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	MTV	03.02.2010	Telecast of reality show 'Splitsvilla-3'	A Warning dated 26.04.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction.
3.	TV 5	25.02.2010	Telecast of a programme titled 'Chintamani' and 'Big Screen' showing obscene visuals	A Warning dated 18.08.2010 was issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll. The channel complied with the direction.
4.	NDTV India	26.04.2010	Telecast of nude images of Tennis Player 'Serena William'	A Warning dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.
5.	FOX History Channel	26.04.2010	Telecast programme 'Madventures' which shown visuals of a man lying naked with 'Sushi' spread on him.	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
6.	Jai Hind TV	26.04.2010	Telecast programme 'Life Sketches' which denigrate women through depiction in an obscene manner.	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
7.	SS Music	13.05.2010	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' which appeared to be obscene and vulgar	An Order 08.02.2012 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel from 15th Feb to 22 Feb 2012.
8.	Hungama	06.07.2010	Telecast of the animated tele-serial 'Shin Chan' containing obscene and indecent content	No violation established
9.	Colors	09.12.2010	Telecast of reality show "Bigg Boss -4" not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition	An Order dated 23.12.2010 issued to the channel directing to shift the programme anytime after 11.00 p.m. and to run apology scroll. The channel obtained a stay on this order from Hon'ble Bombay High Court.
10.	Colors	29.12.2010	Telecast of a tele-serial 'Rishto Se Badi Pratha' - denigrating women and not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.	A Warning dated 12.08.2011 issued to the channel
11.	Imagine TV	30.12.2010	Telecast of tele-serial 'Armaanon Ka Balidaan - Arakshan'	An Advisory dated 23.02.2011 was issued to the channel.
12.	Bindass	22.02.2011	Telecast of the programme 'Emotional	An Order dated 26.07.2011 issued

1	2	3	4	5
			Atyachar - Season 2' containing obscene visuals and indecent and vulgar language.	to the channel directing them to run apology scroll for 7 days. The channel, complied with the direction.
13.	Bindass	19.04.2011	Telecast of programme "Dadagiri-Revenge of the Sexes" showing indecent content.	A Warning dated 03.08.2011 issued to the channel.
14.	TLC	19.04.2011	Telecast of different programmes such as 'Get Out', "Bridget's Sexiest Beaches" etc. showing obscene content.	An Advisory dated 9.8.2011 issued to the channel
15.	Sony TV	20.04.2011	Telecast of reality show 'Comedy Circus Mahasangram' showing indecent and child denigrating content.	An Advisory dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel
16.	Bindass	05.05.2011	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Love Lock UP'	A Warning dated 28.07.2011 issued to the channel
17.	Channel [V]	05.05.2011	Telecast of reality show 'Full Toss Vella Boys' showing obscene and indecent content.	A Warning dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel
18.	PEOPLE TV	19.05.2011	Telecast programme 'Aazhcha Kazhcha' showing obscene content	A Warning dated 19.08.2011 issued to the channel
19.	Bindass	27.05.2011	Telecast programme 'Meri Toh Lag Gayi Naukari' appears vulgar, obscene and indecent.	A Warning dated 20.9.2011 issued to the channel
20.	News 9	01.06.2011	Telecast progarmme 'Sheyla's Size Problems' appears vulgar, obscene and indecent. The visuals appear to degrade and denigrate women.	An order dated 23.9.2011 issued to the channel to run apology scroll on the channel.
21.	Sony Pix	11.07.2011	Telecast of some English feature films, certain content of which appeared to offend good taste and decency.	Warning dated 16.05.2012 issued to the channel.
22.	FX channel	18.07.2011	Telecast of programme 'Harper's Island', 'Crash', 'Mad Men Sutra', 'Frasier', 'Saving Grace' and 'Scoundrels' showing obscene visuals	Warning dated 18.04.2012 issued to the channel.
23.	NDTV Good Times	26.07.2011	Telecast of programme 'Life's a Beach' showing obscene and indecent visuals	Recommendation of IMC under submission
24.	Star World	27.07.2011	Telecast of programmes 'Dexter', 'the Bold and the Beautiful', 'Las Vegas', 'Two and a	An Advisory dated 14.12.2011 was issued to the channel.

1	2	3	4	5
			half man' and 'How I met Your Mother' showing obscene visuals	
25.	Fox Crime	28.07.2011	Telecast of programme 'Sleeper Cell' and '1000 ways to die' showing obscene visuals.	Warning dated 08.05.2012 issued to the channel.
26.	Channel [V]	12.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Love Net 2' containing indecent, vulgar and obscene content	A Warning dated 28.05.2012 issued to the channel.
27.	Zee Trendz	12.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Bikini Destination' containing obscene, indecent and vulgar visuals	Advisory issued on 05.11.2012.
28.	MTV	14.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Rodies & Shortcut to Hell' containing obscene, vulgar, indecent portrayal.	No violation was observed by IMC. Matter closed.
29.	Sony	29.09.2011	Telecast of promotional trailer of the film "The Dirty Picture", certified 'A' by CBFC.	The channel apologizes for its mistake and assured that such incident will not recur in future. The matter is closed.
30.	Times Now	29.09.2011	Telecast of promotional trailer of the film "The Dirty Picture", certified 'A' by CBFC.	The channel apologizes for its mistake and assured that such incident will not recur in future. The matter is closed.
31.	FTV	03.11.2011	Telecast of programmes "Designers in high definition", 'Chantellie Lingerie, Paris' and 'Lingerie' which were obscene.	IMC considered the matter on 19-12-2012 and recommended to take the channel off-air for 10 days.
32.	Sahara Samay	11.11.2011	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals	A letter sent to the channel on 21.11.2011 directing them to run apology scroll on the channel. The channel complied with the direction.
33.	P7	11.11.2011	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals	A letter sent to the channel on 21.11.2011 directing them to run apology scroll on the channel. The channel complied with the direction.
34.	Enterr 10	27.01.2012	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Musafir' and 'Plan' - 'A' certified films.	Order issued on 08.01.13 to prohibit the transmission of the channel for one day w.e.f. 12:00 midnight of 12th January to 12:00 midnight of 13th January 2013

1	2	3	4	5
35. Zing	18.04.2012	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Hawas" - 'A' certified film.		Order issued on 08.01.13 to prohibit the transmission of the channel for one day w.e.f. 12:00 midnight of 12th January to 12:00 midnight of 13th January 2013
36. Manoranjan TV	18.04.2012	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Topless" - 'A' certified film.		Order issued on 08.01.13 to prohibit the transmission of the channel for one day w.e.f. 12:00 midnight of 12th January to 12:00 midnight of 13th January 2013
37. MTV	24.04.2012	Telecast of the advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel"		IMC considered the matter on 04-01-2013 and recommended for a written apology from the channel.
38. Enterr 10	24.04.2012	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Aashiq Banaya Aapne"		Order issued on 08.01.13 to prohibit the transmission of the channel for one day w.e.f 12:00 midnight of 12th January to 12:00 midnight of 13th January 2013
39. SS TV	25.04.2012	Telecast of Trailer of the film "Friends with Benefits" which was not certified by CBFC for telecast on TV channels.		Order issued on 08.01.13 to prohibit the transmission of the channel for fifteen day w.e.f 12:00 midnight of 15th January to 12:00 midnight of 30th January 2013
40. Bindass	10.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Clean & Dry Intimate Wash" appearing indecent, vulgar, suggestive and obscene.		The Channel has stopped the telecast of Advt.
41. India TV	10.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Clean & Dry Intimate Wash" appearing indecent, vulgar, suggestive and obscene.		The Channel has stopped the telecast of Advt.
42. Zee TV	10.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Clean & Dry Intimate Wash" appearing indecent, vulgar, suggestive and obscene.		The Channel has stopped the telecast of Advt.
43. MTV	10.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Clean & Dry Intimate Wash" appearing indecent, vulgar, suggestive and obscene.		The Channel has stopped the telecast of Advt.
44. Star Plus	10.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Clean & Dry Intimate Wash" appearing indecent, vulgar, suggestive and obscene.		The Channel has stopped the telecast of Advt.

1	2	3	4	5
45. Zing	10.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Clean & Dry Intimate Wash" appearing indecent, vulgar, suggestive and obscene.		The Channel has stopped the telecast of Advt.
46. IBN7	28.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel"		A warning issued to the channel on 12-09-2012.
47. VH-1	28.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel"		A warning issued to the channel on 12-09-2012.
48. Colors	28.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel"		A warning issued to the channel on 12-09-2012.
49. Manoranjan TV	28.05.2012	Telecast of 'A' certified Hindi feature film "Ek Chatur Naar".		A warning issued to the channel on 12-09-2012.
50. FTV	05.06.2012	Telecast of programme "15th Anniversary - Top Designers"		IMC considered the matter on 19-12-2012 and recommended to take the channel off-air for 7 days.
51. Comedy Central	22.06.2012	Telecast of programme "Stand Up Club"		IMC considered the matter on 19-12-2012 and recommended to take the channel off-air for 10 days.
52. TCMTV Channel	18.7.2012	Telecast of 'A' certified film "Rich and Famous" without displaying CBFC certificate		Matter closed as per the recommendation of IMC as the channel had already been taken off air.
53. Jaya Max	12.09.12	Telecast of an obscene film song "Engaeyum Eppodum Aangeetham santhosham" on 6.11.2011		Matter closed as per the recommendation of IMC in its meeting 04.01.13 as the programme was not found violative by IMC
54. AXN	20.09.12	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Darkness Falls' - 'A' certified film.		IMC considered the matter on 04-01-2013 and recommended to take the channel off-air for 1 day.
55. Movies Ok	20.09.12	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Dil Jale' - 'A' certified film.		IMC considered the matter on 04-01-2013 and recommended to take the channel off-air for 1 day.
56. World Movies	20.09.12	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'The Good Girls' and 'La Zona' - 'A' certified films.		IMC considered the matter on 20-02-2013 and recommended to take the channel off-air for 1 day.
57. Mahua	20.09.12	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Aulaad' and		IMC considered the matter on

1	2	3	4	5
			'Ek Aur Kurukshetra' -'A' certified films.	19-12-2012 and recommended to take the channel off-air for 10 days.
58.	Comedy Central 10.10.12		Telecast of obscene and vulgar programme 'Popcorn' on 04.7.12	IMC to consider the matter under the Cable Television Networks Rules 1994.

Statement-III*Statement of cases on obscene/nude news/photographs during the Year 2009-2010*

Sl. No.	Complaint	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. Bipin Rajgopal, Bangalore	Indian Today	Publication of sex surveys	Closed on 26/04/2010 for Non-pursuance.
2.	Sh. Vinil Kapoor, Faridabad.	Times of India	Publication of obscene pictures.	Closed on 31/05/2010 for Non-pursuance.
3.	Smt. Nitu, Urrangabad	Many newspapers	Publication of obscene advertisements.	Closed on 19/06/2009 being lack of address.
4.	Sh. N.G. Wagle, Mumbai.	Free Press Journal, Mumbai	Publication of obscene advertisements	Closed on 26/04/2010 for Non-pursuance.
5.	Sh. Asgar Ali Teli	Nai Duniya	Publication of obscene advertisements	Closed on 03/12/2009 Assurance given by the resp.
6.	Sh. A.K. Jain, Gurgaon	The Hindustan Times	Publication of obscene advertisements	Closed for Non-pursuance.
7.	Sh. Somasekhar Saraswatula, Andhra Pradesh	Various Newspapers	Publication of obscenephotographs/ advertisements.	Closed on 26/04/2010 for Non-pursuance.
8.	Chairman, Working Journalists Union, Bhopal	Nav Bharat	Publication of obscene and vulgar advertisements	The matter has become ripe for being placed before the Council.
9.	Sh. Amitabh Vyas, Lucknow	Various Newspapers	Publication of vulgar advertisement	The Council reiterated Norm 36 of Norms of Journalistic Conduct framed by it and decided to circulate it.
10.	Sh. R. B. Narvekar, Kolhapur	Newspapers & T.V.	Publication of obscene picture	Closed on 12/04/2010 for Non-pursuance.

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Sh. Chandra Mohan Dua, Kirti Nagar, Delhi.	Nav Bharat Times	Publication of obscene picture	Closed on 05/02/2010 for Non-pursuance.
12.	Mrs. Rex Juliana	Punjab Kesari	Publication of indecent and obscene language in a news items.	Closed on 09/06/2010 for Non-pursuance.
13.	Sh. Narain Matal, Delhi	Hindustan Times	Publication of obscene picture	Closed on 08/04/2010 for Non-pursuance.
14.	Sh. Sukh Deo Singh, Rajasthan.	Rajasthan Patrika	Publication of obscene advertisement	Assurance given by the respondent.
15.	Sh. Badri Prasad Uniyal, New Tihri	Dainik Jagran and Others.	Publication of obscene advertisement	Closed on 26/04/2010 for Non-pursuance.
16.	Sh. N.V. Rarnakrishan, Kerala	Fire Magazine	Publication of obscene photographs in whole magazine	Closed on 29/10/2010 Censured.

Statement of cases on obscene/nude news/photographs during the Year 2010-2011

Sl. No.	Complaint	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken Status
1	2	3	4	5
1-9.	General Secretary, Just Society, Kolhapur through his dy. Commissioner of Police (Enforcement)	1) Mid-Day 2) Mumbai Mirror 3) Times of India 4) Hindustan Times 5) DNA 6) Hamara Mahasagar 7) Nav Bharat Times 8) Pudhari 9) Loksatta	Publication of objectionable advertisement of massage parlour.	Closed on 11.05.2011 for non-pursuance.
10.	Dr. Zora Singh, Chairman, Desh Bhagat Group of Institute, Chandigarh.	Times of India	Publication of vulgar jokes.	The Council dismissed the complaint.
11.	Sh. Owais Khan, Bhopal.	Dainik Bhaskar	Publication of obscene picture	Closed on 5.08.2010 for non-violative.
12.	Mr. S.V. Mani Ayyenger, Chennai-600044.	Times of India	Publication of obscene & vulgar news.	The Council disposed of the complaint.
13.	Sh. Pankaj Narang,	Pune Mirror.	Publication of obscene	Closed on 30.05.2011 for

1	2	3	4	5
	Pune, Maharashtra.		photographs.	non-pursuance.
14.	Women of Udupi through Deputy Commissioner, Govt. of Karnataka, Udupi.	India Today	Indecent photograph of a woman.	The Council dismissed the complaint.
15.	Mrs. Anita Verma Singh, Member Secretary, U.P. State Women Commission, Lucknow through MIB	Times of India, Lucknow	Publication of obscene pictures in Times of India "Lucknow Times", magazine.	The Council dismissed the complaint.
16.	Ms. Pratibha Naithani, Mumbai.	Outlook	Publication of obscene picture of actress Yana Gupta.	Matter is ripe for listed before the Inquire Committee.
17.	Sh. Mahesh Kumar Kamble, Panchsheel Nagar.	1. Pudhari 2. Lokmat	Publication of vulgar advertisements.	Closed for non-pursuance on 23.01.2012.
18.	President, Hamari Sanskriti, Mumbai through MIB.	Media	Regarding publication of obscenity.	Closed on 7.03.2011 for outside charter.
19.	Sh. K.C. Ravi, Founder, Delhi Vikas Sanstha, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-05	Nav Bharat Times	Obscene Ad and article.	Under process.

Statement of cases on obscene/nude news/photographs during the Year 2011-2012

Sl. No.	Complaint	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Ranjitha Memon, Actress, 31/10, Habibullah Road, Chennai.	Electronic & Print Media	Telecast / publication of obscene video / photographs with Nythyananda Paramahansa.	Close on 12/05/2011 for being sub-judice.
2-4.	Shri Simon Joseph	(i) Times of India	Regarding publication	Close on 14/02/2012 for

1	2	3	4	5
		(ii) Hindustan Times (iii) Mid-Day	of obscenity & vulgarity.	non-pursuance.
5.	Shri Surendra Tyagi, AIIMS, New Delhi	Times of India	Publication of obscene pictures.	Closed on 14/02/12 for non-pursuance.
6-7.	Shri Manish Baphna, Nodia-201301 (UP)	(i) Times of India (ii) Hindustan Times	Publication of vulgarity and obscene photographs	Closed on 5/3/12 for non-pursuance.
8.	Shri Hari Narayan Dwivedi, Janpad-	Amar Ujala	Publication of false news item.	Closed on 15/09/2011 being outside charter and reported Basti, UP. to the Council on 17/11/2011.
9.	Dr. Ram Prakash Sharma, C-4/331, Sector-6, Rohini, Delhi-110085	Navbharat Times	Publication of vulgarity.	Closed on 01/10/2012 for Non-pursuance.
10.	Shri Avtar Singh, 2315A, Sector 19C, Chandigarh	Media	Publication of vulgarity advertisement.	Closed on 9.2.12 for non-pursuance.
11.	Shri Gurmeet Singh, D-602, Ganinath Soc, Plot No.1, Sec-5, Dwarka, New Delhi-110005	Times of India	Publication of obscene and adult Photograph	Closed on 2.3.12 for non-pursuance.
12.	Shri Ravinder Dwivedi, President, Anti-Corruption Committee, Kamini Niwas, Pandurangwadi, Mira, Thane-401104	Times of India	Publication of obscene photographs of woman.	Closed on 25/1/12 for Lack of Substance
13.	(1) Ms. Mamta Sharma, Chairperson and (2) Dr. Cham Walikhanna, Member, National Commission of Women, Govern- ment of India, 4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi-110002	Times of India	Publication of Vulgarad- vertisement and used derogatory language which can affect the women dignity.	Closed on 11/05/2012 for Non-pursuance.

1	2	3	4	5
14-	Shri. Ravinder Dwivedi,	(1) Jan Kalyan sena	Publication of Seminude	Closed on 14.2.12 for lack of substance.
15.	National President, Anti-Corruption committee, Kamini Niwas, Pandurangwadi, Meera, Thane-401104.	(2) Times of India	photograph of Poonam Pandey.	
16.	Ms. Pratibha Naithani, 311, Darrti, Satyanagar, Borivali(w), Mumbai,	Times of India (Bombay Times)	Publication of obscene photos	Closed on 10.1.12 for lack of Substance
17.	Shri. Ravinder Dwivedi, National President, Anti-Corruption committee, Kamini Niwas, Pandurangwadi, Meera, Thane-401104.	Navbharat Times	Publication of Vulgarity	Closed on 6.3.12 for Lack of Substance.
18.	Sh. Surender Kumar Garg, S/o Lala Bhagwat Prasad R/o H.No.146, Mohalla Naya Bans, Nadiroad, Thana, Kotwali Nagar, Distt. Muzaffar nagar (UP)	The Editor, Amar Ujala.	Publication of obscene/vulgar photographs and advertisement.	Closed on 01/10/2012 for Non-pursuance.
19.	Shri Harish Dewan, H-112/8, Near Arya Samaj Mandir, B-2, Extension, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi- 110021	Times of India	Regarding Obscene/vulgar photographs published by Times of India and statement of Poonam Pandey.	Closed on 01/10/2012 for Non-pursuance.
20- 22.	Sh. Anwar Ali, Advocate, Civil Courts, Saharanpur (UP).	1) Rashtriya Sahara 2) Sahafa 3) Hindu stan Express	Regarding publication obscene and offensive advertisement and publication material related to religious and bigotry in Muslim youngman.	Closed on 29/10/2012 for Non-pursuance.

Statement of cases on obscene/nude news/photographs during the Year 2012-2013

Sl. No.	Complaint	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. Rakesh Nath Pandey, Allahabad.	1. Times of India 2. Hindustan Times 3. Next of Dainik Jagran	Obscene Picture	Under consideration.
2.	Sh. Narender Tulsidas Popt, Distt. Thane (Mah.).	Vartahar Nardvani	Publication of vulgar, obscene and offensive news items.	Under consideration.
3.	Sh. Ratanlal Chowdary, Advocate, Rajasthan.	Print Media & Electronic Media.	Publication of obscene & Vulgar advertisement.	Under consideration.
4.	Forum Against Obscenity, C/o Dosti Trust, Arya Soap Premises, Byculla (E), Mumbai.	Pune Mirror (TOI)	Publication of obscene material.	Under consideration.
5.	Vithika Rahul, vithikarahul@gmail.com	Hindustan Times	Obscene & vulgar material.	Under consideration.
6.	Sh. Manoj Kumar Aggarwal, Aggarwal Computers, Fahtehabad.	Dainik Jagran	Obscene photos.	Under consideration
7.	Sh. Satish Kumar Sinha, Patna, Bihar.	Dainik Hindustan	Obscene photo	Closed on 29.10.2012 for pertain to advertisement standard Council of India.
8.	Ms. Tara Basole, Social Workers, Aurangabad.	Social Media	Obscenity on social media	Closed on 16.08.2012 for outside charter.
9.	Sh. Mohan Sethi, President, Citizen Forum, New Delhi.	Times of India	Obscene/vulgar picture.	Closed on 29. 10.2012, Lack of substance.
10.	Sh. Kapil Marwaha, Mumbai-400 026	DNA	Publication of pornographic articles.	Under consideration.
11.	Shri Vijay Chandra Gupta, Mo. Kachhari Tola, Po./Mo. Kannauj – 209 725	Amar Ujala	Publication of obscene advertisement.	Under consideration.
12.	Shri Suneil Sarawgi,	Media	Publication of immoral,	Under consideration.

1	2	3	4	5
	Finance and Marketing Gulmohar, 6C, Middleton Street, Kolkatta-700071		obscene, vulgarad- vertisement.	
13.	Shri Sudhir Sharma, Advocate, Presdient, Veerangna Lakshmbai Vidhik Saksharta Sewa Mission, Gauranagar Colony, Vrindavan, District Mathura.	Times of India	Regarding ban of nude advertisement	Under consideration.
14.	Shri Avdhesh Singh Bhadoria, Advocate, MP High Court, B-94, Pushkar Colony, Gola ka Mandir, Gwalior - 5.	Media	Regarding ban of obscene, misleading and false advertisement	Under consideration.
15.	Shri Anil Tiwari, 43, Kaseri Nandan, PO Mahadeva, Distt. Satna (MP)	DainikBhaskar (DB Star)	Regarding publication of obscene publication	Under consideration.
16.	Shri Sultan Ahmad, Haneef Nagar, Near Bilal Masjid, Distt. Sultanpur - 228 001 Uttar Pradesh.	Amar Ujala	Regarding publication sex related advertisement.	Under consideration.

**Irregularities in Allocation of
Coal Blocks**

404. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed its policy on coal block allocation in view of the irregularities noticed in the allocation of coal blocks in the recent past;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the deficiencies identified in the allocation of coal blocks to private companies; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) The guidelines for allocations went through a process of continuous evolution over more than a decade on the basis of the various factors which came up for consideration in the specific cases that needed to be addressed. The Screening Committee followed a broad set of guidelines and made recommendations. The recommendations were made by the Screening Committee keeping in view the guidelines and other details placed before the Committee. To make the process demonstrably transparent, the Mines and

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

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

The Government has notified the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012" on 2nd February, 2012 and the notification on the commencement of the said Amendment Act, 2010 has also been notified by the Ministry of Mines on 13th February, 2012.

Further the Government has notified the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines (Amendment) Rules, 2012" on 27th December, 2012 regarding the allocation of coal blocks to the government Companies. It contains detailed terms and conditions for selection of Govt. company for Allocation on the basis of pre-determined criteria and for utilization of coal.

With regard to allocation of coal blocks through auction, M/s CRISIL Infrastructure Advisory has been appointed as consultant to suggest methodology for fixing floor price/reserve price, model tender document and draft agreement to be entered into with the successful bidders. The Ministry is consulting various stakeholders including Finance Ministry in the matter.

[English]

Custodial Deaths

405. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of custodial deaths and torture in police custody are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details of custodial deaths reported and the action taken against the guilty personnel during each of the last three years and the current year, State and UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has analysed the reasons for the increasing custodial deaths in the country;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the preventive steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to arrest custodial deaths in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (B) No, Madam. The data of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), pertaining to the cases of custodial deaths in police custody and police torture registered during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 shows a mixed trend. While NHRC registered 124, 146 and 128 cases of custodial deaths during the above period, the number of cases of police torture registered by them for the same period were 615, 855 and 675 respectively. Statements indicating the State-wise details of custodial deaths and police torture cases registered by NHRC for the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 and also for the year 2012-13 (upto 15.2.13) are enclosed as Statement-I and II. During the above period, disciplinary action in 28 cases and prosecution in 2 cases was also recommended by NHRC against the concerned public servants.

(c) to (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 such crimes. The Central Government issues advisories, while the NHRC issues guidelines and recommendations to be followed by the States/UTs in all cases of deaths in the course of police action. In addition, workshops /seminars are also organized by NHRC from time to time for sensitizing officers in State Governments for better protection of human rights and particularly, protection of rights of persons in custody.

Statement-I

State-wise total number of Cases Registered regarding Death in Police Custody (Intimation) during the last three years and current year upto 15/02/2013

States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto 15/02/2013)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	0
Andhra Pradesh	9	14	13	15
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2
Assam	6	7	4	7
Bihar	4	6	8	2
Chhattisgarh	1	1	5	5
Delhi	0	3	1	2
Goa	0	2	0	1
Gujarat	9	9	5	18
Haryana	6	3	3	2
Himachal Pradesh	3	0	3	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	3	0
Jharkhand	5	6	4	5
Karnataka	3	5	2	3
Kerala	6	2	1	6
Madhya Pradesh	8	5	8	3
Maharashtra	20	31	20	16
Manipur	0	1	1	1
Meghalaya	1	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	2	1	0
Nagaland	1	1	0	1
Odisha	3	7	4	4
Pondacherry	0	0	3	0
Punjab	3	6	6	3
Rajasthan	4	2	3	3
Tamil Nadu	8	6	7	8
Tripura	0	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	16	15	16	12

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand	0	4	1	0
West Bengal	8	5	5	7
Total	124	146	128	126

Statement-II

State-wise Total No. of Cases Registered regarding Torture in Police Custody during the last three years and current year upto 15/02/2013

States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto 15/02/2013)
	Total	Total	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2	6	15	10
Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	0	1
Assam	5	6	3	1
Bihar	4	8	9	7
Chandigarh	0	1	1	1
Chhattisgarh	3	7	40	11
Delhi	18	30	18	30
Goa	1	0	0	0
Gujarat	4	3	3	5
Haryana	12	14	26	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	2	0	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1	4	3	1
Jharkhand	5	5	5	2
Karnataka	2	7	3	9
Kerala	3	7	3	2
Madhya Pradesh	9	6	10	5
Maharashtra	7	7	5	2
Manipur	2	1	7	0
Meghalaya	3	1	0	2
Mizoram	0	1	0	0
Odisha	1	8	6	11
Pondacherry	0	1	0	2

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	2	5	6	3
Rajasthan	13	22	12	14
Tamil Nadu	21	21	24	12
Tripura	1	0	4	1
Uttar Pradesh	476	654	438	146
Uttarakhand	20	21	17	6
West Bengal	0	5	17	12
Total	615	855	675	318

Protection of Civil Rights

406. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any suggestions from the public representatives/social organizations regarding the need for-strict compliance of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make such Acts more stringent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) Observations have been made by certain organizations in regard to gaps in implementation of the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989. These broadly related to under reporting of cases, non-registration of cases under appropriate sections of the PoA Act. delay in filling charge sheets, filling of false cases and filing of counter cases.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory, dated 01.04.2010, on crimes against SCs/STs to all States/UTs. The advisory has enumerated various steps, viz, vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations, sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against members

of SCs/STs. developing a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation, no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs etc. States/UTs have also been requested to implement this advisory meticulously. However, as per the seventh scheduled to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State.

A Committee under the chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment, which was constituted in the year 2006. also reviews implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the PoA Act, 1989 in the States/UTs. The Committee has, so far, held twenty meetings wherein implementation of the Act in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed.

(c) The Central Government has commenced the process of considering amendments in the PoA Act, 1989, in consultation with the concerned agencies.

[*Translation*]

Equipment for CAPF

407. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the working of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) in the

country in view of shortage of modern Security equipment including bullet proof jackets;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the deficiencies identified in each of the CAPF in the country; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government including provision of modern security equipment/bullet proof jackets to the personnel of these forces?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) Providing modern security equipment to the CAPFs is a continuous process. The proposals of the CAPFs for sanction of modern security equipment/Bullet Proof Jackets are examined and decided on merits. Further, CAPFs are already authorized with various equipment including BP Jackets. Further, the government provides the CAPFs with weapons and modern security equipment through the Modernisation Plan(s). Budget is also made available to the CAPFs. They have also been delegated with financial powers to procure these equipment.

Drought Relief

408. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States are reeling under severe

drought condition due to scanty rainfall resulting in major crop losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the damage caused to kharif crops due to drought State-wise;

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

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the details of the financial assistance demanded by these States and the assistance provided to them by the Union Government so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) During Kharif-2012, Governments of Karnataka (142 talukas), Rajasthan (12 districts) Gujarat (132 talukas), Maharashtra (125 talukas) and Kerala (4 districts) have notified drought. Crop area coverage during Kharif-2012 vis-a-vis normal/expected sown areas in above States is enclosed as Statement.

Government of Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Kerala have sought central assistance of Rs. 7672.40 crore, Rs. 7424.13 crore, Rs. 3232.15 crore, Rs. 7357.54 crore and Rs. 1996.07 crore respectively for drought relief. Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCTs) have visited these States and assessed loss/damage to kharif crops.

Government of India has so far approved Rs.778.09 crore to Maharashtra and Rs.526.06 crore to Karnataka from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on account of Drought-2012 subject to the adjustment of 75% of balance available in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

Besides, Government of India has also approved Rs. 14.20 crore from Calamity Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works for Karnataka.

Based on the recommendation of IMCT, the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has also recommended central assistance of Rs. 62.61 crores to Kerala and Rs. 864.71 crores to Gujarat from NDRF.

Statement

State-wise Crop Sown Status Kharif-2012

(Area in lakh hectares)

Sl. No.	State	Nor- mal Area (DES)	Area Cov- ered 2012	Nor- mal Area (DES)	Area Cov- ered 2012	Nor- mal Area (DES)	Area Cov- ered 2012	Nor- mal Area (DES)	Area Cov- ered 2012	Nor- mal Area (DES)	Area Cov- ered 2012	Nor- mal Area (DES)	Area Cov- ered 2012	Nor- mal Area (DES)	Area Cov- ered 2012	Nor- mal Area (DES)	Area Cov- ered 2012	Increase/ Decrease in Area Coverage
		Rice		Coarse Cereal		Pulses		Oilseds		Sugarcane		Cotton		Jute & Mesta		All Crops		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Rajasthan	1.300	0.880	69.096	50.502	23.882	19.629	16.459	18.847			4.160	4.500			114.897	94.358	-20.539
2.	Gujarat	7.050	6.570	12.056	7.274	6.176	3.667	24.824	21.654	1930	2.030	26.860	24.720			78.896	65.915	-12.981
3.	Mahar- ashtra	14.920	15.200	30.558	22.490	22.108	19.030	33,106	35.060	9.200	9.450	38.540	41.460			148.432	142.690	-5.742
4.	Karn- ataka	10.960	9.840	23.578	22.470	13.898	11.520	13.594	8.840	3.530	3.840	5.160	4.340			70.720	60.850	-9.870
5.	Kerala	1.880	0.850	0.028	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.027	0.000			0.000	0.000			1.935	0.850	-1.085

Deregulation of Sugar Sector

409. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
 SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
 SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

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

(a) the salient features of the recommendations made by the Rangarajan Committee regarding deregulation of sugar sector along with the reaction of the Union and State Governments thereto;

(b) whether the Government proposes to bring reforms and deregulate the sugar sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its likely impact on the availability and price of sugar in the country; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for ensuring the availability of sugar at affordable price to the consumers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The committee headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan on Sugar Industry submitted its report to the Government on 5th October, 2012. The Committee has, *interalia*, recommended removal of the levy sugar obligation and dispensing with the regulated release mechanism on non-levy sugar; Rationalisation of sugarcane pricing; Abolition of cane area reservation system and bonding; Doing away with the minimum distance norms as states discontinue cane area reservation; liberalisation of sugar trade; market determination of prices of by-products with no earmarked end use allocations; and taking out sugar from the purview of Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government. In its process of consideration, the Central Government has also invited comments of the concerned State Governments. A Statement indicating summary of the responses received thus far from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The Government is yet to take decision on the recommendations of the Committee.

(d) The Government has released adequate quota of non-levy sugar for the period December, 2012 to March, 2013 and sugar prices are currently stable in the domestic market.

Statement

The main recommendations of Dr. C. Rangarajan Committee relate to the issues of Cane Area Reservation, Minimum Distance Criteria, Sugarcane Price, Revenue Sharing, Removal of Levy Sugar obligation, Regulated Release Mechanism, Trade Policy and Compulsory Jute Packing. On these issues the comments received from State Governments/UTs are as under:

Sl. No.	States/UT	Comments
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	On the issue of removal of levy sugar obligation, the UT Administration has stated that the present system may continue. No comments have been offered on other recommendations.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	The State Government has agreed with all the recommendations except the one relating to removal of levy sugar obligation and opined that the present system may continue.
3.	Chhattisgarh	As regards removal of levy sugar obligation, the State Government has opined that the present system may continue. No comments have been offered on other recommendations.

1	2	3
4. Delhi		The Government of NCT of Delhi has offered its comments only on the recommendation relating to removal of levy sugar obligation and opined that its removal may affect supply through Public Distribution System (PDS).
5. Gujarat		The State Government has agreed with all recommendations except those relating to Cane area reservation and minimum distance criteria. As regards Cane area reservation, the State Government has opined that cane area reservation should be on long term basis and with regard to minimum distance criteria, it has stated that it should be 40 km.
6. Himachal Pradesh		The State Government has offered no comments on the recommendations except the one relating to removal of levy sugar obligation and opined that the present system may continue.
7. Karnataka		The State Government has agreed with all the recommendations of the Committee.
8. Puducherry		On the issue of removal of levy sugar obligation, the UT Administration has

1	2	3
		stated that the subsidy should be in proportion to increase in market rate. It has offered no comments on any other recommendation.
9. Punjab		The State Government has offered its comments only on the recommendation relating to removal of levy sugar obligation and opined that the alternative arrangements to ensure supply should be made.
10. Sikkim		The State Government has offered its comments only on the recommendation relating to removal of levy sugar obligation and opined that supply of sugar under PDS should continue.
11. Tripura		The State Government has opposed removal of levy sugar obligation and release mechanism for NE States. As regards trade policy, it has stated that internal market should be protected. No comments have been offered on other recommendations.
12. West Bengal		The State Government has disagreed with the recommendations relating to removal of levy sugar obligation and compulsory jute packing. No comments have been offered on other recommendations.

*[English]***Procurement of Rice**

410. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken procurement of rice from various States Including Assam through the Pood Corporation of India (FCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of rice procured by FCI during the last two years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure remunerative price of rice to the farmers?

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

(b) and (c) A Statement indicating the quantum of

rice procured by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies for the Control Pool during the last two years and current year is enclosed.

(d) Before each Rabi / Kharif Crop season, Government of India announces the Minimum Support Prices (MSP), boood on the recommendations of the Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), which takes into consideration the cost of various agricultural inputs and the reasonable margin for the farmers for their produce. To ensure that the farmers receive MSP for their produce, Food Corporation of India (FCI) in consultation with State Governments operates sufficient number of purchase centres. The State Governments have been instructed to engage Self Help Groups (SHOs)/Societies etc. who can have better reach in the procurement areas leading to higher levels of procurement. To ensure that the benefit of MSP reaches the farmers, the field units of FCI have been directed to make payments through account payee cheques/ electronic mode, wherever possible. In order to spread awareness regarding MSP operations, wide publicity is given through pamphlets, banners, sign boards and advertisements through print & electronic media regarding MSP, quality specifications, purchase system, etc.

Statement

Procurement of rice from the last two years and current years

(In lakh Tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.09	75.42	33.84
2.	Assam	0.16	0.23	0.03
3.	Bihar	8.83	15.34	5.49
4.	Chandigarh	0.10	0.13	0.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	37.46	41.15	47.21
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.04	Neg
8.	Haryana	16.87	20.07	25.95

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.01
10.	Jharkhand	Neg	2.75	0.57
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.11	0.09	0.02
12.	Karnataka	1.80	3.56	0.32
13.	Kerala	2.63	3.72	0.92
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.16	6.35	9.00
15.	Maharashtra	3.08	1.78	1.64
16.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Odisha	24.65	28.66	22.39
18.	Puducherry	0.40	0.05	0.00
19.	Punjab	86.35	77.31	85.57
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	15.43	15.96	1.67
22.	Uttar Pradesh	25.54	33.57	17.71
23.	Uttarakhand	4.22	3.78	3.08
24.	West Bengal	13.10	20.41	7.06
Total		341.98	350.36	262.62

Neg. - Less than 500 tonnes

*as on 21.02.2013

Import of Pulses and Edible Oils

411. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the persistent gap between the demand and supply of pulses and edible oils has led to rising prices and continued dependence on imports;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the production, demand, import and price of the

said commodities during the last one year along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the domestic availability and keep prices under control;

(c) whether the Government proposes to supply these items at subsidised rates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of subsidy proposed to be provided to the States for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The gap between the demand and supply of pulses and edible oils is one of the reasons for rise in prices of pulses and edible oils. As, part

of the indigenous demand for pulses and edible oils are met through imports, domestic prices invariably get impacted by changes in international prices. The details of production, demand and import of pulses and edible oils during the last one year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of retail prices of pulses and edible oils as observed in 4 metros, viz., Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai during the last one year are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Government has taken various steps to improve domestic availability of pulses and edible oils and keep prices under control which are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) and (d) In respect of pulses, a scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses under Public Distribution System to Below Poverty Line (BPL) Card Holders is presently in operation. The quantum of pulses imported would be as per the estimates of BPL cardholders in the States/UTs as estimated by the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India. The subsidy would be @ Rs.20/-per kg. of the pulses imported. The distribution of pulses to the BPL cardholders would be through the Public Distribution System @ 1 kg. per card per month. The task of pulses, including where necessary through Central Public Sector Undertakings, would be undertaken by the states and the role of the Central Government restricted to providing the agreed amount of subsidy for the specific quantity of pulses imported. A scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through States /UTs with a central subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg has been implemented by the Government since 2008 for distribution through PDS. The operation of the scheme has been extended upto 30.09.2013 The quantum of subsidy is Rs. 15/- per kg. given on the quantity of edible oils distributed by States as per their demand.

Statement-I

Production of Pulses and Edible Oils during 2011-12 (in Lakh Tonnes)

2011-12

Pulses	170.9
Edible Oils	89.57

Source: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture; Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable oils and Fats (WOF), Department of Food and Public Distribution.

Oils

Demand for Pulses and Edible Oils during 2011-12 (in Million Tonnes)

2011-12

Pulses	18.84
Edible Oils	14.23

Source: Planning Commission's Working Group Report for Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

Import of Pulses and Edible Oils during 2011-12 (Quantity in Lakh Tonnes)

2011-12

Pulses	33.65
Edible Oils	84.45

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

Statement-II

Retail Prices of Pulses during the last one year

Unit: (Rs. /Kg.)

Commodity: Gram Dal

Centre	Current Date	1Month Back	6 Month Back	1Year Back
	20/02/2013	20/01/2013	20/08/2012	20/02/2012
	1	2	3	4
Delhi	63	68	69	50
Mumbai	73	85	76	55
Kolkata	66	68	74	NR
Chennai	64	65	74	52

Commodity: Tur/Arhar Dal

Centre	Current Date	1Month Back	6 Month Back	1Year Back
	20/02/2013	20/01/2013	20/08/2012	20/02/2012
	1	2	3	4
Delhi	79	78	78	68
Mumbai	78	80	80	70

1	2	3	4	5
Kolkata	68	70	78	NR
Chennai	72	74	78	65

Commodity: Urad Dal

Centre	Current Date	1Month Back	6 Month Back	1Year Back
	20/02/2013	20/01/2013	20/08/2012	20/02/2012

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	68	68	73	71
Mumbai	72	76	82	68
Kolkata	56	60	68	NR
Chennai	63	62	68	64

Commodity: Moong Dal

Centre	Current Date	1Month Back	6 Month Back	1Year Back
	20/02/2013	20/01/2013	20/08/2012	20/02/2012

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	82	77	75	69
Mumbai	89	87	78	72
Kolkata	85	80	80	NR
Chennai	78	78	76	68

Commodity: Masoor Dal

Centre	Current Date	1Month Back	6 Month Back	1Year Back
	20/02/2013	20/01/2013	20/08/2012	20/02/2012

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	60	59	62	52
Mumbai	56	56	60	54
Kolkata	50	52	52	NR
Chennai	52	52	52	45

Source: State Civil Supplies Departments.

NR.- Not Reported

Retail Prices of Edible oils during the last one year

unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Commodity: Groundnut Oil (Packed)

Centre	Current Date	1Month Back	6 Month Back	1Year Back
	20/02/2013	20/01/2013	20/08/2012	20/02/2012

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	157	157	166	142
Mumbai	140	140	136	113
Kolkata	150	144	150	NR
Chennai	147	144	142	124

Commodity: Mustard Oil (Packed)

Centre	Current Date	1Month Back	6 Month Back	1Year Back
	20/02/2013	20/01/2013	20/08/2012	20/02/2012

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	110	109	103	93
Mumbai	88	90	98	96
Kolkata	106	106	106	NR
Chennai	121	121	108	108

Commodity: Vanaspati (Packed)

Centre	Current Date	1Month Back	6 Month Back	1Year Back
	20/02/2013	20/01/2013	20/08/2012	20/02/2012

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	77	76	88	77
Mumbai	74	74	96	88
Kolkata	55	55	78	NR
Chennai	88	88	87	79

Commodity: Soya Oil (Packed)

Centre	Current Date 20/02/ 2013	1Month Back 20/01/ 2013	6 Month Back 20/08/ 2012	1Year Back 20/02/ 2012
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	96	97	95	95
Mumbai	80	80	88	84
Kolkata	90	88	88	NR
Chennai	NR	NR	NR	NR

Commodity: Sunflower Oil (Packed)

Centre	Current Date 20/02/ 2013	1Month Back 20/01/ 2013	6 Month Back 20/08/ 2012	1Year Back 20/02/ 2012
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	106	108	107	110
Mumbai	95	96	90	90
Kolkata	94	94	100	NR
Chennai	97	93	90	86

Commodity: Palm Oil (Packed)

Centre	Current Date 20/02/ 2013	1Month Back 20/01/ 2013	6 Month Back 20/08/ 2012	1Year Back 20/02/ 2012
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mumbai	62	62	72	67
Kolkata	57	54	69	NR
Chennai	59	58	70	65

Source: State Civil Supplies Departments.

NR.- Not Reported

Statement-III

The Steps taken by the Government to improve domestic availability of pulses and edible oils and keep prices under control, inter alia, include:

- Reduced import duties to zero for pulses, and to 7.5% for refined & hydrogenated oils vegetable oils.
- Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil and edible oils in blended consumer packs up to 5 kg with a minimum export price of USD 1500 per MT) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses and lentils up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum).
- Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds.
- Suspended Futures trading in urad and tur.
- In respect of pulses, a scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses under Public Distribution System to Below Poverty Line (BPL) Card Holders is presently in operation and in the case of edible oils, a Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through Central PSUs and distributed by State/UT Governments has been implemented since 2008 with subsidy of Rs.15/- per kg for distribution through PDS. The scheme has been extended from time to time on demand from States and now extended up to 30.9.2013.
- For increasing the production and productivity of Pulses in the country, NFSM-Pulses is under implementation in 468 districts of 16 States.
- In addition, **Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P)** is also implemented under NFSM-Pulses for Demonstrations of Production and Protection Technologies on Village Level Compact Blocks for enhanced production of pulses as well as motivating farmers.
- Besides, Govt. of India has launched Special Plan to achieve 19+ Million tonnes of Pulses production during Kharif 2012-13 in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

- To compensate the losses of production of Kharif pulses during 2012, a programme on Additional Area coverage of Pulses during Rabi/Summer 2012-13 has been implemented in 15 states during Rabi/Summer 2012-13 to increase the production of Rabi/Summer Pulses through area expansion of Rabi Pigeonpea, Gram, Pea and Lentil during Rabi and Green Gram and Black Gram during summer.
- Several States have also taken up pulses production programme under other schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA).
- A Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) is being implemented in 14 major oilseeds growing states, 15 Maize growing States and 9 Oil Palm States. Subsequently, Pulses have been included under NFSM w.e.f. April, 2010.
- In order to disseminate information on improved production technologies amongst the farmers, block demonstrations and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) demonstrations are organized through State Department of Agriculture and Front Line Demonstrations through ICAR.

Meeting of Chief Secretaries and DGP

412. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently convened a meeting of Chief Secretaries and Director General of Police of various States in New Delhi to discuss issues regarding crime against women and children and atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations/suggestions made therein; and

(c) the follow up action plan of the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) A day long conference of Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police on crimes against Women and atrocities against SCs/STs was held in New Delhi on 4th January, 2013. The meeting was presided by the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Women and Child Development, Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment and Hon'ble Ministers of State for Home Affairs.

The representatives deliberated on various measures of crime prevention, women safety, changes on law, organization, investigation processes and expeditious trials to improve safety and security of women and children.

The suggestions / recommendations emanating from the conference have been forwarded to various Ministries / Departments for appropriate action.

[Translation]

Sick Dairy Co-operative Unions

413. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several dairy Co-operative Unions/State Milk Federations have been declared sick and are facing severe financial crunch at present;

(b) if so, the details of such Unions/Federations in each State/UT;

(c) whether the Union Government is providing any help to them to tide over their financial crisis;

(d) if so, the details of the assistance provided to them during the current year; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to improve their financial condition?

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 Dairy Cooperatives are registered under the respective State Cooperative Societies Act. The National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) reviews the financial condition of the Dairy

Cooperative Unions/Federations which have been provided technical/financial assistance by NDDB. NDDB has informed that as per Annual Account received from 104 Cooperative Milk Unions/ Federations for the year 2011-12, 31 has accumulated net losses and the remaining 73 had accumulated profits. State-wise status of dairy cooperative unions/federations is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is implementing a Central Sector Scheme 'Assistance to Cooperatives' with an objective to revitalize the sick dairy cooperative unions at the district level and Milk Federations at the State level. The scheme provides financial assistance for rehabilitating sick Dairy Cooperative Unions / State Milk Federations in order to make them viable. During the current financial year 2012-13 till date, an amount of Rs. 613.50 lakh has been released to rehabilitate the sick Dairy Cooperative Unions/ Federations.

Statement

Status of Dairy Cooperative Unions/Federations (DCU/F) as per annual accounts received in respect of 2011-12.

(In numbers)

2011-12

	(DCU/F) with Accum- ulated Profits	(DCU/F) with Accum- ulated Net Loss
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	4	1
Assam	0	1
Chhattisgarh	*	*
Goa	1	0
Gujarat	14	0
Haryana	0	1

	1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh		*	*
Karnataka		8	1
Kerala		3	1
Madhya Pradesh		1	2
Maharashtra		14	3
Mizoram		1	0
Nagaland		1	0
Punjab		2	5
Rajasthan		12	7
Sikkim		1	0
Tamil Nadu		1	3
Tripura		1	0
Uttar Pradesh		1	5
Odisha		2	0
West Bengal		3	1
Bihar		3	0
Sub-total		73	31
Total			104

*For states like Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh, NDDB has informed that such Unions/Federations has not made available details of their profit/loss to NDDB, despite NDDB's follow up.

Education to Disabled Children

414. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey with regard to providing education to disabled children in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the percentage of disabled children getting education throughout the country State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government for the welfare of disabled children throughout the country; and

(e) the effective steps taken/being taken by the Government for providing additional educational opportunities to the disabled children, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. As per the National Sample Survey conducted by SRI-IMRB in 2009, it is estimated that there is a total of 81 lakh children who are out-of-school. This represents 4.28% of the total child

population in the 6-13 age group. The SRI-IMRB survey of 2009 has also estimated that there were 28.97 lakh children with disabilities, representing 1.52% of the total child population. of children with disabilities, 34.12% children are estimated to be out-of-school. Number of Children with Special Needs (CWSN) enrolled under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) A Statement-II indicating the schemes and steps taken by the Government to provide more opportunities of education to the children with disabilities is enclosed.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total CWSN Identified	CWSN Enrolled in Schools	%Enrolled in schools
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	262716	234414	89.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17731	9167	51.70
3.	Assam	99061	86351	87.17
4.	Bihar	329297	256461	77.88
5.	Chhattisgarh	80222	78450	97.79
6.	Goa	2860	2832	99.02
7.	Gujarat	136004	118369	87.03
8.	Haryana	37128	34649	93.32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19658	19385	98.61
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	34895	29064	83.29
11.	Jharkhand	84864	70224	82.75
12.	Karnataka	147999	132940	89.82
13.	Kerala	188051	188051	100.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	120960	117137	96.84
15.	Maharashtra	325783	305096	93.65
16.	Manipur	13685	5561	40.64
17.	Meghalaya	12861	8077	62.80
18.	Mizoram	7993	7923	99.12

1	2	3	4	5
19. Nagaland		10283	9396	91.37
20. Odisha		122598	119863	97.77
21. Punjab		111842	83491	74.65
22. Rajasthan		206439	182008	88.17
23. Sikkim		2143	1898	88.57
24. Tamil Nadu		146282	108293	74.03
25. Tripura		3924	3575	91.11
26. Uttar Pradesh		372436	346751	93.10
27. Uttrakhand		21898	19745	90.17
28. West Bengal		288905	193180	66.87
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		520	460	88.46
30. Chandigarh		4629	4347	93.91
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		306	258	84.31
32. Daman and Diu		363	276	76.03
33. Delhi		21332	21074	98.79
34. Lakshadweep		260	221	85.00
35. Puducherry		3919	3761	95.97
Total		3239847	2802748	86.51

Statement-II

Schemes/Steps taken by the Government to provide more opportunities of education to the disabled children

The Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has come into force w.e.f. 1st April, 2010. The RTE Act provides for free & compulsory education to children including children with disabilities as mentioned in Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995 and the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 namely, i) Blindness, ii) Low vision, iii) Leprosy cured, iv) Hearing impairment, v)

Locomotor disabilities, vi) Mental retardation, vii) Mental Illness, viii) Autism, and ix) Cerebral Palsy, and eventually cover Speech impairment, Learning Disabilities, etc. in the age group of 6-14 years at elementary level in a neighbourhood school. Government of India is implementing Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as main programme for universalizing, education for all children for the age group of 6-14 years.

SSA provides Rs. 3000 per child per annum as a budgetary or funding norm. The major interventions under SSA for education of physically challenged children are identification, functional and formal assessment, appropriate educational placement, preparation of Individualised Educational Plan, provision of aids and appliances, teacher training, appointment of research teachers, therapeutical

support, establishing research rooms to provide support to children with disabilities, provision of ramps and handrails.

The Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) was launched in 2009-10 replacing the earlier scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC). It provides assistance for the inclusive education of the disabled children in classes IX-XII. The aim of the Scheme is to enable all students with disabilities, after completing eight years of elementary schooling, to pursue further four years of secondary schooling (classes IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. The scheme covers all children passing out of elementary schools and studying at secondary and higher secondary stage in Government, local body and Government-aided schools, with one or more disabilities as defined under the PwD Act, 1995 and the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999.

The components of the scheme include: i) assessment of medical / educational needs, ii) provision of student specific facilities, iii) development of learning material, iv) support services like special educators, v) construction and equipping of resource rooms, vi) training of general school teachers to build their capacity to fulfill the needs of children with special needs vii) make schools barrier free. Setting up of Model inclusive schools in every State is also envisaged. Girls with disabilities receive special focus and efforts made under the scheme to help them gain access to secondary schools, as also to information and guidance for developing their potential. There is a provision of a monthly stipend of Rs.200/- for the disabled girls.

Central assistance for all items covered in the scheme is on 100 per cent basis. The School Education Department of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations is the implementing agency. They may involve Non Governmental Organisations having experience, in the field of education of the disabled, in the implementation of the scheme.

Under the National Scholarship Scheme which is funded from Trust Fund for Empowerment of PwDs financial

assistance is provided to students with disabilities to enable them to pursue professional or technical courses from recognized institutes and get employed/self employed. Under the Scheme every year 1000 scholarships are provided to the students with disabilities through out the country. 30% scholarships are reserved for girls. Only Indian nationals are eligible for scholarships.

[English]

Issuance of Identity Cards

415. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received proposals from various quarters for the issuance of Unique Identity Card and Resident Identity Card based on the National Population Register (NPR) in the country including nearly 130 border districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such cards are likely to be issued;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check duplicacy in the issuance of such cards;

(d) whether the Government proposes to link the cards being issued under the NPR with that of the Aadhar Cards being issued by the UIDAI to check duplication of efforts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The requests have been received from various security agencies to complete the National Population Register (NPR) and issue Resident Identity Cards based

on NPR in the country. There have also been requests to complete the process on a priority basis in border and coastal areas. As one of the measures to strengthen coastal security, the Government has already approved a scheme of creation of National Population Register (NPR) in 3331 coastal villages in 13 Maritime States/Union Territories and issuance of Resident Identity (smart) Cards (RICs) to all usual resident of age 18 years and above in these villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 216.31 crore. More than 62 lakh cards have been produced and personalised for these areas. As an extension of this, the Government has approved the scheme of creation of NPR in the country at an estimated cost of Rs. 6649.05 crore and the same is under implementation. Presently, the proposal for issuance of Resident Identity (smart) Cards to all the usual residents in the country who are of age 18 years and above under the scheme of creation of NPR has been appraised by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and recommended. The Union Cabinet, in its meeting on 31.01.2013, has considered the proposal and referred the same to a Group of Ministers (GoM).

(c) to (e) As per the approved methodology, three biometrics collected under NPR (photographs, 10 finger prints and 2 IRIS prints) are sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication based on biometrics and assigning of Aadhaar number to each resident. This would ensure that there are no duplicates in the NPR. The Aadhaar Number would be printed on the Resident Identity Card. The mandate of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Unique Identity Numbers (Aadhaar) to all residents of the country and not a card. The UIDAI is generating Aadhaar numbers and communicating it to the residents through a letter which is referred to in common parlance as the "Aadhaar Card". The proposed Resident Identity Card on the other hand is a Plastic Smart Card, which would not only be durable but also enable field authentication of identity without dependence on any external media like internet or mobile connectivity. Given the security threat perception in the country, this Smart Identity Card would greatly enhance the capability of agencies involved in counter-terrorism, anti-insurgency and border control to check identity of persons on the spot.

Food Security

416. SHRI GURU DAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to expand the coverage of beneficiaries under the public distribution system across States under the proposed National Food Security Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the salient features of the proposed Act and the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether the findings of the 66th round of the National Sample Survey has indicated that the dependence of rural families on the Public Distribution System (PDS) in poor States is very low;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to review and reform the distribution system to ensure effective implementation of the Food Security Act, and 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) National Food Security Bill, 2011, introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011 seeks to entitle upto 75% of the rural population (with at least 46% belonging to the priority households) and upto 50% of the urban population (with at least 28% belonging to the priority households) to receive foodgrains at subsidized prices under Targeted Public Distribution System. The Bill also, *inter-alia*, contains provisions for nutritional support to women and children, and meals for special groups such as destitutes and homeless persons, emergency and disaster affected persons and persons living in starvation.

After introduction, the Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public

Distribution for examination. The Standing Committee has presented their report on the Bill on 17.01.2013, which is being examined in consultation with States/Union Territories and concerned Central Ministries/Departments. After finalizing its views on recommendations of the Standing Committee, Government will move necessary amendments to the Bill, wherever required, for consideration of the Parliament.

(c) and (d) As per the main findings of 66th round consumer expenditure survey of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the share of Public Distribution System (PDS) in rice and wheat/atta consumption in rural areas were about 23.5% and 14.6% respectively in 2009-10, compared to about 13.2% and 7.3% respectively in 2004-05. This indicates considerable rise in contribution of PDS purchases to total consumption in 2009-10, compared to 2004-05. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Strengthening and streamlining of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is a continuous process. Government has regularly reviewed and has issued instructions to States/UTs to strengthen functioning of TPDS by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, improved transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improving the viability of fair price shop operations.

Statement

Share of PDS in quantity consumed in Major States

State	Share of PDS purchases in total consumption(%)	
	Rice	Wheat/Atta
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	32.9	5.1
Assam	11.2	1.5
Bihar	5.1	5.1
Chhattisgarh	41.2	39.1

1	2	3
Gujarat	20.3	15.6
Haryana	0.5	14.2
Jharkhand	14.0	20.6
Karnataka	45.0	51.5
Kerala	27.9	39.7
Madhya Pradesh	20.1	21.8
Maharashtra	34.2	32.7
Odisha	24.8	17.0
Punjab	0.1	14.6
Rajasthan	0.3	10.5
Tamil Nadu	52.7	85.8
Uttar Pradesh	17.6	6.8
West Bengal	6.3	41.4
All India	23.5	14.6

Source: NSS Report No. 545: Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption - NSS 66th Round

[Translation]

Lathicharge on Protestors

417. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police personnel resorted to lathicharge and used water cannons to disperse the protestors who had gathered to protest against the gang-rape of a woman in December, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons injured/arrested during the above protests;

(c) whether the Government has ordered an inquiry into the said incident;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the details of compensation given to the victims of the above incident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Delhi Police had to resort to use of water cannon, tear gas shells and mild cane charge to disperse the illegal, unruly and violent crowd, which was determined to march towards North Block, South Block and President House after breaking police barricades repeatedly. The unruly mob damaged govt. vehicles, indulged in arson, stone pelting and assaulting policemen on duty. Some protestors and police personnel got injured in this action. The following FIRs have been registered in the Case:

Sl. No.	Case FIR No., dated. U/S & Police Station
1.	181/12 dt. 23.12.12 U/S 186/353/188/147/148/149/302/332/34 IPC & 3PDPP Act PS Tilak Marg, New Delhi
2.	181/12 dt. 22.12.12 U/S 186/188/353/147/148/149/34 IPC & 3 PDPP Act., PS Parliament Street, New Delhi

[English]

Establishment of FPIs

418. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) the criteria followed by the Union Government for establishing Food Processing Industries/Centres in the country;

(b) the number of proposals received from the State Governments/private industries for financial assistance to set up Food Processing Industries (FPIs) during each of the last three years, state/UT-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon along with the details of proposals sanctioned/pending for consideration during the above period, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of FPIs set up in various parts of the country and the funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to coordinate with the State Governments for development and modernisation of FPIs?

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 Ministry processes applications for financial assistance and sanctions grants on the basis of the criteria such as submission of applications before commercial production, installation of new plant and machineries, appraisal of the project by a scheduled Bank for its financial and technical viability and furnishing of relevant documents as stipulated in the guidelines under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries.

(b) to (e) The number of proposals received from private industries, proposals sanctioned, amount sanctioned and released and proposals pending for financial assistance during the last three years under the aforesaid scheme state-wise/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

During the 12th Plan (2012-13), the scheme of Technology Upgradation / Establishment / Modernization of Food Processing Industries has been subsumed in National Mission on Food Processing (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) implemented by States / UTs w.e.f. 01.04.2012. Accordingly, all the State Government have been empowered to receive the applications, sanction and release the grants-in-aid to the eligible beneficiaries under various components of the Mission as per the scheme guidelines.

Statement

Number of proposals received, units assisted and pending for financial assistance during the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and current year State wise under the scheme for Technology/Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs.

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2009-10					2010-11					2011-12					2012-13 (as on 15.02.2013)				
		O.B.	R	S	A.R.	P	O.B.	R	S	A.R.	P	O.B.	R	S	A.R.	P	O.B.	R	S	A.R.	P
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	349	61	41	677.05	369	369	39	30	562.1	378	378	25	105	1904.7	298	298	0	171	3373.93	127
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	309.78	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	3	376.14	2	2	0	2	66.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	63	6	22	418.74	47	47	19	26	875.7	40	40	5	12	242.78	33	33	0	15	0	18
5.	Bihar	22	4	2	35.59	24	24	2	6	136.68	20	20	0	5	89.657	15	15	0	3	51.99	12
6.	Chandigarh	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	25	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	246	3	4	45.46	245	245	6	27	297.57	224	224	3	75	841.83	152	152	0	109	1330.37	43
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
9.	Delhi	28	7	2	50	33	33	3	3	82.6	33	33	0	16	410.68	17	17	0	9	198.70	8
10.	Goa	7	4	1	24.26	10	10	7	1	25	16	16	1	2	50	15	15	0	1	19.42	14
11.	Gujarat	314	98	42	665.18	370	370	59	52	1419.7	348	348	19	106	1975	261	261	0	41	701.59	220
12.	Haryana	209	31	11	134.96	229	229	20	14	325.28	204	204	24	62	828.28	166	166	0	73	931.42	93
13.	Himachal Pradesh	37	17	10	269.58	44	44	12	7	204.53	49	49	2	14	377.51	37	37	0	4	95.95	33
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	13	7	59.73	36	36	7	5	89.095	38	38	5	6	98.42	37	37	0	2	16.43	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
15.	Jharkhand	13	6	3	44.09	16	16	4	4	85.425	16	16	2	1	16.57	17	17	0	2	33.38	15
16.	Karnataka	236	45	24	269.55	257	257	36	14	377.79	279	279	14	61	896.29	232	232	0	62	1020.06	170
17.	Kerala	114	36	33	567.53	117	117	29	19	411.72	127	127	25	52	901.29	100	100	0	15	252.44	85
18.	Madhya Pradesh	96	18	18	273.03	96	96	19	14	211.29	101	101	8	23	376.54	86	86	0	19	252.55	67
19.	Maharashtra	401	113	113	1717.3	401	401	88	56	1006.5	433	433	53	202	2824.2	284	284	0	105	1456.88	179
20.	Manipur	11	7	6	163.75	12	12	14	1	23.975	25	25	19	11	189.72	33	33	0	20	442.74	13
21.	Meghalaya	4	2	2	123.02	4	4	0	2	100.05	2	2	1	0	0	3	3	0	1	5.42	2
22.	Mizoram	1	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	1	0	1	64.99	0	0	2	1	6.205	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	14.21	0
24.	Odisha	34	7	6	84.4	35	35	7	8	200.88	34	34	1	9	113.59	26	26	0	14	249.10	12
25.	Pondicherry	5	3	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	8	8	0	1	25	7	7	0	6	150.00	1
26.	Punjab	265	31	13	172.37	283	283	21	9	149.5	295	295	13	147	1692.9	161	161	0	174	1719.01	-13
27.	Rajasthan	162	66	27	325.46	201	201	49	48	691.12	202	202	50	95	1236.6	157	157	0	36	523.17	121
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	100	52	41	672.11	111	111	38	24	493.58	125	125	19	75	1389.8	69	69	0	36	615.95	33
30.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	135	59	32	560.63	162	162	29	47	1078.6	144	144	15	53	907.05	106	106	0	36	574.38	70
32.	Uttarakhand	21	16	12	307.57	25	25	6	6	168.52	25	25	3	5	138.05	23	23	0	5	115.49	18
33.	West Bengal	54	14	10	136.48	58	58	15	10	317.95	63	63	7	19	319.87	51	51	0	5	120.05	46
	Total	2968	720	487	8250	3201	3201	531	437	9432.9	3295	3295	316	1157	17846	2454	2454	0	966	14574.38	1488

*Data is under Reconciliation with Co-ordinating Bank i.e. HDFC Bank, excluding MM IV

**Committed liabilities of 11th plan. And this scheme has been subsumed w.e.f. 01.04.2012 in the National Mission of Food Processing (NMFP) in the 12th Plan (2012-13) for implementation through State/UT Governments.

Note: O.B.=Opening Balance, R=Received, S=Sanctioned, A.R.= Amount Released, P=Pending

For the purpose of Sanction, both installment released cases as well as 1st installment released cases have been counted.

Crimes by Juveniles

419. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of crimes committed by juveniles are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported and juveniles arrested, crime-wise including involvement in rape cases during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (b) The total number of cases of crimes committed by juveniles, reported and juveniles arrested, crime-wise including involvement in rape cases during each of the last three years (2009-2011), State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) "Police" and "Public Order" being State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 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 under the extant and appropriate law(s), 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 been advising the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

Statement

*Cases Reported Against Juveniles (CR) and Juveniles Apprehended (JA)
Under IPC Crimes during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Murder						Attempt to Commit Murder						C.H. Not Amounting Murder					
		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011	
		CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	28	48	64	64	84	7	7	10	11	34	47	0	0	3	3	5	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
3.	Assam	14	14	12	12	16	18	3	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	61	66	43	43	46	52	43	45	26	26	76	86	4	4	3	3	1	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	60	60	50	50	57	57	76	76	63	63	39	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	5	5	0	0	4	4	1	1	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	36	39	38	48	43	52	20	24	14	20	20	24	0	0	0	0	1	1
8.	Haryana	28	34	19	23	15	27	17	22	15	13	15	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	9	2	3	4	5	3	3	1	1	2	2	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
33	Delhi UT	57	72	35	55	37	66	32	36	22	26	24	32	3	7	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	6	10	3	6	3	4	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UTs	66	86	42	70	47	84	36	40	28	35	34	50	4	8	1	1	0	0
	Total All India	844	999	679	847	888	1168	603	728	543	640	642	826	25	33	35	37	51	62

Source: Crime in India

*Cases Reported Against Juveniles (CR) and Juveniles Apprehended (JA)
Under IPC Crimes during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rape						Kidnapping and Abduction						Dacoity					
		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011	
		CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53	62	76	87	59	74	24	31	35	45	55	65	3	5	2	4	3	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	39	39	37	37	34	36	26	26	31	32	44	45	7	7	1	1	0	0
4.	Bihar	33	33	26	26	17	17	42	42	71	71	51	53	7	9	16	16	9	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	92	92	70	70	80	80	17	17	14	14	14	14	10	10	2	2	12	12
6.	Goa	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	22	22	17	17	16	16	31	33	34	38	50	53	6	10	6	6	15	17
8.	Haryana	26	26	20	23	18	19	27	35	17	17	17	21	2	2	0	0	2	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	7	9	10	9	9	0	0	2	2	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	50	61	3	6	16	21	17	27	26	27	35	37	14	14	0	0	4	8
12.	Karnataka	6	8	6	6	18	7	2	2	6	6	39	17	7	7	0	0	4	4
13.	Kerala	2	4	10	10	21	34	4	4	3	5	6	8	3	3	2	3	4	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	184	203	183	197	271	281	53	53	49	52	106	110	9	11	3	4	8	8
15.	Maharashtra	76	89	88	98	125	142	35	45	42	49	50	61	61	99	46	68	48	67
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	5	5	13	15	20	21	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	8	3	3
18.	Mizoram	1	1	4	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	1	1	5	5	0	0	4	4	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0
20.	Odisha	27	29	16	17	44	48	4	4	7	10	13	13	10	11	3	4	8	8
21.	Punjab	4	8	10	13	8	8	7	7	3	3	6	6	0	0	1	1	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	50	57	72	83	79	92	50	61	80	95	59	77	0	0	1	1	1	1
23.	Sikkim	2	2	4	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	15	17	11	9	14	16	3	4	2	2	9	15	2	2	6	6	3	3
25.	Tripura	6	11	3	3	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	36	40	83	99	146	152	31	40	45	55	74	91	0	0	2	3	3	9
27.	Uttarakhand	6	6	1	1	5	7	2	3	5	7	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	20	22	44	45	74	76	12	11	33	40	78	81	0	0	0	0	4	7
	Total States	767	850	813	887	1100	1173	388	446	510	575	725	787	145	194	94	129	131	175
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	4	4	7	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	2	3	1	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	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	1	1	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	26	31	37	40	47	56	8	14	11	11	30	30	4	6	0	0	1	1
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	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Total Uts	31	37	45	50	49	58	8	14	14	14	35	36	5	7	3	4	3	7
	Total All India	798	887	858	937	1149	1231	396	460	524	589	760	823	150	201	97	133	134	182

Source: Crime in India

*Cases Reported Against Juveniles (CR) and Juveniles Apprehended (JA)
Under IPC Crimes during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Prep. and Assb. for Dacoity						Robbery						Burglary					
		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011	
		CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	11	16	22	26	162	235	164	277	229	306
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	5	5	1	1	16	21	13	15	18	19
3.	Assam	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	10	2	2	9	10	76	80	33	35	67	72
4.	Bihar	1	1	6	6	2	2	22	22	25	25	49	52	45	48	33	33	18	21
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	52	34	34	25	25	465	465	282	282	384	384
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	16	23	13	22	21	35
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	2	4	13	15	7	8	42	44	125	177	147	177	206	243
8.	Haryana	13	20	1	1	3	3	10	15	4	4	5	6	97	141	70	86	65	91
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	17	29	4	4	29	38
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	5	2	4
11.	Jharkhand	21	3	0	0	0	0	21	18	0	0	2	12	11	11	1	1	3	10
12.	Karnataka	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	6	1	1	6	10	29	34	27	41	51	71
13.	Kerala	1	1	1	4	1	2	7	8	10	16	20	23	52	93	58	91	74	101
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8	8	1	1	4	4	69	70	80	82	59	66	262	332	332	382	287	324
15.	Maharashtra	17	28	18	23	14	17	148	207	166	216	176	218	516	810	548	858	571	838
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	1	1	8	8	16	16	13	20	8	14
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	3	8	12	12
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	8	2	3	3	3	7	7	6	8
20.	Odisha	0	0	5	6	0	0	16	18	24	33	17	19	40	54	46	71	73	114
21.	Punjab	0	0	7	11	2	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	17	25	10	17	8	10
22.	Rajasthan	4	5	3	4	3	3	23	34	44	53	46	56	234	318	183	267	205	289

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	6	25	25	8	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	37	45	30	38	138	150	147	162	154	171
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	15	19	32	37	13	16	30	45	51	68
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	2	2	0	0	13	28	17	31	10	18
28.	West Bengal	2	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	4	5	2	2	4	7	10	3	0	0
	Total States	69	70	47	61	31	40	449	533	487	582	559	662	2383	3141	2217	2965	2560	3269
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	6	8	1	1
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	1	9	13	12	28	8	11	16	30	9	16
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	8	1	1
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	1	3	3
33.	Delhi UT	1	1	1	1	1	2	31	48	54	93	64	88	28	42	22	45	31	38
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	4	3	8	4	6
	Total Uts	3	4	4	5	2	3	32	49	64	107	80	120	48	69	54	100	49	65
	Total All India	72	74	51	66	33	43	481	582	551	689	639	782	2431	3210	2271	3065	2609	3334

Source: Crime in India

Cases Reported Against Juveniles (CR) and Juveniles Apprehended (JA) Under IPC Crimes during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Theft						Riots						Criminal Breach of Trust					
		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011	
		CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	436	580	529	727	646	865	34	35	17	32	23	45	0	0	1	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	6	6	26	27	3	10	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	271	274	106	111	121	128	37	37	29	35	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	151	157	150	150	109	115	189	194	67	67	248	302	1	1	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	289	289	334	334	311	311	111	111	130	130	85	85	0	0	3	3	1	1
6.	Goa	20	24	21	28	33	48	0	0	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	348	492	415	470	343	412	86	165	70	83	117	189	0	0	3	7	1	1
8.	Haryana	180	212	131	162	124	148	64	82	40	49	38	58	11	11	7	7	3	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19	26	26	37	44	51	13	20	15	24	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	5	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	114	129	12	16	25	70	66	66	3	4	30	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	53	58	65	62	43	51	11	13	8	8	14	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	114	173	136	193	89	146	100	199	84	251	102	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	381	452	475	514	427	472	173	200	135	157	108	128	1	1	1	1	1	1
15.	Maharashtra	1396	1924	1152	1554	1256	1673	426	744	352	548	442	736	2	2	4	4	8	9
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	32	32	27	28	32	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
18.	Mizoram	9	9	49	54	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	4	5	19	19	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
20.	Odisha	117	144	97	113	106	128	12	16	13	30	6	10	0	0	6	6	0	0
21.	Punjab	23	31	39	49	43	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
22.	Rajasthan	357	444	373	443	349	436	28	39	39	48	18	24	2	2	0	0	1	1
23.	Sikkim	26	26	24	24	22	22	14	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	538	557	381	423	499	533	18	19	34	34	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	8	14	7	14	9	13	5	11	6	6	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	64	115	141	232	223	275	4	4	8	10	23	26	0	0	0	0	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27.	Uttara- khand	60	64	39	52	20	32	5	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	37	48	47	57	98	105	10	10	2	2	14	16	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total States	5051	6283	4801	5872	5023	6180	1410	1995	1070	1540	1336	2047	17	17	28	32	23	25
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chan- digarh	38	53	27	31	19	28	5	17	7	14	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	16	4	5	3	7	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	120	165	81	139	259	318	3	5	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
34.	Laksha- dweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pudu- cherry	37	21	14	14	14	1	17	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UTs	202	257	129	192	297	372	12	30	11	24	11	20	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total All India		5253	6540	4930	6064	5320	6552	1422	2025	1081	1564	1347	2067	17	17	28	32	24	27

Source: Crime in India

*Cases Reported Against Juveniles (CR) and Juveniles Apprehended (JA)
Under IPC Crimes during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Cheating						Counterfeiting						Arson					
		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011	
		CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	18	12	15	16	22	1	1	0	0	3	3	1	1	4	5	21	21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4.	Bihar	10	11	1	1	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	1	1	6	6
5.	Chhat-tisgarh	3	3	4	4	5	5	0	0	4	4	2	2	23	23	12	12	12	12
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	6	7	6	6	5	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	4	4
8.	Haryana	10	10	16	20	10	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	2	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2	2	4	4	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
13.	Kerala	0	0	4	7	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	5	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	6	21	24	4	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	6	7	11	16	10	14
15.	Maharashtra	30	42	20	27	25	35	0	0	3	4	8	18	14	23	11	14	12	13
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
21.	Punjab	1	2	9	11	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	5	6	10	13	21	21	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	10	9	13	11	12
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	8	8	7	7	8	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	3
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	8	12	17	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total States	104	121	128	158	133	168	8	9	11	12	20	31	79	94	59	75	93	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	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	3	4	2	2	28	28	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Laksha-dweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pudu-cherry	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Uts	4	6	6	6	28	28	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total All India	108	127	134	164	161	196	11	12	11	12	20	31	79	94	59	75	93	100

Source: Crime in India

*Cases Reported Against Juveniles (CR) and Juveniles Apprehended (JA)
Under IPC Crimes during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Hurt/Grievous Hurt						Dowry Deaths						Moles tation					
		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011	
		CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	162	208	198	253	271	384		11	2	2	3	3	36	40	49	62	68	80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	38	28	29	24	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
3.	Assam	25	26	30	34	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	8	3	4
4.	Bihar	48	53	56	56	133	143	5	5	2	2	5	6	11	11	9	9	8	8
5.	Chhat-tisgarh	348	348	406	406	524	524	4	4	2	2	3	3	68	68	105	105	66	66
6.	Goa	3	5	1	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0
7.	Gujarat	276	344	256	290	278	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	16	14	18	16	18
8.	Haryana	206	255	166	204	115	140	5	5	0	0	1	1	9	9	6	6	5	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15	16	21	30	23	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	7	8	4	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	94	99	2	2	20	46	16	16	2	3	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	22	24	9	9	14	33	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	6	3	3	3	6
13.	Kerala	67	87	77	119	72	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	6	6	6	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	854	1015	1024	1151	827	921	16	25	21	23	51	53	158	169	167	186	168	173
15.	Maharashtra	948	1224	983	1298	1020	1331	20	21	11	11	7	8	72	100	93	101	108	124
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	5	9	4	4	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
20.	Odisha	18	21	45	54	45	68	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	5	7	10	9	10
21.	Punjab	13	23	21	24	21	31	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	3	2	2	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	237	275	221	273	268	366	5	6	4	4	4	5	44	51	25	26	40	47
23.	Sikkim	5	5	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	144	147	129	143	140	151	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	16	17	12	13
25.	Tripura	10	24	1	1	8	9	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12	22	35	45	126	129	12	27	6	9	14	20	6	7	6	7	17	19
27.	Uttarakhand	10	12	2	4	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	0	0
28.	West Bengal	11	14	24	36	39	44	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	6	20	20
	Total States	3562	4294	3739	4466	4010	4912	87	113	57	69	93	104	465	520	536	588	561	616
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	5	5	10	13	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Nagar Haveli																		
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	63	64	44	56	72	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	8	8	10	10
34	Laksha- dweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pudu- cherry	16	23	3	3	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Total UTs	84	92	61	76	86	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	10	10	12	12
Total All India		3646	4386	3800	4542	4096	5016	87	113	57	69	93	104	474	530	546	598	573	628

Source: Crime in India

*Cases Reported Against Juveniles (CR) and Juveniles Apprehended (JA)
Under IPC Crimes during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Sexual Harrassment						Cruelty by Husband Or Relatives						Importation of Girls					
		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011	
		CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	82	69	80	88	101	5	5	15	20	5	5	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	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	1	1	14	14	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhat- tishgarh	26	26	16	16	14	14	5	5	8	8	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	1	1	2	1	1	50	70	53	57	58	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	4	4	1	1	1	1	7	8	5	5	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
35.	Pudu-cherry	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UTs	1	1	1	1	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All India		153	198	174	196	168	187	284	341	238	303	322	370	0	0	1	3	1	1

Source: Crime in India

*Cases Reported Against Juveniles (CR) and Juveniles Apprehended (JA) Under IPC
Crimes during 2009-2011 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Causing Death by Negligence						Other IPC Crimes						IPC Crimes					
		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011	
		CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	15	14	16	37	37	159	174	110	143	184	245	1208	1540	1369	1863	1837	2424
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	57	11	11	7	10	112	139	78	81	78	93
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	70	70	84	87	546	555	365	383	402	424
4.	Bihar	3	3	0	0	0	0	232	248	155	155	176	178	935	980	693	693	964	1065
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	8	17	17	10	10	1203	1203	572	572	524	524	2860	2860	2128	2128	2178	2178
6.	Goa	0	0	2	2	1	1	9	12	10	13	5	9	60	76	56	76	75	114
7.	Gujarat	10	11	9	9	9	9	378	439	368	430	391	456	1428	1870	1459	1688	1618	1968
8.	Haryana	7	7	2	2	5	5	236	292	179	211	135	177	959	1190	701	836	587	758
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	43	66	79	65	74	127	162	159	206	204	236
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	4	6	8	6	6	8	10	17	27	14	18
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	153	26	28	42	70	686	728	79	96	186	364
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	47	17	22	49	90	227	252	161	180	281	367
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	75	56	81	66	88	441	677	460	801	494	843
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26	26	95	99	16	19	2009	2250	2627	2789	2305	2522	4535	5174	5554	6028	4997	5495
15.	Maharashtra	37	41	38	40	29	29	445	562	446	550	458	551	4622	6465	4315	5884	4775	6417

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	19	27	8	14	82	87	82	110	98	124	
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	9	9	19	19	63	76	54	54	
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	11	14	46	46	36	43	
20. Odisha	1	1	4	4	2	2	99	120	99	133	100	156	381	464	403	527	455	612		
21. Punjab	2	6	5	6	1	1	45	65	45	60	39	42	135	200	177	226	158	193		
22. Rajasthan	9	10	12	12	16	16	621	790	566	708	570	799	1819	2298	1787	2223	1836	2445		
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	3	10	10	12	12	56	60	66	66	63	63		
24. Tamil Nadu	38	38	6	6	20	20	356	370	110	144	222	271	1362	1430	962	1091	1233	1400		
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	2	2	9	19	42	87	26	45	73	92		
26. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	2	2	1	1	63	72	84	106	94	101	313	438	578	781	959	1130		
27. Uttara-khand	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	46	34	38	4	6	152	180	108	148	54	83		
28. West Bengal	0	0	1	1	0	0	24	31	34	39	85	110	135	160	240	277	487	555		
Total States	157	167	210	219	152	155	6318	7104	5728	6438	5659	6638	23261	28115	22132	26586	24196	29558		
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	13	8	8	2	2	27	37	21	25	8	8		
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	36	21	33	22	32	88	134	113	166	89	155		
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	1	4	7	13	26	16	19	12	22		
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	8	9	14	14		
33. Delhi UT	8	8	0	0	0	0	58	73	96	139	143	178	452	584	416	623	751	934		
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	5	5	16	15	6	6	15	19	83	79	34	43	55	75		
Total/UTs	8	8	1	1	5	5	109	141	133	188	186	238	665	862	608	885	929	1208		
Total All India	165	175	211	220	157	160	6427	7245	5861	6626	5845	6876	23926	28977	22740	27471	25125	30766		

*[Translation]***Reforms in Delhi Police**

420. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the working of Delhi Police in view of the recent rape case in December, 2012;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the deficiencies identified in various divisions of Delhi Police and the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to initiate various reforms to present an image changeover of the Delhi Police; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) The Government has constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary in the aftermath of the Gang Rape in December, 2012. The Task Force include officers of Delhi Police, GNCTD, MCD and NDMC. The performance of the Task Force is to have a coordinated effort within the various Wings of Delhi Police as well as the other Departments of the Government of Delhi. The Task Force meets regularly and since its constitution has already met twice. It has given various directions to Delhi Police and GNCTD for meeting general law and order situation particularly safety of women in Delhi and investigation into crime related to women. It has also recommended enhancement of PCR system, women helpline as well as deputing women councillors in all Police Stations of Delhi. The Task Force has also directed Delhi Police and Government of Delhi to identify vulnerable bus routes and ensure proper lighting along those routes as well as deploying Home Guards for buses plying during night on these routes.

Deportation of Illegal Bangladeshi Immigrants

421. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a monitoring authority to review the progress of deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants from the country;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the details of review made by the said authority and the follow up action taken thereon;

(c) the number of illegal immigrants deported during each of the last three years, country-wise and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether any inquiry has also been conducted against some of the illegal immigrants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to expedite the said cases?

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

(a) and (b) In pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on a Writ Petition no. 3170/2001 ChetanDutt Vs. Union of India and others, Government had set up a Monitoring Authority headed by the Joint Secretary (Foreigners), Ministry of Home Affairs to review the progress of identification and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants in Delhi. The progress on deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants from Delhi is presently reviewed by the Monitoring Authority on a quarterly basis even though the Writ Petition has been dismissed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on 27.9.2007. The Monitoring Authority has so far held 64 meetings. During these review meetings, the progress of deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants from West Bengal and Assam is also being reviewed. Specific points on which action is to be taken by the agencies concerned are also identified and the follow up action is reviewed in the subsequent review meetings.

(c) Details of foreign nationals deported during 2009, 2010 and 2011. z country-wise and State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement. The requisite information for the year 2012 has not been compiled.

(d) and (e) Enquiries against illegal immigrants are a continuous process. Such enquiries against illegal immigrants, if considered necessary, are conducted by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and details of such enquiries are not centrally maintained. As regards Assam, the suspected foreigners are referred to the Foreigners Tribunal set up under the Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964 for determination of nationality. After

the Foreigners Tribunal determines the nationality, appropriate action is taken for the deportation of the foreigners who are illegally staying. 36 such Foreigners Tribunals are now functioning in Assam. Government has issued a notification on 24.4.2012 amending the Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964, by which a time limit of 60 days has been laid down for disposal of a case after the receipt of the reference from the competent authority.

Statement

1. Country-wise details of foreign nationals who were deported

Country	No. of foreign nationals who were deported during the year		
	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4
Afghanistan	30	37	43
Australia	04	01	02
Bangladesh	10602	6290	6761
Canada	13	02	02
China	22	15	09
Congo	01	02	11
Ethiopia	03	02	01
Fiji	01	03	0
France	15	06	02
Germany	13	09	06
Indonesia	07	12	03
Iran	70	37	22
Iraq	0	0	04
Italy	03	04	04
Ivory Coast	03	37	15
Japan	02	01	03
Kenya	11	07	13
Korea South	09	12	16
Malaysia	02	04	02
Mauritius	06	06	03

1	2	3	4
Mongolia	02	02	02
Myanmar	763	417	483
Netherlands	01	10	01
Nigeria	57	67	127
Oman	03	0	0
Pakistan	05	04	69
Philippines	17	04	01
Russia	14	16	16
Rwanda	0	02	0
Seychelles	0	0	0
Singapore	0	04	05
Spain	02	02	0
Sri Lanka	193	75	40
Stateless-Tibet	01	0	0
Sudan	22	14	16
Sweden	0	03	0
Tanzania	07	12	08
Thailand	07	07	07
U.S.A.	84	08	09
U.K.	67	02	06
Yemen	07	12	22
Others	78	100	106
Total	12147	7248	7840

II. State/UT-wise details of foreign nationals who were deported

Country	No. of foreign nationals who were deported during the year		
	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar	658	15	200

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	109	48	14
Assam	171	2354	2414
Bihar	14	28	28
Chandigarh	02	—	02
Chhattisgarh	—	—	03
Delhi	1645	989	161
Goa	24	49	19
Gujarat	52	25	27
Haryana	52	58	104
Himachal Pradesh	02	13	09
Jammu and Kashmir	—	01	01
Jharkhand	01	—	—
Karnataka	24	118	61
Kerala	244	13	36
Lakshadweep	37	—	01
Madhya Pradesh	10	06	07
Maharashtra	391	705	319
Manipur	80	44	31
Meghalaya	88	28	62
Mizoram	320	367	295
Odisha	48	06	50
Puducherry	02	—	—
Punjab	108	42	66
Rajasthan	61	132	70
Tamil Nadu	58	53	54
Tripura	1395	1249	2127
Uttar Pradesh	28	37	41
Uttarakhand	26	28	09
West Bengal	6497	840	1629
Total	12147	7248	7840

Supply of Coal

422. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to increase the quantity of coal supply to thermal power stations located in Madhya Pradesh and to provide coal-linkage from the coal mines of the state; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A proposal for revision of Annual Contract Quantity (ACQ) of MPPGCL power stations from 15 Million Tonnes Per Annum to 17 Million Tonnes Per Annum was received from

Government of Madhya Pradesh in 2010-11. Besides this, requests to provide coal linkage from the coal mines of state have been received from Government of Madhya Pradesh.

As per the decision taken by Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Power in 2009-10 TPP-wise ACQ was calculated by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in respect of Power Plants existing as on 31.03.2009. Accordingly, CEA had allocated 15 Million Tonnes of coal Per Annum to MPPGCL power stations. If ACQ for TPPs of MP is to be increased, it will be at the cost of some other power station(s) to be decided by CEA.

The Details of the requests received from State Government of grant of long-term coal linkage/LoA is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Power Plant	Location of Plant	Capacity in Mw
1.	Shahpura TPP (Shahpura Thermal Power Co. Limited. A subsidiary of MP Power Trading Company Limited-Govt. of MP Undertaking)	Magarmuha, Shahpura, Jabalpur, MP.	1500
2.	Shree Singaji Thermal Power Project of M/s. MPPGCL	Near Vill Dongali, Distt. Khandwa, MP.	1200
3.	Bansagar TPP of M/s. MPPGVL	Vill. Tikuratola, Distt. Shahdol. Madhya Pradesh	1600
4.	Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation Limited (JV with NHPC and GOMP)	Vill. Rewapur, Distt. Khandwa MP.	1320
5.	Dada Dhuniwale Khandwa Project Limited joint venture company formed by MPPGCL (wholly owned by GoMP & BHEL (CPSU)	Khandwa Distt. Madhya Pradesh	1600

It is pertinent to mention here that the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) have issued 175 Letter of Assurance (LOAs) covering the capacity of about 1,08,00 MW. During the last 3 years of 11th Plan period, capacity of about 26,000 MW has been commissioned and the balance capacity of more than 80,000 MW is likely to be commissioned during 12th Plan period and beyond. Since Letter of Assurances (LoAs) amounting to more than 80,000 MW for setting up for power projects already exists,

there is no scope for grant of new LoAs for 12th Plan Power Projects.

[English]

Procurement under MIS

423. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government allocates funds

to different States for procuring agricultural and horticultural commodities under the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated to various States during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of the criteria for allocating such funds to the States;

(d) whether the Union Government has any monitoring mechanism to find out the utilisation of such funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) Under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), the Government reimburses the losses to the extent of 25% of the procurement cost on 50:50 basis with the States (75:25 for North Eastern areas) for procurement of agriculture and horticultural commodities generally perishable in nature and not covered under the Price Support Scheme (PSS). During the last three years the Government has reimbursed the losses incurred to the State Governments/State agencies on implementation of MIS, as per the following details:

Year	State Govt./agencies	Commodity	Amount (Rs. in crores)
2009-10	Mizoram	Iskut (chow- chow)	0.66
2010-11	Himachal Pradesh	Apple	1.90
2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	Oil Palm	1.66

On the request of State Governments/Union Territories for procurement of agricultural/horticultural commodities generally perishable in nature and not covered under the Price Support Scheme (PSS), the procurement is made by the Central Agencies/State Agencies to avoid distress sale by the farmers and to ensure the prices of these commodities up to the level of their cost of production.

Fair Price Shops

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court appointed high power committee has recommended nationalisation of fair price shops being presently run by the private parties;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the number of private and Government run Fair Price Shops in the country at present;

(c) whether the directions issued by the Supreme Court earlier with regard to Public Distribution System has not been adhered to by the Union as well as the State Governments;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure compliance of the directions issued by the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Vigilance Committee (CVC) with Justice D.P. Wadhwa as Chairman was set up by Hon'ble Supreme Court to look into maladies affecting functioning of Public Distribution System (PDS) and to suggest remedial measures. In pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 17.09.2012, the CVC in its final report submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court summarizing its recommendations has inter-alia recommended that Fair Price Shops (FPSs) should not be run by private individuals. Wherever FPS is operated by private individuals, they should be phased out gradually and their place be taken over by Civil Supplies Corporation run FPSs. Further, till such Corporations are established, FPSs wherever established should be allotted either to multipurpose cooperative, registered women self help group, etc.

As the allotment of FPSs comes within the purview of the State Governments/UT Administrations, further action in the matter is to be taken by them.

Specific information regarding private and Government run FPSs is not maintained in the Department.

However, as reported by States/UTs up to 31.12.2012, there are a total of 5,15,344 FPSs in the country out of which 93830 FPSs are run by Cooperatives, 15253 FPSs by Women Self Help Groups, 9332 FPSs by Village Panchayats, 1914 FPSs by Self Help Groups and 486 FPSs by Urban Local Bodies.

(c) to (e) Hon'ble Supreme Court has issued various directions from time to time with regard to PDS in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 196 of 1 2001 - People's Union of Civil Liberties (PUCL) Vs Union of India and Others to the Central as well as State/UT Governments. Central Government has filed affidavits explaining its position on various issues in the matter from time to time in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. States/UTs are also required to file their response to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Wherever required, Central Government has also conveyed the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to States / UTs for appropriate action at their end.

[Translation]

Registration of Complaints by NCW

425. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the complaints received by the National Commission for Women (NCW) are mainly related to the police force;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the details provided by the National Commission of Women (NCW), the complaints are registered under various categories including complaints of "Police apathy" and "Police Harassment / Atrocities of Police". The details of complaints received in the above two categories at NCW is as under:

Category	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 22/02/2013)
Police Apathy	3699	3068
Police Harassment/Atrocities of Police	558	457
Total	4257	3525

"Police" being a State subject as per VIIIth Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to impart training to State police personnel. The State Governments organize training courses for its police personnel in its police training institutions. Various training programmes/courses are also organized by BPR&D, army training institutes and central police institutions for the benefit of the State police personnel.

Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all the State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, inter-alia, advised to include gender sensitization of the police personnel, adopting appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to public servants found guilty of custodial violence against women, minimizing delays in investigations of murder, rape and torture of women and improving its quality etc.

Delhi Police has also recently launched a training programme to sensitize its personnel to sensitize police personnel on women issues. The course was recently launched at the Specialized Training Centre of Delhi Police in Rajendra Nagar.

Police Reforms

426. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Committee/Expert Committee constituted for bringing reforms in the police forces along with the recommendations made, accepted/not accepted and the reasons for non-acceptance of the recommendations, separately;

(b) whether any lack of coordination between the Union and the State Governments have been noticed in the implementation of their recommendations on police reforms;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government towards police reforms in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF, HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Various Commission/Committees were constituted for bringing reforms in the police forces in the country during the last three decades. Notable amongst them 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). A Review Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs in December 2004 to review the status of implementation of recommendations made by the various past Committees/ Commission. The Review Committee short-listed 49 recommendations from out of the recommendations of the previous Committees/ Commission on Police Reforms as being crucial to the process of transforming the police into a professionally competent and service oriented organization. The Review Committee submitted its report to this Ministry in 2005. The list of 49 Recommendations given in the Annex Statement were sent to the State Governments/UTs for implementation. Also the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed a judgement on September 22, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996 -Prakash Singh and others Vs UOI and others on several issues concerning Police Reforms. The directions were:

- (i) Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Right Commission, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee.
- (ii) Select the Director General of Police of the State from amongst the three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide him a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of his date of superannuation.
- (iii) Prescribe a minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties.

(iv) Separate investigating police from law & order police, starting with towns/ urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas also.

(v) Set up a Police Establishment Board at the state level for, inter alia, deciding all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, and

(vi) Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers.

(vii) Set up a National Security Commission at the Union level to prepare a panel for being placed before the appropriate Appointing Authority, for selection and placement of Chiefs of the Central Police Organisations (CPO) who should have also be given a minimum tenure of two years.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the order dated 16th October, 2012 in the aforesaid case directed the State Governments, UTs and Union of India to submit a status report on the implementation of the directions given in its judgement dated 22nd September, 2006. The Ministry of Home Affairs has filed status report in the form of an Affidavit dated 2.1.2013 on behalf of Ministry of Home Affairs Union of India in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(b) to (c) No, Madam. 'Police' being a State subject in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is the State Governments/UTs Administration, which have to implement various police reforms measures.

(d) Police reform measures are also supported through the grants-in-aid released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The major items of police infrastructure for State police supported under the Scheme are mobility, modern weaponry, training infrastructure facilities, forensic science equipments, security equipments, traffic equipments, construction of residential buildings for lower level police personnel, etc. The Centre has been persuading the State Governments from time to time to bring in the requisite reforms in the police administration to meet the expectations of the people.

Statement*49 Recommendations of the Review Committee*

Sl. No.	Name of the recommendation
1.	<p>Educational qualification & age limit for recruitment as Constables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10+2 should be the minimum educational level of the new entrants. • Age of recruitment should be between 17-21 years so as to catch them young.
2.	<p>Educational qualification & age limit for Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum educational should be graduation. • Age of recruitment should be between 20-23 years.
3.	<p>Establishment of State Police Recruitment Boards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of constables should be entrusted to State Police Recruitment Boards.
4.	<p>Scale of pay for Constables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salary should be substantially enhanced. • Should be commensurate with his responsibility & arduous duty.
5.	<p>Working hours for Constabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift system with 8 hours a day, six days a week recommended. • Overburdening should be avoided as also deployment for non-core duties.
6.	<p>Promotional prospect for Constables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 3 promotions should be given in entire career. • Merit based promotion criteria should be evolved.
7.	<p>Training of policemen at all levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate training for upgrading professional skills.
8.	<p>Linkage of promotion with training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular training for inculcating right attitude towards public. • Police promotion Examination Board should be established in each State. • Promotion should be linked with mandatory completion of training for all ranks.
9.	<p>Co-relation between training and posting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-relation between training and posting should be ensured. • Posting should be in area relevant to training undergone.
10.	<p>Police Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional provision of barrack accommodation should be ensured at district headquarters. • 100% family accommodation should be provided for all non-gazetted ranks.
11.	<p>Levels of direct recruitment to Police Service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In non-IPS category direct recruitment should be restricted to constable & Sub-Inspector only. • Direct recruitment to other levels should be eliminated in phased manner.
12.	<p>Teeth-to-tail ration in the police force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratio between SI and Constable should be 1:4 (present ratio ranges from 1:7 to 1:15) • Number of SIs in police stations should be suitably increased.
13.	<p>Police Commissionerate System:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All cities with population above 10 lakh should adopt commissionerate system. • Complexities of urban policing can be better handled in this system.
14.	<p>Separation of Investigation from Law & Order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This should be implemented in urban police stations to begin with.

- Non-core police functions should be out-sourced to free more policemen for investigation.
15. Manpower strength in Police Stations:
- Work study of police stations necessary to arrive at manpower norms in a scientific manner.
16. Orderly system:
- Existing system of orderly should be replaced by system of attachment of one constable/ helper for assisting in attending to petitions & telephones and allowance for engaging by each officer for menial jobs.
 - This will result in considerable saving of manpower.
17. Internal Security role of Police:
- State Governments need to facilitate Central Government to coordinate and direct police operations in situations threatening internal security.
 - This involves Constitutional amendment incorporating internal security as entry in Union List.
18. Village Police System:
- The traditional system of village policing system should be reviewed and revamped.
 - Suitable provisions should be made in the new Police Act; State Governments should expedite sending their views on this issue.
19. Merger of Women police with regular police:
- Earmarked quota of at least 10% for women in police force.
 - Police women should be functionally integrated with the force.
20. IPS Cadres for Central Police organization:
- This was considered in MHA and not found feasible.
 - Therefore it may be dropped.
21. Method of selection of Chief of Police:
- The need for evolving and codifying a proper mechanism for selection of DGP is paramount.
 - State Governments should institutionalize as additional mechanism for selection of DGP.
22. Tenure of Chief of Police:
- Minimum tenure of 2 years should be ensured for DGP.
 - Fixity of tenure should also be ensured for IGP/Other senior officers.
23. Fixity of tenure of key functionaries:
- Police officers should be effectively protected from whimsical & malafide transfers.
 - Statuary provisions should be made for effecting only bona fide transfers.
24. Police Establishment Board:
- Separate State level PEB should be set up in each State for gazetted and non-gazetted ranks.
 - The Board should decide transfer, posting & promotion of officers.
25. Adequate financial powers for DsGP and CPs:
- Adequate financial delegation should be made to DsGP/CPs, as in case of DGs of CPOs.
 - A financial adviser should be attached with each DGP.
26. Modernization of Police Forces:
- State Governments need to step up utilization of funds in the priority areas.
 - Proper monitoring and performance audit need to be done to ensure that objectives of modernization are achieved.
27. Upgradation of Police Training facilities:
- States should set up state-of-the-art training facilities; they can seek Central assistance for the purpose.
 - They should ensure that these facilities are

- adequately staffed and fully utilized.
28. Improvement of Forensic Science Infrastructure:
- State-of-the-art forensic science laboratories should be set up along with trained experts.
 - Necessary for improving quality of investigation and stepping up rate of conviction.
29. Common Central Forensic Science cadre for central organization:
- This is under consideration with Government of India.
30. Computerisation of Police Stations.
31. Restructuring of Police Stations:
- Fresh yardsticks of police station jurisdiction to be worked out as per ground situation.
32. Basic facilities in Police Station:
- Basic facilities should be provided in all police stations as per norms evolved by BPR&D.
33. Outsourcing of some police duties:
- Peripheral and non-policing activities (e.g. serving of summon should be out-sources).
 - This will save manpower and promote police-community partnership by involving non-police communities.
34. Weeding out corrupt police personnel:
- System of performance review of officials after a particular age should be mandatory.
 - Unfit/corrupt personnel should be weeded out, and system should be implemented effectively, starting from top level.
35. Accountability of Police to Public:
- Citizen's committee to be set up at district/sub-division/PS level.
 - Representatives of various professional groups of the community and respectable persons should be included.
36. Police Complaints Board:
- Non-statutory bodies should be set up at district /range/state to examine complaints against police.
37. Free registration of crime:
- Free registration should be encouraged.
 - Over dependence on crime statistics for performance evaluation of officers should be abjured.
38. Reduction in the number of arrests:
- Arrest is not mandatory while investigating cognizable offences; it should be resorted to only in cases of heinous/specified category of cases.
 - Amendments should be made in Cr.PC to remove the impression that arrest is necessarily linked to cognizable offences.
39. New Police Act:
- Committee of experts set up by MHA to draft a model Act.
 - State Governments should expedite sending their views and comments for incorporation in the new Act.
 - Action completed.
40. Directorate of prosecution:
- Control over prosecution should rest with senior police officers.
 - This is vital for maintenance proper standards of prosecution.
41. Legal advice to police:
- Legal services of prosecutors should be available at headquarter/district.
 - Legal advisory role of prosecuting staff should be emphasized through departmental instructions.
42. Confession U/S 25 and 26 of the Evidence Act:

- The matter is under consideration of Government of India.
43. Federal Offences:
- There should be a federal law to deal with crimes of inter-state/international ramification.
 - State Governments should facilitate inclusion of this subject in the Union list through Constitutional amendment.
44. Organized Crime:
- Special legislation by States, on the lines of the Act by Maharashtra, for tackling organized crime.
 - Dedicated units should set up in every State for tackling organized crime.
45. Tackling Economic Offences:
- Separate economic offences wing should be set up leded by a senior Officer.
 - The officers should be from various departments/ disciplines, IT, Tax, Transport, excise, supply etc.
46. Distinction between non cognizable and cognizable:
- The matter is under consideration of Government of India.
47. Amendments to Section 161 and 162 of Cr. PC:
- The matte is under consideration of Government of India.
48. Amendment of Identification of Prisoners Act:
- The matte is under consideration of Government of India.
49. State Security Commission:
- A new mechanism should be devised for control and supervision in a transparent manner.
 - State Security Commission should be constituted at the State level.

Regulating Content in Films

427. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether violence/obscene/objectionable pictures/content are being depicted through films;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported along with the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, film-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to regulate/check such incidents in the films and to amend the rules of Central Board of Film Certification;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) guidelines are also applied for regional films;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TIWARI): (a) The Central Board of Film Certification is guided by Section 5B of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, which amongst other things also lays down that a film shall not be certified for public exhibition if it is against public order, decency or morality or involves defamation. Films cleared for unrestricted viewing are granted 'U' certificate; restricted to adults - an 'A' certificate and unrestricted public exhibition with endorsement - an 'UA' certificate. Keeping in mind the stipulated guiding principles of the Cinematograph Act 1952, films are certified and cleared for public exhibition.

(b) CBFC received 5 complaints in the year 2010 in the year 2011 and 24 in the year 2012 (film-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed).

(c) and (d) CBFC is mandated under the Cinematograph Act, 1952 to examine films and grant certification. However, the I&B Ministry is revisiting the Cinematograph Act and Rules with the aim of responding to the needs of the hour. An expert Committee headed by a retired High Court Chief Justice has been set up to

review the Cinematograph Act in a time bound manner.

- (e) Yes.
 (f) As per reply to parts (a), (c) and (d) above.

Statement

Years	Details of complaints
1	2
2010	<p>(a) Case vide No. 4753, 4764 and 4997 in 2010 were filed before the AP State Human Rights Commission against the film "Raktha Charithra" (Telugu). A complaint was filed by the OC Welfare Association, Hyderabad against the film "Raktha Charithra" (Telugu) for depiction of violence in the film before the AP State Human Rights Commission vide case No. 9743 of 2010. The reply was filed on 11.5.2010 and on 28.05.2010 and 02.11. 2010. The case is pending before the Commission.</p> <p>(b) A letter No. 113/Jt. SP/SB Camp/2010 dt. 03.06.2010 on the obscene contents telecast in NTV and Studio N by the Police authorities. The reply was sent clarifying that the contents were obscene.</p> <p>(c) A general complaint dr. 31.05.2010 by Shri S. Jayprakash Narian, E. Godawari Dist against obscenity in films.</p> <p>(d) The AP State Human Rights Commission, Hyderabad has admitted an appeal by Dr. Dutta Samanathaka Mani, Physical Training Instructor, Railway Jr. College, Vijayawada vide case no. 1923 of 2010 against the film "High School". The suitable reply was sent to Human Rights Commission.</p> <p>(e) A complaint from Shri G. Maliesh, MLA, AP, Member against the film "Bava" was received on 04.11.2010. The suitable reply was sent.</p>
2011	<p>(a) Violations were reported in 7 films telecast in Sony Pix Channel, CDs were verified and volitions were found. Show cause notice was issued to the concerned channel.</p>

1	2
	<p>(b) One complaint was received regarding exhibition of vulgar advertisement at Wave Multiplex theatre in Kaushambi, Ghaziabad.</p> <p>(c) A complaint from Shri G. Maliesh, MLA, AP against obscenity in films and in print media and against the film "Adavi" was received. The suitable reply was sent.</p> <p>(d) A complaint from Consumer Council, Warangal against the film "High School Teacher" was received. The suitable reply was sent.</p> <p>(e) A complaint by Shri C.V.L. Narsimha Rao, M/s Raksha Secunderabad was received against adult content on TV. The suitable reply was sent.</p> <p>(f) A complaint by Min. of I & B seeking clarification regarding violence of section 5E of Cinematograph Act by producer of Film "Delhi Belly". Suitable reply was sent.</p> <p>(g) A complaint received by Shri Merino Peres regarding film "Anjuna Beach". Suitable reply was sent.</p> <p>(h) A complaint received by Shri Bala Kishore Ruttala regarding film "Mogudu" and "Oh My Friend". Suitable reply was sent.</p> <p>(i) A complaint received by Shri Ashmeet Singh regarding film "I Am Singh". Suitable reply was sent.</p> <p>(j) A complaint received by Ministry of I & B regarding filrrr "Inquilab" (Revolution).</p>
2012	<p>(a) Complaint received by Ministry of I & B regarding the film 'Don 2' (Hindi) regarding statutory warning of smoking. Action has been taken accordingly.</p> <p>(b) Complaint received from Tollywood Pragati Dallam, Hyderabad regarding the film 'Love Failure' (Tamil). Suitable reply was sent.</p> <p>(c) Complaint received from Ministry of I & B filed by Shri Ansari Mohammad Saheb-e-Alam</p>

1	2
	regarding the film 'Rockstar' (Hindi). Suitable reply has been sent.
(d)	Complaint received from PMO' office regarding the film 'Who's there?'. Suitable reply has been sent.
(e)	Complaint regarding the film 'Aarakshan' filed by National Human Rights Commission's case No.1520/35/12/2011 dated 23-12-11. Suitable reply has been sent.
(f)	Complaint against the song "Bitto sab ki lega" from the movie 'Bitto Boss' (Hindi) filed by Shri Gaurav Agarwal. Suitable reply has been sent.
(g)	Complaint received from Ms. Farha Ghani regarding the film 'Delhi Belly'. Suitable reply was sent.
(h)	Complaint received against the film 'Nine Hours to Ram' from Ministry. The film is yet to be certified.
(i)	Complaint received regarding smoking in the film 'Jannat 2' (Hindi). Suitable reply was sent.
(j)	Complaint received from Ministry of I & B regarding the song 'Bharat Mata ki' from the film 'Shanghai' (Hindi). Suitable reply was sent.
(k)	Complaint received from Ministry filed by Bharat Lenin Sanwardhan Samitee regarding the film 'Shudra-The Rising' (Hindi). Suitable reply was sent.
(l)	Complaint received against the film 'Karbala' from the Ministry of I & B. The film is yet to be certified.
(m)	Complaint received from Republican Party of India against the film 'Jism 2' (Hindi). Suitable reply was sent.
(n)	Complaint against the film 'Ajintha' (Marathi) received from Banjara Samaj and Government of Maharashtra, Tourism and Cultural Affairs Department. Suitable reply was sent.
(o)	Complaint received from Ministry of I & B and

1	2
	from Muslim and Christian Organisations against the film 'Kya Super cool Hain Hum'. Suitable reply was sent.
(p)	Complaints against the film 'Ek Tha Tiger' (Hindi) received from Ministry. Suitable reply was sent.
(q)	Complaint received from various religious organizations regarding the film 'Father, Son and Holy Spirit'. Suitable reply was sent.
(r)	Complaint received from M/s. The Catholic Secular Forum (The CSF) against the film 'Kamaal Dhamaal Malamaal' (Hindi). Suitable reply was sent.
(s)	Complaint received against the song 'Electric Piya' from the film 'Gangs of Wasseypur II' (Hindi)
(t)	Complaint received against the film 'Housefull 2' (Hindi). Suitable reply was sent.
(u)	Complaint against the song from the film 'Chakravuyh' (Hindi). Suitable reply was sent.
(v)	Complaint received from Shri Arun Kumar Vundavalli, MP against the film 'A Woman in Brahmanism' (Hindi). Suitable reply was sent.
(w)	Complaints received from Sikh Organisations, National Commission for Minorities and Shri Ulhas P. R., Soochna Apartment, Delhi against the film 'Son of Sardar'. Suitable replies were sent.
(x)	Complaints received from Shri Satish Kumar Mishra, Adv., Lucknow and Shri Deviral Jatt, Rajasthan against the film 'Oh My God'. Suitable replies were sent.

Development of North Eastern Region

428. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had sanctioned a package for the overall growth and development of the North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action plan prepared for the implementation of projects for the development of the NER during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plan period;

(d) the funds allocated and spent so far on each project, State-wise;

(e) the achievements made so far in this regard; and

(f) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to speed up the projects in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) Government of India has sanctioned, funded and implemented various schemes/projects in transport, road & bridges, power, agriculture, education, health sectors etc. from time to time in North Eastern Region (NER). The primary objective of development plans for NER has been faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth for balanced development. Special needs of NER and requirement for significant levels of investment is well recognized and Government is focusing on development of physical and social infrastructure to ensure holistic development of North-Eastern Region. During 11th Five Year Plan period flow of fund from Government of India to NER was Rs 1.84 lakh crores.

(d) and (e) Details of flow of Plan Funds to NER during 11th Plan Period is given below.

(Rs. in Crores)

Source of funding	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
From Planning Commission (State Sector approved outlays of North Eastern States including Special Plan Assistance/ Additional Central Assistance)	11275.45	14738.51	17701.27	21010.00	24997.00	89722.23 (48.76%)
From Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources Scheme & North Eastern Council Scheme)	1200	1274	1323	1500	1500	6797 (3.69%)
Other Central Ministries / Departments	12932.38	14847.36	16229.46	21772.22	21721.55	87502.97 (47.55%)
Total	25407.83	30859.87	35253.73	44282.22	48218.55	184022.20

State wise details of approved outlays / actual expenditure of North Eastern States are given in the enclosed Statement. These investments made in NER during 11th Plan have improved physical and social infrastructure in NER.

(f) Government has taken various measures to bridge development gaps and ensure overall growth of

these States through following policy decisions:

- (i) Fifty-three non-exempted Central Ministries earmark 10% of their Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for NER. Unspent balance of 10% GBS accrues in Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), which is utilized for various developmental projects in NER.

- (ii) Ministry of DoNER sanctions infrastructure projects for North Eastern States out of NLCPR as per priority of State Governments and keeping in mind backwardness quotient of the State.
- (iii) Per Capita Central Assistance for North Eastern States is more than four times than that for other States.
- (iv) North Eastern States are categorized as Special Category States and are provided assistance in more liberal terms in Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and funding of these Schemes in NER is in ratio of 90:10 between Centre and State.
- (v) Development packages such as Bodoland Package, Special Economic Package for Karbi Anglong Autonomous Territorial Council, Dima Hasao Autonomous Territorial Council etc. have been announced by Union Government of India to address special needs of backward areas within NER.
- (vi) Special programmes in specific sectors, such as Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East and North East Region Rail Development Fund for National Projects in North Eastern Region have been taken up for implementation.
- (vii) Special needs of NER and requirement for significant levels of investment are well recognized and accordingly efforts have been made to address problems in critical areas of development with special programmes and funding arrangements. The Central Government is also supplementing development efforts of NER by providing Special Central Assistance (SCA) and Special Plan Assistance (SPA) under the State plan.
- (viii) Critical areas have been identified for intervention in 12th Plan to bridge gap in infrastructure and social sectors including road, rail, air, power, agriculture / horticulture, health and education sector etc.

Statement

Eleventh Plan (2007-12)-Approved Outlays / Actual Expenditure - North Eastern States

(Rs. in Crores)

States	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expen- diture	Approved Outlay	Actual Expen- diture	Approved Outlay	Actual Expen- diture	Approved Outlay	Actual Expen- diture	Approved Outlay	*Revi- sed Outlay
Arunachal Pradesh	7901.00	1320.00	1082.98	2264.60	1739.28	2100.00	2016.01	2500.00	2555.12	3200.00	3200.00
Assam	23954.00	3800.00	2669.28	5011.51	3593.76	6000.00	5023.09	7645.00	6883.09	9000.00	9000.00
Manipur	8154.00	1374.31	1336.50	1660.00	1521.50	2000.00	1784.41	2600.00	1680.11	3210.00	2754.02
Meghalaya	9185.00	1120.00	984.07	1500.00	1386.96	2100.00	1417.86	2230.00	2109.19	2727.00	2728.18
Mizoram	5534.00	850.00	767.33	1000.00	822.53	1250.00	1067.22	1500.00	1110.69	1700.00	1624.94
Nagaland	5978.00	900.00	845.63	1200.00	1097.42	1500.00	1428.50	1500.00	1356.10	1810.00	1674.36
Sikkim	4720.00	691.14	607.04	852.00	1140.25	1045.00	1019.26	1175.00	841.65	1400.00	1400.00
Tripura	8852.00	1220.00	1067.15	1450.00	1431.16	1680.00	1735.57	1860.00	1441.03	1950.00	1643.05

*Actual Expenditure figure not available.

Source: Planning Commission

[English]

Availability of Foodgrains

429. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita foodgrain availability in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the existing availability of per capita foodgrain is sufficient to meet its demands in the country; and

(c) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase its availability in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The per capita net availability of foodgrains since 2009 is given below:

(Grams per day)	
Year	Per capita availability of foodgrains
2009	444.0
2010	437.1
2011(P)	462.9

P: Provisional

(b) and (c) The country has substantial stocks of rice and wheat to meet its requirements. Import of pulses is undertaken to meet the gap in demand and supply of pulses. Moreover, Government implements various programmes/schemes, inter alia, with the objective of increasing production and productivity of foodgrains namely Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) etc.

[Translation]

Registration of Crime Cases

430. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various crimes are on the rise in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and the National Capital Region (NCR), Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered, crime-wise including crime against senior citizens, murder, eve-teasing, robbery, bank robbery, theft of mobiles/laptops, dacoity, abduction etc., separately during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including the NCT of Delhi;

(c) the total number of accused arrested, convicted, case solved/ unsolved, conviction rate achieved and the steps taken to solve all the cases along with the action taken against the guilty persons during the said period; and

(d) the other measures taken by the Government to check such cases and to ensure registration of all the cases by every police station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per information available, a total of 50251, 51292 and 53353 IPC crimes were reported in NCT Delhi during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively, thereby showing a rising trend. Similarly, a total of 113970, 118274 and 121534 IPC crime cases were registered in NCR during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. Crime wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases in which trails completed, cases convicted, cases conviction rate, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted in NCT Delhi during 2009-2011 are enclosed as Statement-I. Cases registered under IPC crimes in NCR during 2009 - 2011 are enclosed as Statement-II. State/UT wise cases registered under IPC crimes during 2009-2011 are enclosed as Statement-III. State/UT wise, gender-wise victims aged above 50 years under Murder, Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder and Kidnapping & Abduction during 2009 to 2011 are enclosed as Statement-IV.

(d) Major steps taken by Delhi police for proper and prompt registration of cases are as under:

1. The staff is briefed/instructed regularly by senior officers.
2. Surprise checks by the senior officers are conducted on the staff.
3. Vigilance Branch, PHQ conducts surprise checking by sending decoy complainants.

4. The public has the facility to ring up number 23213355 of the Flying Squad of the Vigilance Branch for any emergent help in case of any harassment by police officials. In order to encourage the general public to be more vigilant about criminal and corrupt activities of policemen. There is facility of P. O. Box No. 171 introduced since July 1999 through which public can send the complaints against such policemen, so that the complaints are attended properly and deterrent action is taken against concerned police officials.
5. Delhi Police has been advertising telephone numbers of Distt DCsP alongwith their Fax Numbers. Public have also the facility to send their complaints through E-mail against the corrupt police personnel.
6. A time table is displayed at every police station when SHOs and other senior officers are available to public to attend their grievances, problems/ complaints.
7. The complaints Monitoring and Tracking System (CMTS), a computerized system has been devised to effectively monitor and redressal of Complaints received from public by Delhi Police.

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases in which Trials Completed (TC), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under IPC Crimes in NCT Delhi during 2009-2011

Year: 2009

Sl. No.	Crime	CR	CS	TC	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Murder	552	456	262	126	48.1	889	880	237
2.	Attempt to Commit Murder	369	383	309	125	40.5	716	741	192
3.	C.H. Not Amounting Murder	84	92	71	27	38.0	103	137	37
4.	Rape	469	440	376	178	47.3	557	615	195
5.	Kidnapping & Abduction	2536	466	189	63	33.3	625	588	71
6.	Dacoity	36	28	13	5	38.5	172	139	17
7.	Prep. & Assb. For Dacoity	69	84	101	48	47.5	328	408	181
8.	Robbery	515	479	259	142	54.8	1093	1099	335
9.	Burglary	1733	572	479	273	57.0	1241	1093	417
10.	Thefts	21731	3934	2549	1501	58.9	7918	6080	1905
11.	Riots	57	76	34	11	32.4	406	618	68
12.	Criminal Breach of Trust	333	219	117	43	36.8	188	232	40
13.	Cheating	2000	1880	830	481	58.0	1554	1884	646
14.	Counterfeiting	47	25	17	6	35.3	54	55	11
15.	Arson	34	13	8	5	62.5	15	21	5
16.	Hurt/Grievous Hurt	1938	1773	1189	465	39.1	3106	3337	798

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Causing Death by Negligence	914	579	483	273	56.5	566	582	291
23.	Other IPC Crimes	14055	10233	10180	5920	58.2	13372	12820	7402
	Total Cognizable IPC Crimes	51292	22109	19641	10112	51.5	33498	30836	14526
Year: 2011									
1.	Murder	543	506	386	185	47.9	974	918	310
2.	Attempt to Commit Murder	386	326	388	168	43.3	800	697	283
3.	C.H. Not Amounting Murder	71	32	91	19	20.9	95	99	46
4.	Rape	572	477	448	186	41.5	707	647	243
5.	Kidnapping & Abduction	3767	637	428	159	37.1	736	642	174
6.	Dacoity	33	36	18	6	33.3	183	182	54
7.	Prep. & Assb. For Dacoity	25	24	125	41	32.8	125	129	119
8.	Robbery	562	589	418	190	45.5	1301	1360	369
9.	Burglary	1419	648	477	234	49.1	1351	1041	390
10.	Thefts	22899	5934	3763	1869	49.7	9471	6821	2538
11.	Riots	50	40	35	18	51.4	278	203	84
12.	Criminal Breach of Trust	337	241	226	76	33.6	227	249	92
13.	Cheating	2590	2289	968	535	55.3	1996	1514	753
14.	Counterfeiting	44	26	28	15	53.6	43	35	22
15.	Arson	42	27	25	12	48.0	22	18	6
16.	Hurt/Grievous Hurt	1946	1928	1326	436	32.9	3314	2930	892
17.	Dowry Deaths	142	130	116	51	44.0	246	221	113
18.	Molestation	657	619	462	198	42.9	865	824	256
19.	Sexual Harrassment	162	140	94	33	35.1	165	156	43
20.	Cruelty By Husband or Relatives	1575	1104	527	87	16.5	860	721	218
21.	Importation of Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22.	Causing Death by Negligence	1168	770	740	384	51.9	709	717	252
23.	Other IPC Crimes	14363	11969	14227	7275	51.1	15546	15580	9358
	Total Cognizable IPC Crimes	53353	28492	25316	12177	48.1	40014	35704	16615

Statement-II*Cases Registered under IPC Crimes in National Capital Region during 2009-2011***Year: 2009**

District of NCR		Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting Murder	Rape	Kidna- pping & Abduction	Dacoity	Pre- paration & Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Thefts	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Alwar		103	77	0	101	184	2	5	50	256	1611	20	18
Baghpat		76	56	14	15	53	3	0	36	27	172	60	23
Bulandshahar		118	130	29	38	102	2	0	51	66	314	51	32
Delhi		552	369	84	469	2536	36	69	515	1733	21731	57	333
Faridabad		60	47	8	35	86	5	42	23	258	1136	129	132
Gautambudh Nagar		78	95	19	24	83	7	0	91	138	2298	83	77
Ghaziabad		254	277	31	53	491	53	11	195	394	4377	349	256
Gurgaon		84	38	3	29	59	16	45	127	556	2469	89	82
Jhajjar		66	36	8	20	27	7	1	30	145	356	58	24
Meerut		175	165	25	46	193	5	1	90	130	1218	136	91
Mewat		18	23	2	16	24	11	24	16	32	264	92	20
Palwal		39	38	6	33	35	10	25	21	56	558	134	44
Panipat		64	30	9	45	51	2	13	32	189	758	34	55
Rewari		34	23	3	19	36	4	5	27	131	380	36	41
Rohtak		65	61	6	36	43	8	31	46	209	685	68	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sonipat		83	70	3	32	57	12	15	69	257	774	5	18
Total NCR		1869	1535	250	1011	4060	183	287	1419	4577	39101	1401	1279
Year 2010													
Alwar		62	51	6	105	164	3	23	38	236	2128	14	18
Baghpat		52	50	10	14	46	1	0	32	37	153	57	21
Bulandshahar		119	139	25	24	148	5	4	65	56	399	83	42
Delhi		565	311	71	507	3208	32	31	599	1502	23088	53	273
Faridabad		70	49	5	51	102	9	70	20	277	1672	178	174
Gautambudh Nagar		100	105	19	39	107	18	1	237	166	2844	113	102
Ghaziabad		216	220	35	44	366	32	2	174	303	3993	195	201
Gurgaon		84	59	3	45	58	5	28	119	492	3124	96	99
Jhajjar		51	50	5	36	42	7	6	37	185	527	69	25
Meerut		164	207	18	64	195	11	2	252	217	1909	211	120
Mewat		26	36	3	28	36	13	20	17	63	407	130	18
Palwal		34	44	6	41	41	11	11	26	66	617	150	37
Panipat		32	31	10	55	65	7	12	41	176	849	88	27
Rewari		29	29	0	25	33	25	2	63	171	543	40	34
Rohtak		72	53	6	51	32	7	27	34	276	855	59	28
Sonipat		81	66	3	27	75	9	10	62	215	934	3	20
Total NCR		1757	1500	225	1156	4718	195	249	1816	4438	44092	1539	1239
Year 2011													
Alwar		104	51	4	99	161	0	2	30	189	1818	9	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Baghpat		66	87	17	12	88	2	0	49	65	269	74	36
Bulandshahar		162	175	27	47	218	10	2	69	108	501	99	44
Delhi		543	386	71	572	3767	33	25	562	1419	22899	50	337
Faridabad		60	59	5	54	105	10	40	37	356	1917	173	160
Gautambudh Nagar		88	106	15	25	141	16	0	235	170	2967	108	90
Ghaziabad		162	136	35	22	257	7	1	135	212	3108	113	156
Gurgaon		89	57	4	40	49	12	33	79	535	3345	112	84
Jhajjar		59	43	3	32	31	10	2	31	157	468	81	16
Meerut		189	235	25	79	323	9	1	235	247	2445	238	96
Mewat		22	36	3	28	32	6	3	16	38	358	80	16
Palwal		43	55	2	54	54	4	2	22	77	627	158	39
Panipat		49	26	8	47	90	11	9	39	179	946	126	20
Rewari		41	28	0	17	26	12	2	38	217	595	45	50
Rohtak		77	50	1	57	47	11	14	53	340	859	100	30
Sonipat		78	65	6	27	54	3	7	43	190	708	1	26
Total NCR		1832	1595	226	1212	5443	156	143	1673	4499	43830	1567	1226

Source: Crime in India

Cases Registered under IPC Crimes in National Capital Region during 2009-2011

Year: 2009

District of NCR	Cheating	Counter- feiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Death	Molest- ation	Sexual Harrass- ment	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	Importation of Girls	Death by Negli- gence	Other IPC Crime	Total IPC Crimes	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Alwar	886		18	2628	35	139		516	0	475	2968	10092	
Baghpat	53	0	0	103	16	6	20	72	0	36	597	1438	
Bulandshahar	122	3	2	18	53	36	24	184	0	274	946	2595	
Delhi	2000	47	34	1938	141	552	118	1283	0	846	14808	50251	
Faridabad	44	3	4	175	17	26	4	179	0	243	1753	4409	
Gautambudh Nagar	214	3	2	29	22	40	46	103	0	320	935	4707	
Ghaziabad	535	14	7	53	66	88	182	556	0	456	3123	11821	
Gurgaon	250	6	14	160	24	21	40	128	0	25	2075	6340	
Jhajjar	33	0	9	124	13	20	20	78	0	185	537	1797	
Meerut	274	27	0	23	41	47	123	361	0	382	1822	5375	
Mewat	62	1	0	99	5	11	3	181	0	2	698	1604	
Palwal	32	0	8	189	12	23	0	88	0	7	979	2337	
Panipat	14	0	8	168	19	26	44	117	0	267	867	2812	
Rewari	21	1	7	166	14	19	20	55	0	4	1079	2125	
Rohtak	95	1	4	164	18	30	38	113	0	196	888	2838	
Sonipat	109	1	17	239	17	21	46	129	0	286	1169	3429	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		4744	107	134	6276	513	1105	728	4143	0	4004	35244	113970
Year 2010													
Alwar		912	3	23	2598	42	122		588		458	2292	9886
Baghpat		50	0	3	144	14	13	0	87	0	114	322	1220
Bulandshahar		157	3	1	14	40	60	0	327	0	343	1002	3056
Delhi		1845	33	52	1925	143	601	80	1404	0	914	14055	51292
Faridabad		154	0	5	191	23	27	78	224	0	224	1317	4920
Gautambudh Nagar		362	3	1	25	19	41	0	132	0	212	1445	6091
Ghaziabad		521	9	6	45	69	77	0	536	0	1166	2007	10217
Gurgaon		254	2	2	146	22	30	38	86	0	33	1911	6736
Jhajjar		47	0	10	110	12	27	30	117	0	210	534	2137
Meerut		356	21	0	23	43	91	0	344	0	411	2133	6792
Mewat		59	1	1	60	5	12	5	150	0	3	796	1909
Palwal		36	0	7	158	14	30	0	89	0	6	882	2306
Panipat		50	0	5	152	13	22	30	175	0	275	694	2809
Rewari		8	0	6	167	14	16	27	71	0	8	1040	2351
Rohtak		76	1	8	173	17	26	57	87	0	194	938	3077
Sonipat		104	1	14	222	26	32	36	123	0	305	1057	3475
		4991	77	144	6173	516	1227	381	4540	0	4876	32425	118274
Year 2011													
Alwar		981	4	15	2604	53	136	0	556	0	485	3316	10643
Baghpat		84	0	1	157	17	35	0	106	0	133	438	1736

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bulandshahar		216	1	1	17	50	94	0	362	0	427	1268	3898
Delhi		2590	44	42	1946	142	657	162	1575	0	1168	14363	53353
Faridabad		42	1	9	213	10	31	59	218	0	229	1569	5357
Gautambudh Nagar		319	2	0	16	25	42	0	102	0	325	1423	6215
Ghaziabad		432	2	0	16	47	59	0	255	0	372	2286	7813
Gurgaon		221	2	7	100	25	27	29	107	0	18	1665	6640
Jhajjar		62	0	9	92	12	20	26	117	0	243	548	2062
Meerut		444	8	7	24	36	99	0	400	0	357	2110	7607
Mewat		40	1	4	80	7	9	3	119	0	5	1064	1970
Palwal		15	0	3	134	13	32	0	75	0	6	981	2396
Panipat		132	1	4	145	11	29	19	163	0	229	909	3192
Rewari		19	0	10	137	7	19	34	94	0	5	1008	2404
Rohtak		127	0	17	176	9	38	52	124	0	189	923	3294
Sonipat		115	0	4	197	23	19	15	156	0	268	949	2954
		5839	66	133	6054	487	1346	399	4529	0	4459	34820	121534

Statement-III*Cases Registered Under IPC Crimes During 2011*

Sl. No.	State	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Riots	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Death	Death by Negligence	Other IPC Crime	Total IPC Crimes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2808	2229	171	1442	2154	126	7	600	2210	1021	54452	599	13973	107988	189780
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65	29	2	42	93	13	0	64	49	34	379	0	98	1418	2286
3.	Assam	1303	504	48	1700	3764	305	4	837	2328	506	6306	121	2915	46073	66714
4.	Bihar	3198	3327	348	934	4268	556	105	1381	9768	705	19391	1413	5877	84625	135896
5.	Chhattisgarh	1110	747	28	1053	472	68	7	470	934	289	11105	104	2856	37975	57218
6.	Goa	48	22	6	29	28	2	0	26	74	24	215	1	263	2711	3449
7.	Gujarat	1126	478	43	439	1614	221	24	1368	1615	263	10159	30	5827	100164	123371
8.	Haryana	1062	851	60	733	959	167	176	638	1466	166	3423	255	1505	49280	60741
9.	Himachal Pradesh	130	50	6	168	212	1	0	10	530	110	1251	4	563	11277	14312
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	169	494	29	277	1077	14	0	88	1405	205	246	11	385	20104	24504
11.	Jharkhand	1747	718	83	784	941	309	40	614	2133	138	4403	282	1728	21918	35838
12.	Karnataka	1820	1837	85	636	1395	214	399	2123	7265	231	21295	267	750	99283	137600
13.	Kerala	365	521	105	1132	299	71	245	741	10754	450	21747	15	65	135627	172137

14.	Madhya Pradesh	2511	2340	139	3406	1288	118	117	1952	2080	784	35711	811	7478	158359	217094
15.	Maharashtra	2818	2105	144	1701	1669	773	291	4249	8556	1255	29769	339	13024	138209	204902
16.	Manipur	78	245	4	53	169	1	154	7	70	99	292	1	2	2043	3218
17.	Meghalaya	170	51	3	130	87	49	0	63	8	34	197	1	90	1872	2755
18.	Mizoram	26	24	8	77	6	1	0	6	0	19	97	0	37	1520	1821
19.	Nagaland	46	43	11	23	34	7	0	59	1	2	55	0	15	787	1083
20.	Odisha	1477	1621	51	1112	1139	417	84	1583	1556	423	7894	465	3778	39677	61277
21.	Punjab	842	997	112	479	681	28	143	236	0	83	4757	143	3576	22806	34883
22.	Rajasthan	1461	1566	100	1800	3204	28	72	727	751	473	17977	514	8122	128827	165622
23.	Sikkim	14	7	8	16	10	0	0	5	25	4	75	0	57	375	596
24.	Tamil Nadu	1877	2962	28	677	1984	101	11	2066	3009	706	21167	152	16076	142063	192879
25.	Tripura	163	75	0	205	154	11	0	50	175	58	1340	30	14	3528	5803
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4951	4653	1454	2042	8500	379	39	3148	5022	477	12234	2322	14380	135534	195135
27.	Uttarakhand	178	189	54	129	314	13	1	179	401	17	852	83	696	5668	8774
28.	West Bengal	2109	2242	486	2363	4285	236	939	760	6019	413	13094	510	3249	106492	143197
	Total State	33672	30927	3616	23582	40800	4229	2858	24050	68204	8989	299883	8473	107399	1606203	2262885
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	6	2	13	15	1	0	1	11	6	81	0	6	637	793

30.	Chandigarh	24	40	6	27	58	6	2	68	66	9	45	2	7	3182	3542
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	2	0	4	9	7	0	2	20	5	25	0	24	260	372
32.	Daman and Diu	6	1	0	1	3	4	0	6	19	0	11	0	43	130	224
33.	Delhi UT	543	386	71	572	3767	33	25	562	50	42	1946	142	1168	44046	53353
34.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	0	32	44
35.	Puducherry	32	22	12	7	12	5	10	11	125	10	853	1	243	3019	4362
	Total UT	633	458	91	624	3864	56	37	650	296	75	2964	145	1491	51306	62690
Total All India		34305	31385	3707	24206	44664	4285	2895	24700	68500	9064	302847	8618	108890	1657509	2325575

Source: Crime in India

Cases Registered Under IPC Crimes During 2010

Sl. No.	State	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Riots	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Death	Death by Negligence	Other IPC Crime	Total IPC Crimes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2538	1953	155	1362	2053	134	2	550	2231	925	46777	588	14085	108085	181438
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75	34	3	47	67	15	0	69	31	28	439	0	106	1525	2439
3.	Assam	1223	431	46	1721	3250	248	12	662	2183	437	5744	175	2847	42689	61668
4.	Bihar	3362	2915	344	795	3674	644	46	1538	8809	660	15328	1257	5615	82466	127453
5.	Chhattisgarh	1065	756	30	1012	359	122	15	552	1092	319	10188	115	2907	36426	54958
6.	Goa	35	27	3	36	25	2	0	39	64	23	177	1	256	2605	3293
7.	Gujarat	1048	462	44	408	1447	186	18	1384	1623	260	10131	19	5907	93502	116439
8.	Haryana	1005	836	63	720	963	147	248	734	1414	221	3733	284	1595	47157	59120
9.	Himachal Pradesh	132	74	12	160	194	2	0	11	615	127	1374	2	610	9736	13049
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	217	711	26	245	896	6	0	61	2169	224	278	9	494	17887	23223
11.	Jharkhand	1689	1028	82	773	978	335	19	709	2447	185	4271	276	1745	24352	38889
12.	Karnataka	1805	1850	94	586	1374	272	300	1949	7710	286	21835	248	471	103542	142322
13.	Kerala	363	361	86	634	261	74	221	636	8724	374	18532	22	47	117978	148313
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2423	2277	123	3135	1187	110	110	1919	2606	748	39193	892	7038	152508	214269

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
15.	Mahar- ashtra	2744	1926	152	1599	1508	778	285	3721	8412	1229	29696	393	13508	142217	208168
16.	Manipur	92	258	1	34	199	0	196	2	65	86	227	0	1	1554	2715
17.	Meghalaya	134	60	8	149	71	42	1	67	7	52	154	0	53	1707	2505
18.	Mizoram	48	27	7	92	9	3	0	16	0	15	116	0	44	1797	2174
19.	Nagaland	45	35	13	16	50	3	0	63	2	1	36	0	22	773	1059
20.	Odisha	1308	1436	31	1025	1016	346	117	1491	1779	430	7181	388	3450	36461	56459
21.	Punjab	907	994	120	546	789	65	143	241	0	101	4873	121	3350	24398	36648
22.	Rajasthan	1421	1557	104	1571	2985	37	84	872	986	478	19247	462	7978	125175	162957
23.	Sikkim	17	6	2	18	6	1	0	7	4	7	73	1	47	363	552
24.	Tamil Nadu	1875	2641	32	686	1720	85	12	1817	2664	636	21309	165	14644	137392	185678
25.	Tripura	150	63	8	238	114	16	2	65	163	51	1136	25	237	3537	5805
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4401	4004	1401	1563	6321	337	48	2577	4186	170	10336	2217	14472	122146	174179
27.	Uttara- khand	176	219	60	121	286	12	2	162	458	17	974	75	738	5940	9240
28.	West Bengal	2398	2111	630	2311	3345	288	687	798	6809	331	12764	507	2847	93790	129616
	Total State	32696	29052	3680	21603	35147	4310	2568	22712	67253	8421	3E+05	8242	105114	1537708	2164628
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	7	4	24	10	1	0	7	11	12	80	0	9	806	980
30.	Chandigarh	21	30	9	31	38	5	6	67	65	9	65	5	6	3016	3373

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	0	1	3	18	2	0	3	44	2	11	0	20	268	378
32.	Daman and Diu	5	2	1	1	2	6	0	0	11	0	12	0	38	125	203
33.	Delhi UT	565	311	71	507	3208	32	31	599	53	52	1925	143	914	42881	51292
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	36	42
35.	Puducherry	33	19	16	3	17	2	10	5	131	10	806	1	242	2640	3935
	Total UT	639	369	102	569	3293	48	47	681	318	87	2900	149	1229	49772	60203
	Total All India	33335	29421	3782	22172	38440	4358	2615	23393	67571	8508	3E+05	8391	106343	1587480	2224831

Source: Crime in India

Statement-IV*Statement of Victims aged above 50 Years during 2009-2011*

		Murder											
		2009			2010			2011			2009		
		M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	184	91	275	325	143	468	271	116	387	23	5	28
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Assam	40	0	40	46	0	46	48	0	48	0	0	0
4	Bihar	125	18	143	194	31	225	155	17	172	15	1	16
5	Chhattisgarh	117	44	161	105	40	145	128	67	195	1	1	2
6	Goa	3	3	6	2	0	2	5	1	6	2	0	2
7	Gujarat	56	34	90	89	21	110	58	33	91	0	1	1
8	Haryana	83	15	98	65	14	79	84	27	111	7	1	8
9	Himachal Pradesh	14	9	23	17	2	19	15	7	22	3	1	4
10	Jammu and Kashmir	10	4	14	19	3	22	18	3	21	0	1	1
11	Jharkhand	81	8	89	65	12	77	79	13	92	6	1	7
12	Karnataka	121	66	187	130	57	187	153	76	229	3	0	3
13	Kerala	58	18	76	55	27	82	76	33	109	23	10	33
14	Madhya Pradesh	257	77	334	244	60	304	263	94	357	2	3	5
15	Maharashtra	216	104	320	238	84	322	252	102	354	16	3	19
16	Manipur	16	2	18	8	1	9	6	1	7	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	7	1	8	8	2	10	12	1	13	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	8	1	9	2	1	3	1	0	1
19	Nagaland	1	0	1	7	3	10	8	0	8	0	0	0
20	Odisha	118	40	158	72	32	104	60	28	88	0	0	0
21	Punjab	42	14	56	65	21	86	56	18	74	9	3	12
22	Rajasthan	124	35	159	103	32	135	91	44	135	6	0	6
23	Sikkim	1	1	3	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	246	93	339	227	100	327	200	101	301	3	0	3
25	Tripura	7	4	11	16	8	24	11	1	12	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	354	81	435	288	56	344	308	75	383	117	14	131
27	Uttarakhand	13	1	14	131	19	19	1	20	6	0	6	2
28	West Bengal	88	25	113	84	36	120	49	149	198	41	16	57
	Total State	2382	787	3169	2496	792	3288	2430	1009	3439	284	61	345
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	0	2
30	Chandigarh	1	0	1	3	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	23	18	41	25	14	39	20	15	35	3	0	3
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	2	1	3	8	0	8	7	0	7	0	0	0
	Total UT	27	19	46	36	15	51	29	18	47	5	0	5
	Total All India	2409	806	3215	2532	807	3339	2459	1027	3486	289	61	350

Statement-IV*Statement of Victims aged above 50 Years during 2009-2011*

Culpable Homicide Not Amounting to Murder						Kidnapping & Abduction								
2010			2011			2009			2010			2011		
M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
15	11	26	27	12	39	26	3	29	13	10	23	28	13	41
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	3	19	16	5	21	4	0	4	1	0	1	15	0	15
4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	11	0	11
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	7	1	0	1	3	0	3	4	7	11	11	1	12
3	1	4	2	0	2	4	29	33	7	0	7	6	4	10
2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0
3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	4	2	6
2	1	3	5	0	5	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	0	1
6	0	6	3	0	3	8	0	8	19	28	47	24	4	28
21	5	26	26	6	32	7	1	8	6	0	6	4	1	5
3	1	4	10	2	12	7	1	8	7	0	7	5	0	5
18	3	21	15	5	20	18	2	20	22	2	24	16	2	18
0	0	0	2	0	2	21	0	21	19	5	24	15	0	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	5
1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	9	0	0	0	1	1	2
12	6	18	15	4	19	8	0	8	5	1	6	2	0	2
9	0	9	5	1	6	17	10	27	25	8	33	16	8	24
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	3	3	1	4	20	2	22	11	5	16	8	0	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	
126	11	137	133	7	140	17	0	17	10	0	10	7	0	7
2	0	2	6	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
42	14	56	6	63	69	28	0	28	35	98	133	334	332	666
297	57	354	280	107	387	200	54	254	193	166	359	518	368	886
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	3	6	1	0	1	4	0	4	3	0	3	2	1	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	4	12	2	2	4	4	0	4	3	0	3	2	1	3
305	61	366	282	109	391	204	54	258	196	166	362	520	369	889

Source: Crime in India

M: Male

F: Female

Tot.: Total (M+F)

SC Observation on Coal Blocks**Allocation**

431. PROF. SAUGATA RAY Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent observations of the Supreme Court (SC) in which the apex court questioned the Centre's authority over the rights of the States to allocate coal blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) In a W.P. (Criminal) No. 120 of 2012, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has given order on 14.09.2012 directing Secretary, Ministry of Coal to submit counter affidavit on the following aspects:

- (i) The details of guidelines framed by the Central Government for allocation of subject coal blocks.
- (ii) The process adopted for allocation of subject coal blocks.
- (iii) Whether the guidelines contain inbuilt mechanism to ensure that allocation does not lead to distribution of largesse unfairly in the hands of few private companies?
- (iv) Whether the guidelines strictly followed and objectives of the policy have been realized?
- (v) What were the reasons for not following the policy of competitive bidding adopted by the Government of India way back in 2004 for allocation of coal blocks?
- (vi) What steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken against the allottees who have not adhered to the terms of allotment or breached the terms thereof?

The Government has since filed the affidavit on the above issues. The case was last heard on 24th January, 2013 and the next date of hearing is 12th March, 2013.

[Translation]

Fire Safety Clearance

432. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of underground complexes such as Palika Bazar as well as multi-story buildings that do not have fire safety clearance from the Delhi Fire Service;

(b) whether offices/complexes/multistory buildings, fair sites etc. are not permitted to operate without a No Objection Certificate from the Fire Department; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the authorities/owners of such buildings/complexes/sites who have not adhered to the rules 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) Fire Safety Certificate was granted to Palika Bazar on 15.10.2012. All high-rise buildings constructed in Delhi authorizedly have the clearance from Delhi Fire Service after the enforcement of Delhi Building Bye-Laws, 1983. The buildings constructed prior to 1983 were also inspected and issued 'No Objection Certificate (NOC)' after the compliance of the provisions.

(b) All the buildings in Delhi are required to obtain Fire Safety Certificate from Delhi Fire Service and are covered under Rule 27 of Delhi Fire Service Rules, 2010.

(c) The construction and use of buildings in Delhi is regulated by the authorities namely, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council, Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Cantonment Board in the areas under their jurisdiction, under the provisions of unified building bye-laws, 1983 as amended from time to time. The buildings which are covered under Delhi Fire Service Rules, 2010 are referred to Delhi Fire Service for approval of plans and issue of fire safety directives. Upon completion of construction of a building, inspection is

carried out by an officer of Delhi Fire Service to verify the compliance of fire safety requirements for issue of fire safety certificate.

National Livestock Policy

433. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a National Livestock Policy to increase the population of livestock;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the policy;

(c) whether the Government is implementing various schemes to improve the breeds of livestock and domestic cattle;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the financial assistance provided by the Government to various States in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Draft National Livestock Policy formulated by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries aims at providing common guidelines to the States to implement various state-specific programmes so as to achieve national goals and objectives. The Salient features include concerning improvement in animal productivity, infusion of appropriate technologies for quality assurance to meet international standards, extension services, restructuring of institutions and support in terms of enhanced investment and installation of an effective mechanism to sustain the same.

(c) and (d) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has been implementing various centrally sponsored Schemes/ Central Sector schemes in the States/UTs. These schemes include livestock Health and disease Control, Feed and Fodder. Dairy Development, Fishery Development and National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding.

(e) The financial assistance provided by the Government to various States under these schemes of the department for 2011-12 and 2012-13 is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Funds released to States/UTs Under different Schemes of the department during 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Implementing Agencies	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7099.31	4979.81
2.	Bihar	3105.56	4019.33
3.	Chattishgarh	2625.86	1666.85
4.	Goa	266.61	151.89
5.	Gujarat	5803.94	4253.08
6.	Haryana	3292.70	885.09
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1542.94	1151.46
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2843.94	530.59
9.	Jharkhand	1428.42	1352.65
10.	Karnataka	5477.32	6001.20
11.	Kerala	7320.07	5914.24
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5357.10	2798.76
13.	Maharashtra	5522.84	8298.95
14.	Odisha	3555.63	1926.82
15.	Punjab	2649.81	2577.02
16.	Rajasthan	2199.42	1142.11
17.	Tamilnadu	7138.57	6695.38
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2002.68	4284.22
19.	Uttarakhand	1536.40	370.33

1	2	3	4
20.	West Bengal	2073.54	3810.47
	Total All States	72842.66	62810.25
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	1047.58	596.47
22.	Assam	3595.54	148.35
23.	Manipur	1137.26	520.72
24.	Meghalaya	210.78	86.03
25.	Mizoram	1105.84	959.13
26.	Nagaland	1999.26	1529.15
27.	Sikkim	700.49	695.21
28.	Tripura	400.01	765.00
	Total NE	10196.76	5300.06
29.	NCT Delhi	180.00	247.00
30.	Pondicherry	1572.55	529.65
	Total UTs with Leg.	1752.55	776.65
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	84.45	68.15
32.	Chandigarh	19.00	51.90
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18.17	4.00
34.	Daman and Diu	1.00	13.30
35.	Lakshadweep	80.28	84.61
	Total UTs without Leg.	202.90	221.96
	Grand Total	84994.87	69108.92

[English]

Visit of Officials to Pakistan

434. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to send a team of officials to Pakistan in regard to the Mumbai terrorist attack;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Pakistan has accorded sanction for the same; and

(c) if not, the details of the outcome of deliberations held thereon, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) A four member Indian delegation visited Pakistan on 19-26 December, 2012 to finalize the revised Terms of Reference for the second visit of Judicial Commission from Pakistan to India to complete the recording of the statement of the 4 prosecution witnesses by way of cross-examination and re-examination, with respect to the trial of seven accused arrested in Pakistan in 26/11 Mumbai Terror Attack case. Consequent to the said visit, a revised arrangement for the visit of second Judicial Commission of Pakistan to India has been finalized between the two sides after detailed discussions.

Stampede Incidents

435. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details off incidents of stampede reported in the country and the total number of persons killed/injured, gender-wise during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

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

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the action taken against the responsible persons, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the financial assistance provided to the families of the victims of such stampedes during the said period, State/UT-wise; 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 R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per available information, the details of incidents of stampede during the last three years are as under:

Place	Date	State/UT	No. Persons*	
			Killed	Injured
Jety Ghat, Kakdwip, South 24 Parganas	14.01.2010	West Bengal	07	16
Bhuban Hills, District	12.02.2010	Assam	03	--
Village Managarh, Pratapgarh	04.03.2010	Uttar Pradesh	63	28
Hardwar Kumbh	14.04.2010	Uttrakhand	02	14
Dera Sacha Sauda, Sirsa.	29/30.4.2010	Haryana	05	02
Jagannath Temple	13.07.2010	Odisha	01	02
Pullumedu Idukki District	14.01.2011	Kerala	102	44
Catholic Church, Village Phokhungi district, Phelk.	28.05.2011	Nagaland	0	--
Gurudwara Nanak Darbar, Village Shahbad Markanda, Kurukshetra.	20.06.2011	Haryana	0	--
Gurudwara Guru Nanak Darbar, Village Ajrana Khurd, Kurukshetra	18/19.7.2011	Haryana	0	--
Gaiparnath Mahadev temple, Kota.	10.08.2011	Rajasthan	2	--
Haridwar	08.11.2011	Uttrakhand	20	44
Hussain Tekri Shariff, District Ratlam (MP)	14.01.2012	Madhya Pradesh	12	04
Bhavnath Temple, Junagadh.	20.02.2012	Gujrat	7	29
Tirumala Hills, district Chittoor.	26.05.2012	Andhra Pradesh	0	3
Rajgir, District Bihar Shariff.	02.09.2012	Bihar	1	6
Adalatganj Ghat (PS ahore, Patna)	19.11.2012	Bihar	17	30
Allahabad Railway Station, UP.	10.2.2013	Uttar Pradesh	37	43

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

(b) to (d) Since responsibility for arrangements of Law and Order for such occasions entirely vests with the State Government, it is the State Government which takes up inquiry in this regard. Further, it also provides medical assistance and other necessary relief to the persons/families affected in such incidents.

(e) A detailed advisory was issued to all States/UTs on 1.10. 2008 making the States/UTs aware of the need

to manage such gatherings and suggesting measures such as allowing manageable number of persons to visit the temples/shrines at a particular time; proper access control procedure/system at every entry/exit point; establishing sound alert system; regular training of staff in evaluation procedures' etc. to avoid recurrence of incidents of stampede in future. Further, on the basis of inputs received from security agencies, advisories are being issued from time to time.

[Translation]

Agricultural Engineering

436. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote education in agricultural engineering to encourage scientific methods of farming so as to increase agricultural production in the country;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated for the purpose during the last two year and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide latest agricultural equipment to farmers under various Centrally sponsored schemes in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) • Revision of Course Curriculum, upgradation of faculty and Experimental Learning Programmes for students of State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)

are some of the steps taken in this direction.

- ICAR supports 56 State Agricultural Universities/ Central Agricultural University out of which 24 have Agricultural Engineering Faculty offering UG and PG courses in the area of Agricultural Engineering.

(c) The Education Division of ICAR provides financial support for the Development and Strengthening of higher Agricultural Education in the Country. Apart from funding regular academic activities, funds are also provided for experiential learning as a part of the curriculum. The funds allocated under this programme during the last two years and the current year to the SAUs State-wise are provided in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India continues to provide financial subsidy ranging from 25% to 50% to farmers of all States for purchase of various agricultural and horticultural tools and equipments. Farmers can avail benefits of financial subsidy for procurement of agricultural and horticultural tools and equipments under following major ongoing schemes of the Ministry:

- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY);
- National Food Security Mission (NFSM);
- National Horticulture Mission (NHM);
- Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA).

(e) The details of agricultural equipments available under these schemes along with quantum of subsidy are provided in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Funds Allocated for Experiential Learning to Different States

Title	University Name	Name of the College	Year	Release (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
Experiential Learning Unit on Micro-Irrigation Technology,	SHIATS Allahabad	Vaugh School of Agricultural Engineering and Technology,	2010	22.97
Food Processing and Product Development	SHIATS Allahabad	Halina School of Home Science, Allahabad	2012	25.00

1	2	3	4	5
Processing of Food Crops for Value Addition	AAU, Anand	College of Food processing and Bioenergy, Anand	2012	98.50
Processing of fruits and vegetables for value addition	AAU, Anand	BA College of Agriculture, Anand, AAU, Anand	2012	25.00
Processing of Fruit & Vegetables for Value Addition	Dr. YSRHU, Vgudem	College of Horticulture, Mojerla, Mehboobnagar Andhra Pradesh	2012	23.35
Post-harvest technology and value addition	Dr. YSRHU, Vgudem	College of Horticulture, uduan, W.GD Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	2010	42.00
Processing of Fruit & Vegetables for Value Addition	Dr. YSRHU, Vgudem	Horticulture College and Research Institute, Tadepalligudem, Andhra Pradesh	2012	50.00
Processing Unit for Cereals & pulses	Dr.PDKV,Akola	College ofAgriculture Engineering and technology, Akola, Maharashtra	2010	25.00
Agro Processing Unit	IGKV, Raipur	Horticulture College and Research Institute, Tadepalligudem, Andhra Pradesh	2012	92.00
A Model Demonstration Unit for Processing of Pulses and Oil Seeds	MKV, Parbhani	College ofAgricultural Engineering & Technology, Parbhani, Maharashtra	2011	32.40
Post-harvest Technology and Value Addition	RVSSKW, Gwalior	College ofAgriculture, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	2010	26.60
Custom hiring Package from farm equipments	UAS, Raichur	College ofAgricultural Engineering, Raichur, Karnataka	2011	50.00
Post-harvest technology and value addition of fruits vegetable (Mudizere)	UAS, Bagalkot	College of Horticulture, Mudigere, Karnataka	2010	34.60
Processing of Fruitsand Vegetables for Value Addition	UAS, Bagalkot	College of Horticulture, Bagalkot, Karnataka	2012	25.00

Statement-II

Pattern of Assistance on Agricultural Machinery & Equipment under various Schemes of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

Sl. No.	Name of Equipment	Name of the Scheme			
		Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tractor up to 40hp	Not Applicable	@25% of the cost	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

1	2	3	4	5	6
			limited to Rs.45,000/-		
2. Power Tiller (Below 8 HP)	@40% of the cost limited to Rs.25,000/-	@40% of the cost limited to Rs.25,000/-	@40% of the cost limited to Rs.25,000/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Power Tiller (8hp and above)	@40% of the cost limited to Rs.45,000/-	@40% of the cost limited to Rs.45,000/-	@40% of the cost limited to Rs.45,000/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3. Self Propelled Reaper, paddy transplanter and other similar self propelled machines.	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.40,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.40,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.40,000/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
4. Combine Harvester	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 1,50,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.1,50,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.1,50,000/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5. Special power driven equipments like potato digger, groundnut digger, mini rice mill etc.	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 15,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 15,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 15,000/-	@50% of the cost limited to Rs. 1.20 lakh /set / benefi- ciaries comprising of power machine up to 20 BHP with Rotavator as equipment. @50% of the cost limited to Rs. 3.00 lakh/ set /per benefi- ciaries comprising of power machine above 20 BHP with accessories/ equipments.	Not Applicable
6. Special power driven implements like, Zero till Seed Drill, Rotavator etc.	@40% of the cost limited to Rs.20,000/-	@40% of the cost limited to Rs.20,000/-	@40% of the cost limited to Rs.20,000/-	Not Applicable	@50% of the cost limited to Rs.15,000 for Zero till seed Drill & @50% cost limited to Rs.30,000/- for rotavator
7. Power driven implements like, MB Plow, Disc Plow etc	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 10,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 10,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 10,000/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
8. Manually operated implements	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.2000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.2000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.2000/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Animal Drawn implements/tools	@25%ofthe cost limited to Rs.2500/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.2500/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.2500/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
10. Animal Driven Tool Carrier	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.6000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.6000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.6000/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
11. Cono Weeder	@50% of the cost limited to Rs.3,000/-	@50% of the cost limited to Rs.3,000/-	@50% of the cost limited to Rs.3,000/-	Not Applicable -	@50% of the cost limited to Rs.3,000/-
12. Diesel or Electric Pump Set for irrigation	@50% of the cost limited to Rs. 10,000/-	@50% of the cost limited to Rs. 10,000/-	@50% of the cost limited to Rs. 10,000/-	Not Applicable	@50% cost limited to Rs. 10,000
13. Thresher/Multi Crop Thresher	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 12,000/	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 12,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 12,000/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14. Plant Protection Equipments					
Manual	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.800/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.800/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.800/-	@50% of the cost limited to Rs. 35,000/ per set/beneficiary for Power operated machines/tools including Power saw and Plant Protection equipment	@50% of the cost limited to Rs. 3,000
Power Operated	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.2,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.2,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.2,000/-		
Tractor Mounted	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.4,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.4,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.4,000/-		
Aero Blast Sprayer	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.25,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.25,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.25,000/-		

[English]

Police Formalities

437. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that people generally look away when crime happens as they are afraid of getting entangled in police formalities; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to infuse confidence in people to come forward in such

situations and also to give protection to such volunteers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Police and Public Order are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, the Union Government has been

advising the State Governments/ UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crime. A consolidated Advisory on Prevention of Crime has also been issued on 16th July, 2010 to all the State Governments/ UT Administrations.

[Translation]

Grants for Welfare of Handicapped persons

438. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants has been released to various organizations for the welfare of handicapped persons, women and children;

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

(c) the number of such members benefitted during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Grants are provided by the Ministry to organizations/implementing agencies working for the welfare of persons with disabilities including women and children under the two schemes namely (i) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) - Grants-in-aid is provided to non-governmental organizations under the scheme (ii) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) - Assistance is provided to Implementing Agencies for providing aids and appliances to persons with disabilities under the scheme.

Statement-I(A) and (B) indicating details of funds released and beneficiaries under the DDRS Scheme and ADIP are at enclosed respectively.

Statement-I (A)

State-wise details of grant-in-aid released and the number of beneficiaries in the last three years under DDRS

Sl. No.	State	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)			No. of beneficiaries		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1586.81	2063.86	2500.72	19356	29100	30574
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.72	3.36	9.66	231	231	5482
4.	Assam	87.40	184.57	174	1717	3924	5596
5.	Bihar	45.48	100.57	137.67	520	1430	1950
6.	Chandigarh	10.50	0.00	0	377	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	31.52	20.07	54.68	485	311	581
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	170.24	249.67	188.78	3117	6297	4333

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Goa		18.30	14.05	0	308	175	0
12. Gujarat		57.40	50.88	49.68	4133	9243	35141
13. Haryana		78.36	107.58	159.14	820	1512	1756
14. Himachal Pradesh		17.99	52.39	38.3	691	1748	913
15. Jammu and Kashmir		7.19	21.92	15.62	103	240	152
16. Jharkhand		12.01	24.02	0	76	193	0
17. Karnataka		857.24	1057.62	1146.62	12502	10026	10405
18. Kerala		386.96	789.99	1005.92	4552	5922	11583
19. Lakshdweep		0	0.00	0	0	0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh		99.56	175.81	158.72	932	41167	5383
21. Maharashtra		150.51	217.50	228.91	2805	13178	49455
22. Manipur		130.14	305.91	191.06	1599	3018	1568
23. Meghalaya		25.64	73.60	63.99	466	925	783
24. Mizoram		6.58	40.45	22.67	60	421	241
25. Nagaland		0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
26. Odisha		448.66	591.15	605.58	5557	10714	9445
27. Puducherry		13.36	6.55	12.65	104	106	216
28. Punjab		35.38	130.28	97.64	814	3576	1740
29. Rajasthan		168.81	179.45	144.45	2518	7811	3818
30. Sikkim		0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu		366.18	421.49	405.1	27287	12706	18993
32. Tripura		21.36	6.20	10.66	192	111	102
33. Uttar Pradesh		718.82	612.36	597.64	10827	29784	14857
34. Uttrakhand		53.60	132.60	63.83	559	7083	1638
35. West Bengal		543.22	591.74	544752	10836	29413	38758
Total		6155.94	8225.64	8628.21	113544	230365	255463

Statement-I (B)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Expenditure (2012-13 as on 21.02.2013) (Rs. in lakh)	Number of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	772.33	9846
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	--	--
3.	Assam	11.85	182
4.	Bihar	34.43	648
5.	Chandigarh	--	--
6.	Chhattisgarh	2.72	47
7.	Delhi	42.22	1286
8.	Goa	7.45	93
9.	Gujarat	11.84	4711
10.	Haryana	74.68	926
11.	Himachal Pradesh	19.35	904
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	--	--
13.	Jharkhand	4.13	214

1	2	3	4
14.	Karnataka	250.24	505358
15.	Kerala	347390	3984
16.	Madhya Pradesh	44.00	944
17.	Maharashtra	34.20	444
18.	Manipur	106.78	2070
19.	Meghalya	--	--
20.	Mizoram	--	--
21.	Odisha	223.54	3440
22.	Puducherry	6.00	110
23.	Punjab	22.52	416
24.	Rajasthan	44.21	872
25.	Tamil Nadu	106.40	2769
26.	Tripura	--	--
27.	Uttar Pradesh	274.36	15833
28.	Utrakhand	28.52	2228
29.	West Bengal	135.33	15233
Total		2605	572558

Statement-II

State-wise details of grant-in-aid released and the number of beneficiaries in the last three years and the current year (2012-13) under ADIP Scheme

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released (Rs. In Lakhs)				No. of Beneficiaries			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 20.2.2013)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137.00		256.87		9338	-	Yet to be	Yet to
2.	Bihar	16.99	41.00	252.47	23.25	457	1050	received	received
3.	Chhattisgarh	7.50		40.60	18.00	152	-		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Goa	0.00		3.00		-	-		
5.	Gujarat	85.45	101.70	140.09	36.08	5767	9859		
6.	Haryana	23.50	14.00	39.50	7.65	409	463		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	25.00	43.00	32.06		4734	2819		
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	76.00	34.50	3.6	-	161		
9.	Jharkhand	46.00	103.00	70.86		-	628		
10.	Karnataka	73.00	21.00	121.00	15	1680	1933		
11.	Kerala	140.00	-	32.82		2519	-		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	140.40	6.71	161.79	21.75	1831	102		
13.	Maharashtra	129.25	179.34	124.36	88.40	9363	9229		
14.	Odisha	97.00	198.79	124.00		2663	9363		
15.	Punjab	56.50	8.33	47.07	4.5	2252	1442		
16.	Rajasthan	128.00	309.00	307.81		2190	11394		
17.	Tamil nadu	159.11	291.50	250.76	10.05	5145	5054		
18.	Uttar Pradesh	240.25	333.01	403.75	25.00	6412	11050		
19.	Uttrakhand	17.75	45.00	34.93	6.0	2226	1710		
20.	West Bengal	100.20	46.36	99.17	26.30	2506	2749		
21.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	6.00	3.83		-	-		
22.	Chandigarh	0.00		1.93		-	-		
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.00	3.00	3.00		-	175		
24.	Daman and Diu	0.00		3.69		-	-		
25.	Delhi	5.60	19.00	16.65	5.60	141	474		
26.	Lakshadweep	2.00	3.00	1.91			-		
27.	Puducherry	0.00	13.00	8.29			-		
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	53.00	49.00	33.83		675	-		
29.	Assam	317.50	337.48	180.25	78.45	10615	10142		
30.	Manipur	0.00	42.00	12.79		-	-		
31.	Meghalaya	40.00	40.00			366	660		
32.	Mizoram	34.00	34.00	10.35		-	-		
33.	Nagaland	37.00		11.27		741	-		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34.	Sikkim	0.00				-	-		
35.	Tripura	71.00		11.87	11.25	726	-		
				2877.07		72908	80823		
	Beneficiaries covered by NGOs under Headquarter activity					18591	30569		
	Beneficiaries covered by National institutes under headquarter activity					37758	44324		
	Beneficiaries covered by ALIMCO					102763	78227		
	Total	2185.00	2364.22	2877.07	380.88	232020	233943	-	-

Storage of Foodgrains

439. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of wheat, rice and coarse grains procured by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) from the States including Bihar during the last three years;

(b) the number of godowns rented by the FCI along with the storage capacity of each godown, State-wise;

(c) the quantum of the said commodities stored in the godowns and the quantum damaged in godowns and open storage during the said period, State-wise including Bihar; and

(d) the number of letters received by the FCI from Members of Parliament with regard to purchase of rice etc. in Bihar along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The quantity of wheat and rice procured by the Food Corporation of India from States including Bihar during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The statement showing the Statewise procurement of coarsegrains during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Two references from Hon ble Members of Parliament were received in the Department of Food & PD with regard to procurement of paddy / rice in Bihar, one from Dr. Bhola Nath, M.P under Rule 377 vide letter of Lok Sabha Secretariat dated 19.12.2012 directly, and the other one raised by Shri Jagdanand Singh, M.P in Zero Hour of Lok Sabha on 29.11.2012, intimated to the Department of Food & PD through the letter of Department of Agriculture and Co-operation dated 04.01.2013, forwarding the letter of Parliament Secretariat dated 07.12.2012, enclosing the extracts of proceedings of concerned Zero Hour of Lok Sabha. With regards to the first reference, a report has been obtained from Food Corporation of India (FCI), and a reply is being sent to the Hon'ble M.P from the Department. With regard to the second reference, the matter has been examined through FCI, and based on their reports, a reply has been sent to the Hon ble M.P by Hon ble MOS(IC)CA,F&PD informing him that procurement of rice for Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2012-13 is going on through the State agencies in Bihar and nearly 8,000 purchase centres have been opened through the Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Society (PACS) in the State. 534 purchase centres have been opened at block level by Bihar State Food Corporation (BSFC). FCI is providing necessary support by providing technical manpower, storage facilities etc for these procurement operations.,

With regard to the letters of Hon ble M.Ps received in Food Corporation of India (FCI) directly, the information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement-I*Procurement of Rice and Wheat for the last three years.*

(In '000 Tonnes)

State/U.T.	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Rice	Wheat	#Rice	Wheat	**Rice	* Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands						
Andhra Pradesh	9609		7541		3319	
Arunachal Pradesh						
Assam	16		23		3	
Bihar	883	183	1534	557	519	772
Chandigarh	10	9	13	7	12	17
Chhattisgarh	3746		4115		4700	
Delhi		10		8		31
Gujrat		1	4	105	Neg	156
Haryana	1687	6347	2007	6928	2595	8665
Himachal Pradesh	1	Neg	1	1	1	1
Jammu and Kashmir	11		9		2	9
Jharkhand	Neg	Neg	275		57	
Karnataka	180		356		32	
Kerala	263		376		92	
Madhya Pradesh	516	3539	635	4965	900	8493
Maharashtra	308		178		152	2
Nagaland						
Odisha	2465		2866		2236	
Puducherry	40		5			
Punjab	8634	10209	7731	10958	8557	12834
Rajasthan		476		1303		1964
Tamil Nadu	1543		1596		154	
Uttar Pradesh	2554	1645	3357	3461	1746	5063

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttrakhand	422	86	378	42	306	139
West Bengal	1310	9	2041		705	2
All India Total	34198	22514	35041	28335	26088	38148

*Position as on 02.08.12

#Position as on 31.12.2012

**Position as on 20.02.2013

Statement-II*State-wise procurement of coarse grains during the last three years*

(fig. in '000 Tonnes)

State	Commodity	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13* (Position as on 20.02.2013)
1	2	3	4	5
	Jowar			
Andhra	Bajra			
Pradesh	Maize			
	Ragi			
	Jowar			
Chhattisgarh	Bajra			
	Maize	2.61	0.45	
	Ragi			
	Jowar			
Haryana	Bajra	73.65	17.38	
	Maize			
	Ragi			
	Jowar			
Karnataka	Bajra			
	Maize	37.65		
	Ragi	2.28	1.15	
	Jowar	0.03		5.69
Madhya Pradesh	Bajra			
	Maize	8.87	1.68	2.25

1	2	3	4	5
	Ragi			
	Jowar	0.36	45.85	
Maharashtra	Bajra	0	0	
	Maize	2.33	0.13	0
	Ragi			
	Jowar			
Rajasthan	Bajra	0.01		
	Maize			
	Ragi			
	Jowar	0.4	0	42
Total	Bajra	73.66	17.38	0
	Maize	51.47	17.39	2.25
	Ragi	2.28	1.15	0
Grand Total		127.81	35.92	98.04

*Procurement is still going on

[English]

Murder Cases

440. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported, gender-wise during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise;

(c) the total number of accused arrested and the action taken against them during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the

available information, the total number of incident of murder cases reported during the last three years 2009-2011, State-wise and gender-wise are enclosed as Statement

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

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Murder during 2009-2011

State		2009						2010						2011					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2449	2054	386	4604	4269	945	2538	2232	463	4239	4274	909	2808	2250	450	5584	4878	942
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	44	0	83	49	0	75	38	8	103	50	8	65	58	16	62	62	16
3.	Assam	1323	744	165	1866	1350	243	1223	656	171	1537	1098	223	1303	702	191	1666	1241	293
4.	Bihar	3152	1795	752	5394	4553	1619	3362	1930	653	5207	5047	1491	3198	3189	706	8898	6445	1489
5.	Chhattisgarh	1083	963	398	1739	1734	661	1065	782	343	1727	1716	559	1110	942	361	1683	1698	583
6.	Goa	53	37	11	88	62	11	35	29	15	44	65	19	48	33	7	87	62	12
7.	Gujarat	1020	848	127	2130	2116	208	1048	849	138	2116	2167	277	1126	944	136	2408	2327	285
8.	Haryana	948	659	263	1842	1834	692	1005	828	271	1961	1903	703	1062	786	221	1999	1980	548
9.	Himachal Pradesh	125	99	38	191	196	94	132	108	41	193	191	82	130	81	30	186	161	57
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	237	160	24	432	433	59	217	114	27	318	313	32	169	127	20	328	328	50
11.	Jharkhand	1636	1151	386	1975	1596	587	1689	1158	308	2095	2442	492	1747	1288	344	2038	2026	545
12.	Karnataka	1702	1398	158	3287	3189	382	1805	1260	291	3631	3515	658	1820	1501	259	3404	3333	491
13.	Kerala	343	395	101	710	783	277	363	348	88	680	812	193	365	355	73	733	593	132
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2386	2186	770	5265	5273	1756	2423	2223	1071	5521	5554	2891	2511	2187	1324	5317	5245	2690
15.	Maharashtra	2653	2310	439	5904	6133	862	2744	2259	380	5725	5300	651	2818	2427	449	6193	6551	846
16.	Manipur	131	6	1	85	6	1	92	10	1	57	11	1	78	8	0	94	11	0
17.	Meghalaya	128	52	18	130	104	36	134	54	7	133	252	9	170	70	8	156	74	12
18.	Mizoram	31	34	22	29	57	69	48	40	39	57	56	59	26	20	16	28	22	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19.	Nagaland	46	33	17	27	21	28	45	44	21	37	38	31	46	59	56	27	26	72
20.	Odisha	1250	974	185	1859	1799	291	1308	1199	197	2051	2141	331	1477	1342	184	2340	2288	321
21.	Punjab	853	652	303	1489	1286	629	907	697	334	1547	1415	618	842	635	355	1550	1283	722
22.	Rajasthan	1395	995	368	2297	2308	801	1421	891	304	2061	2033	655	1461	952	351	2378	2360	1003
23.	Sikkim	19	13	3	17	17	3	17	23	2	17	23	2	14	10	7	7	13	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	1776	1674	457	3602	3776	1040	1875	1505	469	4185	3567	1086	1877	1583	433	4128	3406	1180
25.	Tripura	133	113	23	206	119	28	150	108	21	176	121	38	163	173	19	306	213	38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4534	3531	1916	12365	10052	6500	4401	3437	2284	11784	9397	7714	4951	3893	2339	14093	10492	6901
27.	Uttarakhand	195	173	71	388	449	173	176	127	97	324	287	235	178	136	50	311	315	132
28.	West Bengal	2068	1130	140	3498	2670	344	2398	1727	158	3746	3010	373	2109	1653	109	3363	3369	275
	Total State	31728	24223	7542	61502	56234	18339	32696	24676	8202	61272	56798	20340	33672	27404	8514	69367	60802	19658
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	15	5	38	38	5	9	6	1	7	7	4	14	10	1	18	13	1
30.	Chandigarh	22	17	16	51	44	36	21	13	13	45	30	43	24	24	13	65	65	32
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	4	0	7	5	0	6	4	0	7	7	0	14	4	2	24	10	2
32.	Daman and Diu	5	3	0	11	9	0	5	5	1	19	23	1	6	6	1	1	7	1
33.	Delhi UT	552	456	126	889	880	237	565	455	160	953	919	254	543	506	185	974	918	310
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	37	56	13	167	238	43	33	37	6	163	160	17	32	25	2	138	116	4
	Total UT	641	551	160	1163	1214	321	639	520	181	1194	1146	319	633	575	204	1226	1129	350
	Total All India	32369	24774	7702	62665	57448	18660	33335	25196	8383	62466	57944	20659	34305	27979	8718	70593	61931	20008

Source: Crime in India

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

State-wise Sexwise Victims of Murder during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State	2009			2010			2011		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1675	800	2475	1914	624	2538	1835	973	2808
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	58	1	59	73	2	75	60	5	65
3.	Assam	1226	97	1323	1137	86	1223	1208	95	1303
4.	Bihar	2507	672	3179	2700	662	3362	2594	604	3198
5.	Chhattisgarh	757	326	1083	708	357	1065	752	358	1110
6.	Goa	26	31	57	28	7	35	38	11	49
7.	Gujarat	734	325	1059	814	268	1082	826	318	1144
8.	Haryana	786	221	1007	831	213	1044	925	200	1125
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94	39	133	105	28	133	103	32	135
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	216	46	262	205	30	235	147	33	180
11.	Jharkhand	1435	201	1636	1496	256	1752	1546	255	1801
12.	Karnataka	1073	679	1752	1147	731	1878	1157	763	1920
13.	Kerala	260	109	369	279	126	405	258	137	395
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1777	625	2402	1890	551	2441	1876	679	2555
15.	Maharashtra	1712	1000	2712	1790	1047	2837	1887	1034	2921
16.	Manipur	156	18	174	82	19	101	85	13	98
17.	Meghalaya	106	22	128	126	11	137	158	12	170
18.	Mizoram	28	3	31	40	8	48	17	9	26
19.	Nagaland	40	9	49	42	5	47	41	6	47
20.	Odisha	806	460	1266	783	536	1319	982	495	1477
21.	Punjab	658	203	861	703	242	945	623	243	866
22.	Rajasthan	1089	328	1417	1115	306	1421	1129	332	1461
23.	Sikkim	14	6	20	9	8	17	9	5	14
24.	Tamil Nadu	1270	587	1857	1279	629	1908	1315	625	1940
25.	Tripura	91	57	148	96	63	159	99	64	163
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3724	955	4679	3597	859	4456	3991	1040	5031

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	Uttarakhand	144	51	195	132	44	176	146	45	191
28.	West Bengal	1468	693	2161	1522	893	2415	1437	830	2267
	Total States	23930	8564	32494	24643	8611	33254	25244	9216	34460
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	8	18	5	5	10	6	9	15
30.	Chandigarh	19	3	22	20	2	22	20	5	25
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	6	10	5	1	6	12	2	14
32.	Daman and Diu	4	1	5	5	0	5	2	4	6
33.	Delhi UT	445	126	571	458	119	577	431	138	569
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	29	10	39	30	4	34	31	3	34
	Total UTs	511	154	665	523	131	654	502	161	663
	Total All India	24441	8718	33159	25166	8742	33908	25746	9377	35123

Source: Crime in India

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

Vacant Post of Agricultural Scientists

441. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the research work undertaken by various Research institutes/organisations in the agriculture sector during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to bring excellence in such research work;

(c) whether there is shortage of agricultural scientists in research work and a large number of posts of agricultural scientists are lying vacant for several years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to fill up these vacant posts?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) In the last three years and in the current year, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has been engaged in developing and refining farmer-friendly technologies and their assessment and refinement. Some of the path breaking research products developed include, development of Pusa hybrid rice 1121; new varieties of rice capable of withstanding drought (Sahbhagi Dhan) and water submergence (Swarna-Sub 1); rust resistant variety of wheat DBW 17, HD 2967; single cross hybrids of maize; breeder seed production, decoding of pigeon pea, chick pea and tomato, cloned buffalo and its offspring, poultry strains having annual egg yield of 305 eggs, technologies for development of vaccines for domestic animals, successful breeding of Cobia and silver pompano, shrimp open cage culture of seabass and aquaculture technologies. These have made India leading producer of rice, wheat, fruits, vegetables, milk, fish and eggs. The technologies so developed have place our national food security on a firm footing.

(b) The ICAR has embarked upon several new programmes and initiatives that aim at improving the

efficiency and impact of research by enhanced application of frontier sciences as space science, remote sensing, biotechnology, and information and communication technology. State of the art research facilities have been created in several institutes and the research infrastructure is continuously strengthened. Establishment of National Gene Bank, High Security Animal Disease Laboratory, National Bureau on Agriculturally Important Microorganisms, National Institute on Abiotic Stress Management and launching of National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture, National fund for Basic, Strategic and Frontier Application Research in Agriculture (NFBSFARA) have enabled bringing excellence to agricultural research.

(c) to (e) Presently 23% of the positions in the scientific category (1475 posts) are vacant comprising of 367 Scientists, 725 Senior Scientists and 383 Principal Scientists and Research Managers. Recruitment of Scientists is a continuous process and vacancies are filled up through an established procedure subject to availability of appropriately qualified candidates in the required areas of specialization.

Production of Flowers

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

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to tap the potential of floriculture in various States including West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details/quantum of flowers produced in

various States including West Bengal during each of the last three years;

(d) whether lack of water for irrigation has adversely affected production of flowers in various States;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any relief/financial assistance is provided by the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The Government of India is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH). HMNEH is being implemented in the North Eastern and Himalayan States and NHM is being implemented in remaining States including West Bengal and Union Territories including West Bengal for the holistic development of horticulture sector including promotion of floriculture. A details of cost norms and assistance available under these Missions is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details of State-wise production of flowers, during 2009-2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) As indicated in Statement-I, there has been no adverse impact on production of flowers during the last three years.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Pattern of Assistance for Floriculture

Sl. No.	Item	Maximum permissible cost	HMNEH	NHM
1	2	3	4	5

Flowers (for a maximum area of 2 ha per beneficiary)

i.	Cut flowers	Rs. 70,000/ha	75% of the cost i.e. Rs. 52500/ha including expenditure on planting material and cost of material for INM/IPM	50% of the cost to Small and Marginal farmers and 33% to other category farmers, subject to a maximum of Rs. 35,000/-
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1	2	3	4	5
				per ha for S&M* farmers and Rs. 23100/- per ha for other category farmers.
ii.	Bulbous flowers	Rs. 90,000/ha	75% of cost i.e. Rs. 67500/ha including expenditure on planting material and cost of material for INM/IPM.	50% of the cost to Small and Marginal farmers and 33% to other category farmers, subject to a maximum of Rs. 45,000/- per ha for S&M farmers and Rs. 29700/- per ha for other category farmers.
iii.	Loose Flowers	Rs. 24,000/ha	75% of cost i.e. Rs. 18000/ha including expenditure on planting material and cost of material for INM/IPM.	50% of the cost to Small and Marginal farmers and 33% to other category farmers, subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,000/- per ha for S&M farmers and Rs. 7920/- per ha for other category farmers.

*S&M: Small & Marginal

Statement-II

State-wise Production of flowers (2009-2012)

(Prod. in '000 MT)

States	2009-10		2010-2011		2011-2012	
	Loose	Cut	Loose	Cut	Loose	Cut
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.3	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	130.3	6202.0	133.7	6202.0	389.0	7099.4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	2860.0	0.0	2860.0	0.0	2860.0
Bihar	2.3	11.0	2.3	11.0	8.7	1285.0
Chhattisgarh	13.5	0.0	27.1	0.0	32.9	0.0
Delhi	5.7	1038.0	5.7	1038.0	5.7	1038.0
Gujarat	49.5	5063.0	49.5	5063.0	135.5	0.0
Haryana	60.3	1084.0	60.5	1084.0	64.2	1269.5
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	605.0	0.6	605.0	35.3	1948.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	0.2	66.3	0.2	66.3	1.1	155.9
Jharkhand	22.0	1711.0	22.0	1711.0	22.0	1711.0
Karnataka	203.9	5860.0	203.9	5860.0	211.5	10388.0
Madhya Pradesh	5.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	150.7	0.0
Maharashtra	91.1	7914.0	91.1	7914.0	104.0	7914.0
Mizoram	0.0	142.0	0.0	162.0	0.0	349.0
Nagaland	0.0	17.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	15.4
Odisha	25.3	5356.0	3.7	5911.0	26.1	6020.0
Puducherry	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
Punjab	82.0	0.0	82.0	0.0	10.1	0.1
Rajasthan	4.9	0.0	9.6	0.0	2.7	0.0
Sikkim	0.0	200.0	0.0	230.0	26.0	209.1
Tamilnadu	247.3	0.0	247.3	0.0	332.8	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	17.6	2958.0	17.6	2958.0	27.1	4194.0
Uttarakhand	1.0	3414.0	2.3	3416.0	1.8	3567.6
West Bengal	55.2	22170.0	59.2	23919.0	63.9	25042.1
Total	1020.6	66671.4	1031.3	69027.4	1651.6	75066.0

[Translation]

Wadhwa Committee on PDS

443. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wadhwa Committee has made certain recommendations with regard to improvement in the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether suggestions/observations have been received from some State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Vigilance Committee (CVC) with Justice D.P. Wadhwa as Chairman was set up by Hon'ble Supreme Court to look into maladies affecting functioning of Public Distribution System (PDS) and to suggest remedial measures. In pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 17.09.2012, the CVC has submitted a final report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court summarizing its recommendations on functioning of PDS. The Committee has bifurcated its recommendations into long term and short term. The long term recommendations include (i) constitution of Civil Supply Corporation in every State/Union Territory and (ii) Computerization of whole PDS operations. The short term measures include issues namely (i) Identification of beneficiaries / Inclusion and Exclusion errors (ii) Storage capacity (iii) Transportation of

PDS foodgrains (iv) Viability of Fair Price Shop (FPS) (v) Accountability and monitoring (vi) Allocation of foodgrain on per unit basis (vii) Vigilance Committee (viii) Complaint Mechanism (ix) Allotment of FPS (x) Awareness of beneficiaries (xi) Vigilance and Enforcement (xii) Functioning of FPS (xiii) Supply of Fortified atta (xiv) Elimination of Bogus and Fake ration cards (xv) Electronic Weighment (xvi) Issuance of ration cards (xvii) Implementation of Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 08.05.2002 and 02.05.2003 (xviii) Allocation of PDS foodgrain from Centre to States / UTs on the basis of projected population, 2012 (xix) Joint Sampling (xx) Abolition of APL category and (xxi) Special measures for poorest » districts in the Country.

(c) and (d) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 7.1.2013 has directed the Central and State/UT Governments to file their response on the report of CVC. Accordingly, States / UTs are to submit their response in the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Strengthening and streamlining of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at FPSs, ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, and introduction of new technologies such as Computerisation of TPDS operations at various levels and improving the efficiency of FPS operations.

[English]

Kisan Call Centres

444. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of phone calls registered under the Kisan Call Centres in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the farmers are satisfied with the suggestions given through Kisan Call Centres;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to give quality suggestions to the farmers and improve the facility of Kisan Call Centres by equipping them with modern technology of international standards and provide round the clock services to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Details of State-wise number of phone calls registered in the software of Kisan Call Centres in the country during the last three years and current year till January, 2013 have been provided in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) A study on evaluation of impact of Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) conducted by Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad(ASCI) in the year 2007, revealed that 84% of the farmers expressed overall satisfaction with the advice provided to them by Call Centre Agents (CCAs). The study also pointed out that KCC advice resulted in effective control of pests, weeds and diseases and better management of fertilizer use. Advice given by KCCs enabled the farmers to take timely decisions and, in the process, crop production and productivity went up.

(d) IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Limited (IKSL), a subsidiary of IFFCO, has been identified as Service Provider for KCC through a competitive bidding process for setting up state of the art KCCs at identified locations. Quality of services in the restructured & revamped KCCs has improved on account of the following technological features:-

(a) Voice/Media Gateways (IPPBX based decentralized system).

(b) Dedicated MPLS leased line network with dedicated bandwidth.

(c) 100% call recording/call replay.

(d) Call barging.

(e) SMS to farmers providing a gist of advisories given to them on phone.

(f) Voice mail system for recording farmer's queries during idle time of KCC or during call lines busy,

with provision for call back to the caller.

(g) Soft phones in every personal computer with caller ID facility.

(h) Up scaling the knowledge of CCAs by way of providing latest versions of guide books and booklets issued by the State Agricultural Department or the Agricultural Universities.

(i) Facility of video conferencing at each KCC for

interaction of KCC agents with the Divisional/ Zonal Level Officers of the State Agriculture and allied departments as well as on-line and physical monitoring of the working of KCCs.

(j) Call Conference and call Escalation for advice by higher level experts.

Though the working hours of the KCC are from 6 AM to 10 PM, the farmers can access the KCC toll free number from 10.00 PM to 6 AM through IVRS and record their queries on voice mail to receive call back by the KCC.

Statement

Details of State-wise number of phone calls registered under KCCs in KKMS during the last three year and current year (up to January, 2013)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto January, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	911	639	519	527
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11024	18998	50212	75725
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	352	676	630	104
4.	Assam	1648	10358	15085	22099
5.	Bihar	5555	8023	12929	46049
6.	Chhattisgarh	8858	31017	21629	24207
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	269	171	33	17
8.	Delhi	14845	48776	38446	21493
9.	Goa, Daman and Diu	311	242	40	31
10.	Gujarat	45678	64604	71546	121347
11.	Haryana	35809	41009	54421	109715
12.	Himachal Pradesh	17486	46527	39630	35122
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	29537	47937	30163	43546
14.	Jharkhand	2811	5363	8218	4764
15.	Karnataka	55504	75534	158390	148102
16.	Kerala	22604	14574	3222	20305
17.	Lakshadweep	914	30	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
18. Madhya Pradesh		81734	401288	64034	189525
19. Maharashtra		65742	65562	62734	175657
20. Manipur		778	242	54	450
21. Meghalaya		3775	1540	540	408
22. Mizoram		254	223	5245	27
23. Nagaland		308	118	4	175
24. Odisha		11879	36631	21855	22197
25. Punjab		49607	62587	84185	141362
26. Rajasthan		98937	119414	93236	220123
27. Sikkim		480	803	1083	499
28. Tamil Nadu and Puducherry		22497	44043	38574	87325
29. Tripura		1141	775	334	2224
30. Uttar Pradesh		183661	655992	446259	324551
31. Uttaranchal		50210	114511	66463	46458
32. West Bengal		103235	125429	151084	205205
Total		928354	2043636	1541138	2089339

Terrorist Threat to Oil Refineries

445. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of threats of terrorist attacks on shipyards and oil refineries in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government has received reports/threat inputs indicating plans of terrorists to target important vital installations, including oil refineries and shipyards, in the country.

The primary responsibility for providing security to

vital installations, including oil refineries and shipyards, is of the State Governments/Union Territory(UT) Administrations concerned. The threat inputs, whenever received, are shared with the State Governments/UT Administrations and Department concerned. State Police and Managements of such installations are sensitised to coordinate security measures and strengthen security to counter these threats.

Besides, many such vital installations have been provided with security cover of Central Industrial Security Force(CISF) for providing fool-proof security. Security agencies also carry out periodic security audit and make recommendations for strengthening security. Advisories, based on these recommendations and other inputs, are also issued from time to time to the authorities concerned.

Security to VIPs

446. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Union Government to provide security to WIPs/VIPs including judges and bollywood stars; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred on security along with the steps taken to recover the expenditure during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has conducted any inquiry to find out the number of security personnel being deployed for WIPs/VIPs security in each State and the expenditure being incurred thereon every year;

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

(e) whether the Union Government has any proposal to review the norms for providing security/review the list of WIPs/VIPs provided security to ensure deployment of minimum police personnel and the use of beacon lights by such dignitaries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Union Government to reduce deployment of security personnel for such persons and instead provide safety and a sense of security to the ordinary citizens of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Provision of security is primarily the responsibility of the State Government under whose jurisdiction an individual ordinarily resides. Security to President, Vice President and Prime Minister is provided as per the provisions of the relevant Blue Book. Security to other individuals is provided, based on the threat perception or on positional basis, in accordance with the provisions of the Yellow Book.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) and (f) There is a laid down mechanism whereby the security categorization of central protectees and other

protectees given protection by the Union Government, is reviewed by Protection Review Group (PRG) and Security Categorization Committee (SCC) based on threat inputs. Thereafter, based on the recommendations of the SCC, security is withdrawn /upgraded/downgraded. Every effort is made in such reviews as also on periodic basis, to reduce the deployment of security personnel for such personal security.

Similar mechanisms exist in the states also to review the security in respect of State Government protectees.

As regards use of beacon lights, the same is regulated in terms of the Central Motor Vehicles Act and Rules framed thereunder administered by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

[Translation]

Cheating on Matrimonial Websites

447. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any information regarding cheating by matrimonial websites; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Recommendations from UPSC

448. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
 SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received a request from the Union Public Service Service Commission (UPSC) for de-linking of schedule languages from its scheme of examination; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No request was received from the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) regarding delinking of schedule languages from its scheme of examination. However, Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT) had forwarded to this Ministry for comments, the recommendations of the High Level Standing Committee which had been appointed by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) in July, 2009 to examine the modalities for implementing the recommendations of the Parliamentary Resolution of 1968. According to the Resolution, languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and English shall be permitted as alternative media for the All India and higher Central Services examination after ascertaining the views of Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) on the future scheme of the examinations, the procedural aspects and the timing etc.

(b) The recommendations of the said Committee are enclosed in Statement. The Ministry of Home Affairs had agreed with the recommendations.

Statement

Recommendations of the High Level Committee appointed by the Union Public Service Commission

- (i) The language adopted by the UPSC for conducting its Examination should be based on their growth in the higher educational system and the inclusion of a language in the Eighth Schedule should not be the only basis for its adoption by the UPSC in its All India and Higher Central Services Examinations.
- (ii) All candidates should have the option to write Civil Services Examination either in Hindi or in English.
- (iii) The candidates in the Civil Services Examination should be allowed to write their papers (other than the Indian Language and English Compulsory Papers) in any of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution provided the candidate has had her/his graduation in that particular language medium for examination.

- (iv) In the interest of maintaining the equality and standards of examination conducted by UPSC, a minimum number of 25 (twenty five) candidates will be required for conducting examination in any one language.
- (v) Considering the dynamics of growth of languages in the higher education system, UPSC may review the above policy after a gap of three years.

Instructions to Bus Owners

449. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has recently issued any instructions/ guidelines to the bus owners regarding safe plying of buses in view of the safety of passengers in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of such instructions/guidelines issued by the Delhi Police;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to non-compliance of such instructions/guidelines by bus owners and drivers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the guilty bus owners and drivers; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to check illegal operation of bus services in the NCT of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No instructions/guidelines have been issued by Delhi Police to Bus owners regarding safe plying of Buses in Capital city of Delhi. However, Transport Department, GNCT of Delhi have issued several directions to ensure safety of passengers using buses and other public service vehicles through Public Notice widely published in various Newspapers.

(c) and (d) Delhi Police regularly prosecutes all bus drivers found violating traffic rules and regulations in the NCT of Delhi. The details of prosecution for various categories of buses for the year 2012 and 2013 (up to 15.02.2013) are as under:-

Year	Chart Pvt.	Cluster Buses	DTC	Interstate Bus	Pvt. / STA	Roadways	RTV	School Buses	Total
2012	21482	716	8551	306	1647	5179	10833	7320	56034
2013 (upto 15.03.13)	3272	42	345	192	24	498	1616	881	6870

(e) Road Safety Cell of Delhi Traffic Police regularly organizes refresher courses for bus and public service vehicle drivers regarding safety of passengers travelling in the buses/taxi/TSR with special emphasis on guidelines issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and safety of passengers. These courses are organized at periodic intervals at DTC Depots, and Petrol Pumps etc.

In addition, safe and defensive Driving Workshops are also organized for the drivers of school buses and contract carriage buses engaged for transporting school children. Road safety literature and pamphlets are also distributed among all categories of bus drivers/conductors by field functionaries of Traffic Unit to sensitize them on safety of passengers etc.

[Translation]

Wastage of Foodgrains, Fruits and Vegetables

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that more quantity of vegetables and fruits are wasted in India as compared to foodgrains;

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

(c) whether lack of cold storages, transportation facilities, bad road conditions, adverse climatic conditions and corruption are the main reasons for the mess;

(d) if so, the details of the remedial action being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has received a proposal for a pilot project of Field Approach Road in Jalgaon area in Maharashtra keeping in view the wastage of foodgrains, vegetables and fruits; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) As per report of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) on estimation of quantitative harvest and post-harvest losses of major agricultural produce in India from 2005 to 2007, the losses for selected cereals, constituting 94% of the national cereal production, are in the range of 2.8% to 4.7%, while in the case of pulses, it is 3.4% to 5.0%. The losses in selected fruits and vegetables are in the range of 5.8% to 18.0%.

Due to long and fragmented supply chain with inadequate post-harvest infrastructure, especially those of cold storages and cold chain logistics, lack of proper transport facility and poor road connectivity from farm gate to end users, there are high wastages of agricultural produce in the country. Since, fruits and vegetables are perishable in nature, therefore, they are prone to higher percentage of losses than foodgrains. Untimely rain and unfavourable weather conditions increase the wastages of agricultural produce more so, fruits and vegetables.

The Government has taken a number of steps to address the problem of post-harvest wastages by way of improving the infrastructural facilities through bringing reforms in agricultural marketing sector so as to facilitate private sector to encourage investment required for development of post-harvest and cold chain infrastructure nearer to farmers' field, which will also facilitate to shorten the supply chain. Central sector schemes are being implemented to provide investment subsidy on market infrastructure development projects under the reform linked scheme of Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH). Scheme of 'Grameen Bhandaran Yojana' is also being implemented for development of storage infrastructure nearer to the farmers' field to provide adequate scientific storage facilities for arresting losses to

farmers in Jerns of wastage in quantity and quality of produce in general.

(e) and (f) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has not received such proposal.

[*English*]

Acid Attacks

451. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of acid attacks on women continue to remain high in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government maintains the data on the number of incidents of acid attacks on women;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported and action taken against the guilty persons during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(e) the time by which the said information would be made available at the earliest;

(f) whether the Supreme Court has recently expressed displeasure on the failure of the Union and the State Governments to address the menace of acid attacks on women; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Union/State Governments to stop such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) As per information provided by the National Crime records Bureau (NCRB), data regarding acid attack on women is not maintained centrally by NCRB.

(e) This information would be available in the next six months.

(f) While hearing a Writ Petition on Acid Attack case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court expressed dissatisfaction over Government's initiative to restrict or ban sale of acids which could not be implemented due to some practical problems. The Hon'ble Court has directed the Government to explore the feasibility of banning / restricting sale of

acids and framing a law for treatment and compensation to victims.

(g) The President of India on 4th February, 2013 has recently consented to the Ordinance on crimes against women which makes acid attack a specific offence. Under the new provision a person may be punished with life imprisonment if found guilty of acid attack. The minimum sentence of 10 years and fine of Rs. 10 lakh has also been prescribed in the ordinance.

The Criminal Amendment Bill 2012, which has been introduced in the Parliament, proposes insertion of sections 326A and 326B in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) for making acid attack a specific offence. It penalises the act of intentionally causing damage to the body of a person, or burning or maiming a person by throwing acid with imprisonment for minimum of 10 years that may extend up to life imprisonment and a fine of Rs 10 lakh. It penalises the attempt to cause harm by throwing acid with minimum of five and maximum of seven years of imprisonment.

Unethical Practice in Media

452. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of alleged unethical practices and incessant misreporting being resorted to by a section in the print as well as electronic media;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents including paid news reported along with the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, media-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals for seeking amendments to the Press Council Act, 1978 for arming it with more powers and bringing the electronic and the social media under the Press Council of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action/steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to revise the

existing guidelines/ constitute an effective statutory regulator to improve the functioning of the said media; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TIWARI): (a) and (b) There have been reports of unethical practices being resorted to by the media. The Press Council of India, a statutory autonomous body set up for maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers & news agencies in India, has formulated 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' which covers principles and ethics of journalism that should be adhered to by the media. of late, there also have been a number of media reports that sections of the electronic and print media have received monetary considerations for publishing or broadcasting in favour of particular individuals or organizations or corporate entities for what is essentially "advertisement" disguised as "news". This has been commonly referred to as "paid news". The PCI has taken cognizance of this unethical practice and has released a Report on Paid News in 2010 after General Elections. Besides, a sub-committee of PCI has also undertaken a study on recent elections in Gujarat. The report of the study indicates that at least 26 confirmed cases of 'paid news' were identified by the Media Certification and Monitoring Committee (MCMC) and the State's election authority, on the basis of guidelines from

Election Commission of India. Moreover, 61 candidates admitted having paid for news items in electronic and print media. In addition, a list of complaints regarding 'Paid News' in print media reported to the PCI during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (f) Press Council of India, having observed that the powers provided under Press Council Act, 1978 are not adequate for effective implementation of its directives, has proposed amendments to the Press Council Act, 1978 to bring electronic media and social media under its jurisdiction. Further, some of the major amendments proposed intend to arm the Council with more powers against those who violate journalistic ethics, such as withdrawal of Government advertisements, suspension of registration of newspapers and accreditation of the editor or journalist. The proposed amendments also envisage providing power to PCI to give directions in respect of conduct of any authority including the Government. The proposed amendments, if considered necessary, are required to be drafted carefully after wide consultations with the stakeholders and evolving consensus on the important issues relating to the media.

PCI have formed Norms of Journalistic Conduct and guidelines for Election reporting which should be adhered to by the media.

Statement

Complaints received by the Press Council of India on Paid News during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kunwar Manvendra Singh, Member (Lok Sabha), Avagarh House, Dampiar Nagar, Mathura (U.P.)	The Editor, Dainik Jagran, Mathura (U.P.)	Publication of favourable news item in favour of his rival candidate	Closed on 26.4.2010 for non-pursuance
2.	Shri Rakesh Srivastava "Nyayik" M.M.22, Vikas Pradhikaran Colony,	The Editor, Hindustan	Publication of news in favour of BSP candidate during the election by taking money from him.	Closed on 31.8.2010 for non-pursuance

1	2	3	4	5
	Shivpur, Varanasi-221003, (U.P.).			
3.	Shri Rampravesh Sharma@ Shankar, J.D.U. Candidate, 36, Jahanabad Lok Sabha, Bihar	The Editor, Hindustan, Patna	Publication of news in favour of contesting candidate by taking money	Closed on 3.6.2010 for non-pursuance
4.	Shri Lawan Thakur, Chairman, RTI Bureau, 88/6, Samkheter, Mandi (Himachal Pradesh)	The Editor, The Tribune, Chandigarh.	Publication of news in favour of candidate by taking money.	Closed on 26.4.2010 for non-pursuance
5.	Shri Ram Iqbal Singh, Ex-MLA, BJP, 70, Ghosi Lok Sabha Constituency, Mau (U.P.).	The Editor, Dainik Jagran	Publication of news in favour of a candidate by taking money.	Closed on 23.4.2010 for non-pursuance
6.	Shri Randeep Thakur, 4, LIG Barra-2, Kanpur(U.P.).	The Editor, Dainik Jagran	Publication of news/ advertisements in favour of a candidate by selling news column.	Closed on 24.8.2010 for non-pursuance
7-8.	Shri Lion S. Gopalan, 43, Periyar Nagar, Sengunthapuram Post, Karur-639 002 (Tamil Nadu)	The Editors, Dinamalar The Hindu	Regarding violation of guidelines of press by highlighting the caste profile of the candidates as well as constituencies.	Closed on 23.4.2010 for non-pursuance
9.	Shri Ramadhar Verma, Purani Basti, Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	The Editor, Dainik Bhaskar Raipur.	Publication of misleading advertisement in favour of a party during the election.	Closed on 1.1.2010 for non-pursuance/lack of address
10-12.	Shri P.P. Kapoor, Haryana State Convenor, Indian Federation of Trade Unions (IFTU), G.T. Road, Samalakhia-132 101-03, Panipat (Haryana)	The Editors, 1. Dainik Bhaskar 2. Dainik Jagran 3. Punjab Kesari	Regarding publication of misleading news/article/advts during Haryana Vidhan Sabha election.	The Press Council in his decision censured the respondent newspaper by giving warning.
13-16.	Shri K. Ramasubramanian, State	The Editors, Dinakaran Tamil Murasu Daily		

1	2	3	4	5
	Secretary, Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), 83-3B, Arjun Nivas Apartment, 4th Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-641 012—(TN).	Thanthi Maalai Malar	Publishing election/campaign related news according to whims and fancies.	The Press Council in his decision censured the respondent newspaper by giving warning.
17.	Shri S.S. Arya, State General Secretary, Indian Justice Party, Haryana, Ambala	Editor, Punjab Kesari	Regarding misleading the people.	The Press Council in his decision censured the respondent newspaper by giving warning.

Complaints received by the Press Council of India on Paid News during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Rakesh Kumar Sharma, H.No.143, Sector-13, Kurukshetra, Haryana	Editor, Dainik Jagra	Regarding manipulation and fraud with their shareholders and also publish newseditorial/advertisements by taking money from the candi dates during Lok Sabha and legislative assembly elections.	Closed on 6.9.2010 Outside charter
2.	Shri Jai Singh Village & PS-Gajrola, Pilibhit (UP)	Amar Ujala	Regarding publication of false and defamatory news item with the motive to blackmail him during district PUNCHAYATI Election.	Closed on 23.01.2012 for non-pursuance.

Complaints received by the Press Council of India on Paid News during 2011-12

Sl. No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Nama Nagswara Rao, M.P. (Lok Sabha) Telugu Desam Parliamentary Party, 5, Parliament House, New Delhi	Saakshi	Publication of falsehood and malicious campaign.	Closed on 30.11.2012 for non-pursuance.
2.	District Election	Hindustan	Publication of Paid News.	The Press Council in his

1	2	3	4	5
	Officer-cum- District Magistrate, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) through Election Commission of India			decision censured the respondent newspaper by giving warning.
3.	District Election Officer-cum- District Magistrate, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) through Election Commission of India	Dainik Jagran	Publication of Paid News.	The Press Council in his decision censured the respondent newspaper by giving warning.
4.	District Election Officer-cum- District Magistrate, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) through Election Commission of India	Prabhat Khabar	Publication of Paid News.	The Press Council in his decision censured the respondent newspaper by giving warning.
5.	District Election Officer-cum- District Magistrate, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) through Election Commission of India	Rashtrya Sahara	Publication of Paid News.	The Press Council in his decision censured the respondent newspaper by giving warning.
6.	District Election Officer-cum- District Magistrate, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) through Election Commission of India	Hindustan Times (English)	Publication of Paid News.	The Press Council in his decision censured the respondent newspaper by giving warning.
7.	District Election Officer-cum- District Magistrate, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) through Election Commission of India	Poorvanchal Ki Raah (Election Special)	Publication of Paid News.	The Press Council in his decision censured the respondent newspaper by giving warning.
8.	District Election Officer-cum- District Magistrate, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) through Election Commission of India	Dainik Aaj	Publication of Paid News.	The Press Council in his decision censured the respondent newspaper by giving warning.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	District Election Officer-cum- District Magistrate, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) through Election Commission of India	Dainik Udyog Vyapar Times	Publication of Paid News.	The Press Council in his decision censured the respondent newspaper by giving warning.
10.	Shri N. Konda, Indian National Congress Worker, S/o Shri N. Varadarajula Reddy, Proddatur, Dadapa District (Andhra Pradesh)	Saakshi	Publication of a series of false news item about his father during election.	The Press Council in his decision censured the respondent newspaper by giving warning.
11.	Ms. Mayabhushan Nagvenkar, 1392, Doxoxvir, Anjuna, Bordrez, Goa- 403 509 and General Secretary, Goa Union of Journalists, Shramshakti Bhavan 6th Floor, Panaji.	The Herald, English Daily, Panaji, Goa	Regarding publication of paid news.	Closed on 29.10.2012 being Sub-judice.

Complaints received by the Press Council of India on Paid News during 2012-13

Sl. No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Brajmani Singh, Ex-State Spokesman, All India Hindu Maha Sabah, Gorakhpur.	Dainik Jagran	Publication of Paid News during elections.	Closed on 29.10.2012 being time barred.
2-3.	Shri Parvinder . SinghTyagi, New Delhi	Dainik Jagran Punjab Kesari	Paid News.	Under consideration.
4-7.	Shri Prem Prakash Thapliyal, Central Member, Uttrakhand	Amar Ujala, Dainik Jagran, Hindustan, Sandhya Prabhat.	Paid news during elections.	Closed on 12.02.2013 for non-pursuance.

1	2	3	4	5
	Parivartan Party, Dehradun.			
8-9.	Shri Clifton De'souza, Zaino, Velim, Salcete, Goa- 403 723.	The Navhind Times 'Herald'.	Paid News published.	Closed on 12.02.2013 for non-pursuance.

Agricultural Education

453. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently reviewed the status of agricultural education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of areas in which the country is lagging behind in the field of agricultural education along with the proposals received in this regard;

(d) the funds allocated/assistance provided under the schemes for agricultural education;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any comprehensive scheme on the basis of the said proposals; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the funds earmarked in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission's Working Group on Agricultural Research and Education for XII Plan had constituted a sub-group on Agricultural Education. The areas which require attention include: Adequate State funding, University governance, faculty strength and inbreeding, faculty and students development programmes, demand driven curriculum and its delivery, quality assurance and modern infrastructure for education.

(d) During the XI Plan, Rs.2033.37 crores was provided to different agricultural universities under the Plan scheme, 'Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India'.

(e) and (f) Agriculture including higher agricultural education is a State subject. To the extent that funds are available, Central Government assists the State Agricultural Universities in certain select areas for strengthening and developing higher agricultural education in India.

[Translation]

Assistance under National Agriculture Development Scheme

454. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided to Bihar during each of the last three years and the current year under the National Agriculture Development Scheme; and

(b) the details of the funds spent under the scheme on development of fruits, vegetables and fishery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Year-wise assistance provided to Bihar under National Agriculture Development programme during the last three years and the current year along with utilization reported by the state is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Funds released	Utilization reported by the State
2009-10	110.79	110.79
2010-11	415.10	415.10
2011-12	506.82	469.74
2012-13 (till 22.02.2013)	687.39	346.70

(b) As per information available, State Government of Bihar has approved projects, amounting to Rs.264.04 crore for Horticulture Sector (including development of fruits and vegetables) and Rs. 65.29 crore for Fisheries Sector during this period (2009-10 to 2012-13 till 22.2.2013).

Additional Allocation for the Poor

455. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court had issued any directives to the effect that the Government should provide foodgrains to the poor and ensure that there are no starvation or malnutrition related incidents in the country;

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

(c) the regular and additional/special allocation and offtake of foodgrains and other items under Public Distribution System during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 14.5.2011 has directed the Union of India to reserve 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains for distribution to the 150 poorest districts or the extremely poor and vulnerable sections of our society.

In pursuance of the above directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, Government has so far allocated a total quantity of 44.90 lakh tons of foodgrains to the States for distribution to the additional Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the poorest districts identified by the Central Vigilance Committee on Public Distribution System appointed by Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) The details regarding the regular and additional/special allocation and offtake of foodgrains and other items under Public Distribution System during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, are given in the Statement I to V.

Statement-I

*Allocation and Offtake of RICE AND WHEAT for the Year 2009-2010 to 2012-13
(upto January, 13) Under TPDS*

(In Thousand tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3884.250	3526.692	3676.480	3433.137	3738.252	3065.474	3185.680	2731.407
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	101.556	99.538	101.556	85.023	101.556	83.589	84.630	83.136
3.	Assam	1485.966	1400.233	1673.126	1591.641	1806.756	1662.751	1572.380	1524.058
4.	Bihar	3437.481	2274.014	3543.192	2969.154	3650.312	2757.350	3086.560	2159.037
5.	Chhattisgarh	1091.952	1005.898	1168.032	1135.107	1218.752	1085.194	1036.760	982.519
6.	Delhi	592.548	577.275	595.734	607.303	597.858	545.295	499.100	477.629
7.	Goa	46.708	45.308	68.751	53.804	60.316	60.421	52.530	54.918
8.	Gujarat	1618.488	1025.464	1885.998	1532.880	2018.738	1242.799	1737.590	1110.029

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Haryana	980.472	501.671	685.242	613.097	732.422	586.431	630.010	388.836
10.	Himachal Pradesh	497.466	461.812	508.988	486.462	519.146	512.663	439.950	438.163
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	756.804	758.854	757.104	749.115	756.804	743.485	630.670	658.836
12.	Jharkhand	1311.792	1038.280	1319.412	1032.747	1339.032	1022.038	1132.210	831.993
13.	Karnataka	2167.492	2092.192	2260.476	2132.040	2386.646	2234.612	2398.640	1952.825
14.	Kerala	1301.604	1233.443	1399.646	1373.157	1431.674	1428.807	1227.240	1240.965
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3030.870	2953.426	2610.454	2707.860	2680.736	2653.417	2280.340	2962.977
16.	Maharashtra	4509.359	3576.017	4490.412	3687.169	4647.114	3539.245	4025.870	3158.528
17.	Manipur	117.146	122.104	141.844	71.209	160.446	144.884	142.460	149.344
18.	Meghalaya	147.276	145.315	182.928	156.605	181.696	182.690	157.150	158.341
19.	Mizoram	82.908	75.675	70.140	64.502	70.140	66.233	58.450	56.056
20.	Nagaland	129.546	134.532	126.876	138.126	126.876	140.094	105.730	118.647
21.	Odisha	2115.852	2080.701	2221.788	2052.089	2118.908	2058.005	1828.954	1773.086
22.	Punjab	1213.920	987.526	786.348	680.707	814.100	686.355	689.980	521.036
23.	Rajasthan	1945.464	1919.335	2037.128	1937.843	2115.140	2078.693	1816.250	1795.937
24.	Sikkim	44.220	44.206	44.250	43.000	44.270	44.936	36.900	36.599
25.	Tamilnadu	3767.832	3951.112	3722.832	3698.126	3722.832	3700.634	3102.360	3018.890
26.	Tripura	302.004	279.176	302.622	249.020	308.034	275.381	253.232	251.499
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7039.894	6455.013	6948.948	6555.953	7114.590	6645.333	6057.100	5535.534
28.	Uttarakhand	436.002	408.472	474.122	455.838	501.702	456.876	432.660	477.147
29.	West Bengal	3316.544	3145.293	3601.864	3325.618	3763.754	3281.205	3214.330	3076.941
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31.959	18.489	34.020	17.921	34.020	16.026	28.350	12.454
31.	Chandigarh	25.796	25.276	31.380	25.975	34.980	34.216	30.650	27.109
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.880	2.973	9.924	2.457	10.284	10.247	8.720	8.776
33.	Damen and Diu	4.320	1.346	4.980	1.162	5.430	4.669	4.710	3.953
34.	Lakshadweep	4.614	3.707	4.620	6.385	4.620	4.053	5.850	3.493
35.	Puducherry	53.712	32.317	56.112	48.435	58.912	47.816	50.260	45.340
Total		47602.697	42402.685	47547.329	43720.667	48876.848	43101.917	42044.256	37826.038

Statement-II

Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains of Special ADHOC Additional Allocations made during 2009-10 and 2010-11 under TPDS

(in thousand tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12		% Offtake	Allocation for		% Offtake	2012-13		% Offtake	BPL Allocation		% Offtake
		Date of Allocation			AAY/BPL/APL			APL Allocation made			made on 7.9.2010		
		Allocation	Offtake	19.5.2010 @ Rs. 8.45/ kg. & 11.85/kg.		on 6.1.2011 @Rs. 8.45/kg. & 11.85/kg.		and 6.1.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	316.420	125.563	39.7	268.957	3.706	1.4	255.220	12.532	4.9	511.570	510.338	99.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.840	0	0.0	4.114	2.190	53.2	3.104	2.404	77.4	12.592	7.180	57.0
3.	Assam	89.860	23.236	25.9	196.381	82.018	41.8	282.673	111.622	39.5	290.794	171.081	58.8
4.	Bihar	237.580	0	0.0	201.943	24.960	12.4	116.258	20.751	17.8	500.214	325.882	65.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	88.220	50.367	57.1	149.974	41.787	27.9	205.047	143.700	70.1	143.784	194.411	135.2
6.	Delhi	55.640	21.798	39.2	47.294	22.640	47.9	51.509	0	0.0	31.364	23.369	74.5
7.	Goa	6.400	0	0.0	5.440	0.002	0.0	5.904	3.007	50.9	3.680	3.374	91.7
8.	Gujarat	175.140	9.025	5.2	148.869	16.141	10.8	144.063	14.590	10.1	162.572	132.874	81.7
9.	Haryana	62.960	15.418	24.5	53.516	16.280	30.4	51.205	36.806	71.9	60.504	22.076	36.5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25.140	6.043	24.0	21.369	21.084	98.7	16.128	14.620	90.6	39.416	29.491	74.8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.040	32.258	89.5	30.634	30.983	101.1	63.139	51.333	81.3	56.440	56.970	100.9
12.	Jharkhand	87.120	0	0.0	74.052	8.363	11.3	42.587	0.764	1.8	183.584	126.175	68.7
13.	Karnataka	188.740	73.685	39.0	160.429	51.525	32.1	136.922	12.552	9.2	239.946	233.571	97.3
14.	Kerala	122.200	8.242	6.7	153.870	116.062	75.4	179.893	127.906	71.1	125.653	125.553	99.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	194.060	0	0.0	164.951	13.322	8.1	121.077	11.933	9.9	516.324	6.668	1.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Maharashtra	354.540	0	0.0	301.359	40.694	13.5	242.956	27.145	11.2	501.060	286.014	57.1
17.	Manipur	8.140	6.467	79.4	6.919	0	0.0	5.231	6.070	116.0	17.730	16.921	95.4
18.	Meghalaya	8.980	2.335	26.0	7.633	7.843	102.8	5.773	5.517	95.6	19.034	11.200	58.8
19.	Mizoram	3.340	3.340	100.0	5.678	2.781	49.0	18.149	17.599	97.0	10.214	11.436	112.0
20.	Nagaland	6.040	1.816	30.1	10.268	2.941	28.6	13.864	9.354	67.5	14.510	15.132	104.3
21.	Odisha	135.820	5.693	4.2	115.447	0.135	0.1	75.819	12.006	15.8	252.906	190.414	75.3
22.	Punjab	79.520	0	0.0	67.592	59.295	87.7	276.145	70.905	25.7	35.888	28.664	79.9
23.	Rajasthan	177.340	46.641	26.3	301.478	191.769	63.6	239.700	186.653	77.9	236.420	221.277	93.6
24.	Sikkim	2.100	0.938	44.7	2.285	1.277	55.9	1.646	0.841	51.1	4.498	4.499	100.0
25.	Tamilnadu	277.640	258.361	93.1	235.994	129.465	54.9	195.767	34.731	17.7	372.918	353.252	94.7
26.	Tripura	14.440	0	0.0	12.274	0	0.0	9.269	0	0.0	22.622	22.623	100.0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	522.830	0	0.0	444.406	114.226	25.7	335.641	4.160	1.2	818.880	508.498	62.1
28.	Uttarakhand	24.380	0	0.0	20.723	4.034	19.5	165.65	93.453	56.4	38.188	15.300	40.1
29.	West Bengal	290.460	228.988	78.8	246.891	223.416	90.5	202.822	143.610	70.8	397.152	291.327	73.4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.620	0	0.0	1.377	0	0.0	1.150	0	0.0	2.146	0.455	21.2
31.	Chandigarh	4.060	0	0.0	3.451	0	0.0	3.907	3.116	79.8	1.764	0.555	31.5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.720	0.720	100.0	0.612	0	0.0	0.391	0.391	100.0	1.382	0.692	50.1
33.	Daman and Diu	0.510	0.300	58.8	0	0	0.0	0.478	0	0.0	0.268	0.112	41.8
34.	Lakshadweep	0.220	0.220	100.0	0.187	0	0.0	0.174	0.724	416.1	0.230	0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	4.480	0.406	9.1	3.808	0.309	8.1	3.039	4.228	139.1	6.442	1.567	24.3
Grand Total		3607.540	921.860	25.6	3066.410*	1229.248	40.1	2500.000#	1185.023	47.4	5000.004#	3948.951	79.0

#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 of Food Grains of Special Adhoc Additional Allocations made during 2011-12 and 2012-13 under TPDS

(in thousand tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12		% Offtake	BPL allocation made on to Poorest Districts @		% Offtake	2012-13		% Offtake	BPL/AYY Allocation made on to Poorest Districts @		% Offtake
		BPL allocation made on 16.5.2011@ BPL issue prices	Offtake		Allocation	Offtake		BPL allocation made on July, 2012 @ BPL Issue Prices	Offtake		Allocation	Offtake	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	311.570	297.194	95.4	116.797	115.093	98.5	311.57	193.346	62.1	14.244	9.037	63.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.592	6.009	79.1	0.737	0.737	100.0	7.592	5.23	68.9	0.307	0	0.0
3.	Assam	220.794	199.829	90.5	15.34	14.544	94.8	140.794	124.91	88.7	26.273	19.739	75.1
4.	Bihar	600.214	474.756	79.1	596.511	312.511	52.4	500.213	177.082	35.4	595.395	267.211	44.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	143.784	143.434	99.8	131.952	135.836	102.9	143.784	93.695	65.2	307.274	238.807	77.7
6.	Delhi	31.364	29.976	95.6	0	0	0.0	31.364	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
7.	Goa	3.680	3.849	104.6	0	0	0.0	3.68	0.314	8.5	0	0	0.0
8.	Gujarat	162.572	163.038	100.3	51.502	50.368	97.8	321.472	175.942	54.7	21.455	0	0.0
9.	Haryana	60.504	39.618	65.5	9.739	3.391	34.8	60.504	59.606	98.5	7.164	3.969	55.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	39.416	27.489	69.7	11.537	11.4198	99.0	39.416	15.867	40.3	11.537	8.21	71.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	56.440	52.369	92.8	11.757	10.654	90.6	56.44	4.296	7.6	14.255	11.755	82.5
12.	Jharkhand	183.584	86.158	46.9	132.229	117.54	88.9	183.584	75.194	41.0	131.781	66.408	50.4
13.	Karnataka	239.946	239.989	100.0	31.395	31.37	99.9	239.946	198.678	82.8	31.395	30.182	96.1
14.	Kerala	119.168	119.092	99.9	5.068	5.068	100.0	306.104	124.917	40.8	1.232	0	0.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	316.324	270.063	85.4	278.044	113.963	41.0	316.324	0	0.0	206.62	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Maharashtra	501.060	294.409	58.8	105.812	74.61	70.5	501.059	174.374	34.8	0	0	0.0
17.	Manipur	12.730	12.73	100.0	1.215	1.199	98.7	12.730	7.889	62.0	0.381	0	0.0
18.	Meghalaya	14.033	14.213	101.3	1.719	1.308	76.1	14.033	11.025	78.6	0	0	0.0
19.	Mizoram	10.214	8.542	83.6	0.159	0.159	100.0	9.594	6.284	65.5	0.159	0.159	100.0
20.	Nagaland	19.510	19.615	100.5	0.315	0.376	119.4	17.01	15.956	93.8	0.315	0.254	80.6
21.	Odisha	252.906	151.273	59.8	143.933	143.702	99.8	252.906	129.593	51.2	204.647	112.241	54.8
22.	Punjab	35.888	34.235	95.4	1.839	1.839	100.0	35.888	0	0.0	1.839	0	0.0
23.	Rajasthan	186.420	179.772	96.4	99.054	70.182	70.9	186.42	121.448	65.1	81.278	50.314	61.9
24.	Sikkim	10.778	6.286	58.3	0.264	0.169	64.0	3.298	2.415	73.2	0.44	0.441	100.2
25.	Tamilnadu	377.918	378.43	100.1	40.948	40.359	98.6	508.918	358.394	70.4	40.948	39.285	95.9
26.	Tripura	22.622	22.093	97.7	2.734	2.23	81.6	22.622	18.866	83.4	1.746	1.746	100.0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	818.880	629.003	76.8	316.724	293.642	92.7	818.879	382.533	46.7	159.556	78.69	49.3
28.	Uttarakhand	38.188	31.891	83.5	2.602	2.598	99.8	38.188	23.802	62.3	1.681	1.681	100.0
29.	West Bengal	397.152	325.987	82.1	259.315	130.411	50.3	397.152	226.189	57.0	259.315	36.713	14.2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.146	1.820	84.8	0	0	0.0	2.146	0.667	31.1	0	0	0.0
31.	Chandigarh	1.764	1.635	92.7	0	0	0.0	1.764	0.588	33.3	0	0	0.0
32.	Dsn Haveli	1.382	0.017	1.2	0	0	0.0	1.382	0.078	5.6	0	0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.268	0.032	11.9	0	0	0.0	0.268	0.105	39.2	0	0	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.230	0.230	100.0	0	0	0.0	0.23	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	10.711	8.492	79.3	0	0	0.0	6.442	2.81	43.6	0	0	0.0
Grand Total		5000.004#	4273.568	85.5	2369.241	1685.279	71.1	5000.000*	2732.093	54.6	2121.237	976.842	46.1

@ Offtake against

SPL. Allocation and allocation to Poorest District is upto January, 2013

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-IV

*Statewise Allocation & Upliftment of PDS SKO under the Public Distribution System (PDS)
during 2010-11 to 2012-13*

(In KL)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7248	7247	7248	7236	5424	2181
2.	Andhra Pradesh	595800	595639	530808	530809	349488	155312
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11736	11616	11628	11519	8676	3827
4.	Assam	331176	331107	330708	327128	246096	109036
5.	Bihar	824760	819371	820320	815590	612900	267247
6.	Chandigarh	9168	8588	7332	7048	3000	1201
7.	Chattishgarh	186972	186421	186600	185577	139680	59165
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3036	3022	2484	2468	1692	752
9.	Daman and Diu	2328	2190	2016	1884	684	324
10.	Delhi	138900	135587	61380	60129	40464	17664
11.	Goa	22680	22667	19776	19775	4140	1956
12.	Gujarat	920556	920278	673584	673245	505188	224391
13.	Haryana	172632	171955	157260	157171	72252	31019
14.	Himachal Pradesh	40260	40068	32472	32396	18960	8621
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	95082	90311	95082	92138	63048	25288
16.	Jharkhand	270852	268658	270276	269200	202500	89066
17.	Karnataka	562812	562759	539544	539521	392148	174283
18.	Kerala	225096	225090	197124	197119	95148	45071
19.	Lakshadweep	1020	1020	1020	996	1008	504
20.	Madhya Pradesh	626412	610091	626412	625458	469476	208448
21.	Maharashtra	1564176	1562723	1258812	1257099	718740	340050
22.	Manipur	25344	13635	25344	21920	19008	8408
23.	Meghalaya	26136	26012	26064	25894	19440	8639

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24. Mizoram		7920	7833	7836	7812	5868	2592
25. Nagaland		17100	17088	17100	17101	12816	5694
26. Odisha		403140	400456	400944	399176	299808	132927
27. Puducherry		15732	15695	10440	10223	3540	1668
28. Punjab		285396	284129	272556	271476	78960	28193
29. Rajasthan		511644	510907	511404	510049	383220	168988
30. Sikkim		6600	6588	6588	6867	4752	2113
31. Tamil Nadu		633648	638082	551352	551877	363954	163784
32. Tripura		39300	39231	39264	39106	29376	13056
33. Uttar Pradesh		1593768	1592103	1592700	1590932	1194120	528618
34. Uttaranchal		111060	111442	107520	107001	28836	12946
35. West Bengal		965388	964863	964728	964544	723348	320867
Total		11254878	11204472	10365726	10337484	7117758	3163899

Statement-V

Statewise Levy Sugar Allocated & Lifted under the Public Distribution System (PDS) during the Sugar Seasons 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 & 2011-12 (P)

(Qty. in '000' Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2008-09* Allocation	2009-10* Allocation	2010-11* Allocation	2011-12 (P) Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	132.48	124.37	124.37	124.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	11.29	10.29	10.27	10.36
3.	Assam#	233.26	224.38	224.52	223.82
4.	Bihar	97.58	165	251.07	246.98
5.	Chhattisgarh	59.92	55.26	56.28	45.27
6.	Delhi	37.76	37.16	37.16	37.30
7.	Goa	2.48	1.58	1.58	1.59
8.	Gujarat	79.66	75.44	75.98	76.39
9.	Haryana	33.64	32.08	32.06	32.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Himachal Pradesh		59.62	57.07	57.08	56.22
11. Jammu and Kashmir#		91.57	88.04	87.80	87.83
12. Jharkhand		4.9	84.87	86.27	80.97
13. Karnataka		115.89	109.66	109.70	109.74
14. Kerala		53.02	52.92	52.92	52.98
15. Madhya Pradesh		161.13	155.8	155.83	150.85
16. Maharashtra		189.45	176.37	176.43	173.57
17. Manipur #		22.73	21.88	21.93	21.97
18. Meghalaya #		21.76	20.96	20.96	20.98
19. Mizoram #		8.65	8.35	8.24	8.29
20. Nagaland #		15.14	14.64	14.64	14.70
21. Odisha		111.42	108.52	108.58	104.74
22. Punjab		21.7	20.87	20.86	20.94
23. Rajasthan		99.3	94.54	94.61	94.74
24. Sikkim		4.91	4.7	4.76	5.20
25. Tamil Nadu		146.44	140.14	133.37	136.85
26. Tripura#		34.38	32.88	32.86	32.94
27. Uttar Pradesh		433.35	412.2	412.48	412.56
28. Uttarakhand		75.78	73.38	73.49	73.73
29. West Bengal		188.43	178.58	178.84	173.12
30. Andaman and Nicobar Island#		4.74	4.77	4.74	2.19
31. Chandigarh		0.93	0.91	0.88	0.93
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.63	0.6	0.6	0.61
33. Daman and Diu		0.13	0.12	0.12	0.13
34. Lakshadweep#		1.34	1.32	1.34	1.24
35. Puducherry		2.32	2.12	2.08	2.35
Total		2557.73	2591.77	2674.70	2638.67

*Sugar season is reckoned from October to September.

#These are FCI operated States/UTs for allotment & lifting of levy sugar. Special Festival Quota was allocated to the State Govts./UTs during 2008-09 only.

P-Provisional

*[English]***New Norms for PSUs**

456. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Ministry has recently introduced new norms for Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for taking part in coal mine auction in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these norms are also applicable to State run PSUs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for such biased approach towards State PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (e) After Amendment of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 in 2010, 'the Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012' were notified on 02/02/2012 regarding allocation of coal blocks through auction, to the Government companies and to companies awarded power projects on basis of competitive bids for tariff. Further 'the Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines (Amendment) Rules, 2012' containing detailed terms and conditions for allocation of coal blocks to the Government companies have been notified on 27/12/2012. The Rules apply both to the Central and State PSUs.

*[English]***Grants under Welfare Schemes**

457. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be

pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for releasing grants under various welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes, backward classes and physically handicapped persons during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the approved grants under such schemes during each of the last three years;

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(d) the reasons for delay in according approval to the pending proposals along with the steps taken by the Government for early clearance of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The details of amounts released to State Government of Uttar Pradesh under various schemes of the Ministry for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of grants-in-aid released during the last three years and current year to Non-Governmental Organisations of Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Clearance of proposals is an on-going process and is subject to completeness of the proposals, their conformity to the norms of the Scheme and general financial rules and availability of funds. Delay also occurs due to time taken by State Governments in rectifying deficiencies and completing procedural requirements. The pending cases are reviewed periodically at various levels and State Governments are requested to rectify the deficiencies in their proposals.

Statement-I

Amounts released to State Government of Uttar Pradesh under various schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes during last three years and current year (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	104.27	166.21	174.84	116.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	
2.	Post Matric Scholarships to SC Students	199.67	498.04	505.37	708.17	
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes Students (studying in classes IX & X)	The Scheme has been implemented w.e.f. 01.07.2012.				290.48
4.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the PCR & PoA Acts.	9.04	9.61	4.35	16.80	
5.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY)					
	(i) Girls Hostels	-	4.79	-	-	
	(ii) Boys Hostels	-	1.00	0.99	-	
6.	Upgradation of merit of SC students	-	0.73	0.065	0.397	
7.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBCs	11.59	22.41	22.37	22.39	
8.	Post-Matric Scholarship to OBCs	44.36	97.42	108.77	97.66	
9.	Construction of Hostels for OBCs	5.02	-	4.32	-	

Statement-II

Amounts released to Non-Governmental Organisations of Uttar Pradesh under various schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Other Backward Classes and the Persons with Disabilities during last three years and current year

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary' Organisations working for Scheduled Castes	107.09	401.50	183.21	
2.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Welfare of Other Backward Classes	11.53	7.39		
3.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	731.00	615.00	598.00	274.00
4.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fittings of aids and appliances	188.40	337.49	288.17	25.00

*[English]***Organic Farming**

458. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote

organic farming in various parts of the country including Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has launched any campaign to increase awareness about organic farming;

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

(e) whether the Government has earmarked Rs. 2500 crore for development of organic farming in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, the details of the investment made and utilised so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) Government is promoting organic farming in various parts of the country including Bihar through various schemes like National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY). Government is already supporting financial assistance under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for setting up of vermi-compost units @ 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/-per beneficiary. Funds are also provided @ 50% of the cost subject to maximum of Rs. 10,000/- per hectare for a maximum area of 4 hectare per beneficiary for adoption of organic farming. Similar norms of assistance are applicable for assistance given under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY). Under NPOF scheme, financial assistance is provided for setting up of organic inputs production units as credit linked back-ended subsidy to the tune of 33% restricted to Rs. 60.00 lakh for setting up of Fruit/Vegetable market Waste/Agro-waste compost units and 25% restricted to Rs 40.00 lakh for setting up of Biofertilisers production units/Biopesticides production units. Beside this, a farmers' group centric low-cost certification system, "Participatory Guarantee System (PGS-India)" an alternative of 3rd party certification system has been launched during 2011-12 to increase the area under organic farming.

(e) and (f) There is no fund earmarked component-wise. Although fund is released to States as per their requirement in Annual Work Plan. However, the fund has been released under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) State-wise for promotion of organic farming during XIth Five Year Plan is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Details of expenditure various States under organic farming under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) during 11th Five Year Plan

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	RKVY	NHM
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.92	18.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05	0.00
3.	Assam	13.50	0.00
4.	Bihar	141.13	23.04
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.40	66.37
6.	Goa	0.18	0.94
7.	Gujarat	115.58	5.94
8.	Haryana	8.72	25.59
9.	Himachal Pradesh	26.48	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.97	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	4.73	4.98
12.	Karnataka	67.40	53.67
13.	Kerala	2.63	26.86
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26.15	11.46
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	14.51
16.	Manipur	3.17	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	0.45	0.00
19.	Nagaland	2.54	0.00
20.	Odisha	17.57	6.46
21.	Punjab	13.50	13.38
22.	Rajasthan	32.77	12.15
23.	Sikkim	4.46	0.00

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	25.96	11.30
25.	Tripura	4.85	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	56.58	36.46
27.	Uttarakhand	32.48	0.00
28.	West Bengal	1.23	12.92
29.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
30.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.19
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
Total		676.40	344.96

[Translation]

Reception of DD/AIR Programmes

459. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reception quality of programmes telecast on Doordarshan (DD) and broadcast on All India Radio (AIR) is unsatisfactory in various parts of the country including rural and border areas;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of transmitters in the said areas during the current Five Year Plan;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to improve the quality of DD/AIR Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TIWARI): (a) to (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that the reception quality of the programmes telecast on Doordarshan and broadcast on All India Radio is found to be satisfactory. Radio Audience Survey conducted during the year 2010-11 reveals channel wise opinion on reception quality of AIR programmes by the respondents from all the six zones across the country covering both the rural & urban areas was found to be satisfactory. In respect of Primary Channel of All India Radio, the majority of the respondents opined that reception quality was satisfactory, whereas for AIR's Vividh Bharati Channel more than half of the respondents opined that reception quality was satisfactory. As far as the FM channel of AIR is concerned more than half of the respondents opined that reception quality was satisfactory. A similar situation was found in the rural and border areas. The technical quality of Doordarshan transmission both in Satellite and Terrestrial mode is also satisfactory.

As part of continuing scheme from 11th Plan, the following DD transmitter projects has been taken up in border & rural areas:

Jammu and Kashmir

1. HPT, Green Ridge (Uri)
2. HPT, Himbotingla (Kargil)
3. HPT Natha Top
4. HPTs Rajouri (DD1 & DD NEWS)

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

VLPT, Joginder Nagar.

Doordarshan has taken up the digitalization of production facilities for enhancement of technical quality of programmes. In the current Financial Year also Government plans to increase the number of transmitters in rural and border areas.

[English]

PTC News Channel

460. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether PTC news channel had been running advertisements canvassing votes in favour of a particular political party during the campaign for the Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Management Committee election;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the said channel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TIWARI): (a) and (b) The Electronic Media Monitoring Center of this Ministry has reported that PTC News Channel showed advertisements on 26-01-2013, campaigning for a particular political party in connection with the elections to the Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Management Committee, 2013.

(c) A show cause notice was issued by this Ministry to the PTC News channel on 27-01-2013 calling for their explanation for apparent violation of Rule 7(1) and 7(3) of the Advertising Code.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Enterprises Survey (Volume I and II) for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8393/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Second Amendment) Order, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2968(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th December, 2012 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8394/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the New Delhi Municipal Council (Public Parks, Gardens or Recreation Grounds) Bye-laws, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. 4/1/2008/UD/13394 in Delhi Gazette dated 23rd October, 2012 under Section 389 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8395/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines (Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 3008(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th December, 2012 under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8396/15/13]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT) Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[English]

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8397/15/13]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 26 of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act, 2005:—

- (i) The Coastal Aquaculture Authority (Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 302(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st May, 2009.
- (ii) The Coastal Aquaculture Authority (Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 695(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th September 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8398/15/13]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 3 of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act, 2005:—

- (i) G.S.R. 280(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd April, 2012 making certain amendments in the Coastal Aquaculture Authority Rules, 2005.
- (ii) G.S.R.914(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R. 740(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2005.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) and (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8399/15/13]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8400/15/13]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, for the year 2011-2012.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8401/15/13]

(5) 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 Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Limited, Gandhinagar, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Limited, Gandhinagar, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8402/15/13]

(7) A copy of the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Second Amendment) Order, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O 2775(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd November, 2012 under Section 4(d) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8403/15/13]

12.01 hrs.**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE****64th to 69th Reports****[Translation]*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2012-13):—

- * (1) The Sixty-fourth Report on 'Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2010-11)'.
- * (2) The Sixty-fifth Report on 'Role of Tea Board in Tea Development in India' pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce).
- * (3) The Sixty-sixth Report on 'Expenditure incurred on Interest on Refunds of Taxes' pertaining to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).
- * (4) The Sixty-seventh Report on 'Construction of New Lines on Socio-Economic Consideration', 'Excessive Delays in Maintenance of Locomotive' and 'Functioning of Rail Vikas Nigam Limited' pertaining to the Ministry of Railways.
- * (5) The Sixty-eighth Report on Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their 31st Report on 'Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)' pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources.
- * (6) The Sixty-ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their 35th Report on 'Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)' pertaining to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

*These Reports were presented to Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 16th January, 2013 under Direction 71A when the House was not in Session and the Speaker was pleased to order the Printing, Publication and Circulation of the Reports under Rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The matter was duly notified vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 17th January, 2013.

12.01 ½ hrs.**COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES****3rd Report***[English]*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): I beg to lay on the Table the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Privileges (15th Lok Sabha).

12.02 hrs.**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE****42nd and 43rd Reports**

11. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Agriculture:—

- (1) Forty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on Agriculture (2011-12) on 'Demands for Grants' (2012-13) pertaining to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
- (2) Forty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on Agriculture (2011-12) on 'Demands for Grants' (2012-13) pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

12.02½ hrs.**STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE****17th Report***[English]*

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Ferozabad): Madam, I beg to present the Seventeenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Defence on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Thirteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Performance of Coast Guard Organization'.

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER
AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

27th Report*

[English]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): I beg to present the Twenty-seventh Report¹s (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2012-13) on "The National Food Security Bill, 2011" pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

12.03½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT

(i) 248th to 252 Reports

[Translation]

14. SHRI BALKRISHNA SHUKLA (Vadodara): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development:-

- (1) 248th Report on the Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, 2012.
- (2) 249th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Two Hundred and Forty-third Report on Demands for Grants 2012-13 (Demand No. 104) of the Ministry of Women & Child Development.
- (3) 250th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Two Hundred and Forty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants 2012-13 (Demand No. 57) of the Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

*The Twenty-Seventh Report was presented to Hon. Speaker on 17 January, 2013 under Direction 71A when the House was not in Session and the Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Report under Rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

(4) 251st Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Two Hundred and Forty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants 2012-13 (Demand No. 105) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.

(5) 252nd Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Two Hundred and Forty-sixth Report on Demands for Grant 2012-13 (Demand No. 58) of the Department of Higher Education.

(ii) Evidence

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the Evidence tendered before the Committee on Human Resource Development on the Universities for Research and Information Bill, 2012.

12.04 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Committee on Estimates

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (South Goa): Madam, I beg to move the following:—

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014".

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014".

The motion was adopted.

12.05 hrs.

(ii) (a) Committee on Public Accounts

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): I beg to move the following:—

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014."

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014."

The motion was adopted.

(b) Committee on Public Accounts

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term

beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.06 hrs.

(iii) (a) Committee on Public Undertakings

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam, I beg to move the following:—

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014."

The motion was adopted.

(b) Committee on Public Undertakings

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.07 hrs.

(iv) (a) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gobinda Chandra Naskar.

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 33 IB of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 33 IB of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014."

The motion was adopted.

(b) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gobinda Chandra Naskar.

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MADAM SPEAKER: The Question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.08 hrs.

MOTION RE: FORTY-FOURTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Kamal Nath.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 22nd February, 2013."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 22nd February, 2013."

The motion was adopted.

12.09 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 2013-14*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam Speaker, I rise to present before this august House the Revised Estimates for 2012-13 and a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure for 2013-14. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing, now why are you making noise?

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I do so with mixed feelings crossing my mind. While I have a feeling of a colossus today, it is only ephemeral and is instantaneously overtaken by a sense of humility. Democracy gives wings to the wingless, cautioning us all the while, that howsoever high or wide our flight may be, we must remain connected to the ground. For giving me this opportunity, I am grateful to the Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and the UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi and pay my homage to the sacred memory of Sh. Rajiv Gandhi who introduced me to the portals of the highest Temple of Indian democracy.

Madam Speaker, as I proceed, my thought goes to a particularly severe cold spell during the recent winter, when it was snowing heavily in Kashmir valley, and suspension of road and air services had brought life to a grinding halt. Photographs appearing in Newspapers showing a train covered with snow emerging from a similar white background, carrying passengers travelling over the recently commissioned Qazigund - Baramulla section instilled in me a sense of immense pride.

I recall here the inspirational words of Christine Weatherly:

When you travel on the railway,

And the line goes up a hill,

Just listen to the engine

As it pulls you with a will.

Though it goes very slowly

It sings this little song

"I think I can, I think I can,"

And so it goes along.

This is the strength of this organization, supported by determination, commitment and dedication to duty demonstrated by each member of the 14 lakh strong Rail Parivar.

Indian Railways is a vital organisation, playing an unparalleled role in integrating the nation. From Baramulla in the north to Kanyakumari in the south, Dwarka in the West to Ledo in the East, trains of Bhartiya Rail always on the move, carrying people and material, creating opportunities and fostering development is a single most important catalyst in the growth story of our great Nation. Madam, I have hardly completed four months with Railways but it is a great feeling indeed to find myself identifying with the stupendous task assigned by the people of India to the railways.

In these few months, I have been overwhelmed by demands for new projects, new trains, and varied suggestions for improving the services, reflecting aspirations of the people of India. While Railways undoubtedly contribute significantly to the growth, progress and development of the country and is a powerful vehicle for mainstreaming remotest corners of the nation, the growth of Railways itself is inextricably linked with the overall growth of the country.

Dilemmas & Concerns

I wish to share with this august House some of the concerns that Railways are faced with today.

IR must remain financially sustainable so that resources generated can be ploughed back for efficient upkeep, operation and maintenance of the system itself for the benefit of the rail users. Major segments of its business, freight as well as passenger need, therefore, to be based on sound economic principles and provide value for money to all customers. This august House is aware that growth of this crucial transport sector has not always conformed

*Placed in the Library, See No. L.T. 8404/15/13.

to these principles. Steep increase in input costs had to be met primarily through adjustment in freight rates. As a result, the ability of the railways to generate enough resources to meet its operational expenditure as well as investment in 3 crucial planned activities such as enhancing safety, throughput capacity, users' amenities etc. suffered.

The number of passenger trains has increased from 8897 in 2001-02 to 12335 in 2011-12. Yet, the losses on these operations continue to mount, increasing from Rs. 4,955 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 22,500 crore in 2011-12 and is estimated to be Rs. 24,600 crore in 2012-13. This has also resulted in deterioration of services extended to our esteemed passengers.

Mounting scarcity of resources continues to stare us in the face. Thin spread of funds has only compounded the problem. In fact, I find that many of the projects which would help railways in de-bottlenecking and decongesting its over-saturated network are not getting funded in a time bound manner. During the XI Plan, Railways could meet the target of new lines and electrification but fell short of the targets for doubling and gauge conversion, achieving only 2758 km. and 5321 km respectively. Considering the vastness of our country, and taking into account large areas still aspiring for rail connectivity, the targets need to be much higher and the rail network has to be expanded at a much faster pace than has been possible till now.

Planning Commission has tentatively pegged the Railways' 12th Plan at Rs. 5.19 lakh crore with a Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 1.94 lakh crore, internal resources of Rs. 1.05 lakh crore, and market borrowing of Rs. 1.20 lakh crore, with another Rs. 1 lakh crore expected to be raised through public private partnership route. The internal resource target, which is 1.6 times that of XI Plan, also appears to be a tall order as we could allocate only Rs. 10,000 crore in the first year of the 12th Plan. The onerous task of raising the balance amount of Rs. 95,000 crore in the next four years calls for a paradigm shift in our approach to tariff and non-tariff segments of earnings.

Safety & Security

The railway family is deeply grieved over the most unfortunate and tragic incident which occurred at Allahabad station during the ongoing holy Kumbh. I am particularly pained that such an incident happened despite the most meticulous planning and efforts put in by the railways to

take care of the comforts, safety and other requirements of the pilgrims. The incident has shaken us and we would strive to build in a higher level of contingency margin in our future planning.

Madam Speaker, railway passengers deserve safe and comfortable travel. Safety is a necessary mandate for running trains. With the untiring endeavour of the railway family to address human failure and technical deficiencies, there has been a significant reduction in the incidence of rail accidents. Even though the volume of passenger and freight traffic increased manifold, the number of consequential train accidents per million train kilometre has decreased from 0.41 in 2003-04 to 0.13 at the end of 2011-12. The target of bringing this figure to 0.17 by 2012-13, stipulated under the Corporate Safety Plan introduced in 2003 was surpassed in the year 2011-12 itself. We will strive to work towards a zero accident situation.

The Committees headed by Dr. Anil Kakodkar and Shri. Sam Pitroda have laid down a roadmap for improving safety and bringing about modernisation of Railways. While some of the recommendations of the two Committees have been taken up for implementation, the rest are under active consideration of the Ministry.

A disquieting issue which weighs my mind down is accidents at level crossings. 40% of consequential accidents and 60% of fatalities are accounted for by level crossings. While railways regularly undertake awareness drives, a permanent solution lies only in eliminating the crossings. Railway Safety Fund set up to finance safety works at level crossings has been very useful, but is proving to be inadequate. Railways' annual share from the Central Road Fund is only Rs. 1,100 crore against a requirement of almost Rs. 5,000 crore. Meeting estimated requirement of nearly Rs. 37,000 crore at present day cost for eliminating 31,846 LCs, out of which 13,530 are unmanned, would only be possible with enhanced support from the Central Road Fund.

Some of the measures taken/proposed to be taken to strengthen safe operation of trains are:-

- i. elimination of 10,797 level crossings during the 12th Plan and not adding any new LC to the IR system henceforth;
- ii. continued thrust on improved Signalling for not only

- ensuring much better safety for train operations but also enhancing the track capacity;
- iii. introduction of Train Protection Warning System (TPWS) on automatic signalling systems;
 - iv. following successful completion of initial testing, the indigenously developed Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) is proposed to be put to rigorous trials to validate the technology under complex operational conditions;
 - v. upgradation of track structure using 60 kg rails, 260 meter long welded rail-panels and improved flash butt welding technology;
 - vi. induction of Self Propelled Accident Relief Trains (SPART) with speed potential of 160/200 kmph on trial basis with a view to putting in place a fast and reliable disaster management system;
 - vii. progressive induction of crash-worthy LHB coaches having anti-climb feature;
 - viii. 17 bridges on IR which have been identified as distressed have been sanctioned for rehabilitation to be completed over next one year.

Madam, accidents caused due to fire, even though very infrequent, have been a major cause for concern. Some of the measures taken include:-

- i. provision of Comprehensive Fire and Smoke Detection System on pilot basis;
- ii. provision of portable fire extinguishers in Guard-cum-Brake Vans, AC Coaches and Pantry Cars in all trains;
- iii. enhanced use of fire retardant furnishing materials in coaches;
- iv. social awareness campaigns for observance of safety practices.

With a view to provide long term perspective and focused attention for enhancing safety, I propose to initiate an exercise of making Corporate Safety Plan for a ten year period (2014-24).

The Railway family is deeply grieved by some incidents of death of elephants on railway tracks passing through forest areas. Several measures have been initiated

in consultation with Ministry of Environment & Forests, which I am confident will substantially reduce such accidents and safeguard the lives of these gentle giants.

To strengthen the security of rail passengers, especially women passengers, Railways have already created four companies of women RPF personnel and another eight would be set up. Recruitment to RPF is being conducted with 10% vacancies reserved for women. The presence of women RPF personnel will be further strengthened with the field units.

Many trains are being escorted by Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force in sensitive sections. Further, the Ladies Special local trains in Metropolitan Cities are being escorted by lady RPF Staff. Security helpline numbers have been made available on a few zonal railways to facilitate passengers in reporting any untoward incident for immediate intervention.

The widespread disappointment of the travelling public with the state of cleanliness and hygiene at stations and trains, bedrolls and catering has often been highlighted in this august House. As a frequent rail-traveller, I have experienced this personally. Resource constraint cannot be a reason for sub-standard services and efforts need to be directed for providing reasonable quality of facilities to rail-users. I am committed to bring about a marked change in the level of passenger amenities. It is our firm belief that Railways' efforts towards introducing new trains, or extending the run or frequency of existing trains should not be at the cost of amenities for passengers and safety.

[Translation]

"Sif Hangama Khada Karna Mera Maksud Nahein.
Meri Koshish Hai Ki Ye Soorat Badalni Chahiye."

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: Wah, very good.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Some of the measures taken/proposed to be taken for improving passengers' travel experience are as follows:-

- i. Identification of 104 stations, serving a population of more than one million or those serving places of religious/tourist importance for immediate attention to all aspects related to cleanliness;

- ii. progressive extension of bio-toilets on trains;
- iii. provision of concrete aprons on platforms with mechanized cleaning facilities. 200 stations have already been covered **under this scheme**;
- iv. extension of On Board Housekeeping Scheme (OBHS) and Clean Trains Stations (CTSs) to more stations and trains;
- v. setting up of six more Rail Neer bottling plants at Vijayawada, Nagpur, Lalitpur, Bilaspur, Jaipur and Ahmedabad;
- vi. launching of a pilot project on select trains to facilitate passengers to contact on-board staff through SMS/phone call/e-mail for prompt response for coach cleanliness and also to provide real time feedback;
- vii. setting up of 8 to 10 more mechanized laundries for quality washing of linen;
- viii. provision of announcement facility and electronic display boards in trains for disseminating on-board passenger information on approaching stations, train running, arrival platform, etc.;
- ix. providing free Wi-Fi facility on several trains.
- x. upgrading another 60 stations as Adarsh Stations in addition to 980 already selected;
- xi. associate voluntary organisations for providing first aid services etc. at railway stations.

NCR Stations

Madam, I recognize need for special attention to stations in National Capital Region. Development of directional terminals began some years back with opening of Anand Vihar station. Studies for terminal at Bijwasan will be taken up during the year. Further, to augment infrastructure and revamp the facilities at Delhi, New Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin, works costing Rs 100 crore have been taken up.

'Anubhuti'

With increasing popularity of Shatabdi and Rajdhani trains, there is also a demand for higher travel comfort. Responding to this need, to begin with, IR will introduce one such coach in select trains which will provide an

excellent ambience and latest modern facilities and services. Such coaches will be named 'Anubhuti' with commensurate fare structure.

Amenities for Differently-abled Passengers

Madam Speaker, India is a signatory to the UN Convention on the rights of the disabled. We are conscious of our responsibility under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). To facilitate the boarding of trains and exit from the stations for the differently-abled and the elderly, the steps proposed include provision of 179 escalators and 400 lifts at A-1 and other major stations, affixing Braille stickers indicating the layout of coaches including toilets, provision of wheel chairs and battery operated vehicles at more stations and making coaches wheel-chair friendly.

In order to provide an employment avenue to the disabled people, I propose to reserve a specified number of JTBSs for them, keeping in view the fact that the PCOs at stations have become largely redundant after the mobile revolution in India.

IT Initiatives for passenger benefits

To harness technology in myriad forms for bringing about improvement in the lives of our people was the visionary plan of Sh. Rajiv Gandhi. He was the trailblazer of IT revolution in the country. It has helped IR and crores of passengers in many ways. Today, I look forward expectantly to the use of Aadhar scheme by the IR. The database generated, can be extensively and efficiently used by railways not only to render more user friendly services such as booking of tickets, validation of genuine passengers with GPS enabled hand-held gadgets in trains, but also to provide a better interface with its employees in regard to their salaries, pension, allowances etc. I have had some discussion on potential applications of Aadhar with Shri Nandan Nilekani. I plan to roll out a more efficient and people sensitive Railway Services system. Some of the measures initiated or afoot are:-

- i. extending availability of the facility of internet ticketing from 12.30 A.m. to 11.30 P.M.;
- ii. making e-ticketing possible through mobile phones;
- iii. as a follow up to overwhelming response to IR website and Integrated Train Enquiry Service under

"139", a project of SMS Alerts to passengers providing updates on reservation status is being rolled out shortly;

- iv. covering larger number of trains under Real Time Information System (RTIS), whereby rail-users will be able to access information through nominated websites and mobile phones.

Ticket Reservation

Madam, I often get to hear that congestion at the IRCTC website causes inordinate delay in accessing the system for e-ticketing. By the end of this calendar year, we will put in place a Next Generation e-ticketing system which will bring about a paradigm shift in internet rail ticketing by significantly improving the end user experience in respect of ease of use, response time as well as capacity. The system shall be able to support 7200 tickets per minute as against 2000 tickets per minute today. It will support 1,20,000 simultaneous users at any point in time against the present capacity of 40,000 users with capability to easily scale up as demand increases in future. The system will make use of advanced fraud control and security management tools thereby further improving transparency in sale of tickets.

Catering

Madam Speaker, I believe rail travel must be inextricably linked with good quality, hygienic and affordable food, catering to all classes of passengers. For effective quality control, arrangements are being tied up with food testing laboratories in addition to third party audit. State-of-the-art base kitchens are proposed to be set up in railway premises for better monitoring of quality of meals. ISO certification will now be insisted upon for all base-kitchens.

A Centralised Catering Services Monitoring Cell with a Toll free number -1800 111 321 has started functioning w.e.f. 18th January, 2013 to facilitate redressal of complaints/suggestions on realtime basis.

Rail Tourism

Railways form a popular mode of travel, both for domestic and foreign tourists. To make the experience of tourists more pleasant, the following steps are envisaged:-

- i. following popularity of Executive Lounge at New

Delhi, setting up of such facility at seven more stations namely, Bilaspur, Visakhapatnam, Patna, Nagpur, Agra, Jaipur and Bengaluru;

- ii. launching of a multi-modal travel package with cooperation of State Government of Jammu and Kashmir enabling passengers to travel from Jammu through Udhampur, Qazigund to Srinagar and Baramulla on a common rail-bus ticket;
- iii. with the commissioning of railway line up to Katra very soon, feasibility of issuing 'yatra parchis' to pilgrims travelling by rail at the time of booking of the railway ticket is being explored in coordination with Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Board.

The role of Indian Railways in unification of the country during the freedom struggle is historical. I propose to run an educational tourist train called 'Azadi Express' to enable our youth to travel to important places connected with the freedom movement. The train will be made attractive and affordable through concessional fares.

Freight

Madam, Freight traffic has been the mainstay of internal resource generation on the Indian Railways. I am happy to inform this august House that this year the Indian Railways is set to achieve the milestone of entering the one Billion Tonne Select Club, joining Chinese, Russian and US Railways. This year the originating freight loading is estimated to be 1007 MT, about 38 MT more than 2011-12.

The initiatives taken to become a major heavy-haul carrier include running of long-haul trains which has enabled us to join another select club of Railways, which run freight trains of more than 10,000 tonnes load. As a part of this initiative, 49 long loops, that could hold 1.5 km long trains, have been sanctioned this year, besides large scale induction of Distributed Power Systems to mitigate capacity constraints and improve wagon utilisation.

Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC)

The first major civil construction contract on the 343 km Kanpur-Khurja section of the eastern corridor has already been awarded and by the end of 2013-14, construction contract to cover up to 1,500 km. on the two corridors would be awarded and the work started.

Projects of national importance

Providing need based rail connectivity to border areas is uppermost on Railways' agenda. The national project of Udampur-Srinagar- Baramulla and other projects of strategic importance will be taken up on top priority. For the first time the State of Arunachal Pradesh has been brought into the rail network and we shall commission the Harmuti-Naharlagun line this year. Also I am happy to inform that works on the new line railway project to connect state of Manipur are in full swing. We are also fast tracking the gauge conversion works on Lumding-Silchar and Rangia-Murkongselek Sections.

In view of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committees and demands from various Border States, I will pursue for approval of certain projects identified as being of national importance viz. Bilaspur- Manali-Leh, Jammu-Poonch via Aknour, Tanakpur-Bageshwar and Parsuramkund-Rupai. I also propose to take up a new line between Firozpur and Patti for providing direct rail link between border areas of Firozpur and Amritsar/Atari.

Public Private Partnerships

An ambitious target of Rs one lakh crore has been set to attract investments through PPP route during the 12th Plan. This is a challenging area for the Indian Railways considering the capital intensive, long gestation nature of railway projects and limited success achieved so far. Elevated Rail Corridor in Mumbai, parts of the DFC, redevelopment of stations, power generation/energy saving projects, freight terminals are areas proposed for private investment during the 12th Plan period. Cooperation of state governments is also being sought to provide momentum to these initiatives.

A target of Rs 1,000 crore each is proposed to be fixed for Rail Land Development Authority and the Indian Railways Station Development Corporation in 2013-14.

The recently revamped participative policy enabling partnership with ports, large mines, industry and investors addresses the specific concerns of private investors. The models seek to create a win-win situation by ensuring payback of investment mainly through freight apportionment. An investment of up to Rs 9,000 crore is expected under these projects including Rs 3,800 crore for port connectivity projects, Rs 4,000 crore for coal mine

connectivity and Rs 800 crore for iron ore mines connectivity improvements.

FOBs Across Stations

Some of the Hon'ble Members have requested for construction of foot-over bridges across stations. While this does not form part of the existing scheme of things, I assure the august House that Railways would be happy to become partners in such projects with the state governments. Accordingly, a scheme for funding construction of FOBs across stations is being firmed up. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): You do not sanction. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister, you may continue. Please do not do all that. What are you doing? Harin Pathak ji, you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Rail-Based Industries:

To meet the increasing demand, reduce dependence on imports and to generate employment opportunities, following new manufacturing/maintenance facilities are proposed to be set up:-

- i. a new Forged Wheel Factory at Rae Bareli for which an MoU has been signed with Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL);
- ii. a Greenfield Mainline Electrical Multiple Units (MEMU) manufacturing facility at Bhilwara, Rajasthan in collaboration with state government and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL);
- iii. a coach manufacturing unit in Sonapat district, Haryana in collaboration with the state government;
- iv. midlife rehabilitation (MLR) Workshop at Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh in collaboration with the state government;
- v. conversion of Bikaner and Pratapgarh workshops to undertake periodical overhaul of BG wagons;

- vi. a workshop for repair and rehabilitation of motorised bogies at Misrod, Madhya Pradesh;
- vii. a new wagon maintenance workshop in Kalahandi district, Odisha;
- viii. a modern signalling equipment facility at Chandigarh through PPP route;
- ix. a Tower Car Repair Workshop at Baharampur.

As regards setting up of new coach factories at Palakkad and Kolar, and a wagon factory in Ganjam district of Odisha, we are in consultation with respective state governments. I am hopeful of early commencement of work. *...(Interruptions)*

Railways' PSUs & Production Units

Madam, I take pride in informing the House that all the 11 Public Sector Undertakings of the Railways performed very well and paid highest ever dividend. They were successful in securing several important contracts in other countries for constructions/rehabilitation of railway lines and supply of rolling stock, a testimony of their professional strength. The dividend paid in 2011-12 was 14.3% higher than in the previous fiscal.

Madam, Railways' Production Units have contributed immensely to the growth of the organization by ensuring regular supply of rolling stock using improved technology. All of them achieved the production targets in 2011-12. *...(Interruptions)* Please wait. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: There is not a single in Gujarat. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Let the minister read.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You Please Sit down. *...(Interruptions)*

English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Scrap Disposal:

46. Railways have been annually disposing of scrap

which not only generates revenue but also helps in de-cluttering the work space. I intend to institute a special drive during the year to take up disposal of scrap lying in stores depots, workshops, along the tracks and at construction sites. A target of Rs. 4,500 crore has been set for 2013-14. *...(Interruptions)* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Green Energy Initiatives:

Railways remain firmly committed to protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development and use of energy efficient technologies. Some of the new steps that have been taken or are proposed to be taken include:-

- i. setting up of Railway Energy Management Company (REMC) to harness potential of solar and wind energy;
- ii. setting up of 75 MW windmill plants and energizing 1000 level crossings with solar power;
- iii. deployment of new generation energy efficient electric locomotives and electrical multiple units (EMUs) saving about 60 crore units in 2011-12. Railways has also won the National Energy Conservation Award;
- iv. encourage more usage of agro-based and recycled paper and ban use of plastic in catering.

Staff

The tradition of healthy and harmonious industrial relation across length and breadth of Indian Railways was ensured during the year by active participation of labour unions and officers' associations in decision making process at all levels of the management. This strong tradition continues to nurture the vast organization and help in discharging its national duty.

Madam, our 14 lakh employees constitute our most valuable asset. It is with both pride and humility that I look at myself as head of this mammoth organization which has given so much to the nation and touches the life of each

one of us. Some of the measures I propose to take for their welfare are:—

- i. concerted efforts to fill up approximately 1.52 lakh vacancies this year. For the first time, Railway recruitment examinations were held at more than 60 cities across the country. In the process, a backlog of about 47,000 vacancies earmarked for weaker sections and physically challenged is likely to get cleared.
- ii. construction of staff quarters has been hampered by funding constraints. Encouraged by the success of Ministry of Urban Development in constructing quarters through PPP mode, I propose to adopt the same in the railways. Yet, I have enhanced the fund allocation under staff quarters by 50% over previous year to provide Rs 300 crore;
- iii. provision of hostel facilities for single women railway employees at all Divisional headquarters;
- iv. extending the treatment facility in case of medical emergency to RELHS beneficiaries to all cities where hospitals are empanelled either with CGHS or with Railways;
- v. condition of barracks would be improved to provide better living conditions to personnel of RPF;
- vi. It is proposed to air-condition the locomotive cabs and to provide water closets there.

Skill Development

With a view to contributing to the national skill development programme of the Government, Ministry of Railways would impart skills to the youth in railway related trades in 25 locations spread across the length and breadth of the country. These locations are: Agartala, Alwar, Ankleshwar, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Dimapur, Imphal, Jagdalpur, Jais, Katihar, Kazipet, Kollam, Koraput, Lumding, Mangalore, Murshidabad, Nagpur, Naharlagun, Pathankot, Ranchi, Ratlam, Shimla, Sirsa, Srinagar and Tiruchchirappalli.

I propose to set up a multi-disciplinary training institute at Nagpur for imparting training in rail related electronics technologies.

Madam Speaker, Kautilya counselled, "All

undertakings depend upon finance. Hence foremost attention shall be paid to the treasury". The officers of Indian Railways responsible for professional management of finances and accounts have to be endowed with structured and professional training in contemporary areas and equipped with necessary skills on a regular basis. This will enable them to face emerging challenges and tap opportunities for strengthening the finances of the organization. With this in view, I am happy to announce the setting up of an exclusive Centralized Training Institute at Secunderabad - Indian Railways Institute of Financial Management (IRIFM).

Railways is a fascinating organization. In order to motivate students to study and undertake research on rail related issues at M.Phil & Ph.D levels, I propose to institute 5 fellowships in national universities. The fellowship will carry an appropriate stipend. I also propose to set up a Chair at TERI to promote railway related research to reduce our carbon footprint

Sports

Madam, Railways continued to excel in sports. In the London Summer Olympics in 2012, Sushil Kumar won second consecutive medal in Olympics. In the current year, Railways teams have already won National Championships and the Railway Sports Promotion Board has rightfully been awarded the 'Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puraskar - 2012'.

It has been decided that recipients of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award and Dhyani Chand Award shall be provided facility of Complimentary Card passes valid for travel by 1st Class and 2nd AC. Also, Complimentary Card passes being issued to Olympic Medalists & Dronacharya Awardees shall be valid for travel in Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains, as in the case of Arjuna Awardees. Travel by Durgam trains shall also be permitted on all Card passes issued to sportspersons who have the facility of travel by Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains.

Saluting the Brave

Our brave and valiant soldiers make immense sacrifices to defend our borders. As a humble token of Indian Railway's gratitude, I have decided to extend the facility of Complimentary Card Pass valid in 1st Class and 2AC to the parents of unmarried posthumous awardees of

Maha Vir Chakra, Vir Chakra, Kirti Chakra, and Shaurya Chakra. I am also extending this facility to parents of unmarried posthumous awardees of President's Police Medal for Gallantry and Police

Medal for Gallantry.

I also wish to announce that police gallantry awardees shall now be extended the facility of one Complimentary Pass every year for travel along with one companion in 2 AC in Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains.

Presently freedom fighters are required to renew their passes every year. This causes inconvenience to many of them in an advanced age. I have, therefore, decided to raise this requirement of renewal to three years.

Rail Heritage

Mountain Railways of India are the World Heritage Sites placing India in an exclusive club of nations that include only Switzerland and Austria. We are truly proud of this and are committed to take measures to preserve them in good shape and health.

National Rail Museum, New Delhi is a premier institution holding a large number of priceless rail exhibits. It showcases Indian Railways' history and its evolution. The Museum has come to acquire a prominent place on the Delhi tourist map. To provide a memorable experience to the visitors especially the children, a revamp plan will be rolled out in 2013-14.

Enforcing Strict Financial Discipline

Madam Speaker, apt is the saying, "Money saved is money earned". Austerity and economy in expenditure will be observed by the Railways rigorously and no wastages will be permitted. I would like to inform the august House of some measures taken or proposed to be taken for enforcing strict financial discipline:-

- i. Taking note of the fact that progress on works approved in successive Railway Budgets and through Supplementary Demands for Grants in the last few years had been slow, primarily on account of resource constraints, it was recognized that this defeats the very purpose of taking vote on out-of-turn basis rather than in the regular budget. Consequently, for the first time in the last 25 years, railways did not present any supplementary

demands for grants either in Monsoon Session or Winter Session of Parliament in 2012.

- ii. The Railways were compelled to seek a special loan of Rs 3,000 crore from the Ministry of Finance during 2011-12. I am happy to report that the entire loan amount along with interest has been repaid in the current financial year.
- iii. For the first time, 347 ongoing projects have been identified as priority projects, and provided committed funding. We intend to ensure funding of these projects at required level during the 12lh Plan so as to complete them in a time bound manner. It is important that railways start reaping benefits on their investments at the earliest. The thin spread of scarce resources can be overcome only in this manner. I trust that the House will appreciate this compulsion and support our proposal.
- iv. For practical and realistic targets, it would require a judicious mix of strategies, including liberal funding of last mile projects and operationally important projects including the Dedicated Freight Corridors.
- v. To create a corpus for meeting IR's committed liabilities for debt servicing of JICA and World Bank loans taken for the DFC Project, it is proposed to set up a new Debt Service Fund.
- vi. Targets for eliminating inefficiencies in the maintenance of rolling stock and fuel consumption are being made more stringent. For this, I seek the support of the House.

[Translation]

"Na Baharon Se Baat Karani Hai, Na Chand-Taron Ki Baat Karani Hai.

Gahare Dariya Ko Paar Karna Hai, To Kinaro Ki Baat Karani Hai."

[English]

I can assure the august House that the measures taken will help the railways to close the current fiscal with positive fund balances as against deficit closure during the last two successive years. However, the road ahead is long with many a winding turn. The fund balances need to be rebuilt to a reasonable level of at least Rs. 30,000

crore by the end of 12th Plan after meeting the internal resource target of Rs 1.05 lakh crore for plan expenditure.

Review of Financial Performance, 2012-13

Railways' freight performance is based on a derived demand. There has been a slower growth in freight loading than expected at the beginning of the year and accordingly Railways had no option but to scale down the budget target of 1025 MT to 1007 MT, though it still reflects an increase of 38 MT over 2011-12. The freight earnings target has also been adjusted to Rs 85,976 cr from the BE of Rs 89,339 cr, a reduction of Rs 3,383 cr. Considering the partial rollback of passenger fare increase, mitigated somewhat by the subsequent fare adjustment in January 2013, the revised passenger earnings target is proposed at Rs 32,500 cr, i.e. a reduction of Rs 3,573 cr over BE, 2012-13.

I am keeping the Gross Traffic Receipts at Rs 1,25,680 cr in the Revised Estimates as against the BE of Rs 1,32,552 cr.

Despite increase in costs and revision of energy charges, the provision under Ordinary Working Expenses has been retained at BG level of Rs 84,400 cr in RE. With increase in appropriation to Pension Fund from Rs 18,500 cr to Rs 20,000 cr, necessitated by increase in pensionary benefits and number of pensioners, the net revenue is estimated to reduce by Rs 6,484 cr. The plan investment during the year has also been adjusted from Rs 60,100 cr to Rs 52,265 cr.

I am happy to report to the august House that as a result of our consistent efforts at maintaining strict financial discipline during the year, the Operating Ratio is estimated at 88.8%. This is a source of great satisfaction as the operating ratio has consistently been over 90% since 1997-98. The only exception was during the three years from 2005-06 to 2007-08, the period immediately preceding implementation of VI Pay Commission recommendations.

I take this opportunity to thank the Railway Convention Committee for lowering the rate of dividend from 5% to 4% thus providing a relief of about Rs 715 cr. I also thank the hon'ble Finance Minister for his understanding and consideration but I do believe that one day Railways shall find ways to reduce dependence on GBS to finance its infrastructural projects.

[Translation]

"Darakht Par Baithe Parinde Ko Girane Ka Bhay Nahin, Is Liye Nahin Ki Shakha Majboot Hai, Vishwas Hai Use Khud Ke Pankhon Par."

[English]

A bird sitting on a tree has no fear of falling, not because of the strength of the branch but because of faith in its own wings.

Budget Estimates 2013-14

Madam, I shall now deal with the Budget Estimates for 2013-14.

With the current estimates of growth of national GDP, I have kept a target of 1047 MT of revenue earning originating traffic during 2013- 14, which is about 40 MT more than the current year. The freight earnings target has accordingly been set at Rs 93,554 crore, a growth of 9%. The number of passengers is expected to increase by 5.2% and the earnings target has been kept at Rs 42,2 10 cr.

Factoring in the impact of expected growth of 11% and 10% in Other Coaching and Sundry earnings respectively, the Gross Traffic Receipts are expected to be Rs 1,43,742 cr, an increase of Rs 18,062 cr over the Revised Estimates of 2012-13. Ordinary Working Expenses have been fixed at Rs 96,500 cr i.e. 14% higher than the current year and appropriation to the Pension Fund at Rs 22,000 cr. Based on the likely requirement of plan resources for renewals and replacement of railways' assets, the appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund has been kept at Rs 7,500 cr.

The 'Excess' left after payment of Dividend calculated at 4% would be appropriated to Development Fund (Rs 3,550 cr), Capital Investment Fund (Rs 5,434 cr) and newly created Debt Service Fund (Rs 4,163 cr). The Operating Ratio is expected to improve to 87.8% from the Revised Estimate of 88.8%. Consequently, we expect to close the year 2013-14 with a balance of Rs 12,506 cr in the Railway Funds.

Annual Plan 2013-14

Madam Speaker, the Annual Plan, 2013-14 has to be integrated with the broad objectives and targets set for

the 12th Plan. Yet, we must be realistic in setting targets in the Annual Plan 2013-14, even if it means that Railways would be faced with a stiffer challenge of enhancing investment during the remaining three years of the 12th Plan. A plan investment of Rs 63,363 crore is proposed for 2013-14. The Plan is proposed to be financed through GBS of Rs 26,000 cr, Railway's Share in Road Safety Fund of Rs 2,000 cr, internal resources of Rs 14,260 cr, market borrowings of Rs 15,103 cr and an expected mobilization of Rs 6,000 cr through the PPP route. The thrust of the plan is on doubling of tracks, safety and passenger and staff welfare for which I have increased the outlay from about Rs 11,410 cr in 2012-13 to Rs 13,220 cr, an increase of 16%.

I would also like to thank the Minister for Rural Development for agreeing to the request of railways to partner in some of the railway related activities under MGNREGA.

Passenger Fares

Madam Speaker, looking to the key role played by the Railways in meeting transportation needs of the people, any rise in passenger fares is not and should not be viewed as a measure for profit generation. If the fares remain at a level far below the cost of operations, the railways are bound to find it hard to provide safe, clean and comfortable journey to the travelling public. A modest annual increase of 5 to 6% in the fares over a period of say ten years can provide about Rs one lakh crore by way of additional resources, which can substantially finance internal generation component of throw-forward of about Rs 75,000 crore and give additional benefits to the travelling public by way of improvement in services.

It is only a financially strong organization that can deliver better services and discharge its social responsibility effectively. The UPA Government is sensitive to the needs of the people and it was after wide consultation and deliberations, that some revision was effected in fares from 22nd January, 2013. The revision is expected to realise additional Rs 6,600 cr in 2013-14.

Fuel Adjustment Component (FAC)

However, subsequent increase in the rates of HSD oil in January 2013 itself has added Rs. 3,300 crore to the fuel bill of Railways, taking away a substantial portion of

the additional resources targeted. Besides, electricity tariffs are also revised periodically. The increase in fuel bill during 2013-14 on account of these revisions in 2012-13 alone would be more than Rs 5,100 crore. In the light of deregulation of the HSD oil, Railways' finances need to be rationally insulated and to this end a mechanism to neutralize the impact of fuel prices on operating expenses is required to be put in place. In the Budget 2012-13, my learned predecessor had proposed to segregate fuel component in tariffs as FAC. As then suggested, I propose that this component be dynamic in nature and change in either direction with the change in fuel cost, say twice a year. It is proposed to implement the FAC-linked revision in only freight tariff from 1st April, 2013. It will translate to less than 5% average increase for freight. As regards passenger fares, since these were revised only in January this year, I do not intend to pass on the additional burden to them now and railways will absorb the impact of Rs 850 cr on this account.

There are a number of charges which have not been revised for last several years. These charges are in the form of compensation for cost actually incurred by railways in rendering relevant services. I propose to effect marginal increase in some of these. These include supplementary charge for superfast trains, reservation fee, clerkage charge, cancellation charge and tatkal charge. However, I propose to abolish the concept of enhanced reservation fee with a view to simplify the fee structure, having already discontinued development charge in January this year.

Rail Tariff Authority

Madam, my predecessor had mentioned the need for setting up of an independent Rail Tariff Authority while presenting the budget for 2012-13. A proposal in this regard has been formulated and is at interministerial consultation stage.

Infrastructure Expansion

In 2010-11 and 2011-12, Railways completed 709 km and 727 km respectively of new lines. However, during 2012-13, emphasis was laid on capacity enhancement works like doubling, traffic facilities etc. The target of 700 km of new lines in the current year had to be scaled down to 470 km due to inadequate resources. The sections which have either been completed or are planned to be completed during 2012-13 are listed at Annexure 1.

The target of 800 km for gauge conversion fixed for 2012-13 has also been scaled down to 575 km. The sections which have either been completed or are slated to be completed during 2012-13 are listed at Annexure 2.

I am happy to report that that the target of 700 km of doubling will be marginally exceeded during 2012-13. Sections which have either been completed or are scheduled for completion during 2012-13 are listed at Annexure 3.

Railways will complete electrification of 1200 route km. The sections which have been completed or are likely to be completed in 2012-13 are listed at Annexure 4.

Metropolitan Transport Project

Construction of metro system in Kolkata from Dum Dum to Noapara is scheduled to be completed by March, 2013. The construction of East-West corridor in Kolkata which is underway, will be taken forward works on the Mumbai Urban Transport Project Phase II, announced in the last budget, are also progressing satisfactorily. I am happy to inform the august House that the first AC EMU rake will be introduced on Mumbai suburban network in 2013-14. The construction of East-West Corridor in Kolkata which is underway, will be taken forward.

In order to meet the growing demand, 72 additional services in Mumbai and 18 in Kolkata are being introduced. Besides, rake length is being increased from 9 cars to 12 cars for 80 services in Kolkata and 30 services in Chennai.

Targets for 2013-14

A target to complete 500 km of new lines has been set for 2013-14. A list of sections proposed to be completed during the year is given in Annexure 5.

It is targeted to convert 450 km of MG/NG lines to broadgauge during 2013-14. The sections are given in Annexure 6.

The target for Doubling has been increased to 750 km for 2013-14. The sections proposed to be completed in 2013-14 are given in Annexure 7.

I also wish to announce resumption of work on new line projects of Chickmagalur - Sakleshpur and Bengaluru - Satyamangalam, which were pending for want of resources and other mandatory clearances, after State

Government of Karnataka agreed to give land free of cost and bear 50% of the cost.

As we have seen, trains to various religious destinations are always overcrowded. To facilitate pilgrims' journeys, I have decided to add more trains to these places. Amongst the five Sikh Takhts, it is only Takht Shri Damdama Sahib at Talwandi Sabo which is not connected by a rail link. I, therefore, propose to take up construction of railway line from Rama Mandi to Maur Mandi via Talwandi Sabo to provide this link.

New Projects

I propose to take up following new projects in 2013-14:

New Lines

1. Bhupdeopur-Raigarh (Mand Colliery) (through PPP);
2. Gevra Road-Pendra Road (through PPP)
3. Jaisalmer (Thiyat Hamira)-Sanu;
4. Karaikal-Peralam;
5. Rewari-Rohtak new line extension up to Makrauli;
6. Sultanpur to Kadipur;
7. Thanjavur-Pattukkottai.

Gauge conversion of Mavli-Bari Sadri section.

Doubling

1. Alwar-Bandikui;
2. Chennai Central-Basin Bridge Junction (5th & 6th lines);
3. Danae-Ranchi Road;
4. Dapper-Chandigarh;
5. Garhwa Road-Ramna;
6. Hajipur-Ramdayalu;
7. Jarangdih- Danae;
8. Palanpur- Samakhiali (through PPP);
9. Rae Bareli - Amethi;
10. Vatva-Ahmedabad (3rd line).

Electrification

1. Delhi Sarai Rohilla - Rewari - Palanpur - Ahmedabad including Kalol-Gandhinagar-Khodiya and Alwar-Bandikui-Jaipur-Phulera
2. Jakhal-Hisar
3. Jakhal-Dhuri-Ludhiana
4. Rajpura-Dhuri-Lehra Mohabhat
5. Singapur Road-Damanjodi
6. Katwa-Azimganj-New Farakka to Azimganj-Nalhoti

I have been receiving representations from Hon'ble Members, State Governments and other public representatives in large numbers for construction of new lines, gauge conversion, doubling, and electrification and also for surveys. I have been pondering over them for the last one month. They are all genuine and reflect the growing need and demand of the most preferred mode of transport of the people in the country. I would sincerely wish to take up all those projects but am severely constrained for the reasons submitted earlier. Given this conspectus, despite the resource crunch, I propose to take up 22 projects of new lines and one gauge conversion project on socio-economic consideration and one doubling project after obtaining necessary approvals/clearances. These are:

1. Ajmer-Kota (Nasirabad-Jalindri)
2. Anandnagar-Ghugli via Maharajganj
3. Barwadih-Chirmiri
4. Chickballapur-Gowribidanur.
5. Chickballapur-Puttapurthy-Sri Satya Sai Nilayam
6. Chola-Bulandshahar
7. Cumbum-Proddatur
8. Delhi-Sohna-Nuh-Firozpur Jhirka-Alwar
9. Dimapur - Tizit
10. Faizabad-Lalganj via Akbarganj, Maharajganj and Rae Bareli
11. Firozpur-Patti
12. Gadag-Wadi

13. Hissar-Sirsa via Agroha & Fatehabad
14. Kapilvastu-Basti via Bansi
15. Kondapalli-Kothagudem
16. Manuguru-Ramagundam
17. Pirpainti-Jasidih
18. Pushkar-Merta
19. Raipur-Jharsuguda
20. Srinivasapura-Madanapalli
21. Sriperambudur-Guduvanchery with spur to Irun, Kattukotti-Avadi.
22. Yamuna Nagar-Chandigarh via Sadhaura, Narayangarh Gauge Conversion
23. Nagpur-Nagbhir

I will request State Governments to participate in these projects.

...(Interruptions)

13.18 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Suvendu Adhikari, Shri P. Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

Doubling

24. New Bongaigaon to Kamakhya via Rangia

To meet the persistent demand of the people of Uttarakhand for a direct connectivity between Rishikesh and Doiwala, as also to avoid an alignment passing through a reserve forest with large elephant population, I propose to provide a bye pass line at Raiwala which will establish this direct link.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I propose to provide a bye pass line at Raiwala which will establish this direct link. ... (Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

Surveys

I propose to undertake following surveys during 2013-14:

New Lines

1. Aloor-Nagarcoil-Chettikulam
2. Ambikapur-Garhwa
3. Amb-Kangra via Nadaun
4. Anand-Borsad
5. Anantnag and Pahalgam via Tral
6. Astha-Bhopal
7. Azamgarh - Mubarakpur
8. Baddi and Bilaspur
9. Balaghat - Bharveli-Ukwa
10. Bijapur- Kirandul
11. Bangriposi-Gorumahishani (Updating)
12. Dadri-Jharli via Jhajjar
13. Dadri-Sikandarabad-Bulandshahar-Jahangirabad-Anoop shahar-Narora
14. Dhansura-Talod
15. Dharamshala-Palampur
16. Dhuri-Bye pass to avoid reversal of traffic
17. Dornakal-Miryalguda
18. Farrukhabad- Gola - Gokarnnath via Shahjahanpur (Updating)
19. Gajsinghpur-Sadulpur via Padampur, Goluwala, Rawatsar, Taranagar, Dadrewa
20. Haldaur-Dhampur via Nathore
21. Hisar- Fatehabad
22. Jaisingh Nagar - Shahdol
23. Jashipur - Jajpur Road
24. Jilahi and Tikri Bye pass line
25. Kaniyoor-Kottikulam
26. Kapadvanj-Timba
27. Karaikkudi-Dindigul
28. Karaikkudi-Madurai (updating)
29. Kirandul-Sukma
30. Lunkaransar - Sardarsahar
31. Malkapur-Chikali
32. Mancherail - Adilabad via Utnoor
33. Modasa-Meghraj-Banswara
34. Morappur-Dharmapuri (updating)
35. Narwana-Uklana
36. Nirakarpur and Tapanga new bye-pass line
37. Padrauna-Kushinagar-Gorakhpur
38. Pandharpur - Vijapur via Mangalwedha
39. Panisagar-Simanapur
40. Patharkandi-Kanmum
41. Pipar Road - Bhopalgarh -Asop - Shankwas-Mundawa Nagore
42. Rajpipla-Kevadiya Colony
43. Rajpura-Bye pass to avoid reversal
44. Dudhwa -Chandan Chouki abandoned rail line restoration
45. Sairang-Hbichhuah as extension to Bhairabi-Sairang

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|---|------------------------------------|
| 46. Saja-Bhatapara | 10. Khairar-Manikpur |
| 47. Saswad-Jejuri | 11. Mahasamund-Baghbahra-Titlagarh |
| 48. Siddipet-Akkanapet | 12. Mahboobnagar-Gooty |
| 49. Sikarapai-Jagsalpatri-Junagarh | 13. Najibabad-Kotdwar |
| 50. Sri Anandpur Sahib-Chamkaur Sahib-Ludhiana | 14. Parbhani-Manmad |
| 51. Srinagar-Kargil-Leh | 15. Purulia-Kotshila |
| 52. Surjagarh-Bijapur via Bhopalpattnam | 16. Rajkot-Veraval |
| 53. Suwasra-Mandsour via Sitamau | 17. Rajpura- Bathinda via Dhuri |
| 54. Thanjavur-Ariyalur (Updating) | 18. Satna-Rewa |
| 55. Tirunelveli-Sankarankoil via Pettai, Pudur, Sendamaram Veerasigmamani | 19. Secunderabad-Mudkhed-Adilabad |
| 56. Titlagarh- Junagarh | 20. Shamli-Tapri |
| 57. Tumkur-Maddur-Malevalli | 21. Shoranur-Mangalore 3rd line |
| 58. Vasai Road- Bye pass line between Naigoan and Diva (Juchandra) | 22. Suratgarh-Bathinda |
| 59. Washim-Mahur-Adilabad | 23. Tirupati - Katpadi |
| | 24. Tumkur-Arsikere |
| | 25. Varanasi-Ballia |

Gauge Conversion

1. Ahmedabad-Bahucharaji
2. Bhadrans-B ohasan-P etlad-N adiad
3. Gadhada-Jasdan
4. Mailani - Bahraich
5. Surendranagar-Dhrangdhara

Doubling

1. Bathinda-Abohar-Sriganganagar
2. Chittaurgarh-Mhow
3. Dharmavaram-Pakala
4. Daund-Manmad (Updating)
5. Firozpur-Bathinda
6. Haridwar-Dehradun
7. Jakhal-Dhuri-Ludhiana
8. Kalyan- Karjat 3rd line
9. Kandla-Palanpur

I also propose to carryout traffic survey for Patiala-Jakhal new line and a traffic survey for Kanpur area in connection with Panki- Mandhana new line project.

New Train Services

A detailed exercise has been carried out to assess availability of track capacity, terminal facilities and maintenance infrastructure. Within the available resources, it has been possible to provide the following new train services:

Express trains

I propose to introduce following new express trains:

Madam, I propose to introduce 67 new Express trains, 27 passenger trains, five MEMU services, 8 DEMU services. The run of 58 trains is being proposed to be extended. I am sure, the Members who are agitated, their names would have found mention here only if they had the patience to listen to me. Madam, in all the new trains, Express, Passenger, MEMU, DEMU and the extension of services would have met many, many demands of the hon. friends.

1. Ahmedabad - Jodhpur Express (Weekly) Via Samdari, Bhildi
2. Ajni (Nagpur) - Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express (Weekly) Via Hingoli
3. Amritsar—Lalkuan Express (Weekly) Via Chandigarh
4. Bandra Terminus - Ramnagar Express (Weekly) Via Nagda, Mathura, Kanpur, Lucknow, Rampur
5. Bandra Terminus—Jaisalmer Express (Weekly) Via Marwar, Jodhpur
6. Bandra Terminus - Hisar Express (Weekly) Via Ahmedabad, Palanpur, Marwar, Jodhpur, Degana
7. Bandra Terminus - Haridwar Express (Weekly) Via Valsad
8. Bangalore - Mangalore Express (Weekly)
9. Bathinda - Jammu Tawi Express (Weekly) Via Patiala, Rajpura
10. Bhubaneswar - Hazrat Nizamuddin Express (Weekly) Via Sambalpur
11. Bikaner- Chennai AC Express (Weekly) Via Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Nagda, Bhopal, Nagpur
12. Chandigarh - Mohali-Ludhiana-Amritsar Intercity Express (Daily)
13. Chennai—Karaikudi Express (Weekly)
14. Chennai - Palani Express (Daily) Via Jolarpettai, Salem, Karur, Namakkal
15. Chennai Egmore - Thanjavur Express (Daily) Via Villupuram, Mayiladuthurai
16. Chennai - Nagarsoi (For Sai Nagar Shirdi) Express (Weekly) Via Renigunta, Dhone, Kacheguda
17. Chennai - Velankanni Link Express (Daily) Via Villupuram, Mayiladuthurai, Tiruvarur
18. Coimbatore - Mannargudi Express (Daily) Via Tiruchchirappalli, Thanjavur, Nidamangalam
19. Coimbatore - Rameswaram Express (Weekly)
20. Delhi - Firozpur Intercity Express (Daily) Via Bathinda
21. Delhi Sarai Rohilla—Sikar Express (Bi-weekly) after gauge conversion
22. Delhi - Hoshiarpur Express (Weekly)
23. Durg - Jaipur Express (Weekly)
24. Gandhidham—Visakhapatnam Express (Weekly) Via Ahmedabad, Wardha, Ballarshah, Vijaywada
25. Hazrat Nizamuddin—Mumbai AC Express (Weekly) via Bhopal, Khandwa, Bhusawal
26. Howrah - Chennai AC Express (Bi-weekly) Via Bhadrak, Duvvada, Gudur
27. Howrah - New Jalpaiguri AC Express (Weekly) Via Malda Town
28. Hubli - Mumbai Express (Weekly) Via Miraj, Pune
29. Indore - Chandigarh Express (Weekly) Via Dewas, Ujjain, Guna, Gwalior, Hazrat Nizamuddin
30. Jabalpur- Yesvantpur Express (Weekly) Via Nagpur, Dharmavaram
31. Jaipur - Lucknow Express (Tri-weekly) Via Bandikui, Mathura, Kanpur
32. Jaipur-Alwar Express (Daily)
33. Jodhpur -Jaipur Express (Daily) Via Phulera
34. Jodhpur - Kamakhya (Guwahati) Express (Weekly) Via Degana, Ratangarh
35. Kakinada - Mumbai Express (Bi-weekly)
36. Kalka - Sai Nagar Shirdi Express (Bi-weekly) Via Hazrat Nizamuddin, Bhopal, Itarsi
37. Kamakhya (Guwahati) - Anand Vihar Express (Weekly) Via Katihar, Barauni, Sitapur Cantt, Moradabad
38. Kamakhya (Guwahati) - Bangalore AC Express (Weekly)
39. Kanpur-Anand Vihar Express (Weekly) Via Farrukhabad
40. Katihar—Howrah Express (Weekly) Via Malda Town
41. Katra - Kalka Express (Bi-weekly) Via Morinda

42. Kolkata - Agra Express (Weekly) Via Amethi, Rae Bareli, Mathura
43. Kolkata—Sitamarhi Express (Weekly) Via Jhajha, Barauni, Darbhanga
44. Kota—Jammu Tawi Express (Weekly) Via Mathura, Palwal
45. Kurnool Town—Secunderabad Express (Daily)
46. Lokmanya Tilak (T)—Kochuveli Express (Weekly)
47. Lucknow - Varanasi Express Via Rae-Bareli (6 Days a week)
48. Madgaon - Mangalore Intercity Express (Daily) Via Udupi, Karwar
49. Mangalore - Kacheguda Express (Weekly) Via Dhone, Gooty, Renigunta, Coimbatore
50. Mau - Anand Vihar Express (Bi-weekly)
51. Mumbai - Solapur Express (6 Days a week) Via Pune
52. Nagercoil - Bangalore Express (Daily) Via Madurai, Tiruchchirappalli
53. New Delhi - Katra AC Express (6 Days a week)
54. Nizamabad - Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express (Weekly)
55. Patna - Sasaram Intercity Express (Daily) Via Ara
56. Patliputra (Patna) - Bangalore Express (Weekly) Via Chheoki
57. Puducherry - Kanniyakumari Express (Weekly) Via Villupuram, Mayiladuthurai, Tiruchchirappalli
58. Puri - Sai Nagar Shirdi Express (Weekly) Via Sambalpur, Titlagarh, Raipur, Nagpur, Bhusawal
59. Puri - Ajmer Express (Weekly) Via Abu-Road
60. Radhikapur - Anand Vihar Link Express (Daily)
61. Rajendra Nagar Terminus (Patna)- New Tinsukia Express (Weekly) Via Katihar, Guwahati
62. Tirupati - Puducherry Express (Weekly)
63. Tirupati - Bhubaneswar Express (Weekly) Via Visakhapatnam

64. Una / Nangaldam - Hazoor Saheb Nanded Express (Weekly) Via Anandpur Saheb, Morinda, Chandigarh, Ambala
65. Visakhapatnam - Jodhpur Express (Weekly) Via Titlagarh, Raipur
66. Visakhapatnam - Kollam Express (Weekly)
67. Yesvantpur - Lucknow Express (Weekly) via Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh

Passenger Trains

I propose to introduce following 27 new passenger trains:

1. Bathinda - Dhuri Passenger (Daily)
2. Bikaner-Ratangarh Passenger (Daily)
3. Bhavnagar—Palitana Passenger (Daily)
4. Bhavnagar—Surendranagar Passenger (Daily)
5. Bareilly—Lalkuan Passenger (Daily)
6. Chhapra—Thawe Passenger (Daily)
7. Loharu - Sikar Passenger (Daily) after gauge conversion
8. Madgaon - Ratnagiri Passenger (Daily)
9. Marikuppam - Bangalore Passenger (Daily)
10. Muzaffarpur—Sitamarhi Passenger (Daily) via Runnisaipur
11. Nadiad—Modasa Passenger (6 days a week)
12. Nandyal—Kurnool Town passenger (Daily)
13. New Amravati—Narkher Passenger (Daily)
14. Punalur - Kollam Passenger (Daily)
15. Purna - Parli Vajinath Passenger (Daily)
16. Palani-Tiruchendur Passenger (Daily)
17. Ratangarh - Sardarsahar Passenger (Daily) after gauge conversion
18. Samastipur- Banmankhi Passenger via Saharsa, Madhepura (Daily) after gauge conversion
19. Shoranur - Kozhikode Passenger (Daily)

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|---|---|
| 20. Surendranagar—Dharangdhara Passenger (Daily) | 2. 15715/15716 Ajmer-Kishanganj Express to New Jalpaiguri |
| 21. Suratgarh - Anupgarh Passenger (Daily) | 3. 12403/12404 Allahabad - Mathura Express to Jaipur |
| 22. Somnath - Rajkot Passenger (Daily) | 4. 1730 7/17308 Bagalkot-Yesvantpur Express to Mysore |
| 23. Sitamarhi - Raxaul Passenger (Daily) | 5. 18437/18438 Bhubaneswar-Bhawanipatna Express to Junagarh |
| 24. Sriganganagar - Hanumangarh-Sadulpur Passenger (Daily) after gauge conversion | 6. 18191/18192 Chhapra - Kanpur Anwarganj Express to Farrukhabad |
| 25. Talguppa - Shimoga Town Passenger (Daily) | 7. 16127/16128 Chennai-Maduraiportion of Chennai-Guruvayur Express to Tuticorin |
| 26. Thrisur-Guruvayur Passenger (Daily) | 8. 12231/12232 Chandigarh-Lucknow Express to Patna (2 days) |
| 27. Visakhapatnam-Vizianagaram-Rayagada passenger (Daily) | 9. 12605/12606 Chennai-Tiruchchirappalli Express to Karaikudi |

MEMU Services

I propose to introduce following new MEMU Services:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Barabanki - Kanpur | 10. 14007/14008 Delhi-Muzaffarpur Express to Raxaul after gauge conversion |
| 2. Chennai—Tirupati | 11. 14017/14018 Delhi-Muzaffarpur Express to Raxaul after gauge conversion |
| 3. Delhi- Rohtak (Replacement of conventional service by MEMU) | 12. 12577/12578 Darbhanga-Bangalore Express to Mysore |
| 4. Lucknow—Hardoi | 13. 14731/14732 Delhi - Bathinda Express to Fazilka |
| 5. Sealdah - Berhampore Court | 14. 14705/14706 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Sadulpur Express to Sujangarh (Salasar Express) |

DEMU Services

I propose to introduce following new DEMU Services:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Bhatkal—Thokur | 15. 15159/15160 Durg- Chhapra Express to Muzaffarpur and Gondia |
| 2. Delhi—Kurukshehra Via Kaithal | 16. 12507/12508 Guwahati-Ernakulam Express to Thiruvananthapuram |
| 3. Katwa - Jangipur | 17. 17005/17006 Hyderabad-Darbhanga Express to Raxaul after gauge conversion |
| 4. Lucknow - Sultanpur | 18. 17011/17012 Hyderabad- Belampalli Express to Sirpur Kaghaznagar |
| 5. Lucknow—Pratapgarh Via Gauriganj | 19. 16591/16592 Hubli-Bangalore Express to Mysore |
| 6. Madgaon—Karwar | 20. 12181/12182 Jabalpur-Jaipur Express to Ajmer |
| 7. Rohtak - Rewari | 21. 15097/15098 Jammu Tawi-Barauni Express to Bhagalpur |
| 8. Taran Taran - Goindwal Saheb | |

Extension of Trains

The run of following trains is proposed to be extended:

- | |
|--|
| 1. 19601/19602 Ajmer-New Jalpaiguri Express to Udaipur |
|--|

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>22. 13117/13118 Kolkata - Berhampore Court Express to Lalgola</p> <p>23. 22981/22982 Kota-Hanumangarh Express to Shri Ganga Nagar</p> <p>24. 15609/15610 Lalgarh- Guwahati Express to New Tinsukia</p> <p>25. 12145/12146 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Bhubaneswar Express to Puri</p> <p>26. 12545/12546 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Darbhanga Express to Raxaul after gauge conversion</p> <p>27. 12449/12450 Madgaon-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express to Chandigarh</p> <p>28. 12653/12654 Mangalore - Tiruchchirappalli Express to Puducherry</p> <p>29. 29019/29020 Meerut-Nimach Link Express to Mandasor 37</p> <p>30. 22107/22108 Mumbai CST-Latur Express to Hazoor Saheb Nanded</p> <p>31. 14003/14004 New Delhi -New Farakka Express to Malda Town</p> <p>32. 15723/15724 New Jalpaiguri-Darbhanga Express to Sitamarhi</p> <p>33. 18419/18420 Puri-Darbhanga Express to Jaynagar</p> <p>34. 19327/19328 Ratlam-Chittaurgarh Express to Udaipur</p> <p>35. 13133/13134 Sealdah - Varanasi Express (2 Days) to Delhi via Lucknow, Moradabad</p> <p>36. 14711/14712 Shri Ganga Nagar - Haridwar Express to Rishikesh</p> <p>37. 16535/16536 Solapur-Yesvantpur Express to Mysore</p> <p>38. 19251/19252 Somnath-Dwarka Express to Okha</p> <p>39. 12629/12630 Yesvantpur — Hazrat Nizamuddin Sampark Kranti Express 2 days to Chandigarh</p> <p>40. 59601/59602 Ajmer-Beawar Passenger to Marwar</p> <p>41. 56513/56514 Bangalore-Nagore Passenger to Karaikal</p> | <p>42. 51183/51184 Bhusaval-Amravati Passenger to Narkher</p> <p>43. 57502/57503 Bodhan-Kamareddi Passenger to Mirzapalli</p> <p>44. 54632/54633 Dhuri-Hisar/Hisar- Ludhiana Passenger to Sirsa</p> <p>45. 56700/56701Madurai-Kollam Passenger to Punalur</p> <p>46. 56709/56710 Madurai-Dindigul Passenger to Palani</p> <p>47. 56275/56276 Mysore-Shimoga Town Passenger to Talguppa</p> <p>48. 59297/59298 Porbander-Veraval Passenger to Somnath</p> <p>49. 66611/66612 Emakulam-Thrisur MEMU to Palakkad</p> <p>50. 672 77/67278 Falaknuma-Bhongir MEMU to Jangaon</p> <p>51. 66304/66305 Kollam-Nagarcoil MEMU to Kanniyakumari</p> <p>52. 63131/63132 Krishnanagar City-Berhampore Court MEMU to Ranaghat and to Cossimbazar</p> <p>53. 74021/74024 Delhi-Shamli DEMU to Saharanpur</p> <p>54. 76837/76838 Karaikudi-Manamadurai DEMU to Virudunagar after gauge conversion</p> <p>55. 79454/79445 Morbi- Wankaner DEMU to Rajkot</p> <p>56. 77676/77677 Miryalguda-Nadikudi DEMU to Piduguralla</p> <p>57. 79301/79302 Ratlam-Chittaurgarh DEMU to Bhilwara</p> |
|--|---|
- Increase in frequency**
- The frequency of the following trains will be increased:
- | |
|---|
| <p>1. 12547/12548 Agra Fort -Ahmedabad Express 3 to 7 days</p> <p>2. 11453/11454 Ahmedabad-Nagpur Express 2 to 3 days</p> <p>3. 22615/22616 Coimbatore-Tirupati Express 3 to 4 days</p> |
|---|

4. 14037/14038 Delhi-Pathankot Express 3 to 6 days
5. 19409/19410 Gorakhpur - Ahmedabad Express 1 to 2 days
6. 13465/13466 Howrah—Malda Town Express 6 to 7 days
7. 12159/12160 Jabalpur - Amravati Express 3 to 7 days
8. 11103/11104 Jhansi - Bandra (T) Express 1 to 2 days
9. 19325/19326 Indore - Amritsar Express 1 to 2 days
10. 12469/12470 Kanpur - Jammu Tawi Express 1 to 2 days
11. 12217/12218 Kochuveli - Chandigarh Express 1 to 2 days
12. 12687/12688 Madurai - Dehradun/Chandigarh Express 1 to 2 days
13. 13409/13410 Malda Town - Jamalpur Express 6 to 7 days
14. 17213/17214 Narsapur- Nagersol (Near Sainagar Shirdi) Express 2 to 7 days
15. 12877/12878 Ranchi-New Delhi Garib Rath Express 2 to 3 days
16. 18509/18510 Visakhapatnam - Hazoor Saheb Nanded Express 2 to 3 days
17. 22819/22820 Visakhapatnam — Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express 2 to 7 days
18. 18309/18310 Sambalpur-Hazoor Saheb Nanded Express 2 to 3 days
19. 12751/12752 Secunderabad- Manuguru Express 3 to 7 days
20. 12629/12630 Yesvantpur - Hazrat Nizamuddin Sampark

Kranti Express 2 to 4 days

21. 56221/56222/56525/56526 Bangalore - Tumkur Passenger 6 to 7 days
22. 56321 Kanniyakumari-Tirunelveli Passenger 6 to 7 days

23. 56325 Nagercoil - Kanniyakumari Passenger 6 to 7 days
24. 56312 Tirunelveli - Nagercoil Passenger 6 to 7 days

Negotiating and overcoming all the difficulties, the vast Railway family is determined to play its historic role as a national carrier with resolute sincerity of purpose and strive to be a veritable vehicle of inclusive growth. For this, I earnestly seek the cooperation of Hon'ble members.

Madam, let me make it clear that as far as the new lines are concerned, new trains are concerned, extensions are concerned, I have read the number to it, and from some paragraphs I have omitted some parts. ... (Interruptions) All I would say, again in Christine Weatherly's words, is:

But later on the journey ...

... the engine's singing still.

If you listen very quietly

You will hear this little song,

"I thought I could, ... I could!"

And so it speeds along.

With these words, Madam, I commend the Railway Budget for 2013-14 to the august House. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2:30 p.m.

13.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes

Past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters

*Treated as laid on the Table.

under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. The Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time; and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Establishment of AIIMS like facilities at Sambhalpur in Odisha

SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN (Sambalpur): The people of Sambalpur as well as the entire Western Odisha region are facing difficulties in getting modern methods of treatment and as a result thereof, these poor patients have to travel long distance to avail this facility at AIIMS, New Delhi. So, I request the Union Government to use satellite connection to connect AIIMS with health facilities at Sambalpur in Odisha.

(ii) Need to set up a railway reservation counter at Siruseri in Kancheepuram district, Tamil Nadu

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): Siruseri is a south eastern suburb of Chennai, in Kancheepuram District. It is located between Navatur and Kelampakkam. Siruseri is one of the prestigious and biggest IT corridors on old Mahabalipuram Road in Kancheepuram Parliamentary Constituency. The Padur area within Siruseri contains State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited, IT Park, and a technology park. SIPCOT, has developed an Information Technology Park in 1,000 acres of land at Siruseri Village. Siruseri IT Park is the largest IT Park in Asia and is located about 30 km on Old Mahabalipuram Road from Chennai City, in the Cyber Corridor where land will be allotted for IT Companies, who wish to build their own campuses.

The allotted area for the Siruseri SIPCOT IT Park is nearly 587.23 acres. The nearest railway station is in Chennai. TCS has acquired 70 acres of land at a cost of about Rs.13 crore at the new IT Park at Siruseri near Chennai. The \$250-million TCS building has been built to house a staff of 30,000. Nearby Padur is having the prestigious Chettinad Hospital and Research Institute, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science and the Chennai Mathematical Institute. Siruseri IT Park consists of several industries, institutions, banks and other allied activities.

The people residing in Siruseri have come from several States in India. A Railway Reservation Centre at Siruseri in Tamil Nadu is essential in public interest.

(iii) Need to set up storage facilities for copra at Mangalore and Beypore and also relax conditions for procurement of copra from farmers of Lakshadweep Islands

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (LAKSHADWEEP): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards inadequate storage facilities for storing copra, the main produce of the Lakshadweep Islands. There are insufficient godowns to store copra. A number of requests have been sent to NAFED to provide the same. Immediate steps may kindly be taken up for providing storage facilities at Mangalore and Beypore so that the Copra does not get perished and the farmers do not incur losses because of the lack of storage facilities. In the matter of procurement of Copra for the first time the Department has asked for farmers identity cards, list of farmers who supply copra and land holding certificates to be provided as documentation before procurement could take place. For the last few years NAFED has been purchasing copra from the islanders, and no such document was asked for. Keeping in view the Scheduled Tribe status of the islanders the Ministry should consider relaxing these conditions for the islanders to ensure that their produce is purchased and they can earn revenue for the same.

(iv) Need for a special financial grant for development of civic and other basic infrastructure in Nagpur city, Maharashtra

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): Nagpur is the second capital of Maharashtra having a population of nearly 30 Lakhs and is growing at fast pace due to rapid migration of people from adjoining districts and neighbouring States of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, seeking livelihood opportunities in booming sectors such as manufacturing, education, health services, IT & IT enabled services, construction, trading and retail businesses. The ambitious MIHAN project and world class International airport being developed promises to further create employment opportunities leading to rapid expansion of the city. Unfortunately, the city suffers from the lack of basic elementary civil infrastructure facilities. The existing service levels are grossly inadequate and require massive

infrastructure development which has not kept pace with the increased population of the city. There are several areas especially on the outskirts of the city that still remain deprived of basic infrastructure without accessibility to services such as clean drinking water, sewage network, solid waste management, basic roads, public transport and other public welfare amenities.

Urgent steps are required to check the pollution caused by the Nag Nadi river and Peeli river that flow through the city posing great threat to the health of the people.

Due to its strategic location, Nagpur is bound to emerge as the largest hub for warehousing and distribution, supply chain network business in the coming years.

The rapid migration, urbanization and industrial development necessitates a planned action to absorb the growth of Nagpur city by creating basic infrastructure that can accommodate its growing needs.

Despite its tremendous potential the city has not been able to achieve its potential growth as compared to cities such as Bhopal and Raipur in central India, due to lack of funds and a focused approach.

With a view to ensure that the city achieves its true growth potential it is pertinent that requisite civic and other basic infrastructure is developed and therefore it is necessary that a special grant of Rs.5000 crores is sanctioned by the Central Government for the overall development of the Nagpur city.

(v) Need to undertake immediate relief measures for the families who suffered loss of lives and crops due to unseasonal rains and hailstorms in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Karimnagar parliamentary constituency

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards loss of lives and destruction of crops of farmers due to freak and unseasonal rains, thunder-squalls combined with hailstorms in some districts of Andhra Pradesh particularly in Karimnagar Parliamentary Constituency.

Karimnagar district received 41.6 mm of rainfall, Adilabad 31.1 mm, Nizamabad 26 mm, Nalgonda 18.3 mm and Medak 14.1 mm of rainfall, while the average

rainfall recorded in Andhra Pradesh was 7.8 mm. Horticulture crops like mango (1800 acres) and vegetables and chillies in Katlakunta and Porumalla villages were damaged. Farmers were distraught as rains caused damage to standing paddy, maize and bengalgram crops. Commercial crops like cotton, maize, sesamum, blackgram, greengram, mustard, cowpea, sunflower and jowar suffered extensive damage due to unseasonal rain. Turmeric crop was completely damaged. In all, standing crops more than 2,00,000 h.a. suffered damages. 1,11,177 hectares of land in Karimnagar district alone has suffered damages. Even now, these areas are reeling under its impact till today. Most of the deaths occurred either due to lightning or electrical short-circuit. Some persons were injured in house-collapses in Telangana Districts. Strong gales accompanied by torrential rains damaged nearly 1,500 houses in Telangana region. The fury of the untimely downpours caused heavy loss in Karim Nagar District in Andhra Pradesh. Mandals of Ramadugu, Jammikunta, Veenavanka, Husnabad, Koheda, Bejjanki and Ellanthakunta suffered loss to the tune of more than Rs. 100 crore. Accurate assessment of loss may be made through Central and State level inspection teams. Ex-gratia payment against the deaths should be made quickly with the revision of existing norms specified under Apathbandhu insurance scheme in Andhra Pradesh.

In view of the above factual situation, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture and Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs to kindly help the needy people of Andhra Pradesh particularly the Karimnagar Parliamentary Constituency in Andhra Pradesh.

(vi) Need to start Central Nursing School at Koratty Leprosy Hospital in Thrissur district, Kerala

SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN (Chalaky): The Government of India has sanctioned one Central Nursing School in Thrissur District in Kerala. The proposal for starting a Central Nursing School at Govt. Leprosy Hospital Koratty near Chalaky in Thrissur District has been submitted to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through the D.M.O., Thrissur. The Kerala Public Works Department, Building Division, Thrissur has submitted the detailed estimate for the proposed construction of teaching block and hostel for General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) students at Govt. Leprosy Hospital Koratty. However, no

administrative sanction has been accorded till date from the Health Ministry. If the Central Nursing School at Koratty becomes a reality, it will be beneficial to the nursing students in Kerala. It can be seen that in most of the hospitals in India, Gulf countries and other western countries, nurses from Kerala are working in a large number. They bring forth a considerable amount of foreign exchange to our country. The Koratty Leprosy Hospital is now having an inpatient facility of 650 beds and is functioning in the premises of 112 acres of land adjacent to NH47.

Hence I request the Government to take immediate steps for granting administrative sanction for starting Central Nursing School at Koratty Leprosy Hospital and also to grant sufficient amount for the construction of the proposed building.

(vii) Need to allocate sufficient funds for execution of railway projects in a time bound manner.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Several construction projects are announced by the Ministry of Railways from time to time and even budget is allocated for them and targets are also laid down but in fact, barring some specific projects, neither adequate fund is allocated for any other project nor attention is paid to the achievement of the laid down targets. In this situation, the investment of billions of rupees remains unutilised for a long time which adversely affects the economic condition of the Railways and as a result thereof, it adds to the financial burden on the passengers. It also comes to a situation when the original cost of the projects also ultimately gets increased manifold on account of excessive cost escalation and even for the achievement of targets, one has to wait for a very long time. Among several such examples, I would like to cite some from the area of my Constituency.

The original cost of Indore-Dahod Project when it was initially sanctioned, was estimated to be about Rs. 130 crore for Dahod- Godhra. The foundation stone for the revised Indore- Dahod project was laid by the Hon. Prime Minister in 2008 and its estimated cost was Rs. 630 crore with a target year of 2011. The present cost of this project is about Rs. 1700 crore and in view of its work status, there is no possibility of its completion even during the next ten years. Therefore, it is clear that the railways have

not received the benefit of the expenditure incurred so far on this project. Several other examples of such projects may be given here.

I would like to urge upon the government to make adequate allocation of funds for the projects in view of the cost escalation of the projects, fixation of projects priorities and commensurating allocation of funds so that the projects are completed not only within the stipulated time but also the benefit therefrom may be derived.

(viii) Need to remove the condition for submission of digital map of forest land for undertaking development works in Uttarakhand and also extend time limit for mutation of the forest land in the State for such works.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH (Tehri Garhwal): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a matter of urgent public importance relating to the State of Uttarakhand. The Central Government has made the submission of digital map of forest land compulsory for undertaking construction work of roads and bridges and any other work of construction whereas several divisions of the PWD do not have required means for the preparation of digital map. Also the time limit for mutation of the forest land has been reduced to 90 days. In case the work of mutation is not completed within 90 days, the construction of road or any other work on the concerned project also gets cancelled. All those projects which have been pending since last 3-4 years, for non-sanction of the forest land by the Central Government, are now likely to be deferred for an indefinite period on account of the new scheme of things. Any proposal involving the forest land is jointly inspected by the Department of Revenue, PWD and Forest department. It is very difficult to get a date from all the three departments and at times, it takes one to one and a half year's period for the joint inspection. It is almost impossible to complete the work of mutation within a period of 90 days in the hills. This additional condition of submission of digital map has put a full stop on the development works in the near future.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to do away with the compulsion of digital map till the PWD is provided with adequate means for the same and also to extend the time limit of 90 days for mutation of the forest

land so that the difficulties being faced in the construction of roads etc in the State of Utrakhhand are removed.

(ix) Need to undertake repair work of National Highway No. 75 between Gwalior and Jhansi.

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA (Gwalior) National Highway No. 75 between Gwalior and Jhansi is in a highly dilapidated and miserable condition with very big pot holes in between. General public is facing a lot of difficulties in their journey.

To cover a distance of 120 Kms on Gwalior-Jhansi Highway, it takes a time of about 4 to 5 years and almost every day, some or the other accident takes place on this highway. The people of this region have sent several memorandum to the concerned authorities and have also staged dharnas and demonstrations for the up-gradation of this highway but to this day, none of the officials, have come to take care of this road. Regarding the repair of this highway, there is a public interest petition under consideration of the Hon. High Court and perhaps in this regard, a situation of contempt is being formed.

I, therefore, request the Government to undertake the repair work of Gwalior-Jhansi Express way on top priority taking this suggestion into their serious consideration so as to make the journey on this express way convenient.

(x) Need to ban cow slaughter in the country.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Mother cow is treated as goddess in Hindu society. Even than thousands of the bovine are being slaughtered. Some of the states have drafted Bill for safety of bovine and cow rearing and sent it to Central Government for signatures of the President which are still awaited. Even than bovine slaughter is not being stopped. Most of the beef is exported from Deonar slaughter house operated by Mumbai Mahanagarपालिका. We are killing those of lakhs of animals to satisfy the hunger of foreigner who cannot show their right to live. We are killing innocent animals daily who play a role in making the lives of human life prosperous. This country is being deprived of lakhs of cattles. It is like making our faith and tributes ridiculous. Our Indian faith centers are attacked by cow slaughter and best trade. It is dishonour to our civilisation and culture.

So, my request to the government is to ban the beef export and ban the modernisation and expansion of slaughter houses.

(xi) Need to implement Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in Fatehpur district, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): Government of India has accorded sanction to the State for electrification of villages having population of 300 in 22 districts of Uttar Pradesh during 2011-12 under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. According to the declaration made by the Prime Minister, all the villages will be electrified upto 2014. Sanction may please be accorded at the earliest for electrification of the villages of rest of districts during 2013-14 under this Yojana so that remaining villages are benefitted of the rural electrification programme. My Constituency Fatehpur was not included in the sanction issued last year, resulting in non- electrification of several villages of Fatehpur district.

Therefore, my demand from the government is that government should immediately introduce Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in Fatehpur district so that electrification work is started in this backward district.

(xii) Need to construct a bridge over Ghagra river at Kamhariya Ghat in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): The people use Pantoon bridge Kamharia Ghat on Ghagra river in Uttar Pradesh and many a times accidents occurred due to this pantoon bridge resulting in loss of life and property and there is danger of accidents always. This bridge should be made on the highways connecting Gorakhpur to Allahabad. This bridge is closed during June to December adding problems of the local people. If a pucca bridge is constructed at the spot of pantoon bridge, the route will be cut down by 70 kms and the local people will be benefitted a lot.

My request is to adopt a motion for construction of a pucca bridge at Kamhariya Ghat. This is a very backward area. The local people will be benefitted a lot by the construction of this bridge.

(xiii) Need to put a moratorium on payment of interest on outstanding debt liabilities by the

Governments of West Bengal, Kerala and Punjab

[*English*]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): A new Government came to power in West Bengal in May, 2011. The previous Government left a total outstanding debt of Rupees two lakh three thousand crores. The new Government has to pay more than Rupees Twenty six thousand crores annually as repayment of principal and interest. This is being deducted directly by the Central Government from the State's dues every month. As a result of this, the State Government is facing great difficulty in paying salaries and meeting development expenditure. The State Government had asked for a moratorium on payment of interest for three years. But the Central Government has not responded so far. West Bengal is in debt trap along with Kerala and Punjab. I demand that this moratorium should be extended to all the three States in the interest of their people and national integration.

(xiv) Need to re-lay a new railway line between Morappur and Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharamapuri): The construction of the proposed railway line between Morappur-Dharmapuri comes under my parliamentary constituency. This proposed rail line is 36 kms. long and the cost of the project is Rs. 146 crores. This is a long pending demand of the people living in my constituency. If this project is implemented, people from two districts namely Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri and surrounding towns will be benefited. This would also generate a lot of resources for the Railways as this route is highly economically viable because of its geographical location and connecting places of importance. If this rail line is laid again, two neighbouring States namely Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka will also be benefitted as this will help easy movement of freight and passengers.

In this connection, I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Govt. that rail services existed on this sector but the same was discontinued years ago. The land is still with the railways and therefore no land acquisition is involved. We need to lay only the track.

Therefore, I urge upon the Hon'ble Railway Minister to take up this project in the ensuing railway budget under

100% budgetary provisions, so that more than 20 lakh people get benefited and in the process the railways also stand benefited by way of earning revenue.

(xv) Need to enhance the minimum wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a novel idea to emancipate and empower the rural unemployed and unorganized poor people. A good number of them under the MNREGA are women from the BPL families. Their contribution towards building rural infrastructure, agricultural sector and also their participation in the primary sector are highly appreciable. But the wages paid to the MNREGA workers at present are too meagre to meet both ends even for a single individual. In these circumstances, I urge upon the Government of India to enhance the minimum wages of the MNREGA workers at least to the tune of Rs. 250/- per day, connect it with the consumer price index and also to extend the benefits of provident fund, gratuity, insurance, bonus and maternity benefits to them immediately. I also urge upon the centre as well as concerned State Governments to make the working hours flexible for these workers according to the regional weather and climatic conditions.

(xvi) Need to impose restriction on mining of sand from river bed in the country particularly in Bihar to prevent environment degradation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Rivers are boon to the human being from nature. The civilisation and culture of the country were developed on the banks of these rivers. Clean and constant flow is the lively aspect of rivers. Water, both the banks, sand in its bed, pebbles, stones all make the form of river. Lack of anyone out of them creates question on the existence of the river. The banks control the flow of rivers and the sand not only cleans the dirty water but provide clean underground water.

Sand, pebbles, stones are the main ingredients of construction industry. The indiscriminate exploitation of these material has created danger on the existence of these rivers particularly in Bihar. These materials are

excavated from the river bed and banks with the help of machines, but now these materials are being excavated by boring 30-35 feet down the bed, it means after exploitation of river bed and banks, the exploitation of underground material will cause terrible tragedy in future.

Rivers are the basis of balancing the ecology and provide of clean ground water. Exploitation of natural material from the river banks more than a limit and excavating underground material, which provides clean water, is a result of unscientific thinking. The sand on surface and under the surface works as filtering agent. When sand is taken away from surface and under surface, the filtration process will come to an end and the polluted water will create danger for human lives. These material were not only preserved for centuries, but the rivers were treated as worshipable because these were accepted necessary for human civilisation.

I demand from the government that sand should not be excavated more than a limit from rivers in Bihar and other States and a committee be constituted to maintain the required level that may be necessary for providing clean ground and surface water.

(xvii) Need to take steps to ensure remunerative price to the rubber growers in Kerala

[English]

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): I seek immediate intervention of the Union Government to arrest the downward trend of prices in the domestic rubber market spelling doom for the small and marginal farmers of Kerala.

With the rubber industry resorting to import rubber at cheap prices, made possible by slump in global rubber market, the rubber prices have come down steeply to Rs. 155 per kg causing panic among the domestic rubber farmers.

While allowing import at concessional tariff at 20% ad valorem later at Rs 20 per kg the Government has committed to take corrective measures to impose bond duty at 20% ad valorem.

I urge the Union Government to immediately intervene to bring succour to the distressed farmers in Kerala.

14.32 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Situation arising due to drought and hailstorm in various parts of the country

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, item No. 29, Shri Shailendra Kumar.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to initiate discussion under Rule 193 on the situation arising due to draught and hailstorms in various parts of the country. At the same time, I would like to thank Shri Gopinath Munde ji who, too, has expressed concern on it and has given a notice in this regard. Apart from it, I would also thank Shri Bhurutrihari Mahtab as he has also given notice to express his concern.

The condition of farmers in the country is very bad. There is a need to find out solution to their problems and respect them. But neither any attention is being paid to their problems nor they have a respect. India is, predominantly an agrarian country as its 75 percent population earn their livelihood through farming and farmers contribute a lot in development and economy of our country. But no government pays attention to their problems and also for ensuring that he leads a respectful life. If we look at the figures, we find that more than 2.5 lakh farmers have committed suicide and this number is on the increase. Though a number of schemes have been implemented but as the benefits under the said schemes donot reach upto the famers directly and consequently farmers are debt ridden and the debt burden is increasing constantly. Drought initiation in Marathwada is quite grim. Shri Gopinath Munde ji hails from Maharashtra, he has given a notice. But Agriculture Minister hails from West Maharashtra. ...*(Interruptions)* But, I think the hon. Minister belongs to the whole state. The condition in Maharashtra is very serious and pitiable. It is almost a famine like condition in the state.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am so sad to say that during a local function in that area, the state government of Maharashtra arranged meals for fifty thousand people. Entire area is in the grip of famine. The hon. Minister of Agriculture calls himself son of a farmer and he played a prominent role in cooperative movement involving sugar.

Earlier also, we have discussed this problem on many occasions. On all the occasion, it was echoed that the recommendations of Rangarajan Committee should be implemented. But so far the government has not done anything in this regard. All issues relating to farmers were raised during the previous discussions but so far the government has not paid any attention to the problems of farmers, be it general budget or rail budget. When budget is introduced, some schemes in the name of agriculture or rural people are announced only with an eye on electoral gains. Otherwise, so far we have seen that the farmers do not get any benefit under the said schemes and finally a farmer is compelled to commit suicide.

Farmers from Marathwada region in Maharashtra have decided that each farmer will send a money order of Rs. 11/- to the Chief Minister and a money order of Rs. 30/- to Union Agriculture Minister so that upto budget time government gets enough money and the government is able to give a special package or budgetary allocations to areas such as Marathwada in Maharashtra which are facing draught like situation in absence of rains. Not only Maharashtra, many parts in the country, be it Bundelkhand in M.P., some area in U.P. are facing draught like situation in absence of adequate rainfall. UPA-II government is about to bring General Budget and the farmers are waiting eagerly. The government should conduct survey of the areas where crops have been damaged due to hailstorms, frost or otherwise and give a special package to them. The budget is slated to be presented on 28th February, Hon. Chidambaram ji says agriculture is engine of our growth. When we treat it as growth engine then we should know that the engine moves only if it gets fuel regularly, it is maintained and repaired regularly. The growth engine needs a special package and there is a need to pay attention to the farmers, then only our country can prosper. When the budget is presented the government boasts that it has done this and that, similarly, the government will say that we introduced MNREGS, we waived loan of farmers amounting to Rs. 17 thousand crores, we introduced cash transfer schemes. We already know it, that since the elections are round the corner, next year, therefore, the government will bring a populist budget for electoral gains.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, secondly I would say that budgets are presented keeping electoral gains in mind as such budgets are on expected lines and directly farmers

get no benefit out of such budgets. If we look at figures, fruits and vegetables crops with Rs. 3 thousand crore got dried up in hon. Ministers area itself. Large mozambique orchards got dried up. There is draught like situation in Marathwada, Maharashtra. Only 14 percent water water is left in the State. Situation is bad in Konkan also. Only 60-65 per cent water is left in Konkan. But so far as Marathwada is concerned, condition is very bad there. There is a need to pay special attention to this region. Many irrigation projects, such as Saryu, are pending. The government should pay proper attention to such projects and provide budgetary allocations. There is nothing greater than water for farmers. If water is made available for irrigation perhaps it can bail out our country out of on-going economic recession.

Secondly, a project was started in 1980 in Uttar Pradesh - Saryu Nahar. At that time the budget provision was Rs. 400 crore. Till now Rs. 2700 crores have been spent on it but the project is still incomplete. As on date Rs. 2400 crores are required. I would like that such projects of irrigation of various states, for which the proposal has been received by the Central Government should be given priority. You should make budget provisions, the farmers of the country can only then be prosperous. Similar is the situation of draughts in other States, on which you should conduct survey by sending the central teams to assess the crops that had been damaged. It includes vegetables, fruits and food grains. You should evolve a system for it. We have seen, and you are also going to bring it in the budget and we have also seen that in 2012-13 you had taken a decision to introduce Kissan Credit Card and Kissan Smart Card and you are making a scheme to use it. In such a situation, you will make all the farmers land less. They will take loans and after not getting the fair prices for their produces, they will at last compelled to sell their land. In my opinion, the farmer will be ruined by it and he will be instigated to commit suicide. It has been seen that in other business, the income is generated from other sources, but the farmer who produces, food grains, vegetables or fruits has no income. Not only this, they are unable to make arrangements for their yearly livelihood.

Sometimes the weather becomes the cause of damages. It is the reason that family members of the farmers family migrate to cities for earnings. It may be Kolkatta, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore or Delhi. The family

when moves to big cities only then they can make their both ends meet. What are the reasons, the farmer has no trust in all our schemes till today. Today while replying you tell us how the farmers may have trust. How can they trust that the schemes which you are going to start for them. It will be better if you tell us for gaining the farmers trust. One of the Minister of your Cabinet, Kapil Sibbal ji had said that in the country fruits and vegetables worth Rupees 65 thousand crores go rotten, for which we could not make any provision. On several occasions the discussions were held here but we could not evolve a system for packaging. On the other hand, your leader whom you want to see as future Prime Minister, it is your planning, it is your dream, Rahul ji says that we will make arrangement to send 99 paise out of a rupee directly to the villages. I want to say that your father late Rajiv Gandhi was most aggressive leader, who worked for the country, he too in his speech had said, when we send a Rupee, the people take away 75 percent of it and only 25% schemes reaches to the villages. How will you give it practical shape. It is required to be mentioned that what are the action plans with you, which will be directly beneficial to the farmers.

In Uttar Pradesh there are so many areas where two-three days ago very heavy rain, hail storm took place, which had completely damaged, potato crop and mustard crop also suffered much damages. Arhar in pulses and the peas and all the crops were heavily damaged. I would like to say, wherever the unseasonal rainy hail storm occur, including Uttar Pradesh, you sent the Central team and get it survey to see how much losses were incurred in that particular area. Make arrangements for special type package for them and make provision for financial assistance. At least exempt them from land tax. So for the matters relating to agricultural equipments, are conserved every time many things are said. The agricultural equipments, seeds, fertilisers, see the prices of fertilisers, urea, DAP, the prices are always on the increase, these are being smuggled. The fertilisers are being sent to other countries. It is necessary to check it. There should be some police man at the border to check what is being done in the form of smuggling. It requires special attention. You may at least learn from the government of Uttar Pradesh. The Samajwadi Party, Akhilesh ji's government had made the irrigation from canals and tube wells totally free. On the other hand made a scheme to waive the loan upto Rupees fifty thousands of the farmers. You are Minister

of Agriculture, we have much hopes from you. You at least learn from States. If you apply this scheme in the areas where the damages were caused due to draught or hail storm and if you take this to them then farmers will get direct benefits. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has made a provision of five lakhs in Kissan Bima Yojana. For natural calamities it has been raised from Rupees one lakh to Rupees one and fifty lakhs. To my mind it will be a good thing if you work for giving incentives to the farmers.

We have seen the great promises made in the Budget which remain only on papers. You are required to pay special attention that the farmers get electricity, agriculture equipments and get DAP fertilisers on time. Allow him that, much subsidy which could enable him to work on agriculture and make arrangement for a year food grains and also raise his standard of living a befitting manner.

I have made a demand in this House earlier also that Rail Budget is presented, you present the finance budget, whereas our country is primly agricultural country. Here 70% peoples are engaged in agriculture. The economy of the country is dependent on agriculture, why don't you present agriculture budget separately. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I place my strong demand that the agriculture budget should be presented separately. Similarly, as the Rail Budget is present, the Agriculture budget should also be presented separately. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Silence please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Minister of Agriculture, I tell to you this much that learn something from the states. The states have taken initiatives. As has been told it has also been started in Karnataka. On the same line at central level if you present the Agriculture budget separately, make separate provisions for them, the states will also be compelled and they too will present their Agriculture Budget separately. Only then the farmers will be directly benefitted and will be prosperous. This will also strengthen the economy of the country and the country will progress. Where you talk about economic recession, you will make good of it from your fiscal deficit. So, you will have to evolve this system separately.

I would like to draw your attention on behalf of my state, Uttar Pradesh. In our State there are many such

schemes as canal, tube wells and all other schemes related to agriculture are pending with the Central government. You do not provide budget for them. It has been seen when pandemonium is created in the House, you allocate budget to some of the states particularly to the Union territories. But if there is the government of some other party elsewhere, you neither give it to budget nor the special package. Such an indifferent behaviour is now out of control. You will have to see all on equal footings as the farmer is after all a farmer.

Mr. Minister of Agriculture, if the farmer of a country is not prosperous the entire country can never be prosperous. So do not act partiality. If you see all them on equal footing without making any difference, I hope it will hold good. The production of wheat, recently in the country has been above the record. Uttar Pradesh has been number one in its production. But the paddy of our paddy grower farmers has been rejected on the grounds of heavy breakage. I can say today with challenge and claim, see the rice of various states, among them the rice of Uttar Pradesh is number one.

But you have filled FCI godown of Uttar Pradesh after bringing rice from Punjab. It is a big conspiracy against the government of Uttar Pradesh. This you will have to see seriously. You ignore the states. You will have to treat the states equally. It will not be right if you see differently.

Farmers are given hybrid seeds in blocks. You also make available hybrid seeds of wheat. That farmer when do production and take it to scales, you refuse it. What type of your system is this? You will have see this system seriously. Agriculture Minister, Sir, you know that we have met you several times to raise problems of farmers. Our delegation has met to Prime Minister also, you also. We have met your Food Processing Minister also. He has also given assurance. But inspite of that no procurement was done from the farmers of Uttar Pradesh, the loss of which the farmers is bearing even today. I want from you that this discrimination should not be done at least with states. Particularly, I do not expect from you that you will do discrimination, because though you belong to congress but it is Rashtrawadi Congress Party. We expect from you much.

Secondly, our government has done this also in Uttar Pradesh that the farmers who take loan and their

land is mortgaged and cannot be sold. This has been done by the government of Uttar Pradesh. The attention of farmers today is not towards agriculture. He is running after selling his land. He is going to earn in big cities, because he is not getting the right price of his produce. He is not getting encouragement. You will have to see the farmers of the whole country with one eye.

Thirdly, it has been said that in Uttar Pradesh high price will be given to farmers producing wheat, sugarcane or paddy. I would like to say that this system should be taken seriously and see every farmer and every state with one eye. Just now I was viewing a report. Today there is high price rise. I would like to say about onion. Onion is such a salad which poor man also eat. If a poor man do not have anything to eats then he eats Roti with onion and salt, but today the price of onion has become from 30 rupees to 40 rupees per kilogram. The land on which the onion is produced is decreasing.

It has decreased 20 per cent today in the whole country. So far as the survey report is concerned, due to draught in Southern and Western states, the onion crop is badly affected. There is draught in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka States. There is information of 20% fall in the production of onion. I want to request you that this should also be surveyed and attention should be given at least to their basic crop of onion. The production of potato is more in some areas like Farrukhabad and its adjoining areas in Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, you see such pocket and choose. Give special encouragement and financial assistance to farmers there for special cultivation. There has been severe winter. Many areas have been affected from mist and fog and hailstorms. The states, whose names I have taken earlier, have also been affected. You should immediately sent a central team there and after conducting survey, financial assistance should be given to those farmers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Chairman, please be brief. Many members are yet to speak, we should think about them also.

SHRI SHAIENDRA KUMAR: If we see the report upto the month to December, the export of agricultural produce has declined 50 percent. Today, the production done by farmers is not procured and the foodgrains and all other essential commodities are exported. In his way

the capital of our country goes in foreign and the economic condition of the country becomes very weak. You will have to see to it. Our agriculture Minister is a very experienced person and Tarique Anwar Bhai is sitting behind him who has got the opportunity after many days. He remains with us in meetings. He lives also in front of Agriculture Minister. I want you to give encouragement to it. This issue has been raised under rule 193. In the session we discuss about the plight of farmers, price rise, drought and flood, but no concrete scheme is made by the government. There is need to give special attention towards it.

SHRI ARUN YADAV (Khandwa): Thank you Mr. Deputy Speaker that you have given me the opportunity to speak on a very important subject.

Sir, the crops of thousands of farmers are ruined due to hailstorms and mist in the country and this story is repeated every year. Every year there is hailstorms, there is mist and the crops of lakhs of farmers are ruined due to this. Every year survey is conducted, teams go there, but the result is nil. The economic condition of farmers in the country is very bad and it has further deteriorated due to mist and hailstorms. The Agriculture Ministry of Central Government takes so many decisions from time to time, but unfortunately their benefit is not reaching upto farmers.

Deputy Speaker Sir, Shailendra ji has just said so many things here, which I do not want to repeat. I want to draw your attention towards Madhya Pradesh from where I come. I also draw the attention of our leader of opposition who comes from the adjoining Parliamentary constituency of my Parliamentary constituency.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, during the last 15 days, there has been heavy hailstorms and mist also in some districts of Madhya Pradesh. In my constituency, Khandwa and in Vidisha, the constituency of leader of opposition, the farmers are badly affected. If we see the data of entire Madhya Pradesh, there has been hailstorms and mist in almost 15-16 districts of Madhya Pradesh, i.e. Panna, Rewan, Satna, Raisen, Umria, Narshingpur, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Dewas, Khargaon, Rajgarh etc. I, myself have gone there and have seen the damage of crops of farmers. I had discussed about it with collector, SDM and all other officers there. Survey work is going on very slow. I have observed many short comings in it. At the same time, somewhere I observed

discrimination also. I would like to request you that please give directions to state government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record, spoken by others.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI ARUN YADAV: Sir, through you, I want to state that huge damage has happened to the crops of farmers due to hailstorms and mist in almost entire Madhya Pradesh. I want to state that the hundred per cent damage to the crops of farmers should be shown in the survey conducted by the state government.

I have observed that in the survey, which is being conducted, somewhere it has been shown 20 per cent and somewhere 30 per cent, it might be in the knowledge of Sushmaji. Survey should be carried out cent per cent and the farmers should get full compensation of their crop. I would like to request you that you please direct the State Government for this.

The second important issue which we raise again and again is crop insurance. The premium of crop insurance is realized from the farmers twice in a year. I would like to make humble request to Hon. Minister of Agriculture that every time when farmer goes to take loan at society level then premium of crop insurance is deducted twice in a year. But when his crop is damaged, then that money is not paid by society and bank. This issue needs special attention. This thing has been happening for so many years, this is not a new thing. The farmer takes loan every year and insurance premium is deducted every year but when his crop is damaged then he does not get the money. I would like to request the Hon. Minister of Agriculture that consideration should be given to crop insurance by making a special programme. At present it is the common perception of the farmer as to why his money (premium) is deducted for crop insurance, deduction of the premium of crop insurance should be discontinued because he gets nothing therefrom. It needs specific attention. Since, I come from Madhya Pradesh, I would like to make two-three points more on this. You allocate funds for natural calamity to all the states of the country, but in some of the states that money is not utilized because natural calamity is not occurred there. The money of those states where natural calamity is not occurred should be

*Not recorded.

provided to such states where natural calamities have been occurred. So many states are there where natural calamity has not occurred but Union Government provides funds to them. If that money too is provided to those states where natural calamity has occurred, then certainly the farmers would get more benefit.

Frost was fallen in Madhya Pradesh last year, recently when I visited my constituency then I came to know during discussion with some farmers that they have not got their money so far. I would like to request the Hon. Minister that he will have to make some system, because, survey is carried out, everything is done but when the time of payment comes the discrimination is made. Therefore, some mechanism should be there at central level so that in the situation of such calamity it could be dealt with immediately. The Ministry of Agriculture should take care of this thing.

All the farmers, whose crops have been destroyed, should get cent per cent compensation in Madhya Pradesh. The State Government should waive the debts of those farmers and the electricity bill of the previous year should also be waived off. To provide maximum benefit to the affected farmers, the Central and State Governments should work together so that their economic condition can be improved to some extent.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as some other Hon. Members have to put forth their views here, I would like to conclude my speech after making last point. I say that the government prepares many schemes for the benefit of farmers. I know it because I have also got opportunity to work in the government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What Arunji says will only go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI ARUN YADAV: The Union Government should direct the State Government to help the affected farmers immediately. You said that no demand has been received from the State Government regarding hail storm and frost, then you should ask the State Government to send their report immediately by completing survey work stating the number of farmers whose crop has been destroyed up to which extent due to hail storm and frost. Thereafter you

provide special package for them from here so that they could get relief.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of our party Shri Gopinath Mundeji will speak, but I would like to tell one thing. Just now Arun bhai had put forth his point here. The farmers of my constituency and his constituency have been affected by hailstorm. Therefore, we should go together to Hon. Finance Minister and Minister of Agriculture to make our point. So far as the compensation is concerned, I tell you only one thing that just now you talked about survey. I have returned this Saturday only after visiting my parliamentary constituency. At two places, the Chief Minister was with me. We decided this, what you had said that 33 or 35 per cent survey is being carried out. Even if 25 per cent loss is there, then 50 per cent compensation will be provided, if more than 50 percent, be it 51 per cent, loss is there then cent per cent compensation will be provided. It has been declared by Madhya Pradesh Government.

SHRI ARUN YADAV: When they provide 100 per cent, only then the purpose will be solved.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I have said the same, if loss occurs by 50 per cent or 51 percent, then it will be presumed 100 per cent loss. Madhya Pradesh Government has declared it.

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to speak in the discussion started by Shailendra Kumarji on the subject drought and hailstorm in various states of the country. Almost half of India is suffering from drought. The farmers and rural people have suffered huge losses due to hail storm in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat are in the grip of drought. Two states are affected by hailstorm and four states are affected by drought, it means farmers of six states are facing grave situation.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture comes from Maharashtra and his constituency is most affected by drought. Therefore, he is well aware of this problem. Drought was occurred in Maharashtra last year and this year also, but the drought of this year is more severe than the drought of the year 1972 and 1986. Such drought situation had never been

faced by Maharashtra during past one hundred years. Serious problem of drinking water has been arisen due to drought for the last two years. Today, 11,900 villages in 17 districts have been declared as drought affected in Maharashtra. 4,000 villages of Maharashtra are being provided with water from tankers. In some of the districts such situation has arisen that in coming months of April and May water will have to be brought from 100 kilometers away. Our Hon. Chief Minister has said that he will have to make efforts to provide drinking water to the people through train, situation is so grave.

15.12 hrs.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair)

After independence, I have never heard that any thermal power station would have been closed due to lack of water, but the Parliamentary constituency from which I come, the place of which I am a resident, the thermal power station of 1300 MW is lying closed since the end of December due to lack of water. As a result thereof, electricity supply and the development of state will also be affected due to this. Closing of thermal power station due to lack of water itself shows that the condition is very serious.

As I have said that there is famine in 16 districts of Karnataka, 17 districts of Maharashtra, 15 districts of Andhra Pradesh and in some parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan. More than about 40,000 villages in these five states have been declared drought affected. You may imagine from it that how hard is the condition. Twelve districts have been affected in Madhya Pradesh due to hailstorms and there is a heavy loss in the constituency of our leader hon'ble Shushma Swaraj ji. As she has said that she has visited her area also on Saturday.

I am to state that today the situation is very bad, there is no drinking water, people have no employment and people have no money for feeder of cattles. Today, farmers are facing three problems of water, fodder and employment and the Central Government has not taken. The relief which the states should get from the centre is given very less by the centre, as a result of which it becomes very difficult to face these circumstances. The Chief Secretary of Maharashtra has said that if the famine is to be faced till June then around 6000 crore rupees will have to be spent for providing employment, drinking water and fodder to cattles.

Sir, the Central Government has given help of only 670 crore rupees to Maharashtra government till today. I want to ask that why the central government is unable to do more help? The Agriculture Minister will also agree with my views that the norms of giving by the centre help at the time of drought, hailstorms should be revised. The Chief Minister has also written you letter in this regard. According to these norms, only 15 days fodder is given for cattles and the norms for giving fodder per cattle is of 32/- rupees for big cattle and 16/- rupees for small cattle. But Maharashtra government itself spends 80/- rupees and 40/- rupees for them. These norms are very old and should be changed. According to old norms the water tankers will be given only for 15 days in a year. I know that there are 1600 such villages in Maharashtra, a list of which I can give to hon'ble Minister which are being given tanker water since June, July, August, September to till date. The villages to which water is given by tankers from ten to eleven months in a year, you will give grant for 15 days only for these villages then how can the state government can help these villages. This is a natural calamity. State governments are not in a position to meet out this natural calamity. Whereas the more responsibility of meeting out the natural calamities should be of Central government and should help the state governments to whichever party they belong. The norms made for natural calamities should be changed.

Sir, the norms to declare a village drought affected should also be changed, such a situation has emerged due to global warming that there is no rain for three-four months at a stretch and there is so much rain in one day only which should have been in three-four months. Our hon'ble members from Nander is sitting here in the House, he knows it very well. The second reason is occupation. The drought affected village is declared on the basis of these two reasons. These norms are very old. The occupation system is from the time of Britishers, we should change it.

Seeing the present situation, I would like to appeal that there is need to change norms in this regard also. The Maharashtra government had requested the Central Government in September that there was famine in their state and therefore, a central team should be sent to assess the position. Central team came, but assistance was not given. You sent central team for Kharif crops, but

for Rabi crops no central team has arrived in Maharashtra so far. I am to request you that the point of giving assistance will be thought later on, first central team should be sent to Maharashtra within this week to assess the position. The problem of water, fodder and employment is very acute. If the central team is sent in March, when the assistance will be provided? I think it is delayed and hue to this the farmers there will have to face more hardships.

Sir, I want to tell the Parliament that there is doubt in our state. The people of Maharashtra should know the truth. The Chief Minister has started that they have given the application to central government, but the centre has not given the assistance. The Union Agriculture Minister has stated that the memorandum has not received from Maharashtra. What is the truth? What is the fault of people in such situation? I do not know whether he has given memorandum to you or not. The truth should come before the House and after knowing it serious problem of Maharashtra will also be solved. We should be told whether the government of Maharashtra has demanded anything from the centre and how much help out of it has been given to Maharashtra and if they have not received any help then it is the constitutional responsibility of the state government which they are not doing. I asked to Maharashtra government by writing two letters to them in this regard. I was made available two copies of those two letters written by the Chief Minister to central government. He has written first letter in November in which he has demanded assistance of 2000 crore rupees. He has demanded 3232 crore rupees in the other letter written recently. I want to know that what the central government is going to do in this regard? What is the true position. This I would like to know in the discussion.

Regarding water, the condition there is so grim that apart from Mumbai and Konkan, the average storage of water in the big dams of Maharashtra is only 16 percent. There is zero water in dams particularly of Marathwada. I would like to tell the hon'ble Agriculture Minister that there is only three per cent water in Jaikwadi No. 1 which is in Baithan in Aurangabad. There is zero water level in Jaikwadi No. 2 in Mjal village. There is zero water level in Manjra dam, Nimantrena dam, Shimakaule dam, Shindapana dam, Nimandugdha dam and ujni dam which are nearby his constituency.

If there is zero water level in the ten dams of Maharashtra then how the water will be brought through tankers? This is the truth that perhaps water will have to be supplied through trains also. Today the cold water is being sold in Maharashtra at the rate of rupees 15. If this is the situation at present then what will happen in April-May? The Central Government should give relief in the matter of drinking water otherwise the drinking water problem will become more worse.

I do not want to discuss about all the rivers. There are five dams on Godavari river and Nasik district is there, after that Nagar district and thereafter Marathwada is there. A policy should be framed in this regard that how much water should be there in the river after rainfall. Some dams will be filled to the full capacity and some will remain empty. This difference will be there. I welcome the hon'ble Agriculture Minister for directing the people of Nasik and Nagar district to release 9TMC water. Due to this today the Marathwada has got some water. If you had not tried Marathwada would not have got water. I believe that no state should do politics regarding any village or district for water. This is my demand and if there is any discrimination definitely an appeal should be made about that. I want to make an appeal to you that how the three drought hit district of Marathwada including Jalna also facing discrimination? Maharashtra is not getting relief from Central Government and we are not getting any relief from Maharashtra. There is bigger famine situation in three districts like Jalna, Beed and Usmanabad. Famine was declared in all Maharashtra but Parli Tehsil was left and it was not declared as famine affected. Thermal Station is closed due to scarcity of water. Why it has not been declared as famine affected? Parli district has not been declared as famine affected whereas the whole country and world is aware that the place is affected by water scarcity. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Because that is your Tehsil ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: It is because I have come here 6 times after winning from there. It has not been declared but I do not want to blame you but you make your people understand the situation.

You have never done such politics with us. I only want to bring it to your notice that we have learnt to tolerate injustice but we expect justice from you.

Sir, I would like to say about drinking water that water is not available at many places, then what will happen in future. Four Hundred Fifty Crore rupees have been incurred by the government for fodder in Marathwada, Vidarbha and Khandesh. 440 crore rupees have been incurred in Maharashtra for welfare purpose only but in Khandesh, Marathwada and Vidarbha only ten crore rupees have been incurred whereas these people are equally famine affected. Now we will hear an answer that no organization is coming forward. If no organization is not in a position to come forward then whether it is not the responsibility of centre and State Government? This is the reality. I would like to ask as to what kind of justice it is that a department can incur 440 crore rupees and in three regions which comprises about 12 districts only ten crores of rupees are incurred? What type of division is it? This is a serious discrimination. What has happened upto now, has happened but I would like to know that this discrimination will not be done and no injustice will be done with these places in future and whether Government would give a guarantee in this regard? I forgot the name of one district and the hon'ble Agriculture Minister reminded me the name of that district. Further, I would like to tell about one more incident of injustice by Maharashtra Government. Jalna in Usmanabad district was given 50-50 crore rupees for drinking water but Beed was not given even one rupee. Why? I am happy that these districts were given 50-50 crore rupees. I would like to ask Beed is also equally famine affected district but it was not given any relief? I would like to draw your attention towards the injustice being done.

Sir, famine after famine is occurring there. In Maharashtra, particularly in Marathwada, Sangli, Satara, Pune in eastern Maharashtra there is a serious situation of famine. Whether Government will make a long term or short term plan for famine? Whether any scheme for dealing with natural calamities will be prepared? Whether Government will make any scheme for checking famine forever? When Hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji was the Prime Minister of the country he made our colleague Suresh Prabhu ji Chairman of the Inter-linking of the Major Indian River Task Force. If this scheme would have been implemented this drought situation could have been solved. He gave a report and explained that all the rivers of the country can be linked through interlinking of rivers at the expenditure of rupees 56000 crores. But what is the

scenario today. There was floods in Assam, Bihar and Odisha and thousands of villages were submerged and on the other hand, there is no water to drink. This is scene in the country today that there is so much rainfall at one place that villages are submerged and on the other hand, there is no drinking water. If this scheme is implemented then definitely 24000 megawatt electricity can be generated, 25 million hectare land can be irrigated and 10 million hectare land will get ground water. Governments will come and go. Atal ji brought such a good scheme for public and I would like to ask that why you have not implemented that? The Government instead of complying to the order of the court ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): A judgment has come on that.

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: That is what I am saying. It has been said in the judgment that this scheme should be implemented but instead of that Government is busy in revision and petition only. Such a good scheme should be implemented. ...*(Interruptions)* Bhagirath brought the holy Ganga on earth from heaven with great efforts likewise Atalji made this plan with his great efforts then why you are not implementing it? If you really want to solve the question of famine then you should implement this scheme. This is my demand. This is not the matter of any one party. The farmer of this country will be happy by this and his income will be doubled. There is a research report that it will double the income of farmers and our agricultural production will increase by 13 percent and enhance two times. What is the opinion of the Government in this regard. I think this will give total control on the situation and famine affected state will also get water. In addition to that many good reports about farmers have come. There is one Rangarajan Report and report of Swaminathan Committee. Why you are not implementing both the reports. You do not have the time to implement the recommendations of those reports. If you appoint a committee and study that then why you do not comply with the findings of that study. Swaminathan Committee has given good report regarding farmers. Likewise Rangarajan Committee has also given good report about Sugar Factory Policy and Sugarcane producing farmers. They have said that there should be free trade of sugar. Why you not doing that. Levy should be abolished. Though, it is not related to the subject of famine but it is related with the farmers and why you are not doing all these things.

I would also like to say that no payment has been done for the last two years for the export of sugar from our state. Due to non-payment of money sugar factories have become sick and farmers there are not getting their payments. There is question of employment and drinking water. We have to say that the Central Government should bring a good policy. People there are migrating to other places for employment. People are leaving their state and village. About ten lakh people have migrated to neighbouring states from Marathwada because they are not getting any employment in their villages. Our employment policy 'Hami' was good. The work under Mahatama Gandhi Employment Guarantee Scheme is not being done in Maharashtra at present. I am not talking about other district, 28 thousand people of my own district are in this scheme. Shri Vasant Rao Naik was Chief Minister in 1972 and you would also have been in his Cabinet. The way he faced the situation of famine and drought and at that time about fifty thousand people ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Fifty lakh.

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Fifty lakh people used to work. Today how many people are working, would you get the information from State Government and tell us. This scheme has failed in Maharashtra. People are getting employment through this scheme. If your NAREGA will not run then you will not give employment. This will not do. Farmer will die in NAREGA. I am saying he will die because today only Shri Jadhav has asked a question and in reply to that it has been told that total 14 thousand suicides have been committed and out of these 14 thousand suicides 3600 have been committed in my area. It means one third of suicides have been committed in our Maharashtra State. This is not a good thing for any Government of a country or State that farmers are compelled to commit suicide because he does not have employment. I think we should change this situation. There is no scheme for providing employment to the people in Maharashtra, we should be worried about it.

The third thing I would like to say that is no fodder for cattles there. The half of livestock has finished there within one year. Today our cattles are being sent to slaughter houses because farmers are not able to save them. I demand from the hon'ble Agriculture Minister to save the cattles from the situation in which these are being sent to slaughter houses. If cattle campus cannot be set

up for these cattles then subsidy should be provided. If farmers are compelled to commit suicide, farmers are compelled to sell their cattles in market or to the slaughter houses then what will happen to this country. You are Minister of Agriculture and are an expert of this subject. Therefore, we demand that the states should be provided more relief so that there is a change in states. There is a need to provide relief to all states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. Do not delay the relief to these states. Immediately sent a team and fulfill the demand of State Government, whosoever is in power there. They have made a demand of five thousand crore from you. I support that demand. We may have political differences but the opposition is ready to fully support you and state Government to solve the problem of draught. We are in full support to you politically. But there is one expectation from you. I agree that this problem has not been created by the Government. This is a natural calamity. We all should work together to resolve this natural calamity only then people will get justice. I have three demands to make to provide this justice and then I will conclude. My first demand is that the loans of draught affected farmers should be waived off. My second demand is that there should be total ban on the pumps being operated by using electricity in Maharashtra this year. No one uses water storages. If electricity is not used for four months then why the farmer will pay bill for electricity for this year? Provide free electricity to the drought hit villages. There are news items in Television and newspapers that words of farmers have left their studies. Their whole one year will go waste. Now there will be exams in April-May. Conduct examinations in

March. There is no drinking water available. Therefore, the fees of wards of farmers should also be waived off, then they will study. If the Central and State Governments take these initiatives together, perhaps only then the farmers will get relief. I again request you to take such good steps.

The programme regarding interlinking of rivers initiated by Atalji should be implemented without considering it with a political view point. The country will be thankful to you and bless you. This programme should be implemented. You are in centre and member of that GOM which looks after the relief work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now.

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Please help the state wholeheartedly in this hour of difficulty. It is my expectation. There should not be any scope for political partiality between State and Centre. With this hope, I conclude my speech.

15.38 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today when hon. Minister of Railways was presenting the Railway Budget, some Members came into the Well of the House and shouted slogans against the Budget proposals. Shri R.K. Singh Patel even tore off some papers and threw them towards the Chair. This behavior of Shri R.K. Singh Patel is not only unparliamentary, it also amounts to a contempt of the House and lowers the dignity of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, no comments.

This behavior of the Member is highly condemnable and I hope that there shall not be any reoccurrence of such incidence.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No discussions, please. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

15.40 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Situation arising due to drought and hailstorms in various parts of the country - Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (HAMIRPUR, U. P.): Sir, please I may be allowed to speak. At first I would like to thank Shri Gopinath Munde and Shri Shailendra Kumarji for raising this very serious issue in the House. I also thank my learned friend Shri Mehtabji for throwing enough light on this issue. ...(Interruptions) the position of farmers

in India is that of a dynamo in car and when the red light of dynamo is on the driver at once realises that there is something wrong in his car. Here also the red light of country's dynamo is on. Even the Prime Minister of the country has admitted that the yield of our farmers remains at 1.2 to 2.4 per cent. According to the figures received in Parliament, 12 thousand farmers have committed suicide but in fact, in the entire country, 2.5 lakh farmers have committed suicide and others are also committing suicide. Farmers face twofold problems. I represent Uttar Pradesh, particularly the constituency of Bundelkhand. When there is excess production of potato in Farrukhabad, the farmers do not find place in the cold store to store it and throw away their potato. They do not get even rupee one for one kilogram of potato and when there is lesser production of it, the owners of cold stores become prosperous. And ultimately the farmer remains in a poor condition whereas those who reap dividends on the farmer's yield, become prosperous. One example I would like to give you here. Recently, I conducted a survey and met 50 farmers who had taken loan to purchase a tractor but could not repay their loan and had to be deprived of their land. I have figures to substantiate it. I am talking of Hamirpur, Mahoba. An average tractor costs five to six lakhs and it can not be got by mortgaging the land and taking money on loan at an interest rate of 15, 16 or 18 per cent. If we take an average of 16 per cent and a tractor is purchased with a loan on 16 per cent of interest, the total payable amount of interest comes to a total of Rs. 80,000 per year and, howsoever hard a farmer works, he cannot get Rs. 80,000 from his crop of wheat and paddy and ultimately he has to dispose off his tractor and his entire land also slips out of his hand. Recently 15 days from now, in Hamirpur, there was an incident of suicide and I had gone there. Entire land of that farmer had been disposed off at throw away prices. Now the result is that the farmers are scared of purchasing a tractor and even if any of them purchased it, he does not cultivate. Instead, he works as a loader of bricks or stones but does not cultivate with a tractor. Today I can claim that in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Bundelkhand region, 80 per cent of farmers who have land, do not cultivate. They have given away their land on lease because cultivation is not a gainful work for them. If they are not looking after this situation, what will happen? I have practiced as a lawyer for 35 years in Allahabad High Court. There is an act called Sick Industrial Undertaking Act. Under this Act it refers its case under that Act to a Board and if a company

* Not recorded

has a loan of Rs. 1000 crore against it and is not in a position to repay it, the Board waives its income tax, recovery of power charges and also the wages of the workers are reduced to 60-70 per cent and thereby revives that company. But why there is a problem in case of the farmers who are not in a position of repayment of their loan? In case a farmer is not in a position to repay his loan of Rs. 5 lakh taken for a tractor, and the people of that area are witness of it, why he should not be given protection on the analogy of a company under the Sick Industrial Undertaking Act, with a waiver of loan. Kindly waive his loan. What is the problem in it?

[English]

Even today I appear as a lawyer before the BIFR and the Appellate Authority under the Sick Industrial Undertaking Act.

[Translation]

80 per cent of the loan is waived and with this waiver, the Sick Industry is revived. Just now, in Kanpur, there is a loan of crores of rupees outstanding against the Algin Mill, one BIC also known by the name of Lal Imli and Kanpur Textiles etc. These companies are being revived because all their dues have been wiped out under the Sick Industrial Undertakings Act. They also have the power of wiping out the wages. If it can be done in the cases of companies, why not it can be done in the case of farmers?

I would like to make a mention of another thing. At this moment, the Hon'ble Chairman, won't realise the plight of farmers as he comes from a very Hi-Fi area of Goa...(Interruptions) I would like to tell you that in Hamirpur and Mahoba, we can provide water for every field with that amount of money as is spent here in Delhi on the construction of two flyovers. The problem is that in 2013, the 60 per cent of 120 crore population of India lives in villages. Is this population important or the urban population is important? Why this gap is widening that farmers are living a life of malnutrition while others have been dieting as they have become overweight. Why is it happening?

It means that nobody paid attention to it. I would give one example. There is one insurance called Crop Insurance for the farmers. In those days when I was a newly elected Member of Parliament, I visited everyday a distance of 200 kms as my constituency stretches into an

area of 160 kms touching the area of Chhatarpur. What happened there? In 2009, there was such a heavy drought that the farmers sowed the seeds of pulses, but 80-90 per cent of them did not reap their harvest. I wrote a letter to the collector to make the assessment of the situation. A collector has the charge of two departments of Revenue—one of them belongs to collector and the other is Police Department. The greatest of their lieutenants are called Patwaris in India who became Lekhpals under the regime of Choudhary Charan Singh. All the Lekhpals reported that there was a loss of 25 to 30 per cent while the farmers did not reap their harvest. I asked the Lekhpal as to why he wrote that. He told that had he written the factual position, he would have been suspended. The collector asked as to how it had so happened. It is like the non-payment of Insurance amount even in the case of the collision of a vehicle. I met the district collector who was a new IAS officer. He called the Lekhpals and the loss was re-assessed and counting was done once again. Then, with a great difficulty, after a period of one and a half year, Mahoba was given a compensation of Rs. 4.5 crore in the days of BSP Government. Now, in Bundelkhand I have seen that since last ten years, the amount of Crop Insurance has not been distributed. What has happened this time? Just now I was in my village for one week. There was a very heavy down pour and hailstorm totally damaged the crops.

[English]

There was 40-50 per cent wheat crop damage.

[Translation]

But as it was the Government's mentality, they were not prepared to write the proper damage. If they are not prepared for it, what will be the fate of the farmers? Just now Mundeji was making a mention. I would like to tell here as in it I have been associated throughout and want to bring it in the knowledge of this House that the petition filed in the Supreme Court had been got drafted by me. Throughout the day and night, we worked hard and I have been working on it since the time I had not joined politics.

That is linking of the rivers. I have judgment with me. It is a 65 page judgment of three Judge's Bench of Supreme Court.

[English]

The Mandamus or command to the Government and to the Irrigation Ministry that you start linking of rivers. I was also associated as an author and as a lawyer.

[Translation]

There is a full paragraph and our MPs from Madhya Pradesh must be aware that there is a valley in Chattarpur beyond diamond mines in panna, where Kane and Betwa rivers flow. Supreme Court have recorded on the 7th page, that if Kane and Betwa rivers are connected, there will rain water in abundance in Bundelkhand, which can provide water for 12 months in the canal. Then it is written in Prayer No. 3 in Mandamus-

[English]

Hereby, we direct the Government of India and the respondents onwards expeditiously start the process of linking of Kane and Betwa river

[Translation]

This order was passed and I was very happy. I immediately obtained the certified copy. Minister of Railways is not here at present, at that time he was the Water Resource Minister. You believe me, I personally met him. There was a Secretary, I don't know to which part of India he belongs to, he said that Supreme Court is pressurizing Government of India. There is ego clash.

[English]

This is not fair. We will go for review.

[Translation]

I asked the Hon. Secretary that I will get him adverse entry then he would feel sorry for it. As he was the Secretary and he understood what I mean to say and he made his Minister understood. The Government of India applied review after paying lakhs of rupees. Review is always in the chamber. We have also filed a caveat. The news of review does not appear in caveat. I had left practice and had come here. When I came to know I rushed there. The Supreme Court admonished the Additional Solicitor General so much that he lost his wits. They rejected him. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

He was flabbergasted. He was nonplussed. He had no answer and he had to cut a sorry figure and say, "I am sorry". The Supreme Court said, "It is our command. The word used is the Latin word 'mandamus', and if you do not follow, we will send you to jail." We said, "No, they should be punished with 'rigorous imprisonment and why only jail!" Since then, years have rolled on.

[Translation]

The Hon. Minister has changed and now the other Minister has taken charge. ...*(Interruptions)* I don't know where the Hon. Secretary has gone. He may have been promoted. There was one more benefit of this. I thought the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission is an intelligent person because he speaks very good English in foreign accent. In India, who speaks good English, deal Sheffield cutlery is considered an inborn intellectual. If you quote a Hindi poem, as Sharad Yadavji quotes, then he is considered illiterate, knows nothing, but if you quote Daffodils or Shakespeare, you are considered to be intelligent. This mentality is due to Lord Macaulay. I met him and he said that "I will see to it" he handed it over to another Sardarji, who was very hardworking, I won't mention his name. He got a good opportunity and got extension. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not repeating anything. I am myself an agriculturist. My friend was also there at that time. First time the history was reversed and my friend supported me. Thereafter we said that the package of Bundelkhand Scheme will be discussed in Bundelkhand itself and not in the diffuse light of Delhi, where rupee 40 lakh are spent on renovating bathroom. Meeting was held in Jhansi and everybody went there. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen and try to understand because I am speaking in a simplified manner. The issue of linking of river is still pending in the Secretariat. We will shake them by giving notice of contempt, only then they will understand. We say that while making the policy you don't talk to the stakeholders and you consider their public representatives useless, as they are temporary only for five years, thereafter they will run away. Why do you make such a policy. The policy of Planning Commission was implemented in Bundelkhand. It was in the policy that the ponds are in bad shape, these should be beautified. It was ordered that a five feet high wall may be erected around ponds with wire fencing as is done around bungalows of Ministers. There is not a single

litre of water in the pond. It is only an easing ground. Now they have constructed wall for privacy.

Now the second scheme is about drinking water. What to talk of 100 litres, there is not even 10 litres of water in that pond and ten lakh rupees have been sanctioned for it. Bench has been made. You tell me is it Vrindavan Garden of Mysore? Then came the second scheme. If the Planning Commission people here talk about rural housing, they visit Germany to study their rural housing to bring it here.

I am talking about Hamirpur. Now they decided to dig wells. Now Rs. 5,00,00 was sanctioned for digging each well in U.P. Water level has gone down to 100 feet, 150 feet. With 5,00,000 even half the well could not be dug, even dampness could not be reached. Now this much money has been sanctioned. Eighty per cent wells, where crores of rupees have been spent by spending Rs. 5,00,000 each in Bundelkhand are not working at all.

Now I come to another point which is most serious.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please wind up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, it is very important. Please listen it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Though it is important thing but please wind up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, please part heard it because SP has 22 MPs and we have also 21 MPs. They have spoken for 20 minutes. We shall speak for 15 minutes?

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He was the mover.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I would like to tell about the deeds of SP people. We have drinking water

[*English*]

As a member of Parliament I have been recommending handpump installations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: We also write about it. We write about installing handpumps. Earlier, collectors and CDO used to install under our pressure. Now they have made a Minister in-charge. Who is the Minister-in-Charge? Who is the Minister-in-Charge in Hamirpur? Is he from Devaria or Saharanpur. Now after listening to the grievances of the people there, we have asked them to install a small handpump. The Minister-in-Charge rejects it. The collector and the CDO say that they have been directed by the UP Government not to install the handpumps unless the Prabhari Mantri says so.

[*English*]

Then, I put a question to myself. Which Index, which power, which knowledge, the Prabhari Mantri has to tell whether this is required or not?

[*Translation*]

We are representatives. I had requested that these may be installed with the money given to Members of Parliament under Bundelkhand package.

At last a wonderful thing, when BSP was in power, that relaxation is still going on. If a farmer gets a tube well installed, he gets a rebate of Rs. 1,00,000. If he installs a medium tube well, he gets a rebate of fifty thousand rupees. Suppose, if he spends two lakh rupee, he has to deposit only one lakh rupee. On a small tube well he has to spend twenty thousand rupee out of a total expenditure of seventy thousand rupee. It was very good. The new Government has said that this rebate would continue because elections are on the anvil. But if you want a power connection, then deposit the money. If six poles are installed it involves an expenditure of one lakh or 1.25 lakh rupees. The rebate is only fifty thousand rupees and you indirectly pay one lakh or 1.25 lakh or 1.50 lakh on power connection. We have written about it. We have also filed a petition that as you will be charging rent, you should recover it in installments. The result was that at Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba and at many other places nothing happened.

At last I would like to say an important thing.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, it is a matter of your interest because you also live by water side in Gpa. There is a place Charkhari. There is a place Mahoba where Alha Udal used to rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please excuse me.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: During the fifteenth century, the Kings in Charkhari and Mahoba got the big reservoirs, as big as two kilometers in length, made. They had thought that people would need water. These reservoirs were internally connected with each other. If we see during 15th century, 14th century, the whole Mahoba and Bundelkhand was a reservoir region. There were 60 thousand reservoirs in Tikamgarh. Now the Government is not prepared even to de-silt them. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. I will call the next speaker.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I am concluding in half a minute. In water, there should be no politics. Water is a life blood. Under the Constitution of India, under Article 21 of the Constitution, you have given a mandatory right of Right to Live and Right to Live is not like an animal living but as the Supreme Court says but Right to Live a decent living.

[Translation]

Why do you play politics in water. Who is Prabhari Mantri?

Mr. Chairman, through you I would like to say that don't link it with politics of votes. When elections are there all type of rebates, whether it is remission of loans or something else are given and once elections are over, talk something else.

[English]

Do not become a mother before elections and step-mother after elections. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Please don't mind and listen to me. These are very weak people. They say waive off the loans and then win the elections. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, there are others speakers also. I have given you a lot of extra time.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: All these schemes. ...*(Interruptions)* this trump card of loan waiver won't work this time and if loans are to be waived off, then do it now, why wait for 2014? First RBI, then all other problems in the world. What I mean to say is

[English]

in water, in sookha, there should be no politics. It is the politics of the human beings. You restrict that politics.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to say that Shailendra ji, Gopinathji, Arunji and now Shri Vijay Bahadurji have presented all these things in very detail. I have only to say that Marathwada is in a critical state and our friend Gopinath Mundeji has explained it in very detail. Not only in North India but throughout the country, the climate is changing very rapidly. There is frost and hailstorm somewhere as Gopinathji has mentioned. When it rains, it rains so much in a single day. The month of February is going on. March has not yet come. It never happened in Delhi in the month of February. It is raining daily. The climate is changing very fast and this frost is not any lesser than hailstorm. This frost has not only destroyed the crop of potato and corn, but the pulses and banana also. The various crops have been damaged due to frost.

We had made some rules since ancient times. The manner in which our administration is functioning, it has

no connection with truth. During our period also there was drought in 11 States. Today the condition is that there is crisis of water, crisis of fodder, crisis of food. It is certain that the question which has been raised here is very important. There is acute famine in Bundelkhand and the package which is given for it is not reaching there.

In the same way, Gopinath Mundeji asked how the relief will be sent, how the survey is being conducted, what the Central Team is reporting from there, I would ask the Government that it should do something in this regard. It is the cycle of every year, it is not going to change. The nature is changing rapidly. When Sandy storm hit America, it affected the pace of development there and it is going to happen throughout the world. I am not going into all this. It is a situation which will come again and again, therefore, we have to streamline our machinery to combat the situation. It may not happen that all these things remain on papers only and the people and animals continue to suffer. Water is the lifeline of human existence. Shri Gopinath Mundeji and Shailendraji have raised a good issue and we should find a permanent solution to it. Although there are solutions in Government of India but these are very slow. Therefore, Government should respond quickly to the situation. It is need of the hour. I support my colleagues, who have raised the issue. I myself had gone to the villages. The condition is very bad due to hailstorm and frost from Hoshangabad District to Narsinghpur. In Bihar also, Sahrasa, Madhepura, Khagadia and Purnea have suffered the slash. The whole crop has destroyed. Whatever relief is to be given, should be given immediately.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Sir, please permit me to speak from here.

Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. Our country, India is facing many natural disasters. In India, from time to time, they have caused havoc on the lives and property of the citizens as a whole.

At this time, we are discussing about two such havocs or disasters -hailstorms and drought. No doubt, they are very important subjects. Recently, hailstorm has caused havoc in Uttarakhand and it has inundated many rivers in

the North causing floods in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, parts of Bihar and parts of West Bengal. At the same time, such hailstorms have made crop losses in Madhya Pradesh and Kerala. It has affected the farmers there.

What we are facing, on the other hand, is a major drought in many parts of Maharashtra, particularly the Pune region, Marathwada Region and parts of Vidarbha. The drought situation is very precarious. Hon. Minister of Agriculture also went there. These are his remarks: "The situation is grim and I have never seen such a situation, and proper help from the Central Government will be provided." I do not know what kind of help had so far been provided to the State of Maharashtra.

Vidarbha is the most important place because many farmers had committed suicide there in the last few years. Just 11 per cent of the total land of Vidarbha is irrigated. Why is it so? What role has been played since Independence by both the Central and the State Governments? Maharashtra is now facing severe drought situation - at least 122 taluks covering 25 districts had been declared drought-prone. The water level in Ujjain dam is now zero.

In Andhra Pradesh what do we see? In Andhra Pradesh, 34 mandals in nine districts had been drought-hit. The same situation is in Kerala - in Kottayam, in Pallakad, in Trishur, in Mallapuram, the rice cultivation has faced great damage. In Karnataka also, there was drought in the last year, due to the poor South-West monsoon. Karnataka has declared 142 taluks in 26 districts as drought-hit.

This is the situation all over the country. We have seen famines in the past; and the way our country is moving now, we are going to face another famine, if proper action is not taken on the part of the Central Government. Who are the most sufferers? It is the farmers. They are the most affected. Already, throughout the country, the plight of the farmers is miserable. Such is the condition of the farmers that they are committing suicide, not only in Vidarbha, but also in my State of West Bengal and also in Kerala where no such incidents had happened in the past. The farmers are committing suicide there too.

This is the impact of truant role of monsoon and also the effect of El Nino about which a reference has been

made by some hon. Members. What is hit most here is the production of agriculture. It impacts the production of food-grains. This drought would affect not just this year, but next year also. Though agriculture contributes 16 per cent of GDP, we cannot forget that more than 60 per cent of our population is dependent on agriculture. We cannot forget that 22 crore agricultural labourers are dependent on agriculture. So, such extensive and intensive drought situation from East to West, would cause great damage to re-building of our country and to the development of our country, India. Generally we say there is 'drought' when there is thirty per cent less rain fall. But here the rain fall is 35 per cent or 40 per cent or just less than 50 per cent. We are facing the same kind of situation from east to west. The worst sufferers are the paddy farmers, onion farmers, potato farmers, cotton farmers and pulse farmers. Now, what role is the Government playing in this regard? The Minister should tell us about that. There was a Programme called Drought Prone Area Programme. Now, that Programme has been dispensed with.

In reply to a Question in 2012, the hon. Minister has stated that an Inter-Ministerial Team has been deputed to drought prone areas. He also stated that the States are vested with the State Disaster Response Fund and that they should act through this Fund. In addition to that, when a Memorandum is received from the State, the Centre will think about the National Disaster Response Fund also.

I think, the Centre should think about it suo motu. It should not wait for the Memorandum from the States. Such is the situation. The Minister tells that they have introduced several schemes. What are those schemes? I am naming some of them. They are diesel subsidy scheme, enhancement of ceiling on seed subsidy, scaling up the Central sector schemes on feed and fodder under National Mission for Protein Supplements, reducing interest on rescheduled crop loans, mitigate drought conditions, etc. The Government has introduced such schemes. But these are nothing but a kind of joke and mockery to the agriculturist i.e. the farmers.

What are we seeing? The Government is talking about diesel subsidy. But what is actually happening? The Government is raising the price of diesel. Who are the most affected? The farmers are the most affected. So, what result does it bring? The Government is telling that it is giving fertiliser subsidy. But what is the Government actually

doing? The Government is actually raising the price of fertilizers by decontrolling the fertilizer. That again brings more pressure on the cultivators and the farmers. Not only that, seven to eight fertilizer plants have been closed down in our country including one in my constituency at Durgapur, W.B. We are importing fertilizer and the price of that fertilizer is very costly. That has caused great havoc on the farmers.

The Government is telling that it is providing seeds. But what we are seeing practically is that great multi national corporations, like the Monsanto are allowed to control the market of seeds all over the country. Again, who are affected? It is the farmers who are affected the most.

The Government is talking about MNREGA? But what is happening on the ground? The hon. Minister knows very well that there is huge corruption in MNREGA. The Government should re-look into it. The Government is talking about crop insurance. But I do not know how many farmers are getting their crop insurance.

The Government is talking of giving the MSP. But why is the Government not implementing the Dr. Swaminathan Committee recommendations of giving double the production cost plus fifty per cent? Why is the Government not implementing Dr. Y.K. Alag Committee recommendations giving statutory status to the CACP?

The Government is talking of loan subsidy. But why the marginal and small farmers are not getting loan at the rate of four per cent? Why are the marginal small farmers dependent more and more on village money lenders? So many suicides are happening as a result of that.

The Government is talking of Food Security Mission. But what is the result of such Missions? Have you been able to increase the production of rice to the extent of 20 million tonnes by the end 11th Five Year Plan?
...*(Interruptions)*

For cultivation, till today only 40 per cent of our land is irrigated. Why the rest 60 per cent is dependent on rain? We have built so many big dams. Some dams were built in fifties and sixties. But no dredging has been done. So, the water capacity of these dams is not more than 10 to 15 per cent. I have the experience of my own State. In West Bengal, the DVC is there. It is Damodar Valley

Corporation. But people mockingly call it Dobano Vasano Corporation. It is because that cannot take the water as needed for cultivation. So, my suggestion is that the Government should think of proper compensation, providing seed, fertilizer and other inputs free of cost to the farmers of the affected area. The Government should announce loan waiver schemes and provide interest-free loans to the farmers of the affected area.

Government should provide free and uninterrupted supply of power and also assist the States by providing additional power from the Central Pool wherever necessary. Government should provide proper diesel subsidy particularly to the small and marginal farmers. Government should provide crop insurance to the farmers properly so that they can get the benefit out of that. Government should implement the MSP recommendation given by Dr. Swaminathan. Government should think of more investment in agriculture and there should be greater scope of irrigation. In particular, one point has already been made that there should be a separate Budget for agriculture like the one for the Railways. Agriculture is the lifeline of the country. If Government does not come forward to this particular thing, I think the country will face such a drought and such a hailstorm will occur from time to time. So, if we do not take precaution, if we do not come forward with a planned Mission, we can never cope with such a situation. So, my earnest request to the Government is that we should make a comprehensive plan. This year, if possible, or, definitely next year, you should place a separate Plan and Budget for agriculture so that the farmers who are in a miserable condition can have some ray of hope.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, I am reminded of one quotation of Sardar Patel more than 60 years before perhaps, in this House. When somebody had asked him that India is so culturally rich, "why do you not speak something of culture," very jokingly, Sardar had said: "If you want to hear something about culture, then, talk to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He is the Prime Minister of this country. But I only understand that all the culture flows from agriculture."

Today, when we are discussing about drought and hailstorm that has affected large parts of the country, I am reminded of the notice that many of us had given last year

during the month of July and the discussion had scantily taken place. Of course, in the Winter Session, we could not discuss the problems that the farmers are facing in this country. But I am delighted that the first day when we are taking up a Short Duration Discussion, the topic has been to discuss about drought and hailstorm.

I am reminded of reading a piece of article relating to the infrequent monsoon movement in our country. I quote:

"India faces today the risk of devastating drought as monsoon rains are likely to have a shortfall of 70 per cent in the years ahead, as climate change shakes up global weather phenomena. The Monsoon has regularly stumped forecasters in the first decade of this century, during which the country faced the driest June in 100 years, the worst drought in four decades, dryness in the usually rainy north-eastern region, heavy downpours in the Rajasthan desert and frequent month-long delays in monsoon withdrawal."

About the rains that we had towards the end of January and the first fortnight of February, even I think a week back, we were told that these rains occur because of the turbulence in the Mediterranean Sea in the European world. But, as I have heard in my village, it goes like this. I do not know whether my Hindi is right or not

[Translation]

If there is good rain in the month of Magh, the crop is good and it is also good for bovine. Yesterday, the month of Magh ended and today the month of Phalgun has started. There is need to address our dilemma. What is the dilemma?

[English]

Evidence suggests that the Indian economy today is the drought-resilient but not drought-proof. The distinction being that once drought proof, there is no negative impact on the economy but in a drought resilient country, there is a negative but manageable impact.

One can take pride - I think, when the hon. Agriculture Minister replies to this discussion, he would definitely mention about the yield that occurred in our country during the last two years - in the fact that within the last 40 years, Rabi or the winter crop output has come

to be of equal significance to the Kharif or summer crop harvest. This is a new phenomenon which all of us should adhere to and understand its implications. On an earlier occasion, it was the Kharif crop which was giving us more yields where the output was better. But within the last 40 years, thanks to the impact of Green Revolution, the Rabi crop and the Kharif crop are of same significance. For the first time in 2012, the Rabi crop output has surpassed the Kharif crop output. Out of the total foodgrain production, that is 257 MT this side or that side - some say, it is 263 MT and some others say it is 257 MT - Kharif crop output has been 124 MT and Rabi crop is 133 MT. What would be the position in 2013 fiscal? We would like to understand from the Minister.

I come to our State's problem. Due to shortage of rainfall during June and July, 2012, agricultural operations were affected in many areas in Odisha. However, barring a few areas, there was development in the situation due to good rainfall in subsequent months. However, as per provisions of Odisha Relief Code, 314 villages were found to have sustained crop loss of over 50 per cent and above. Out of the 30 districts of the State, districts like Baleswar, Bhadrak, Mayurbhanj and Nuapada, comprising 10 Blocks of 59 Gram Panchayats, 314 villages have been declared as affected by drought. I would request the Government of India to extend all possible help and support to Odisha to tide over the situation.

We all know that drought is a slow death; it is not reflected immediately. Symptoms are seen instantly as one witnesses during floods or cyclone or hailstorm. We still have a colonial system of crop cutting and the districts, the blocks, and the gram panchayats are considered as the units. The Odisha Government has identified the villages that have been affected by drought. Because of Lord Jagannath's grace, Kharif crop has yielded good results this year. One can say a bumper crop. The problem is that the Food Corporation of India is not lifting rice as it is supposed to do month-wise. The Agriculture Minister had changed the system and that is how the farmers of Odisha are able to sell their paddy. Very less distress sale is taking place today in our State but it would draw the attention of the Government related to farmers suicide.

In today's Question Hour, there was Question No.38 related to suicides by farmers. The answer has been given by the Agriculture Minister. The question was put by Shri

Baliram Yadav and Shri Ravindra Kumar Panday. The question very categorically was - the details of suicides by farmers reported by the National Crimes Records Bureau since 2011 in the country, State-wise, along with the reasons therefor. Out of 28 States, 14,004 farmers have committed suicide, other than the Union Territory, where it is around 23. So the total suicide in 2011 is 14,027 in one year and the maximum is Maharashtra where it is 3,337. In Odisha it is 144.1 am not quoting the figures, but in asterisk it is mentioned and, I think, we should deliberate on that aspect. The causes of suicide include family problems, illness, drug abuse or addiction, unemployment, property dispute, bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status, poverty, professional/career problem, love affair, barrenness or impotency, cancellation or non-settlement of marriage, dowry dispute, fall in social reputation, causes not known etc.

Sir, we all understand, as Indians, death comes by giving a reason. Here, the reason does not qualify that death or suicide has come because of crop failure. How long can we hide ourselves from reality? The reality today is, the farmers of this country are going through a tremendous hardship and that hardship is unable to bear. As enlightened citizens of this country, this House has a responsibility, the Government has a responsibility to stand along with them to give them succour, to give them support so that they can tide over the situation. I would only say that one can understand nature's vagaries and one can sustain and also tide over the situation.

[Translation]

If our own people betray, how will we move forward?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have a list of 24 more speakers to speak on this discussion under Rule 193. Those who want to lay their written speeches can do so and they will be treated as part of the proceedings.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Mr. Chairman, almost in every session, we discuss in the House about the situation of national calamity or natural calamities. Today the situation is of draught somewhere and the hail storm somewhere which are causing loss to the farmers. Today I will through you, place the draught

situation of Maharashtra before the House. Although, the Agriculture Minister is present here and he himself is from Maharashtra and well aware, more than me, about the situation of draught. He is making efforts of his own to give relief from the draught but the draught is not due to the situation of this year. The whole Maharashtra is not in the gulf of draught but Satara, Sanegali, Sholapur Nagar and some parts of Pune district in West Maharashtra are facing this situation. In these are as the draught like situation is for the last three years. Some are the districts where there was no rain for the last three years. The rain did not pour during the full three seasons. Jalana in Marathwada, Beed, Parvani, Usmanabad are the such districts where there is draught like situation. Some parts of Buldhana districts in Vidharbha are facing the situation of draught. When Munde ji was speaking, he referred about it. I do not want to repeat it. Due to short rain, the areas which are facing draught situation, whether it is due to shortage of water for agriculture or for drinking, ponds, dams and rivers all had gone dry and the draught like situation remains for many days in that area, as the dams that had gone dry, if the rain is adequate, it will take two three years in filling. If the rain is not adequate, the situation in the coming days will go bad to worst. It can be more serious. The State Governments are making efforts from their own side to give relief and face the situation of draught, but its impact is so deep, that the State Governments of their own cannot fight against the draught nor can succeed in giving relief to the sufferers. It is, therefore, needed that the Government of India should give assistance for giving relief to the farmers of draught affected areas. They should cooperate in it.

Mr. Chairman, the information which I got from the State Government, according to it, the Maharashtra Government has sent four separate proposals to the Government of India. The first proposal for relief is for Rs. 1300 crore, the second is for Rs. 2300 crores and the third is for rupees 3200 crores and has sent the fourth proposal recently, it is for rupees 1800 crores. In all, the Maharashtra Government has sent proposals for help of rupees 8600 crores to the Government of India for relief. The amount of Rs. 8600 crores, the proposal for it whether it is relief or assistance is not enough to solve all the draught related problems of the farmers of draught affected areas. It cannot bring them out from their sufferings. We are demanding it only for relief, assistance the requirement of funds is many

time more than this. But the individual proposals of Rs. 8600 crores have been sent by the State Government to the Central Government. I today through you, through the House want to demand from the Government of India, that the situation which is prevailing in Maharashtra, the situation of draught in the area, the farmer there are facing the situation of draught for the last two three years, so it should not be treated as State calamity but be declared as national calamity. This I am demanding from the House through you that the draught situation of Maharashtra be declared as national calamity.

I would like when the Minister may reply to this debate, he should present his own views before the House. The Central Government has given some assistance to State Government. Rs. 574 crores in August and Rs. 778 crores in October had been given. But this assistance which the State Government has received from the Central Government, it is particularly for these farmers whose crops were damaged. It is in the form of compensation. It is for the loss of crops. The produce of Rabi crop was less by 50% in which 3905 villages were affected. Similarly the Kharif Crop was less by 50% in which 7896 villages were affected. So whatever the relief has been given that is the assistance as compensation. But today Maharashtra is in acute draught, which has been described by Gopinath Munde ji in his speech. There the crop has been harvested, there is neither rain nor water. The water for irrigation was being provided through canals, but when the dams had gone dry, where would water in canals come from. Due to this reason, the fields will go dry and as a result thereof wherefrom the crop will grow. The damage of crop there is 100 percent. The farmers are the worst sufferers and the animals are compelled to abandon with their animals as the roads they are bound to sell them.

Mr. Chairman, the figures which I got from the State Government according to it, there are 210 cattle camps in Ahmadnagar, one in Pune, 11 in Satara, 130 in Sangli, 117 in Solapur, 20 in Beed, 5 in Jalan and 5 in Usmanabad. In all 488 cattle camps are there. The number of animals in these camps is 4,14,205. You will be surprised to know that in these cattle camps farmers are also living with animals. It is because there is no water for their fields, they neither can take the crop nor have food to eat and water to drink. So, they are living with animals in these cattle camps.

Mr. Chairman, I want that we should be given more time on it. Because it is a serious issue. I am placing reality before the House. The situation in rural areas is that neither they have potable water nor water and fodder for the animals. The animals are dying and are being sold to butchers in compulsion. If the animal wealth is eliminated, the situation in the coming days will be far worse.

Mr. Chairman, where there are animal cantonments, the dry fodder is given there. To stay alive, the animals are bound to take dry sugarcane leaves. With that fodder it will subsist but if that fodder is given to the cow, it will be in a position to give milk in the future because the cow is not getting calcium from that fodder. The animals will be of no use and this situation is in the entire Maharashtra.

Mr. Chairman, there is no water for the farmers to drink. The conditions of the cities has deteriorated. In Parvain city, the water supply is once in fifteen days. In Jalan, it is after 23 days and seldom the supply of water is once in 45 days. This is the situation of cities. There is great paucity of drinking water. If you have to face the situation, it requires funds and the State Governments are not in a position to incur this much expenditure. It needs the assistance from the Government of India. I have, therefore, said that this is not only the State calamity but of the entire nation. So, there is need to declare it as national calamity.

There are many districts, whether it is Marathwada, West Maharashtra, Pune, Buldhana district of Vidharbha and many other tehsils where due to non-availability of drinking water it has become difficult for the farmers to survive.

Today the discussion here is at the right time and all the Members who have spoken have not indulged in politics, which is commendable. Our team of the Government of India had been to Sambhaji, Nagar, Aurangabad to know the situation there and there they found that we have framed guidelines for giving relief from the National Emergency Fund. The need is that we should get relaxation in it. Those norms are required to be relaxed.

The farmers there are compelled to commit suicide. The figures given here, in Maharashtra, 3000 farmers committed suicide and these figures may be double in future. So to save that farmer to save the animal wealth of the farmers in the name of humanity to relax all those norms and the Government of India should help Maharashtra.

* SHRI NARANBHAI KACCHADIA (Amreli): Discussion regarding draught under Rule 193, I want to say something for Gujarat. The entire Gujarat is in the clutches of draught. Gujarat is such a State who first feed others than take. People from all parts of the country, today are earning their livelihood and pulling on their families but there is draught in Gujarat. Saurashtra is a part of Gujarat and in that part due to geographical situation, the shortage of water remains there from the start and the rainfall is also less and this year something so happened that the entire Saurashtra came in the clutches of draught. The farmers in Saurashtra purchase the costly seeds thrice and sowed them thrice and also used fertilisers but due to the shortfall in rain the seeds died in earth. The farmers borrowed money from the banks, money lenders and pledged their ornaments for the loans and even after doing all this but the absence of rain has increased the burden of loan on farmers and they are fully drawn in debt. They are compelled to sell their animals at throw away prices and they are unable to purchase fodder for their animals. The farmers unable to repay their loans. It has become difficult for them to look after their children due to economic difficulties. The farmers is wandering from one place to another for saving their animals and family. The summer season is likely to set in after few days. The problem of drinking water is being faced due to the absence of rain. It is my demand from the Central Government that all the loans of farmers be waived so that they can resume to agriculture next year. Otherwise, the farmer will drown in debt and will not be able to do farming.

Our country is an agricultural country but if the farmer is not able to survive, how can the country be called an agriculturally prominent country. Sir, the foremost duty of this Government is to protect these farmers. Today the Central Government is procuring step motherly treatment with the farmers. It will have deep impact on the country in coming days.

I once again demand that all the loans of farmers be waived.

*SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): Due to the indifference attitude of monsoon, the requisite amount of rain did not take place as a result of it, the famine in about 25 districts of Maharashtra is taking dreadful shape. The draught this time is more severe

*Speech was laid on the Table.

than that in 1972. There is heavy shortage of water. It has its affect on animals. In my Parliamentary Constituency, Ahmadnagar (South) the rain pour was 50% less and the sowing has also been 50% less. The public there is in great trouble for water. The efforts of Government to provide relief to the famine affected public are not fast. The Government figure shows that in Ahmadnagar (South) about 203 villages, 764 towns are being supplied water, 4 by Government, 18 by administration and 212 by Private Tankers, but the fact is due to non- payment of rent of Private Tankers more than half tankers are shut down. The Government opened camps (cattle camps) for the animals and also the Fodder Depots, that too have been closed by the State Government. Now even after the demand of the people, the decisions are being taken on politically motivated grounds for cattle camps. 4-5 cattle camps were to be started in a village, on the other hand permission is not being given for cattle camps in 15 villages. In such a situation, what is the condition of animals? It has direct impact on milk trade. During the last session to fight against the draught situation, I demanded Rs. 5000/- crores for Maharashtra and Rs. 3000/- crores for Ahmadnagar Parliamentary Constituency. But the Government had not paved any heed to it but put it in backburning. The ruling party leader is indifferent particularly on drinking water problem in Ahmdnagar region. The public can be purchased through money but if you annoyed the high command, your leadership will be nowhere. With this fear in mind the leaders of ruling party from Ahmadnagar Parliamentary Constituency hesitate in getting water from Gohd, Kukri dams. The NDA Government initiated a river link project for diverting the water from the rain fell areas to draught prone areas. But the UPA Government threw that proposal and pushed the draught areas in serious water problems. The adjacent State of Maharashtra- Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh are on the path of development by constructing dams. Even today 130 TMC water is surplus in Krishna Khore Region, even then Maharashtra Government has adopted unconcerned attitude towards it. The result is water crisis has grown up. I am of the opinion that the nature made water crisis in Maharashtra is less and the man made water crisis is deeper. If the Central Government show its will power, the water crisis can be lesser in future. For it the water available in Krishna Khore has to be collected by constructing a dam. For district Ahmadnagar, in the present situation, water from Kukdi,

Ghod dams may be made available without any delay.

I had asked for an assistance of Rs. 5000 crores for the States and of Rs. 3000 crore for my parliamentary constituency Ahmadnagar in the House which should be granted urgently.

I also demand that the way people are proposed to be provided employment under MNREGA, the bulls and donkeys may also be provided work under MNREGA as they are also supposed to be employed as such. Alongwith this demand I also demand that Members of OPF living in drought areas should be given wheat and rice from ration shops.

*SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE (Akola): Shri Shailendra Kumar and Shri Gopinath Munde have raised a matter for discussion on the situation arising out of drought and hailstorm in the country under Rule 193 large parts of several Sates of the country like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh are facing drought conditions. Several areas are facing shortage of drinking water, shortage of fodder for cattle while the employment is also a casualty. The lone exception is Vidarbha in Maharashtra where drought conditions are not present. However, crops of groundnut, orange, mango, banana, papaya and floriculture in many parts of Vidarbha of Madhya Pradesh like district Akola and Resod Malegaon Tehsil of district Washim in my constituency have been badly affected. Several places experienced hailstorms twice which resulted in grave loss to the farmers, which should be surveyed properly. As Maharashtra Government is not in a position to provide compensation, the Central Government and the Minister of Agriculture are requested to extend maximum possible economic assistance to the farmers and provide relief to the affected farmers.

[English]

*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Drought and flood are recurring phenomenon affecting the people and crippling the rural economy. Practically India is swinging between flood and drought with no permanent solution. Despite technological advancement we are not able to control the devastation (damage) caused by flood and havoc due to drought.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Flood and drought hit everywhere in the world. The difference lies in management skills more than resources. India's management skills on flood and drought need to be improved.

Reliable data shows that every 22 years a major drought occurs in US affecting the mid-western states. But in India like two sides of a coin drought and flood alternate the country.

Take for instance Tamil Nadu - failure of monsoon and Karnataka's reluctance to release Cauvery water resulted in drought. Recently Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Hon'ble Leader declared all the districts except Chennai as drought hit. To tackle the situation, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, my revered Leader, announced a number of relief measures including payment of compensation of Rs. 15,000/- per acre to delta farmers with more than 50% crop loss. For those with less than 50% crop loss relief has also been provided. 1.75 lakh farmers in the delta districts covering an extent of 3.61 lakh acres would be given compensation of Rs. 15,000/- per acre. This apart, land tax would be waived and co-operative loans rescheduled. Under MGNREGS, 34 lakh agricultural workers will be provided employment for 150 days in a year with a wage rate of Rs.132 per day.

All these measures as Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has taken on the expectation that Centre would be liberal in coming to the aid of the State Government. Soon the Tamil Nadu Government will submit drought memorandum to the centre after making complete assessment. National calamities and its mitigation is the responsibility of the Centre also.

With the huge resources at its command, the Centre should be more liberal and extend assistance in time and in full. I expect the Centre to live upto our expectation.

Tamil Nadu with a coastal length of over 800 kms. is vulnerable to cyclone and wind storm. Cyclone Thane hit north coast of Tamil Nadu leaving 33 people killed and 1000 homeless. To meet the damage caused by the cyclone, Tamil Nadu had made reasonable demand of Rs.5000 crore from the Centre. But what was paid, was a meager 500 crore only.

CM has commented on this level of assistance as the Centre being indifferent to the State. Normally the

Centre's response towards natural calamity is unsatisfactory and very meager. Not only this, the assessment by the Central Team takes a long time and the relief offered does not touch the fringe of the issue.

This has been the experience of not only Tamil Nadu but also other states.

Timely assistance, adequate compensation are the two crucial aspects, where the Centre fails whenever natural calamity occurs. Drought and flood are the twin curses of nature. A permanent solution has to be found out.

Adhoc relief measures are not the answer. Inter-linking of rivers is not on a national basis at present at least on regional basis has to be worked out initially. The needs of the southern states in times of drought and flood can be met through inter-linking of rivers. At least a beginning may be made by inter-linking southern rivers.

Water disputes between states will be resolved if an attempt is made effectively.

Unless we address this issue seriously as I have said, now we can't escape from the calamities of drought and flood. If there is a will, we can overcome the situation or problem.

*SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): Acute drought like situation prevails in many parts of the country. Rainfall has drastically come down during the last two years leading to severe drought in many parts of the country. In Tamil Nadu, Hon'ble Chief Minister is making every possible effort to solve the Cauvery River water issue. But the Union Government has not co-operated with the Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had sought the intervention of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and hence provided a solution to the Cauvery river issue. Since the Karnataka Government has refused to release water in Cauvery, the yield of crops is very much affected in the state of Tamil Nadu. Because, the Governemnt of Tamil Nadu has ordered for giving a compensation of Rs. 15,000/- per acre to each of the affected farmers. Also Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has ordered to increase the work days under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) from 100 days to 150

*Speech was laid on the Table.

days in order to help the daily wagers involved in agricultural activities. The interests of the farmers especially of the Delta region is thereby protected by the State Government. I urge upon the Union Government to take necessary action in this regard to release necessary funds to Tamil Nadu, so as to help the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu who is taking appropriate measures for protecting the lives of farmers.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Mr. Chairman, many years back when I was S.P. I was visiting area under my charge. There is small block Bairagonda. One thing specific about it was that the villages on the right side of the road had no poverty while the left side of the road was having poverty. I failed to understand this thing and I asked the official there. The block officer told me that the villages which have water supply for irrigation for all the twelve months, they never face poverty. Particularly in Jharkhand where 90 per cent of production is dependent on rains. In India around seventy per cent farming depend on rains. In spite of that we discuss here about drought every year. I would earnestly request that we conduct a study into this situation and repair the old ponds. It will go a long way to solve the problem to a great extent. The situation that we have today is such when department of agriculture does not consult Department of minor irrigation while minor irrigation department does not consult rural development department. The only discussion on agriculture that we have is about providing relief. We do not talk about any comprehensive solution. Baramati, the area of Hon. Minister is also not facing any water shortage. So if we take up an inter-ministry study, then we can repair at least the old ponds all over India under NAREGA or any other scheme which can help in solving the water problem of the villages. We take the drought as the problem of Department of Agriculture. However, famine is not the problem which relates to the Department of Agriculture. We have to solve this problem with the joint efforts of Department of Minor Irrigation and Department of Rural Development.

Secondly, while we are taking so much pains to discuss the problems of farmer let us start an insurance scheme for them. It won't cost much to the Government while Government will be spared of making arrangement for relief etc for farmers every year. Hon. Members must

be in agreement with this fact that wherever work under MNREGA has been undertaken or digging been done, that was not on scientific lines. They have put on work without any planning. If we ensure district wise those ponds in the entire country which will be taken up under MNREGA, then the funds of MNREGA is spent in a way that is spread all over India. I would request the Hon. Minister, through you, to take it into consideration. Speakers who spoke before me have said that agriculture is an important department in view of that it should also be discussed in the same manner in which the Budget is discussed for 70 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture. This fact merits separate discussion on Agriculture Budget. We accord so much priority to the Rail Budget, I feel if we give separate status to agriculture like we give to rail, in the Budget then it will ensure its focus in the right direction.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, nothing will go on record. Please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)*

*SHRI M. ANANDAN (Viluppuram): I would like to express my views with regard to the drought situation, and the disastrous effects of other calamities such as flood and cyclone that are common in our country. Due to the calamities such as drought, flood and cyclone, production of foodgrains has been affected to a great extent. As a result, farmers are severely affected. It is a fact that the Union Government did not take proper relief measures on time even though some states are facing fiscal deficit. I would like to request that the Union Government should take due relief measures at proper time without fear or favour to the states affected by natural calamities. The Union Government should give up step motherly attitude towards Tamil Nadu.

Whenever a natural calamity has struck Tamil Nadu, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Puratchithalavi Amma demanded financial assistance from the Centre. But the Union Government did not pay heed to her demands. In such cases, she has taken expeditious relief

*English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

measures, with the help of the financial resources of the State alone. The Union Government adopts the step motherly attitude in providing financial assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu. However, it is unfortunate that we have got such a Union Government as do not give any kind of assistance during the occurrence of natural calamities. Today, they mention about Rs. 3,000 crore. Are they not aware that the supply of kerosene to Tamil Nadu is reduced. They are also meeting the people at the time of elections. We are also meeting the people.

Last year, a cyclone called "Thane" affected the districts of Villupuram and Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu. People were severely affected. They expressed their grievances to us. There was huge material loss. Many banana plantations were destroyed. A large number of jackfruit trees and cashew trees had fallen. Even then, our Chief Minister visited the affected region immediately and provided relief to the victims. She took measures on war footing because of which normalcy could be restored in the affected region within a week. She protected the people by spending more than Rs.5,000 crore on relief measures. She helped them with a motherly attitude by providing them food and shelter. Rs.1000 crore was allocated for building one lakh houses, each at the estimated cost of Rs. one lakh for those people who had lost their houses. People who had lost their cashew and jackfruit trees were given hundreds of free seedlings of cashew and jack fruit to replenish them. All these measures were done with the financial resources of the State Government only. No relief was given by the Union Government.

Our Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. Puratchithalaivi Amma has taken the following measures for mitigating the sufferings of the poor and the downtrodden. Action has been taken to provide other employment opportunities at an estimated cost of Rs.1336 crore. Due to such employment opportunities, agricultural labourers in Cauvery Delta Region will receive earnings to the extent of Rs. 1517 crore.

Drought has caused scarcity of cattle fodder. To solve the problem, many schemes have been planned at an estimated cost of Rs.47 crore and 35 lakhs. There were separate schemes for enhancing the availability of various kinds of fodders such as green fodder at an estimated cost of Rs.5 crore, dense fodder at an estimated cost of Rs.15 crore, and dry fodder at an estimated cost of Rs.15 crore.

Rs.12 crore and 35 lakhs was allocated for in-water fisheries in farms. All these were done through the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.

Our Chief Minister has made so many efforts to solve the Cauvery issue which has not been resolved for many years. The Centre did not come forward to solve the issue. Our State Government had struggled. We went upto the Supreme Court to establish our rights. The final award of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal was notified. This is a remarkable achievement of our revered Chief Minister. She has made this effort to mitigate the sufferings of farmers. She is appreciated as "Mother Cauvery" by all. Now, Tamil Nadu is under a Golden Rule.

The State Government of Karnataka has refused to provide Cauvery Water to Tamil Nadu. Therefore, many districts of Cauvery Delta have been affected by drought. The State Government has given Rs. 15,000 per acre as compensation to the drought-hit farmers. Our Chief Minister has made so many efforts on her own. Others are indulging in mere rhetoric.

Electricity from the Central Grid, sufficient kerosene for the public distribution system, proper financial assistance are the demands our Hon'ble Chief Minister had put forward. All these demands were made for the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu. Sir, I would like to request the Union Government through this House that the Union Government should give up its step motherly attitude towards Tamil Nadu. The Union Government should fulfill the demands raised by our Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Puratchithalaivi Amma. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I wish to lay points for discussion under 193, on the situation arising out of hailstorm and drought conditions:

Crops have been badly affected in my parliamentary constituency Bikaner crops due to hailstorm. Other districts of Rajasthan also suffered losses. Therefore, the losses should be assessed urgently by sending a central team with a view to provide immediate relief to the affected farmers.

The CRF norms also needed to be changed/

*Speech was laid on the table.

amended. The norm for providing assistance to the framers under CRF has become old should be amended every year and should be linked with inflation index.

Linking rivers campaign, should be taken up by the Government by according it highest priority so that the farmers of the country may be saved from the ill effects of drought and floods both.

The damage caused to the crops as result of hailstorm should be immediately compensated with the help of Agriculture Insurance Scheme. The tendency of finding technical faults in the application submitted for compensation should be checked. Ministry of Agriculture should send an advisory on the subject to the States for this purpose. Field should be taken as unit instead of treating Tehsil as unit under the Insurance Scheme so that actual farmers get the benefit at the time of hailstorm.

* SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): I would like to put forth my view regarding severe situation of famine and drought arised in Maharashtra and other regions of the country. In Maharashtra, intolerable situation has been arised and on the other hand rabi crop has been destroyed due to excess rain and hail storm. Banana crop in Jalgaon district has been damaged to the tune of approximately 200 crore of rupees. Crop insurance premium of Rs. 5 crore was paid by banana farmers. The crop was damaged by hail storm and the losses to the farmers is not being compensated even by crop insurance also. I demand from the government that loss should be compensated in any natural calamity through crop insurance. All the banana farmers should get the compensation of their losses at the rate of Rs. 50,000/- per hectare and for wheat and other crops losses should be compensated at the rate of Rs. 10,000/- per hectare by the government.

For unavoidable works security fund should be provided to the state. The proposal of assistance of Rs. 8600 crore has been given by Maharashtra state to the union government should be cleared immediately and the farmers affected by drought should get relief.

*SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): At present rain is an important factor in Indian economy. Even today the major part of the country remains monsoon affected. In India, nearly 80% rain receives during four months from June up to September. But now-a-days owing to climate

*Speech was laid on the table.

change the record rain fallen in the month of February has broken the record of the last 100 years. Agriculture is state subject. Therefore, the state government have to provide relief to the farmers affected by drought, flood and hail storm in agriculture sector. Despite it, the Government of India, Indian council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has prepared 374 district schemes to resolve the problem of lesser monsoon together with Agriculture Universities. But the farmers are not getting its benefit. Whereas no scheme is made to change crop pattern from short schemes for resolving the problems related to drought, lesser monsoon, flood, cyclone, untimely rain, heat wave, cold wave, frost, hail storm. The change is possible only in rabi crop. El-nino takes shape because of abnormally rise in temperature of middle pacific ocean water due to climate change in India and other states alongwith various parts of world. In the past, the crops in Uttar Pradesh have been severely damaged due to excess rain and hail storm in the month of February. The Government of India has launched many schemes to minimize the problem of small and marginal for the famers such as

1. Diesel subsidy (to provide protected irrigation in the areas declared as drought area).
2. Increase in subsidy on seeds.
3. To introduce centrally sponsored scheme related to food and fodder.
4. Exemption in import duty on Oil.
5. To implement accelerated fodder development programme (AFDP)

A central survey team should be sent in Uttar Pradesh to compensate the losses to crop of farmers occurred in February and compensation of the crop should be given to farmers by assessing the loss.

17.00 Hrs.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak on a very important subject. India is spread from Kutch to Kamakhya and from Kanya Kumari to Kailash. Now-a-days many changes are taking place in the climate of our country due to global warming. Somewhere drought, Somewhere hail storm, Somewhere no rain and somewhere excess rain take place. Like this many disparities have been arised in the

climate. That is why the human life here has become very difficult. I would like to draw your attention towards Uttarakhand. Cloud bursting take place in Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir and drought situation keeps arising. The grave calamity occurred in Varnavarit mountain in Uttarakhand. Cloud bursting took place in Uttarkashi and recently severe calamity has been occurred in Ukhimath. Huge devastation had taken place due to heavy rain and cloud bursting in Ukhimath and Jakholi Tehsil of Rudraprayag district between 13 to 16 December, 2012. 70 people have lost their lives in this calamity. Public infrastructure has been damaged to the tune of 67 crore rupees approximately, hence there is an urgent need of about 40 crore rupees. Jua, Kimara, Brahmankholi, Prem Nagar, Dangwari, Mangoli, Chunni Salami and Dariya villages in Ukhimath have been badly affected, huge loss of life and property has taken place. Heavy losses have been occurred in Kiroramalla, Timali villages in Jakholi Tehsil due to land slide, and 70 houses have been fully damaged. 44 villages have been affected due to calamity in Ukhimath and Jakholi in Rudraprayag district, where in population of 1022 people has been affected. Here 30 hectares of land and about 25 hectares of agricultural land has been damaged. 57 Pucca houses have been destroyed, 46 Pucca houses have been damaged by 50 per cent, 67 pucca houses have been partially damaged. According to Department of Revenue losses have been occurred approximately of 2805 lakh Rupees. Ten roads have been damaged here, footover bridges have been destroyed. Such kind of calamity keeps taking place in Uttarakhand.

Sir, it is known from the Di polar Radar as the where the cloud bursting in taking place. For the remedy of this calamity, the government should install such antenna radar on mountains so that people can be alert by indicating such place where cloud formation is taking place or cloud bursting is likely to be occurred. To deal with this situation, Uniform policy will have to be adopted, rehabilitation work will have to be made. The people will have to be provided with prefabricated houses, tent will not work. You would have seen it as to how cold is there. People don't like to live in tent due to cold, because their lives become painful as such we will have to consider about prefabricated house.

Sir, where drought occurs the problem of water becomes very serious. In some of the villages roads have

not been built, water have to provide there through "khachchar". There are so many villages in Uttarakhand where one member of the family keeps engaged only in fetching of water. In this way a grave calamity makes the life acute painful. Where source of Ganga and Yamuna Exists and We are providing water to the entire country. As Kabir had said that "Pani mein meen Pyasi", today people of Uttarakhand keep feeling thirsty. For this, we will have to engage tankers and an uniform scheme will have to be made for drinking water so that we can provide water to each and every village.

Therefore, it is my request to you that we will have to make declared national calamity for this so that this calamity can be resolved and an uniform policy will have to be made therefor so that poorest of the poorest person can be benefitted.

At the same time. I would also like to say that our airports at Gwachar, Chiniyalisol and Pithoragarh should be extended so that these airports could have the capacity of landing fixed plane for dropping food or eatables during calamity when you would like to send these food items or medicines. These airports are very small and fixed planes cannot land here. Therefore, I would like to say only this that now-a-days many scientific ways have come. We will have to see, if drought-occurs then can we do cloud seeding. You would yourself have seen in Delhi that such atmosphere was remained here when it was very much cold and people had to take the resort of heaters. If the cloud seeding would be done here then atmosphere would have been clean and we would get the heat of sun and we would not have spent so much electricity, today this scientific research has been made that on one hand you can generate electricity from sewage water and on the other you can produce drinking water. If the sewage plants from which you will generate electricity and water, are set up here and there then water problem can be solved therefrom. We will have to adopt modern techniques and full help will have to be made by declaring it a national calamity so that the life of the citizen of India can be protected.

With these words I express my heartiest thanks for giving me opportunity to speak on this important subject.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR (Morena): Hon. Mr. Chairman Sir, today very important subject is being

discussed. Major part of the country is affected by drought and hail storm. I feel that since when I was grown up and joined the newspaper and public life, since then I have been seeing continuously that when sessions are held then the discussion on the natural calamity is invariably be me made once in the Supreme Houses, reply to discussion comes but whatever reform or solution should be made, we are perhaps not moving to that resolution. We should think over it. Today Hon. Munde ji, Shailendra ji etc. and all the Members have put forth their views on drought and hail storm extensively. The way in which Maharashtra is facing drought and Maharashtra has been much discussed here, Hon. Minister of Agriculture belongs from Maharashtra. Despite so much grave situation relief has not been reached in Maharashtra, it is certainly a matter of huge concern. So far as I understand that in our country

17.08 Hrs.

(SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ in the Chair)

the farmer has so much importance, economy is so much dependant on farmers, so much population work in the fields, in view of that the governments are not paying their attention towards farmers and that is why the farmer is moving towards losses. Today all of you would have been feeling that the people who do business want to make their children businessman, the doctors want to make them doctors engineers want to make them engineers but no farmer of India wants to make his child a farmer. Today we are all going to this direction. It is undoubtedly a very dangerous indication for India, I think so. After 65 years of independence the farmers have been so much neglected that such an unfortunate situation can never be come. We see every year that various parts of the states of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Odisha etc are submerged by floods. Till these people get rid of flood and are rehabilitated, the flood surround them again. Every year they are submerged and rehabilitated, this process in going on in the country as a whole. Many parts of the country become sufferers of drought. Nobody can say about hail storm. Rainfall takes place untimely. Hail storm occurs and the loss which has occurred today due to hail storm is certainly a matter of worry and anxiety for a common man.

Hon. Mr. Chairman Sir, I through you Sir, would like to urge upon the Hon. Minister of Agriculture that he himself

is a farmer and a very experienced leader of the country from Maharashtra. If the farmer goes in loss once in any case, then it is not compensated at any cost. If a businessman goes in losses in business, fire breaks out in his factory, then his loss is compensated by insurance, he can revive. But once the crop of the farmer is damaged by hail storm or frost or flood then it is not compensated in his whole life. There is a need to consider these circumstances in whole some manner. Hon. Minister of Agriculture is sitting here. All of you are witnesses of this thing that when it was the government of NDA then Hon. Atal Behari Vajpayee ji had formulated a river linking project to deal with all these calamities. That project was to be implemented. I am proud to say that at the time our BJP government was in Madhya Pradesh. Mulayam Singh ji was Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. It was agreed that Ken and Baitwa both should be linked. The matter was moved further. If Ken and Baitwa both would have been linked then Bundelkhand of both the states Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh would be revived in a way. But it was not cared. I would like to request the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, may be you feel the river linking scheme very difficult, may be you think it a impossible project but I would like to request you that it is not impossible. We people have made its experiment in Madhya Pradesh also. We have made experiment of linking Narmada with Shipra. Hon. Advani ji was present in that programme. We will link Narmada with Shipra within a year. It will extend the irrigation area at large scale. So many villages will get drinking water. Living standard of so many people will be changed. Farming will be benefitted. Production will be increased more. But if you will not consider it in wholesome manner then agriculture will not go in profit.

MNREGA is much talked about. People get employment through MNREGA. This thing is right in its place. But agricultures is being affected due to MNREGA. MNREGA has plenty of short comings. It is being reviewed. If you link MNREGA to the agriculture, then I would like to assure you that agriculture production will increase in the country as a whole. It will be ensured for the people to get job under MNREGA in entire country. Crop insurance scheme is also like that. Who gets the benefit under crop insurance scheme? Hail storm is occurring, frost is falling, farmers are in difficulty, they are dying. But nobody is getting the benefit of crop insurance scheme. Every farmer is depositing money but where the crop insurance scheme

is missing? Nobody knows it. I would like to request all of you that crop insurance scheme should be reviewed at this stage. If there is no possibility of improvement in it, then it should be discontinued. Farmer's income insurance scheme was introduced as pilot project during the government of Hon. Atal ji and it was successful. If efforts are made to introduce crop income insurance, then it will certainly be beneficial for us to some extent. I think so. Today when people are sufferer of hail storm, sufferer of frost and sufferer of drought then the state government have made their own efforts in this situation. Our Chief Minister in Madhya Pradesh has deferred the debt recovery from famers. Recovery of electricity bill has been deferred. The interest load on them will be borne by Madhya Pradesh government. Whether the recovery of loan of such farmers should not be deferred who have taken it form nationalised banks? Should its interest not be paid by the government? Whether the central government should not contribute its share to the relief amount being provided to farmers by the state governments through their budgets provision? Why this situation comes before the central government that when drought is occurring, people are raising their voice in Lok Sabha, Chief Ministers are coming Delhi from their states, requesting Prime Minster, agitations are going on. If natural calamity has occurred, it is neither in our control nor in yours. If it is natural calamity, then naturally the central government should take its cognizance. A study team should be sent by the central government. Whether study team will be sent on demand only whether relief will be provided on demand only? I think improvement should be made in this direction.

Sir, at the same times I, through you, would like to request the Hon. Minister of Agriculture that if the age old relief norms are not changed then a common man will not get relief. I am its witness. We people were in Madhya Pradesh government. Earlier to 2003 the amount one thousand rupees for one hectare was used to be provided to famers as relief amount in natural calamity. We increased it from one thousand rupees to ten thousand rupees. It is difficult to provide ten thousand rupees also but he finds it difficult to survive even in ten thousand rupees. We cannot say ten thousand rupees as compensation too, we can say it as relief amount only. If you don't change these norms, then certainly, I think, we will not be able to make good of the farmer.

Sir, I would like to say something about Madhya Pradesh in one-two minutes. Just see the condition of Madhya Pradesh, the entire January month was affected by frost. About 20 districts, 66 tehsils, 61 thousand villages and the crops on 1,77,582 hectare of land was affected by the frost. This loss was estimated at 28, 411.52 lakh rupees. The Madhya Pradesh Government had disbursed 5,582 lakhs rupees from its own head, but the economic condition of the farmer has still not improved. This was happened in the month of January. There was hail storm on 4th Feb, 11th Feb, 14th Feb, 15th Feb, 16th Feb, 17th Feb and 23rd Feb whole day. There are 50 revenue districts in Madhya Pradesh and 35 districts have been affected therefrom. 105 Tehsils are affected. 3663 villages are affected and the crops standing on 3,24,844 hectare of land has been destroyed totally. The loss was estimated at 887 crore rupees and a priority installment of rupees 106 crore has been issued. The farmers have been ruined. Whether it is Teekamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna of Bundelkhand whether it is Vidisha, Raisen, Rajgarh and Hoshangabad districts of Bhopal, whether it is Narsinghapura, Jabbalpur of Jabbalpur, whether it is Morena, Bhind or Sheopur of Gwalior-Chambal division, the entire Madhya Pradesh has been affected from hailstrom. Crops has been destroyed, cattle have died, the Kaccha houses of poor people have collapsed and the pucca houses have suffered damages. If we will avoid the agriculture, farmers and villages of the country, than we cannot fulfil the dream of our great leaders who laid down their lives for great aims of freedom.

Sir, I would like to request the hon. Agriculture Minister through you, that he should consider it on broaden prospective and conduct a discussion in the House on the matter of agriculture and farmers. Every time we discuss the matter and come to an end. I think justice is not done to the farmers in this way, but it is dishonour to the farmer by the Central Government. Every year the farmer is dishonoured. I would request to the Central Government to take this matter seriously.

*SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): I would like to express my view on the draught situation and hailstorm in various parts of the country, especially in Maharashtra.

Today about 5 States of the country are affected from draught, specially Maharashtra. Today the people of many districts of Maharashtra are not getting drinking water. I

*Speech was laid on the table.

would like to know from the government that what arrangements have been made by the government on this serious issue. The government have not yet sent any team to inspect this serious draught situation. It is February. Summer season has not yet started, what will be during the extreme summer. There is no drinking water for human being. It said that lives can be laid for drinking water. I think that the time has come.

As the Committee appointed by the government has revealed that about five and half lakh children are found under malnutrition in Maharashtra. Not this only, the children under malnutrition are maximum in Maharashtra in comparison to other States. About 60 percent children of the country under malnutrition are found in Maharashtra. As stated in the report that about one lakh 25 thousand 182 children died in Maharashtra state due to malnutrition, it means that about 25 thousand children die every year due to malnutrition. This is the situation today, what will be after this serious draught. We cannot estimate today.

After this natural calamity, now the Central Government is raising another threat. The loans of farmers were waived in 2008. Now, a scam has come to limelight in this loan waiving process and the government is sending notices to recover this waiver off loans. What will be the condition of the public.

Keeping in view the present condition, I think that present condition is more devastating in comparison to the famine conditions of 1972. The State Government says that they have sought help from Central Government to compate with the draught conditions and the Agriculture Minister of Central Government says that we have not received any proposal from the State Government. The Janta of Maharashtra are suffering in this State-Center dispute.

The public is dying due to the shortage of drinking water and farmers are selling their cattle. What action plan has been prepared to address such a natural calamity or to prevent such situation. The scheme started by hon. Hon Bihari Vajpayee to connect all the rivers with each other had been closed by the UPA Government due to political reasons. I would like to request the government that government should start the scheme of connecting all the rivers with each other and immediately help the Maharashtra and the people of the country.

I thank you for allowing Shri Gopinath Munde to raise the discussion on draught situation in the country under the rule 193.

Marathawada, North Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Western Maharashtra are suffering from severe drought conditions. The 1972 famine was the worst famine in Maharashtra. But this famine is worse than that. There was no foodgrain to eat in 1972. The government imported foodgrain from outside and gave relief to the public. Today we have foodgrains in the country to eat, but there is no water to drink for human being and cattle.

Today, the State government are unable to provide relief from draught in Maharashtra. The condition of the State is very serious. I request the Government of India to provide more and more funds through State Government for scarcity areas to combat this natural calamity.

Today, public of Maharashtra is migrating. The rural people are migrating to urban areas in search of jobs. But the State Government are not providing employment opportunities. My entire constituency is at present suffering from scarcity of water and other things.

*DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAJI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Several parts of the country are facing the severe draught situation and the farmers and other people are forced to live in harsh situation due to rain and other natural calamities. Maharashtra, Karnataka, UP and other states of the country are facing draught situations. Farmers and poor people are affected the most. Farmers in several states of the country including Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh had committed suicide, but no concrete action has been taken in this regard. My demand is to make a policy regarding draught, floods and other natural calamities. Special arrangements should be made for the farmers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe categories.

NDA government has suggested for connecting all the rivers but this government has put the proposal aside. My demand is that the height of Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat should be increased immediately so that the farmers may get enough water and electricity.

During the draught situation in Gujarat, several Central Ministers visited that area and a demand for a

*Speech was laid on the table.

package was put to combat the draught situation by the State Government. The Minister had agreed to the demand, but Gujarat did not get that amount till date. My demand is to take a decision immediately in this regard.

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD (Adilabad): Sir, the entire crops of the farmers in Andhra Pradesh have destroyed due to draught and heavy rains and farmers had to suffer a huge loss. 17 persons have died due to recent untimely rains and 52 thousand acre crops has destroyed due to natural calamities. Karim Nagar, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Mandhak, Khammam, Rangareddy, Mahboob Nagar, Krishna and Warangal districts have suffered a lot. Similarly, there is heavy rains in one part of Andhra Pradesh and draught in other parts. During the UPA Government regime of last eight years 14 time natural calamity occurred there and the state government had sought assistance of 50 thousand crore rupees. But the Central Government had given only 3000 crore rupees till date. It means only 6 percent has been provided and then shown short sightedness. Huda Committee had recommended rupees 25 thousand per hectare for the loss due to draught, but only 10 thousand rupees are being given for that loss. 400 divisions in our State have suffered loss due to heavy rains and 274 divisions have been declared draught affected divisions. Not a single rupees has been given to the farmers from State or Central Government. A loss of 4000 crore rupees was suffered in 2009 due to floods in Krishna river. The Prime Minister himself had made an announcement of 1000 crore rupees for that area, but not even 400 crore rupees has been given by the Central Government since 2009. Even after announcement made by the Prime Minister for draught relief fund, nothing has been received till date. The Central government has given 1750 crore rupees package for the 400 districts declared draught affected in the entire country, but not a single district was declared draught affected in our state and no assistance was received so far.

Besides, 1 crore 20 lakh farmers were insured their rabi and kharif crops and only 26 lakh insurance was implemented and even that is also not being paid fully to the farmers. 65 persons in 19 districts were died due to Neelam storm from 21st October, 2012 to 8th November, 2012 and 14 districts suffered devastation. A central team visited that area in the end of December. The loss was estimated to 3000 crore rupees, but the state has not received even a single rupee from the Center. I want to

request the Minister that the input of agriculture has increased upto 300 percent, but the relief assistance has not been increased. DAP was at 400, which increased upto 1300, urea was at 150, which increased upto 350. Thus all the things has increased. The prices of petrol has increased 18 times and diesel has increased 19 times. The prices of fertilisers has increased 12 times, but the assistance has increased only 20 percent. We should see what type of behavior is meted out with the farmer by the Central Government.

The Congress workers deputed for helping the farmers especially in our State have usurped 100 crore rupees, but the farmers did not get anything. They are not getting the compensation money for the loss they suffered two years ago. It was stated to provide irrigation facility for agriculture by collecting water, that becomes the mean of collecting money and after expenditure of 80 thousand crore rupees, not even 80 acres of land is getting water for irrigation. 4000 farmers had died due to electrocutions and snake-bites, as electricity is available at night only not in day time. But they have not been provided any relief. 22 thousand farmers had committed suicide during the last eight years due to draught and floods, but not even 4000 have been provided any relief or assistance.

Sir, apart from this all, I would like to attract your attention towards the fact that the government have launched NREGA scheme for improvement of conditions of the poor people. I have visited two-three times and asked the officers that where the NREGA programme is being implemented? They replied that we dug this pit last year and this year we are filling it. Crores of rupees are being incurred on this scheme, but nothing is being done. I would like to tell about Andhra Pradesh that thousands-crores rupees are sanctioned under NREGA, but it lapsed due to change in norms. Now, the earth is not being dug. If you link NREGA with the farmers, their production will increase and the farmers will earn more money.

Similarly, the question of drinking water is. The government had bored upto 150 feet deep, but the water is available only at 300 feet. So, the people are not getting the water. The water is available in June only through transportation of water by the government. Thus, the water is not available to the public due to want of electricity.

I would request the government to waive off the loans of agriculturists. I request the Minister that he should

pay attention to the condition of the farmers. I will make one more request to the Minister that as much you love the Maharashtra, the same you should love to our state also and help them in this hour of sorrow.

[Translation]

*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Here we are having a discussion on the situation arising out of drought and hailstorm in the country. Farmers of several drought affected parts of Maharashtra and Rajasthan have collapsed financially, serious crisis of drinking water has been created in those areas. On the other hand, even in several districts of Madhya Pradesh, sudden hailstorm and heavy rains in the month of February have completely destroyed the standing crops of wheat, gram and mustard. Not only this hailstorm visited with such a high speed and terribly that alongwith the crops, a large number of trees were also uprooted. Some of the trees did not have even a single leaf and with the lashing hailstorm, thousands of parrots and other birds sitting on the trees fell down and died.

In my Parliamentary Constituency Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur district, thousands of farmers in more than 100 villages have been affected and have collapsed financially. In this regard, I would like to thank the Madhya Pradesh Government whose Chief Minister felt the agonies of the hailstorm affected farmers of the villages and visited not only those villages to take stock of the situation but also provided for the payment of relief to the farmers within a week.

While the State Government began to give instant relief, the central Government neither gave any relief to the frost affected farmers of Madhya Pradesh last year nor took any initiative even this year to help the hailstorm affected farmers of that State.

Even earlier, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna etc continued to face the situation of drought, they remained distressed but this year's hailstorm has wrecked them. They purchased seeds and fertilisers and paid for electricity and tilled their fields with tractors but with their damaged crops, they stand debt ridden. Drought and hailstorm is a natural calamity. Therefore, the Central Government should take a prompt initiative in these moments of crisis to provide financial assistance, bank loan and power bills waiver to

*Speech was laid on the table.

the farmers of Madhya Pradesh. Rajasthan and Maharashtra have been extending their helping hand to those State Governments.

Kain and Betwa rivers of Madhya Pradesh had been included into the river linking plan. In spite of the court's verdict, the work of connecting Kain and Betwa rivers with the river linking plan has not yet begun. In this regard, an immediate action should be taken. It will provide riddance from the problem of drought to Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur and Panna alongwith several districts of Uttar Pradesh and will also open up the gates of prosperity for Bundelkhand.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Thank you Chairman Sir. At the very outset, I must thank hon. Members Shri Virendra Kumar and Shri Gopinath Munde for raising the matter and also thank the Chair for taking this matter for discussion. Though we are taking this matter for discussion at the end of winter season and just beginning of the spring, even then this matter is very relevant and very important.

Sir, though it is said that 60 per cent of farm land or agricultural land are mainly rainfed but in reality, 80 per cent of the farm lands depends on the monsoon rainfall. It is needless to say that the monsoon is erratic. So large parts of agriculture farms receive deficient rainfall.

Hon. Agriculture Minister Sharad Ji has stated earlier in this House that Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and parts of Karnataka suffer from drought situation. Two years back, our country has witnessed the drought situation in most of the States and due to the drought situation, this crop year has also suffered. According to the statement made by the Minister, our agricultural production has reduced from 260 million tonnes to 250 million tonnes. This year, we have 10 million tonnes less production. The impact is not only in agricultural production. Several Members have mentioned its impact, mainly the farmers' hardship and their livelihood. This impact is visible not only in kharif season but also in Rabi season. The ground water recedes all round the year. It is already mentioned by several Members.

What are the causes of drought? This is not the matter which needs to be discussed here. That can be taken up in a special discussion on another day. We are

not controlling the climate. We are not dictating the climate and not dictating the monsoon. So, the vagary of nature is there.

Let me first come to the Meteorological Department.

Every monsoon season, they are creating confusion amongst the farmers. Generally it is stated by the Meteorological Department that rainfall deficit is a matter of concern. But the situation like this does not account for creating panic. The point is that key agricultural months are July and August. It needs 70 per cent of rainfall of the total monsoon. If there is a deficit during these months, the cultivation, particularly cultivation of paddy, cultivation of wheat and other cereals and even the cultivation of oilseeds, cultivation of sugarcane gets suffered. So, monsoon requires timely rain. It does not happen. Sometimes monsoon comes later; sometimes it picks up at a later time and makes up for the deficit. That does not serve the purpose. That does not help the farmers for their cultivation in proper time. So, what would be our task? We know what the situation of the reservoir is. We know what the situation of barrage is. All these things have been said by many Members. The purpose of the reservoir has already been felt. The Government has to relook at this and all the aspects of reservoir should be restructured.

What should be done first? This should not be addressed in a casual manner. The Government should constitute a Group of Ministers for this aspect. This is not the responsibility of the Agriculture Department only to address the situation. Other departments are also very much linked. So, the Group of Ministers should be constituted in this regard. Augmentation of the irrigation is a must. But what is the progress? The progress is not at all encouraging. What happened to the Accelerated Irrigation Development Programme (AIDP)? So, augmentation of irrigation is a must not only for providing irrigation during the Kharif season but even for the Rabi season and also for recharging the ground water.

The second aspect is about the insurance coverage. A village should be the unit in so far as crop insurance is concerned. About the debt waiver scheme, the Government earlier announced the waiver of debt to the extent of Rs.70,000 crore. That did not check the trend of committing suicides. The hon. Minister is well aware of this matter. He is better informed about this matter particularly in his State

of Maharashtra. This is not the only way of debt waiving. Fresh credit with zero per cent interest is a must. This should be particularly so for the area affected with drought.

Another component for agriculture should be provided at cheap rate for giving the subsidies and all these things. We are talking about the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Emphasis should be given on water bodies. What is the situation of existing water bodies, excavation of water bodies and construction of new water bodies? It should be taken up. My point is that this is a matter of concern. While other countries are contemplating to provide irrigation in the desert area, we are talking about addressing the drought situation in the country. This is because the Government is taking this matter in a casual manner. The Government is taking this matter in a casual manner. The Government is taking up this matter in a piecemeal manner. Casual manner and piecemeal handling cannot solve this matter.

I do agree with the other Members who have said that agriculture should be taken as a special subject for preparing the Budget. Not only that, another demand of mine is that a special Ministry should be formed to look after the welfare of the farmers. There is one Ministry to look after the industry. Even then there is another Minister to look after the welfare of the labour. But in the case of agriculture there is no particular Ministry to look after the welfare of the farmers. I demand not only preparation and presentation of a Budget exclusively for agriculture but I demand that a special Ministry should be set up to look after the welfare of the farmers.

With these words I request the Minister to consider my suggestions. The Minister is a very knowledgeable person. He is very sensitive to the issues of farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): Drought hailstorm and frost have ruined farmers in different parts of the country and resultantly, the distressed farmers are taking the steps like suicide. Such instances we can see in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

*Not recorded.

Farmers are called the bread winners which have been reduced to name sake. Cultivation has become a loss making business as the farmers spend a lot of money on the growth of their crops, right from the stage of sowing, watering and reaping of harvest upto the stage of bringing it to their house but do not get the proper price of their produce. It is something very shameful. In the market, farmers have to sell out their produce at throw away prices. Even the money is not paid instantly to them.

In a large area in my Parliamentary Constituency of Bhind and Datiya, level of ground water is sinking. For the purpose of irrigation, the wells of the farmers have dried up. They rely merely on tubewells. Their ready and standing crops also get destroyed by the vagaries of nature. Recently in Gohad, Sevaddha, Bhandar, Datiya and Morena is Ambah area in my Parliamentary Constituency of Bhind-Datiya, crops have been destroyed by the hailstorm.

Hailstorm has cast its sombre shadow on the happy faces of farmers. Their faces have lost their glow. Today they are looking into the face of the Government for some help.

Even if some help comes from the Government it is very insufficient. Today, this amount of help needs to be augmented. According to me, today we need to build medium size dams on our rivers because during the rains, millions of gallons of water goes waste and that creates a possibility of floods in some areas. During the NDA regime, the Government of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had formulated a river linking plan, if it is implemented, it will benefit the farmers and other citizens. We need to provide all agriculture related facilities like power and water etc. to the farmers, free of cost. That will give enough relief to the farmers. During the excessive rains, an adequate amount of compensation for crops needs to be provided.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on drought and hailstorm. I think that our Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture is aware that this country has passed through a period of drought and our agricultural production has reduced more than 10 per cent during the Kharif Season. During his visit of his home State Maharashtra, Hon'ble Minister has admitted that such a horrible drought he had never witnessed in his life. He has himself accepted that he won't let anybody remain hungry. Agricultural production is certainly related with hunger but it is a very

big part of our economy. If agricultural production comes down, it creates problem for the farmers and declining agricultural production spoils country's economy.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is the opinion of our Agriculture Minister that this year our foodgrain production for Kharif Season would be only 117 million tonnes with a decline of 10 per cent instead of 119 million tonnes and there will be shortage of 6 million tonnes of price. 6 million tonnes of coarse grains and 1 million tonnes of pulses. We all can easily guess as to how adversely it would affect the farmers. Drought itself means scanty rains. Even today, 40 to 50 per cent of agriculture is rain fed and for want of rains, it has to face drought. But being it so, the Government manages to ensure water in the reservoirs with proper exploitation of ground water and ensure timely supply of power to the farmers. Only then they can face the situation of drought. But the situation is very complicated and this arrangement is not being made. The Government of India thinks that only six or seven States of the country faced serious drought whether it was Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan or Andhra Pradesh. But in Bihar also, there is drought since last three years. So many districts were drought affected in 2009-10 and 2011. There was drought in 26 districts out of a total of 37-38 districts of that State in 2009. In 2010, there were 32 drought affected districts and this year again there are 26 drought affected districts in that state. For the last three years in continuation, there is a situation of drought and condition of the farmers in that State is very miserable. North-Bihar used to be drought affected for years together and now, North Bihar alongwith South Bihar is drought affected. Agricultural production there is continuously going down to such a level that farmers are finding it very difficult to run the course of their life. A bit of support comes from the diesel grant but it does not serve the purpose of farmers. The ponds which were the essentials of our traditional agriculture, no longer exist and in the modern system of agriculture, reservoirs had been created but for scarcity of rains, there is no water in these reservoirs and farmers are not getting water from them and from our three big projects-whether it is Kosi or any other project, farmers have not been getting water since last four-five years because to this day, the flood-damaged agriculture irrigation system has not been restored. Even from Gandak Irrigated Project which is one of the three major projects, farmers are not getting water and the biggest set up of irrigation project

Son, has been involved in interstate disputes and for that matter, the farmers are not getting water from it. We here represent the declared largest drought affected region of 6-7 districts namely Kemur, Rohtash, Buxar, Navada, Gaya etc and have been witnessing their agonies. With great difficulties and hardwork, the farmers are saving their grains but they are not getting the cooperation of the Governments in their efforts. Besides this, the most pitiable situation is this that in this unfavourable situation, whatever foodgrains the farmers are producing, they are not getting even its cost price and farmers capital is constantly dwindling and the situation has come to such a point that rain-fed agriculture is facing want of rains, drought, non-cooperation of the Government, non-supply of power, non-replacement of burnt transformers and dried up tubewells. Therefore, even the exploitation of ground water has come to such a level that even that water is not being given to the farmers for their fields. Besides this, I would like to tell that even the amount of grant demanded by the State Government from time to time from the Government of India is not being given to them and for non-release of grant, the situation is becoming very complicated.

Through you, I want to convey in the presence of the Minister of Agriculture that mere supply of foodgrains from the Central pool only for subsistence will not improve the condition of farmers. It will improve only with the growth of crops in the fields of the farmers. Only MANREGA is not the source of labour's employment, it is only a complimentary source in that period when labour does not get work in the fields. Ours is an agricultural economy. Normally our agricultural labourers get work in the fields and if there is drought, it will affect our production. Even for the labourers it will become difficult to earn their livelihood. Therefore, the problem is not that of dealing with hunger but that of the present situation of drought which affects our agriculture, the very basis of our economy. Therefore, we should try to deal with this situation of drought.

With one more thing I would like to conclude to say that in spite of drought, farmers is the only person who does not let his crop get destroyed but somehow or the other, with his hardwork, he produces some foodgrains for the subsistence of his family. Alongwith that, he contributes to the country's economy. Therefore, if he gets the fair price or the MSP fixed by the Government of India for his

produce, he will have some capital in his hand for the next crop. Otherwise the crops get ruined and without crops, it becomes very difficult for the farmer to stand on his own legs. In order to rescue him from this crisis and to save our rain fed system of agriculture, we shall have to seek the support of the AIVP project of the Government of India. I don't know if they are formulating a water policy. Our agriculture is not being treated as a central subject. It is still a State Subject.

The Government of India invests in everything but it has minimum resources for irrigation. Therefore, I would like to say that in order to strengthen agriculture under rapid irrigation benefit scheme and to empower our farmers to combat drought and vagaries of nature. We need to operate more irrigation schemes. Stronger the system of our irrigation, better will be our capacity to combat drought and even our country's economy will operate in a better way in the time to come. The farmers will not starve, country's economy also will not be spoiled and the agricultural labour will not be rendered jobless. Therefore, in view of all these things, I request the Government to treat this drought not as an immediate effect but as a long term effect and to come forward with a long term plan to combat it.

With these words I thank you and conclude.

[English]

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram): Sir, with your kind permission I would like to speak from here.

We are happy to have a discussion on agriculture, especially on the plight of cyclone-affected farmers. We have a pro-farmer Minister of Agriculture, Shri Sharad Pawar and we should take advantage of his stewardship. Sir, 90 per cent of the people's representatives, whether they are MLAs or MPs, belong to the agricultural family. Unfortunately, we are not able to debate on issues related to agriculture to a large extent. I made a request earlier also and would like to again request the Chair to have an exclusive Session for a week to debate on agriculture. Otherwise, our political system is such that most of us are self-interested and opportunists and we do not open our hearts to redress the problems of agriculturists. I earnestly request that by rising above party-line, and also regions, we should collectively fight for the farmers. We are wasting so much of time during Sessions on petty issues. It bleeds

us but we cannot help it because our democratic system is such. I would urge upon the Chair to implement it at least under the stewardship of our present Agriculture Minister who really loves to help the farmers.

I belong to a coastal constituency and I have been representing the people of that area for the last three-and-a-half decades. People of that area have suffered very badly. I have hardly taken advantage of any Government at the Centre but today we are fortunate to have a Chief Minister who has given interest free loans to agriculturists. Through you, Sir, I would like to urge the Agriculture Minister to extend this provision to the entire nation. There are a handful of industrialists who take lakhs and crores of rupees as loans and if it does not pay, they become defaulters. They then go to the BIFR and beg for exemption. But what can a farmer do?

I would say that farmers are wiser than our politicians. Whenever there is a cyclone or such other climatic tragedy they do not expect the Union Government or the State Government concerned to come to their rescue. They are happier if instead of giving monetary help the Government just shows concern for them. They are very practical. They know that nature is a creator as also a destroyer. Unfortunately, we feel that we are above nature but the farmers do realise that they are a part of nature. They know the ill-effects of cyclone and they only expect some moral support from us which we are not able to give. For instance, what has happened to the monsoon now? Monsoon has vanished now. We only have cyclones now. Some cyclones are of some advantage to us while others coming at wrong time of the season are affecting us badly. Farmers definitely expect moral support from the entire parliamentary system.

Once we go out of the Parliament they are so friendly but what happens when we come to the Parliament? It pains me to say that we are not able to express what is there in our hearts. Sir, we the 540 people represent more than 100 crore of population of this country. With folded hands and one voice I would request the Chair that we should rise above party lines and address the farmers' issue on high priority.

We should rise above party line. I do not want to make a long speech. I have never repeated other's speeches in my life. I always tried to be present in the

Assembly or Parliament. Almost all the time I am sitting here. I observe the people who talk here. I take the advantage of listening to them. My father told me not to be absent from Assembly. When my father was on death-bed, I had gone to the hospital to see him. He asked me why are you here? I told him: "You are in trouble, that is why, I have come to see you". He said: "You should be present in the Assembly". He further said: "You should not insult the people who have elected you". He also asked me to go to Assembly and come after the sitting of the Assembly. I have been brought up like that. I have the patience of listening to the speeches. I want to learn. I have been a student all my life.

I do not want to take much of your time. I would urge the House to give five days of the entire year to farmers and let us work collectively. You should not think about money. Whatever you give to the farmers, it is too less to compensate for the sacrifice which they are making. If there is hot Sun during the day, I have an umbrella. If there is heavy rain, I have an umbrella but where is the umbrella for the farmer? He is the umbrella for the nation. I would request all of you with folded hands to surrender your lives for the good of farmers of India who are saving the country.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): I want your permission to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are permitted.

SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Mr. Chairman, Today, Some four or five states of the country are facing the drought conditions. There are severe drought conditions prevailing particularly in Solapur, Satara, Sangli, Nagar, Aurangabad, Jalna, Usmanbad districts of Maharashtra. On the one hand water is not available, on the other side, water is scarce in the cattle camp while the catties are facing hardships. I visited farmers all over Maharashtra to hear about their sufferings which, I want to share with the Parliament. The farmer of Maharashtra who is facing famine conditions, only wants that the famine which they are facing now may be the last in their lifetime. If centre allocate more funds to the state for irrigation projects which have not been completed, it will eliminate the need of frequently visiting cattle camp by the farmers.

Mr. Chairman, I have seen that in many Tehsils Rupees three to four crores are being spent for tanker and

cattle camp while the incomplete projects are experiencing shortage of funds ranging from Rupees one hundred fifty crores to Rupees two hundred crores. On the one side country is facing flood, cloud burst is there followed by hail storms while on the other side country is facing famine conditions. The crisis created by change in nature in the country is the result of global warming, it is high time to ponder over this situation. Therefore there is need for planning for this purpose at the national level. It may be any state say Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan or Madhya Pradesh, if there is some planning at the national level in that case in the event of some change in nature we may set up a national calamity prevention commission as one of the options which we have discussed earlier, We spend rupees sixty thousand crores each year in the name of MNREGA for creating employment opportunities. Now what are the sectors where employment opportunities are needed? There is no need for creation of employment where irrigation facilities exist. Because even after introduction of MNREGA, farmers of these areas are not getting laboures. However, the areas which are facing drought condition need creation of employment opportunities. We have rivers the water of which has already been distributed. Central Water Commission has done the distribution correctly. However the projects that were required in each village for distribution of water after this distribution, they are incomplete in the absence of funds for the purpose. As a result of which we are repeatedly spending on tanker, running cattle camps. It would be better if efforts in this direction are made by preparing action plan for 5-7 years by pooling. The funds under National Agricultural Development Scheme etc. In this also states individuality come in for one state says that money may not be spent on a certain head while the other state also may make such a claim. So, if some action plan is prepared at the national level keeping this in mind, then of course this could be the last famine in our lifetimes. Therefore planning is required. Hon. Minister is having adequate knowledge in respect of Maharashtra. He knows about the entire country. I request him that some action plan should be prepared with a view to avoid a situation where our farmers are forced to go begging every time such situation arises. Mr. Chairman - What is the situation today - Cattles in the cattle camps are neither getting fodder nor water. Only 15 Kg fodder is provided. This is quite inadequate for the

Cow or a Buffalo. They are giving less milk. The situation is like this that many cattles of good breed are going to the slaughter house. As a result of this we may have less production of milk next year. We have started second phase of operation flood milk. We do not have cattles of good breed. Then how will be succeed in operation flood milk. Therefore I request that four-five departments which are looking after this should be amalgamated and then planning is done at the national level.

[English]

*SHRI MANICKA TAGORE (Virudhunagar): Tamil Nadu experience recurrent droughts due to failure of rains and Thanjavur, Nagappattinam and Cauvery delta districts in particular have been severely hit by this drought this year. Though it gave a little respite when the Central Team recently visited these delta districts and announced financial assistance of Rs. 15,000/- per acre to the drought affected farmers and the same was released through the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme and Disaster Release Fund Insurance Company.

Similarly, in the southern districts in Tamil Nadu, viz. Madurai, Dindigul, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Kanyakumari, etc., hundreds of acres of lands have gone dry for want of water with the repeated failure of monsoons. Farmers have been compelled to borrow heavy sums of money for their living. In view of this alarming situation, with acute shortage of even drinking water too in these districts, farmers agitated over the issue and have been demanding to release appropriate financial assistance and have been demanding to release appropriate financial assistance and have been requesting for waiver of the loans taken by them from the banks and cooperative societies, in addition to a sanction of a sum of Rs.25,000/- as compensation to them. Not only agriculture has been affected, even the cattle and livestock also suffer because of this drought.

Kindly allow me to bring to the kind attention of this House to a serious situation that prevails in Tamil Nadu, particularly in the southern districts.

Monsoon rains, which normally occur in October-November, have failed in the state, particularly in twelve southern districts, affecting the livelihood of poor farmers as the agricultural yield has gone too low. This has been

*Speech was laid on the Table.

the order of the day in most of the villages in the area. In the Pudukkottai village which falls in my Virudhunagar Parliamentary constituency, a farmer who had taken a loan of Rs.40,000/- from a private money lender, has committed suicide as he could not repay the debt in view of very meager agricultural produce. On hearing the tragic news, I had visited the bereaved widow and her three hapless children, offered my condolences and on behalf of the Congress Party, offered an ex gratia payment of Rs.50,000/- as financial assistance. I may be allowed to emphasise that this is not an isolated incident and I am afraid many farmers would be forced to end their lives in such a drought situation.

I would request to kindly consider deputing a special team of officers to study the extent of damage due to the drought situation that prevails in Tamil Nadu and to chalk out necessary remedial measures to those farmers in the Delta region and worst-affected areas.

In this backdrop, I would humbly request to consider the suggestion of the Hon'ble Minister of visiting Tamil Nadu and issuing suitable instruction to the Government machinery to ensure that the Central Government in general, and the state in particular, is involved proactively in the welfare of those poor farmers.

I am quite confident that my suggestion will receive your highest consideration and I am sure that appropriate and timely remedial action would be initiated at the earliest.

Government of Tamil Nadu has also been approached for immediate relief measures. I urge the Government to consider declaration of these 15 southern districts of Tamil Nadu as drought-affected districts and sanction of immediate relief measures to the people of these hapless southern districts of Tamil Nadu, so that there is a respite for them at the earliest.

*SHRI SURESH ANGADI (Belgaum): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the situation that has currently arisen, in view of the prevailing severe drought in the Belgaum district of Karnataka state.

The Belgaum district comprises of ten talukas. Owing to paucity of rainfall in the preceding year, the talukas namely, Ramdurg, Bailhongal, Saudatti, Gokak, amongst other talukas, are facing acute drinking water, and fodder

shortage. Crops have withered and the farmers are striving very hard to make the both ends meet. Sadly, catties are not being fed with fodder properly, since weeks.

In this regard, on humanitarian grounds urge upon the Agriculture Ministry to send a Special team to assess the loss of agriculture crops in Belgaum district and also work out a proposal for the grant of a "Special Package" to mitigate the sufferings of the poor farmers, who are now compelled to walk out of their villages in search of their livelihood.

Besides, I also appeal the Government of India to waive off all loans (alongwith the interest accrued) so availed by the poor farmers, during the period from nationalized banks/societies and thereby also arrange to supply the fertilizers, seeds etc. to these very farmers of the affected talukas of Belgaum district at subsidized prices, to mitigate their hardships. Request the matter be accorded top priority.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing the drought situation in many parts of the country and honourable members are expressing their views here and I agree with them. However, in this regard, I want to add a new dimension to this topic. Through you Sir, I wish to draw the kind attention of the honourable members as well as the Government to a stark reality. I hail from West Bengal which has 2 parts viz the North Bengal and the South Bengal. 6 districts of North Bengal are dependent on agriculture. All the rivers there have originated from China, Nepal, Bhutan and they ultimately meet the Bay of Bengal by flowing through Bangladesh. For many years, the 6 districts of North Bengal, including Darjiling have been struggling for water of river Teesta and have got the Teesta barrage constructed. Now water is supplied from this barrage. Meanwhile Bangladesh has become independent. According to international law, Bangladesh should also get a share of the water. India appreciates this fact. Indians had actively taken part in the liberation war of Bangladesh. We have warm and cordial relationship with that country and I wish it improves over time. We share the same language, same food habits, similar culture; they are our brothers. So we have no objection if law permits them to have a share of Teesta water. We are always with them. But if 50% of the water is diverted to

*Speech was laid on the Table.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

Bangladesh, then the 6 districts of Bengal will face great difficulties. Only 1/3 of Teesta flows through their territory while 2/3 river flows through India so if 50:50 water sharing is agreed upon then more than one crore people of North Bengal will starve and will be deprived of water. This will create havoc in the area. Agricultural activities will be affected adversely.

I know that there are other water disputes issues in Southern part of India involving Karnataka, Tamil Nadu etc. over Krishna, Cauvery rivers and these issues have not been amicably resolved. Water is the lifeline of humanity. Teesta river is extremely important for the people of North Bengal. Without its water people will die. This is not acceptable. Sir, I will continue next time.

*SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): The farmers in various parts of the country are on the verge of starvation and death. Many of them are in debt trap. A number of farmers have committed suicide due to destruction of standing crops either by way of drought or hailstorm.

The entire Kerala is under the grip of a severe drought. A lot of standing crops have been destroyed due to unprecedented drought in Kerala. Drought has resulted in agricultural loss to the tune of Rs.5800/- crore. Electricity Board of Kerala is facing a loss of Rs. 1610/- crore due to shortage of water in various dams of the State. Drinking water shortage is acute in various districts of Kerala. Dams have also been dried up at many places. Therefore, a chunk of the money has to be utilized for ensuring drinking water to the parched districts of Kerala.

I, therefore, urge upon Union Government to immediately dispatch a Central Team to Kerala to assess the damage and destruction caused by the unprecedented drought. It is requested that a special financial package may be released immediately to tide over the drinking water shortage and drought faced by the people of Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is six o'clock. I still have more than ten hon. Members to speak on this discussion. I would like to know the opinion of the House. Should we continue with the discussion or should we take up 'Zero 9 Hour'?

18.00 hrs.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We should take up the "Zero Hour" now. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Sir, I appeal to you to give me two more minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Should we take up the "Zero Hour" or should we continue with the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): I think if we can keep this discussion for tomorrow or a convenient date, it would be good. One hon. Member is speaking now. If there are five or six hon. Members, why can we not complete it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 10 hon. Members who are there to speak. Shri Majumdar, you will continue next time.

Now, we are taking up the "Zero Hour."

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ajay Kumar - not present.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr. Chairman NAREGA is very ambitious scheme of Government of India. Government claims that they are providing employment to crores of people with the help of this scheme.

18.01 hrs.

(*DR. M. THAMBIDURAI in the chair*)

However the conditions in Jharkhand tell the other story. NAREGA is being wasted like water where corruption is rampant. It involves 60 percent commission. Job cards have been made in the name of a person who is already dead. Job cards have been issued to the people who are from other district. Persons already employed are having job cards. The branch of Bank where the Money under NAREGA is transferred, even its manper holds the job card. Para teachers are job card holders. The Branch manager of Post office, Post master of Post Office are having job cards. I had been in touch with Hon. Minister several times in this connection. When I met hon. Minister 4-5 months back, I apprised him about the entire NAREGA Scheme and specially apprising the situation particularly

of Santhal Division (pargana) about the districts of Devgarh, Dumka and Godda, where I am the chairman of its monitoring committee and asked him to get this enquired by CBI. There have been 20-22 FIR also registered in this matter. Even after FIR, nobody was arrested so far. Hon. Minister wrote a letter to the Chief Minister informing him that he was prepared to get the matter enquired by the CBI. But Now there is President Rule where Central Government is all powerful and as Hon. Minister he, the same person, holds the charge.

I would urge through you that a newer plan is being made by the government of India to dupe NREGA. As you have observed that NREGA will go to railway BRGF. They are thinking of linking it with integrated action plan. Whatever funds are given to 13th or 14th Finance Commission that will also be included in that. Consequently, no tender will be floated for those schemes because tender is not floated in acts, schemes with which NREGA is associated. Where tenders are not floated middle men get an upper hand. A new convention is likely to be introduced everywhere whether it is concerning construction of Aanganwari, Panchayat Bhawan. Whether it goes to railways, or it is related to construction of road. I would urge through you that none of the scheme under NREGA may be integrated with any other organisation, Be if BRGF, Railway, Integrated action plan. It may not be integrated with 13th Finance Commission either so that middle men do not get an upper hand.

My another demand relates to CBI inquiry which should be done. Central government should get it immediately enquired by CBI. Beside this a committee may be constituted which should look in to the matter to see whether the schemes formulated so far under NREGA are useful or not. And the schemes FIR should be registered against the persons whoever involved as officers or otherwise all the BDO's, CEO involved in it.

Those is what I wanted to inform and that is what I demand from the government of India.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman I am grateful to you for providing me are opportunity to speak on the matter of public importance. Population of Uttar Pradesh is the highest in the country. However the construction of national highway there is not in that proportion in which it ought to be. This is creating an

obstacle in the path of Development of Uttar Pradesh. I would like to urge the Government, through you, that U.P. is being discriminated against in the matter of construction of National Highways, whatever National Highways are there, they are not getting necessary funds. There are two National Highway in my area, one is proposed to be made of six lane. First four lane road was constructed, now it is going to be made six lane road. However Government is expressing its inability to provide funds for that as a result of which the progress of work is very slow. Our second NH is Saiyyad Raja to Jumania. For the last four years that road is not motorable. Nobody can even walk on foot on that. The stretch of road which connects Gazipur with Gorakhpur its pace of construction is very slow while the quality and norms are being ignored while constructing the road. Similarly entire eastern UP is facing heavy paucity of National Highways. If we see the population of UP, it is equal to the Population of 6th biggest country of the world. So the construction of National Highways in that proportion in UP should get the support from Government of India. But it tries to hinder that. Our UP government wrote several letters to the Central Road Transport Minister to the effect that our different roads should be included as National Highways. ...(*Interruptions*) The discrimination should be stopped our District Chandouli is a Naxal affected district. You very well know how to deal with Naxalite to control them ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please Conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN: In order to have an impressive control over Naxalite activities we need national Highways. The Chakia to Naugadh via Mugalsarai road should be declared National Highway. There is a GT Road, NH-2 which connects Jamania with Durgawali via Kachhwa intersection of Baragaon passing through Baratpur Mohavan and Chaubepur, it should be declared National Highway.

I demand the Government of India through you that no stepmotherly treatment should be meted out to Uttar Pradesh in the matter of construction of National Highways. Quality aspect should be kept in mind in the matter of construction of highways.

[English]

SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): The household units using kerosene for cooking their food and the fishing community who use kerosene to energise their small mechanised boats are facing a lot of difficulty due to shortage of supply of kerosene in Kerala. It has been seen that the kerosene supplied through the Public Distribution System in the State has been curtailed due to short supply of the same from the Central Govt.

Severe shortage of kerosene resulted in hoarding and black marketing of the same in Kerala. Of late, kerosene is not available even in the black market. The fishing community is facing difficulty to go to the sea without their mechanised Yamaha boats for fishing. Inadequate arrival of sea products resulted in price rise and shortage of fish in Kerala.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to increase the quota of kerosene to Kerala at the earliest.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Sir the road was in question constructed four years back from Tikamgarh to Jhansi with the help of the central road fund. An eight Kilometer stretch from Chandrapura to Orchha on this road belongs to forest department. That eight kilometer stretch was left out and later on it was taken up. While forest department issued N.O.C in respect of that stretch. Road on that 8 km stretch should have been constructed by Central Road Fund. However it was not done. On that 8 km stretch there are overbridges on Jamni River and Betwa river. They date back to Orchha state time and they are so narrow that at time only one vehicle could hardly pass on that. There was an accident there in the past in which a bus was washed away in rain water as the bridge was narrow and could not hold it. Recently during the previous year also some two to three accidents took place there. Even after repeated request by Central Road fund saying that since the forest department has also issued N.O.C., the road construction work on that 8 km stretch between Chandrapura and Orchha is held up, which should be constructed at the earliest. As permission for Jamni and Betwa rivers has since been given, construction of these bridges and that of road on that 8 km stretch should be taken up by the Central Road Fund immediately.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Raigarh): Mr. Chairman, I would like to congratulate the Central Government through you for successfully organizing MNREGA Scheme. I am a farmer myself as such I am sure on the basis of my experience that the strong relationship that exist between human being and air, the similar relationship exist between the farmer and water. An important point under MNREGA is construction of Kepaldhara well. The more we praise it, the better. Because the farmers who in the absence of necessary capital were not able to construct well, now under MNREGA scheme construct their well by themselves working on that and they also get the wages for that. Beside this, they are also earning suitable profits by irrigating agriculture land.

Mr. Chairman, through you I would like to draw the attention of the government to a point of concern which is about disbalance being caused in the environment. This House has also discussed this subject many a time and many hon. members have expressed their concern over this. My Parliamentary constituency Raigarh is an plateau area of Madhya Pradesh which is called Tavamarvad. That is gradually turning into desert due to disbalanced environment. This is my personal experience.

In this connection I would like to give an important suggestion to the hon. Minister of Rural Development through you. Construction of Kapildhara well under MNREGA should carry a stipulation that while constructing the well the stakes holder has to compulsorily plant five fruit bearing/shadow trees on the land adjacent to the Kapildhara well. Beside this the stakeholder on whose land the Kapildhara well is being constructed the estimates of that well should include additional provision of about rupees five thousand and F.D. of that amount should be taken for a period of five years in the joint name of that stakeholder farmer and that of the Horticulture officer of the concerned area. If after the expiry of five years those fruit bearing/Shelter shadow trees are found live on physical verification, then the amount of F.D. may be paid back to the stake holder farmer.

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise an important matter of public importance regarding the arrest of Indian fishermen in Iran. On 10th October, 2012, the Iranian Coast Guard

arrested a group of fishermen out of which 30 were from Tamil Nadu. These fishermen were working in Saudi Arabian companies involved in fishing activities. On 16th December, 2012, a group of 14 fishermen and three launches were arrested by the Iranian Coast Guard for the reason that they have crossed into the border of Iran. Thereafter, on 20th December, 2012, another group of fishermen were arrested for the same reason and they were also engaged in fishing in four launches. They hail from my constituency Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari, Tuticorin and Ramanathapuram districts of Tamil Nadu and also from Kerala. Now both the groups of fishermen are detained in Iran and only on 5th January, 2013, the fishermen could inform their relatives that they have been arrested in Iran. After 11 days, the fishermen were told that their fine is paid by the sponsors and they would be released. Once they were released also, they remained in their launches for repatriation. But, on 28th January, 2013, these fishermen were again sent to jail and till now they are languishing in Iran jail and they are suffering very much there. In the case of fishermen from Dubai, within three days the Dubai Government paid the fine and retrieved their boats and fishermen, but the Indian fishermen are not so lucky. Now they have spent more than 115 days in captivity of which 22 days were spent in horrible condition. Among them, four people belong to my constituency Tirunelveli. They are, Shri J. Anijoy from Kootapuli, Shri J. Vini of Kootapuli, Shri S. Beni of Kootapuli and Shri S. Amalraj of Mullurthurai.

Sir, their families are in deep distress and sorrow. They are from my constituency and are now suffering in Iran jail. They went to Saudi Arabia to work there and they were working as fishermen there. They have to be released immediately. So, I humbly urge upon the Union Government to kindly take necessary steps for early release of all the Indian fishermen who are held in captivity by the Iranian Coast Guard and languishing in their jail.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): I make only one demand during every session that the water of Narmada which has since entered Jalore in Gujarat which is welcome. It is a strong coincidence that whenever the matter happened to be raised me, you were in the chair. It is said that water is life. However for us, our area water has destroyed our life. When the Narmada water entered

Jalore, at that time hon. Basundhara Rajee had made a project for providing water to 100 villages of entire area of Jalore and Sirohi with a view to bring down the content of fluoride and solving water problem of the people. However the present government is averse to it. While funds has been released by the Central Government, I was told that they have provided funds to the tune of about one thousand crores, even then the Narmada water could not advance beyond Sanchor as a result of which when more water was to be released in Luni river will cast possibility of floods due to Luni river.

Recently, two tractor owner who belonged to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe were going through that place on the tractor fell there in the water and the water was so deep that they died there only. The administration did not collect the information and we got the dead bodies after three days.

The water of Narmada has come as "Amrit" for us and a dam is to be constructed on that and funding is being done from here. The height of that dam is being asked to be lowered on the advice of officers but they do not know that the underground water level is at 10 feet. They have said that lower its height and go to its depth in the earth. After going to its depth they said that this project has failed.

Last days the contractor left and other people took away his material to recover their dues. In this situation the water of Narmada is going waste. The Centre should constitute its own team so that money being spent by the Centre should be properly utilised for the work being done there so that the whole Jalore and hundred villages in Sirohi could get the drinking water. Only then this problem can be solved.

I request that the two people died there were very poor and reasonable compensation should be provided to their families.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki and Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji are associated with subject raised by Shri Devji M. Patel.

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request the attention of the Government towards the issues of dairy sector in the country. The dairy farmers are facing

severe crisis and many of them are leaving this profession. The majority of farmers engaged in dairy sector in our country are small and marginal farmers. Presently the banks are charging 12 per cent to 13 per cent interest on dairy loans. It is necessary to take measures to strengthen cooperative societies and to provide dairy loans at low interest rates as in the case of agricultural loans.

For the last several months dairy farmers are not getting the 25 per cent subsidy from NABARD under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) due to shortage of funds. It should be considered to include dairy sector under the permissible works of MGNREGA. Such a step would definitely help to increase the productivity of dairy sector in the country. If the output of ten litre milk per day be treated at par with one man-day and be paid equivalent wages, it will be helpful for the farmers. Such a decision will definitely be helpful to attract more farmers to this sector and to increase productivity.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (TIRUNELVELI): Sir, I would like to associate with Shri P.T. Thomas on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman Sir, just now protecting the agriculture from drought and construction of water resources in the country was being discussed in the House. I would like to draw the attention of Central Government towards the permission granted to set up a thermal power station by Abhijit Group in Bansi block in Banka in Bihar. Thermal Power Station needs 2200 crores of land for which the State Government has given permission to the company to purchase land from the farmers. This act of State Government to allow the company to purchase the land instead of not acquiring the land by itself is proving dangerous for the farmers. The farmers are not against the thermal power station but they want reasonable prices of their land. The company is not giving reasonable price after negotiating with the farmers but creating an atmosphere of fear through local goonda elements and mafia and forcibly getting done the registry of land. Whatever is happening it has the support of State Government. The Government itself acquire the land at the rate of rupees 20 lakh per acre at other places in Bihar but in Bausi land is being looted at rupees 40-50 thousand per acre. Orphans, widows and illiterate helpless villagers are being compelled to put their thumb impression by

beating them and taking them to Registrar office by force to complete the formalities. It was the height of this act when one powerful person gets the power of attorney from hundreds of farmers by terrifying and threatening them and got that registered in his name and even did not make any payment for that. Those who do not want to part with their land, their land is being forcibly occupied. The incidents of Bausi are unique in the country. In no other State of the country such incidents have happened where any land has been forcibly occupied. Such grievous wrong doing has been committed that the water of Chanan water reservoir has also been given to the company. The Chanan reservoir is 50 years old which was used for irrigation purposes of a large fertile land. The farmers are very agitated. No one is coming forward to save the farmers and those farmers are thinking to start an agitation. This agitation regarding land and water is gaining more and more momentum. There is a need to provide reasonable price of land and save water for irrigation. Before this agitation takes a dangerous turn like Singur in West Bengal, it needs attention and interference of the Government.

I would like to demand from the central Government that it should interfere in this matter and do something to safeguard the interest of the farmers and water and land be saved from loot.

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY (Alipurduar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to raise an important matter in the House and through you I would like to request the Government for its solution. There is only one National Highway No. 31A-31D which connects eight States of North East Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim etc with the rest of country. This highway is in a very bad condition. I have raised this issue in this House. Government had also assured that it will get it repaired but nothing has been done. It takes four hours to cover a journey of one hour there. This highway is the lifeline of our North East Region. Even this is the link between our country and neighbouring countries like Bhutan and Nepal. Because it is a bordering area this also touches the border with China. There are many big military cantonments on this line. An airport is there and it is a tourist spot also. It is a rain abundant area therefore it takes a lot of time to commute. Therefore, I would like to say that more attention should be given on this highway and it should be made from lane highway which is still incomplete. National

Highway No. 55 is the only highway to reach Darjeeling and this is also in a bad condition, it should also be completed. No repair work has been done on that for the last so many years. Thousands of tourists visit that place and they have to face a lot of problems. The demand of people of Darjeeling is that no Government pays any attention towards them. There are so many reasons for that. More attention should be given to repair highway no. 31C and 31T and these four lane line should be repaired at the earliest so that the economy of that area get a boost. This is my request to the Government.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the House towards postal system in hilly States like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and particularly remote areas of Uttarakhand. Even in this modern era the speed post and registry reaches in remote areas of hills very late whereas the Government have fixed a time limit of 48 hours for this. Due to delay in receiving the dak many young people are deprived of jobs and competitive exams. In my parliamentary constituency and Shri Vichitra Singh Kathait son of Shri Sunil Singh Kathait of village Sirsed district Tehri had to appear for an interview in Central Bank of India at Dehradun on 12th January, 2013 for which call letter through speed post No. E.V. 372401267 was dispatched by the Bank on 12 December, 2013. Likewise, the speed post like dak takes months to reach for flung areas for which the people of hills have to bear a great loss.

I request the Central Government through you that it should immediately take necessary action to ensure speedy distribution of dak in hilly areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Virendra Kashyap, Shri Devji M. Patel and Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki should be associated with the issue raised by Shri Satpal Maharaj.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Mr. Chairman Sir, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Maharajganj, Chhapra, Siwan, Betia, Champaran and from Sidharthnagar to Azamgarh- Man to all these areas are covered under Gorakhpur Medical College. You will be surprised to know that 3,87,551 OPD patients in 2011 and 42806 in patients in the year 2011 were admitted in this medical college. 3024 patients affected from AES and J.E. disease were

admitted in the year 2007 and 645 patients died due to these diseases. 3012 patients admitted in the year 2008 and 537 patients died. 3073 patients admitted in 2009 and 556 patients died. 3540 patients were admitted in 2010 and 494 patients died. 3490 patients were admitted in 2011 and 579 patients died. I would like to say that this densely populated area which is the Eastern part of whole Bihar and UP and Martyrs Memorial Chauri-Chaura is situated there. A procession of people is coming to Delhi and their only demand is that an AIIMS should be opened in poorvanchal. I would request the Government of India that various type of diseases and spreading in that densely populated area and the diseases are due to contaminated water and people are in a big problem due to these diseases. There is no post graduate medical college within 300-400 kilometers. If they will go to PGI they will have to travel 400 kilometers and if they come to Delhi it will be 1400 kilometers for them. Therefore, I demand from the Government of India that the Gorakhpur Medical College should be provided facilities of AIIMS level or an AIIMS should be opened in Poorvanchal.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Sir, 'Maa', 'Maati' and 'Manushi' are the eternal pulsation of living soul of human being and this is the element of 'Maansarovar' of literature. This is the religious prayer and basis of knowledge also. I come from Nawada area in Bihar. This is the chronic drought affected district. Nawada district is of many ironies. There are rivers but no water. The rivers remain without water and in the rainy season these are overflow with water but dry up within three months. The first Chief Minister of Bihar Dr. Srikrishna Singhji took a step to construct a dam over upper Sakri river. Some action was taken in this regard and got success also. After his demise late Chandrashekhar Singh during his term in 1983 again laid a foundation stone but it was not implemented. The Bihar Government prepared Baksoti Project of rupees 50 crore in the Cabinet meeting which would have managed 28,000 acres of land through the production of power by making a dam. This was sent to the Ganga Flood Control Board of Government of India for technical and administrative approval. I would like to say that I have been raising this issue for the last four years in this House which is the sovereign House and symbol of hopes and expectations of the people but all in view. I again want to request to the Government. Nawada has already faced a lot. 22,00,000 people have remained backward in the field

of development even today. Whether it is State Government or Central Government Nawada is a stigma on them. I would request the Central Government to act fast and if no positive thing comes out there will be more such accidents. I would like to pray that may God give them wisdom to give attention towards Nawada.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Chairman Sir, you have allowed me to speak on the subject of power. I thank you very much. Power is an essential part for the development of any country. I am happy to say that I am representing Ahmadabad Parliamentary Constituency. Gujarat Government has attained self-reliance in the field of power and has done various developmental works which has benefitted not only Gujarat but the whole country. The Government should help the Gujarat Government in this regard. All the issues relating to coal and national gas should be solved so that Gujarat may progress more. I would also request that if any other State comes forward in this field it should be given encouragement. All the categories should be provided power supply at cheaper rate for the balanced and economic development. Such schemes are very important for supply system. The Gujarat Government has changed the NT lives into HT lives for checking the expenses in the allocation of electric and power supply. I would specially draw your attention towards such innovative works being done by Gujarat Government. I would again request you that the Central Government should help the Gujarat Government in their needs of gas and coal with regard to electricity.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Virender Kashyap, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri Devji M. Patel are permitted to associate with the matter raised by Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

In today's 'Zero Hour', I intended to raise the issue of requesting the hon. Railway Minister to operate a daily passenger express train between Salem and Chennai. So now, while speaking on this matter during the 'Zero Hour', it is heartening that the announcement was already made in the Rail Budget presented today of operating a new train daily from Palani to Chennai via Salem. Salem is the headquarters of my Constituency.

Through this announcement, my repeated representations and requests to the Railway Ministry have been partly fulfilled. Even though the Salem Railway Division was formed long back, yet so far there is no train service from Salem to Chennai between 9.30 a.m and 4.30 p.m. This causes a great amount of inconvenience and hardship to the traders and general public in and around Salem. Because of this reason, I actually demanded a day time train to be operated from Salem to Chennai and vice-versa on daily basis. There has been a great demand for it.

However the announcement of operating the train from Palani has come as a relief for us.

One more advantage with this announcement is that Palani, which is a famous pilgrimage centre of Lord Muruga, is getting linked with Salem and Chennai. So, I thank the hon. Railway Minister for having complied with my repeated requests and having fulfilled the long pending demand of the people of Salem District.

Therefore, instead of pressing any demand, I would once again take this opportunity to thank the hon. Railway Minister for having complied with my repeated requests.

[Translation]

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA (Rajkot): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The Railway Minister has presented Rail Budget today only but there is no mention of long pending demand of a long distance train for linking religious places like Dwarka and Somnath in Saurashtra and Haridwar.

The second thing, I would like to say that Rajkot is called Manchester of Saurashtra. There is a single line from Rajkot to Surendra Nagar. We have been demanding for many years that if there is double line from Rajkot to Surendra Nagar the burden on will also reduce and traffic problem will also be solved. But up till now neither the work of doubling of this line from Rajkot to Surendra Nagar has been done nor there is any mention about this in the Budget.

In addition to that a demand pending from many years for laying a broad gauge live from Botad to Jasdham which is narrow gauge at present has also not been mentioned in the Budget.

Through you, I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Railway Minister that this is a very important issue for our Saurashtra region, therefore it should be included in the Budget.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the farmers have been provided benefits through many schemes by the Government. All the Governments in the Centre have tried to solve the problems of farmers from time to time during the last 10-15 years. But the farmers face intolerable difficulties due to inflation and natural calamities. The farmers mostly take loans from banks and they have to go through many formalities to get loans from banks which either he is unable to fulfil or resort to visit moneylenders for loans on higher interest rates or mortgage his land. This causes him a very difficult situation. Sometimes he commits suicide when he fails to repay the loan for many years. In view of this the Government has launched a very beneficial scheme by the name of Kisan Credit Card, crores of farmers the country are taking benefit of this scheme. There is a need to make some improvement in that scheme. The amount of loan should be provided at the basis of proportionate value of the land at local level because during last some years the prices of land have increase many fold today but the yardstick adopted by banks for providing loan is very low and secondly the seven per cent interest should be lowered to two per cent.

So the farmers may not have to bear the excess burden and a scheme should be formulated to waive off the loan of farmers without any condition at the time of natural calamity.

I, therefore, urge the Government that the above said suggestions may be included in the next Budget after analysing the suggestions. I am happy that the Hon. Minister is present here and I hope that he will pay due attention towards it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri Devji M. Patel are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Virender Kashyap.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Hon. Chairman Sir, I represent Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan. Bikaner is the divisional

headquarters. Tourists do not prefer to go there for want of airport. I urge through you that airport is very necessary at Bikaner as it is a tourist spot as well as the largest wool market. NOC for introducing Air Taxi is lying pending with the Ministry of Defence. I urge that Ministry of Defence should take suitable action, remove all the technical hurdles and set up an airport at Bikaner.

I would also like to urge through you that the Hon. Minister had said in his reply, when the discussion about Air India was going on, that he wanted to connect the small cities through airways. The Hon. Minister gives the reply and afterwards what action is taken, is not known to us. Devji who belongs to Mount Abu is sitting beside me here, there is headquarters of Brahma Kumaris at Mount Abu which is known internationally. Even then there is no airport there.

Sir, an endeavour should be made to connect the small cities with the airport. If it is done, the number of tourists will increase, Air India will be benefitted or if any other private player comes then that would also earn. The Government should take it very seriously.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Devji M. Patel is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, with your permission I would like to raise a very important issue. Sir, 'Pradhan-Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna' is very important, prestigious and a big flagship programme. Actually core network was formed keeping in mind the population of 1000, 500 and 250 people. Unfortunately, I belong to hilly area and there are far-flung areas in my Constituency. The villages in my area do not have population of 1000 people, not even five hundred people. The population of our villages is 250 people. When the work began in regard to the habitations having the population of 250 persons, I saw the core network and found that the maximum villages of my Parliamentary Constituency those of especially Kishtwad, Doda, Bhadrwa, Ramban, Riyasi, Kathua, Bani, Basauli and Bilawar have been left out.

Through you, I urge the Government that unless the core network is revised, I think, the Government of India's

programme of connecting every village with the road would not be successful as the areas of Udampur-Doda Constituency of Jammu and Kashmir and the villages of the hilly area which have not been included in the core network, would be left out and those villages would not get road connectivity. Sir, I will be very grateful to you and this would promote development in this area if you intervene and get these areas included in the programme.

[English]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, many, many thanks to you. Please allow me to speak from here.

[Translation]

An authority named Island Development Authority was constituted in 1980 keeping in view the development of islands and the problems of the residents of the islands as no Assembly existed in the Andaman and Lakshadweep Group. The Chairman of this Committee is the Hon. Prime Minister and some Cabinet Ministers are members. Minimum all meetings in a year were supposed to be held to resolve the issues of the island. Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee chaired the Meeting of Island Development Authority in Port Blair on 19th January, 2003 in which a decision was taken and the statement of PM was published in The Daily Telegrams on 20th January, 2003. As per the decision taken each family contained in list No. 1, the settlers of pre 42 in the Andaman and Nicobar Island and successors of those who came before the independence would be given one hectare land. The decision of constructing the 333km

long Highway from Diglipur to Port Blair was also taken at that time. According to the decision taken a survey of the land was also conducted. Around 16, 270 hectare deemed forest was surveyed. Land was elevated after the Tsunami. That survey has been completed and around 04 hectare land was found. A total of 2lakh and 10 thousand Bigha land is available here. But it was said in the decision of IDA meeting of 2003 that one hectare land would be allotted to the successor of pre 42 settlers and the people coming before the independence. At present land is available but the allotment is not being done. I contacted P.M., wrote a letter and presented agenda for IDA meeting in this connection. Only once the Prime Minister conducted the meeting on 15th June, 2011 for mere 40 minutes but our agenda and the decision taken in the meeting on 19th January, 2003 were not discussed. No action has been taken on it after even after passing of 10 years. I demand that the successors of pre 42 settlers and the people coming before independence be provided a hectare land each and National Highway be constructed. I urge that the PM take care of it and fulfil this demand.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 27, 2013/ Phalgun 8, 1934 (Saka).

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